



Spatial Patterns of Pradaksina in Modern Architecture: A Case Study of Preserving the Kimpulan Temple Complex in Yogyakarta

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Abstract. This research investigates the significance of pradaksina in modern architecture through a case study of the preservation of the Kimpulan Temple in Yogyakarta, which was unexpectedly discovered during the construction of the Indonesian Islamic University (UII) Library and Museum building. The research aims to reveal the values of pradaksina architecture and how pradaksina spatial patterns can emphasize the meaning of sustainable cultural preservation. The research method is a case study approach focusing on Kimpulan Temple in the UII Library and Museum Complex. The findings reveal that the pradaksina spatial pattern in the modern buildings surrounding the Kimpulan Temple in the UII Library and Museum complex has a strong symbolic meaning, representing respect for cultural heritage and a commitment to its preservation. This research concludes that pradaksina can function as a meaningful architectural element in modern buildings, especially in the context of cultural preservation. Pradaksina spatial planning patterns can emphasize the meaning of sustainable cultural preservation and increase public awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage. This research implies the importance of cultural values in modern architectural design to encourage sustainable cultural preservation.

Keywords: Pradaksina, Modern Architecture, Cultural Preservation, Kimpulantemple.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Essence of Pradaksina and Spatial Patterns

The case study of the preservation of Kimpulan Temple shows a strong integration between the temple building artifacts, the surrounding buildings, and the library and museum buildings. The circular movement following the corridor in the surrounding building is interpreted as pradaksina, although functionally in addition to its circulation function, it is also used for a gallery [1].

Throughout human history, individuals have been viewed as homo significant, the creators of meaning from the natural and cultural world that envelops them [2]. Consistent with this line of thought, Pradaksina and Prasawya are two symbolic circular movement rituals imbued with profound meaning, rendering them indispensable to Balinese religious practices [3]. Kimpulan Temple was a local Hindu place of worship during the 9th century Mataram Kingdom. Encompassed within the seemingly simple act of walking around a sacred site is a profound philosophical framework that reflects the fundamental values and beliefs of Hindus and Buddhists [4]. Pradaksina is believed to be an expression of the Balinese Hindu community's relationship with divine power, performed as a way to seek blessings. The clockwise movement of Pradaksina signifies reverence, gratitude, and homage towards the deities. Its pattern also symbolizes the cycle of life, death, and rebirth, embodying the remembrance of perpetual existence and the interconnectedness of all beings [5].

In contrast, Prasawya, the counterclockwise movement, embodies a more intricate and profound meaning. Prasawya is associated with rituals of self-cleansing, the purging of negative energies, and the achievement of enlightenment. Balinese Hindus are convinced that by performing Prasawya, they sever their ties to the material world and draw closer to Brahman, the Creator. Despite their divergent meanings, Pradaksina and Prasawya share a commonality in space. Both Hindus and Buddhists engage in the practice of circumambulating sacred objects, such as temples, stupas, or statues of deities. This circular movement signifies unity and harmony with the cosmos, a constant reminder that humans are part of a vast and interconnected existence.

The tawaf ritual, performed during Hajj and Umrah, which involves circling the Kaaba seven times counterclockwise, holds profound significance within Islamic teachings. Beyond a mere physical movement, tawaf instills in Muslims the values of obedience, humility, unity, and perseverance. Muslims are reminded of Allah's infinite presence with each step around the Kaaba. Tawaf serves as a moment to awaken their consciousness of submission to Him and the importance of living a life guided by Islamic principles. The Hajj pilgrimage symbolizes a spiritual journey towards the Absolute One, where the intention must be purely for Allah alone. During tawaf, Muslims are also taught to detach themselves from negative traits such as arrogance, pride, and worldly attributes that tend to cling to human nature. In facing Allah, humans are asked to wear the garment of sincerity and shed all forms of vanity. The true orientation of life should be solely towards Allah, uninfluenced by any worldly labels or attributes [6].

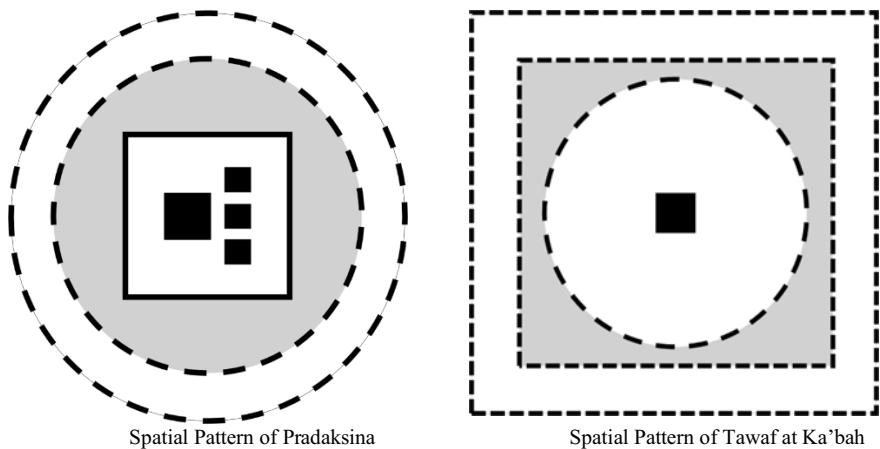


Fig. 1. Spatial Pattern of Circumambulating (Source: Redrawn by the Author, 2024)

In terms of spatial arrangement, the rituals of Pradaksina, Prasawya, and Tawaf share a common pattern of circumambulating a central point of spiritual significance. Whether it is a temple structure, the Kaaba, or another spiritual center, the repeated act of circumambulation represents an attempt to draw closer to and connect with the source of their perceived spirituality. In the rituals of Pradaksina, Prasawya, and Tawaf, the center of spiritual significance is seen as a focal point that gathers spiritual energy. Through the act of circling this center, ritual practitioners seek a deeper connection with the source of divine or spiritual power they believe in.

Tabel 1. Pradaksina, Prasawya and Tawaf

Spiritual movement	Spirituality belief values	Circular ritual movement	Obedience to
Pradaksina Buddhist – Hindu	Sang Hyang Adi Buddha	Clockwise movement	Obedience to Buddha
Prasawya Hindu (Bali)	Sang Hyang Widi Wasa	Counter-clockwise movement	Obedience of offerings
Thawaf Islam	Robbal ‘alamiin	Counter-clockwise movement	Sacrificial obedience

(Source: Analysis by the Author, 2024)

The shared spatial pattern in these rituals reflects a universal concept of the importance of seeking and approaching the source of spirituality. Whether in Hindu, Buddhist, or Islamic traditions, the practice of circumambulating a spiritual center serves as a symbol of obedience, humility, and devotion to God. Thus, despite originating from diverse traditions and beliefs, the common spatial pattern in Pradaksina, Prasawya, and Tawaf highlights the shared understanding of the importance of spiritual connection and profound experiences with divine power [7].

2 Research Method

The discovery of the Kimpulan Temple during the UII Central Library construction prompted architects to adapt and integrate the temple into the design. This case study examines their approach, focusing on adaptation, integration, and balance. Using a qualitative approach, the study explores the experiences and perspectives of those involved [8]. Data was gathered through interviews, observations, and document analysis [9].

This case study offers valuable insights for architects, planners, and stakeholders involved in spatial preservation. The method tests design decisions for evidence of three specific strategies in relation to reconciling built heritage with new construction, specifically:

- **Adaptation.** This is a crucial point for spatial conservation. Unexpected discoveries, like the Kimpulan Temple, demonstrate the need for flexibility in planning and design. Architects and planners must be prepared to adapt their strategies when encountering historical sites. This emphasizes the importance of pre-construction surveys but also the need for ongoing communication and adaptability throughout the development process.
- **Integration.** The case study beautifully showcases how historical sites can be integrated into new developments. The UII Library and Museum is a testament to the possibility of creatively incorporating ancient sites into modern spaces. This approach offers not only preservation but also public education and cultural appreciation opportunities.
- **Balance.** Striking a balance between preservation and modern needs is a constant challenge in spatial conservation. The UII library's design exemplifies how to achieve this balance. The temple is preserved, while the library's functionality is maintained. This balance ensures that cultural heritage is protected while accommodating the needs of the present and future generations.

To gain the significance of the pradaksina space in architectural cultural preservation, several questions need to be raised, including: Is it possible to align the needs of heritage preservation with the utilization of the new function of the UII Library? What sacrifices and compromises are involved? How the spatial pattern of pradaksina is significant for the sustainability of cultural preservation? What lessons can we learn from the best practices of this real case?

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Kimpulan Temple Preservation Case Study

The Kimpulan Temple site was discovered during the construction of the University Library building in the UII Yogyakarta Integrated Campus area on December 11, 2009. The preservation of Kimpulan Temple, an archaeological site unearthed during the Universitas Islam Indonesia (UII) Central Library's construction offers a compelling

illustration of how archaeological sites can exert a profound influence on architectural design and spatial planning. Initially planned as a modern library, the project was compelled to undergo a complete overhaul to accommodate the newly discovered 9th-century historical site [1]. The Kimpulan Temple case exemplifies that spatial preservation extends beyond the physical protection of ancient sites to encompass their meaningful integration into modern society. Architects, planners, and other stakeholders must collaborate to devise innovative solutions that strike a balance between safeguarding cultural heritage and addressing the needs of current and future communities. Despite initial controversies surrounding the decision, the UII academic community has welcomed the presence of Kimpulan Temple as an integral part of the UII Central Library complex [10].

The Kimpulan Temple, once a sacred site for the local Hindu community, has showcased its historical wealth through captivating archaeological findings. Its viability as a place of worship remains pertinent following an evaluation grounded in the 'Historic Urban Land- scape' framework [11].

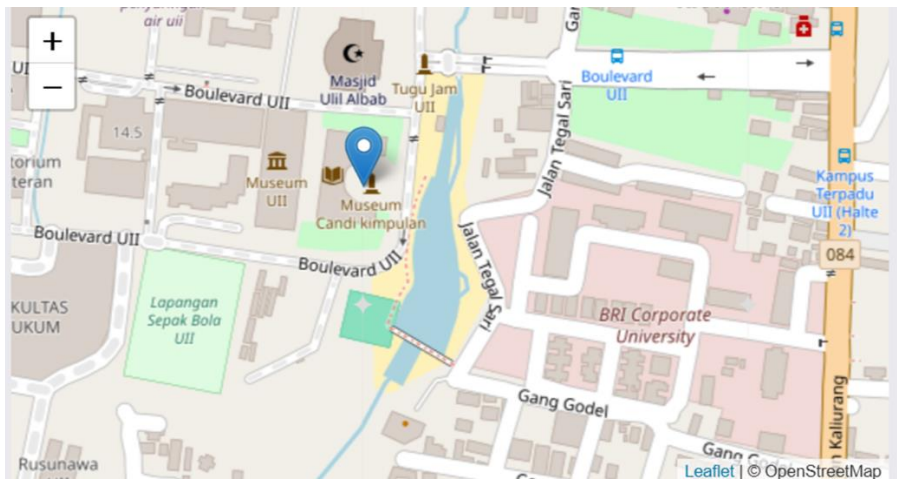


Fig. 2. Location of the UII Central Library and Museum Kimpulan Temple

(Source: <https://referensi.data.kemdikbud.go.id/kebudayaan/kode/KB003600>) [12]

In 2009, the construction of the library became a reality, strategically positioned adjacent to the Ulil Albab Mosque. The library building encompasses an area of 4,795 square meters, divided into six functional floors. The library's design extends beyond its role as a repository for book collections, as it is also equipped to host a variety of activities, including seminars, discussions, and other supporting facilities. With a capacity to accommodate 2,249 people, the library serves as a vital intellectual hub for the UII community and the surrounding area.

Unavoidable changes to the design of the library building were forced to be made due to the accidental discovery of an ancient temple site on the intended construction site. A series of archaeological and technical surveys were carefully carried out to address this situation.



Fig. 3. Site plan for the UII Central Library before the discovery of temple artifacts. (Source: Research Report, 2023) [12].

Archaeological investigations commenced on December 12, 2009, marking the initial phase in the management of the ancient site. Subsequently, a rescue excavation was conducted over 35 days in three stages, spanning from December 12, 2009, to January 30, 2010. This excavation aimed to uncover the extent and intricate details of the previously discovered temple structure. Following the completion of the excavation process, a technical study was undertaken in August to document and analyze the excavation findings. This study was crucial for gaining a deeper understanding of the historical and archaeological context of the ancient site [1].

The restoration process commenced and spanned four months, encompassing the restoration of the main temple, the subsidiary temples, and the first courtyard fence. This undertaking aimed to rehabilitate, restore, and preserve the authenticity and splendor of the ancient site. Through this series of measures, the discovery of the ancient temple site situated within the planned building footprint was effectively managed, ensuring that the historical and cultural values of the site could be safeguarded while accommodating the demands of modern development.

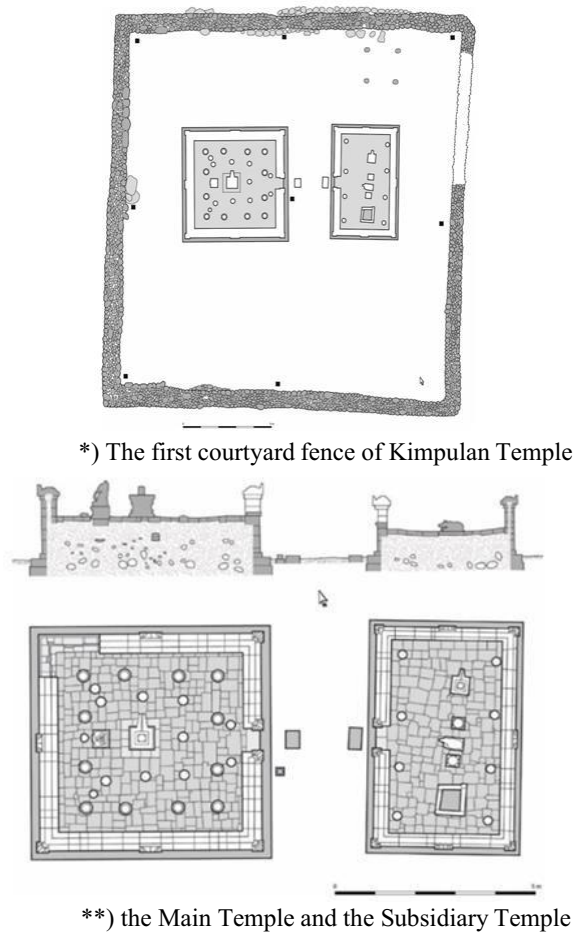


Fig. 4. Site Plan, Plan, and Cross-section of Kimpulan Temple (Source: Putra et.al. 2019)

The unearthing of Candi Kimpulan exerted a profound influence on the UII Central Library's design, leading to its metamorphosis into the UII Library and Museum. The ensuing alterations epitomize UII's unwavering commitment to safeguarding cultural heritage and history while simultaneously fostering a modern and inspiring learning environment.

3.2 Changes to the Design of the UII Central Library

Several changes resulting from the discovery of the Kimpulan Temple reflect UII's commitment to preserving culture and history, including [12]:

- First, in terms of design, the UII Central Library underwent a complete overhaul to accommodate the presence of the Kimpulan Temple. This included changes to the building layout, building height, and interior design. These changes were

made to ensure that the Kimpulan Temple became an integral part of the building's structure, providing a unique learning experience for visitors.

- Second, in terms of function, the UII Library and Museum were adjusted to incorporate educational and cultural preservation elements related to the Kimpulan Temple. In addition to serving as a modern library, the building also functions as a museum showcasing artifacts and information related to the history and culture of the Kimpulan Temple. This aims to provide a deeper understanding of cultural heritage and spiritual values for visitors.
- Third, in terms of naming, the UII Central Library was renamed "UII Library and Museum" to reflect the presence of the Kimpulan Temple as an integral part of the building. This renaming not only underscores the presence of the Kimpulan Temple but also demonstrates UII's commitment to making the building a center for learning and research on history and culture.

The positive impacts of the discovery of the Kimpulan Temple include increased interest from visitors from various backgrounds, both for educational and historical tourism purposes. The presence of the Kimpulan Temple also enhances educational diversity, as it can serve as a valuable learning resource for UII students and the broader community. The discovery of the Kimpulan Temple is a significant event for UII and preservation authorities. With proper management, the Kimpulan Temple can become a valuable asset that not only benefits UII but also enriches knowledge and appreciation of cultural heritage for the wider society.

The findings from the exploration study raise a specific question: Can the pradaksina spatial pattern serve as a solution to the extreme design changes necessitated by the differing interests of ancient site preservation and modern library requirements?

The integration of an ancient site like the Kimpulan Temple within a modern library setting presents a unique challenge. On one hand, there is a need to preserve and respect the historical and cultural significance of the temple. On the other hand, the library must meet the functional and aesthetic requirements of a contemporary educational facility.

The pradaksina spatial pattern, which involves a circumambulatory path traditionally used in temple designs, could potentially offer a harmonious solution. By incorporating this pattern, the design could allow visitors to engage with the temple in a manner that respects its cultural practices while also facilitating a modern, functional layout for the library. This approach could balance the preservation needs with the practical demands of a modern library, making it a critical consideration for planners and designers.

Addressing this question is essential because it directly impacts how the integration of the Kimpulan Temple and the library will be managed. A thoughtful solution that respects both heritage preservation and modern functionality could serve as a model for similar projects in the future.

3.3 Pradaksina Spatial Patterns as a Comprehensive Solution

The spatial pattern of pradaksina, the circumambulation ritual practiced in Hindu and Buddhist traditions, can offer a potential solution to the challenges posed by extreme

design changes driven by contrasting demands. Its inherent principles of balance, harmony, and adaptability can serve as guiding principles for navigating the complexities of architectural design.

- **Embracing Circularity:** Pradaksina's circular path symbolizes the cyclical nature of existence, reminding us that change is an inevitable and continuous process. By adopting a circular approach to design, we can embrace change as an opportunity for growth and transformation rather than a source of disruption.
- **Prioritizing Flexibility:** The pradaksina path often winds its way through various structures and spaces, adapting to the contours of the environment. Similarly, flexible design principles can accommodate unforeseen changes and evolving needs, ensuring that structures remain adaptable and resilient in the face of shifting demands.
- **Emphasizing Balance and Harmony:** Pradaksina encourages a mindful and meditative approach to movement, emphasizing balance and harmony between the individual and their surroundings. This principle can be translated into design by creating spaces that foster a sense of tranquility and equilibrium, even amidst contrasting demands.
- **Integrating Cultural Context:** The practice of pradaksina is deeply rooted in cultural and spiritual traditions, offering a rich source of design inspiration. By incorporating elements of pradaksina's symbolism and spatial patterns, we can create designs that resonate with cultural values and foster a sense of connection to heritage.
- **Embracing Adaptability and Evolution:** Just as pradaksina rituals have evolved, design must also remain adaptable to changing needs and contexts. By embracing a growth mindset, we can continuously refine and improve our designs, ensuring they remain relevant and responsive to the ever-changing world.

In conclusion, the spatial pattern of pradaksina offers valuable insights for navigating the challenges of extreme design changes. By embracing its principles of circularity, flexibility, balance, cultural context, and adaptability, we can create designs that are both resilient and responsive to the ever-changing demands of our world.

3.4 Dialogue Facilitates Decision Making

Dialogue is a cornerstone in preserving the Kumpulan Temple Complex, fostering a shared understanding among stakeholders to address preservation challenges. It promotes collaborative decision-making, conflict resolution, and community engagement. The dialogue phase establishes a shared vision, identifies preservation goals, develops strategies, and secures commitments. Dialogue empowers stakeholders to work together effectively towards preserving this cultural heritage.

Dialogue paves the way for securing commitments from all stakeholders, including financial support, technical expertise, and ongoing collaboration. These commitments are crucial for successfully implementing the preservation plan and the long-term protection of the Kumpulan Temple Complex.

Dialogue plays a pivotal role in preserving the Kumpulan Temple Complex, bringing together experts from diverse fields, including archaeology, architecture, and history, alongside stakeholders such as Yayasan Badan Wakaf UII and Balai Pelestarian

Peninggalan Purbakala D.I. Yogyakarta. These individuals serve as discussion leaders and facilitators, mediating the diverse perspectives and interests at the table.

This open and inclusive dialogue allows all parties to express their views, concerns, and ideas regarding preserving the Kimpulan Temple Complex. By incorporating a wide range of viewpoints and knowledge, the resulting solutions are more holistic and sustainable, ensuring that the complex's cultural, historical, archaeological, and sustainability aspects are considered. Involving all stakeholders and drawing upon expertise from various disciplines ensures that decisions made align with the preservation goals of the Kimpulan Temple Complex, safeguarding its integrity and authenticity for future generations.

In conclusion, dialogue serves as an indispensable tool in the preservation of the Kimpulan Temple Complex. By fostering open communication, shared understanding, and collaborative decision-making, dialogue empowers stakeholders to work together effectively towards the preservation of this precious cultural heritage.

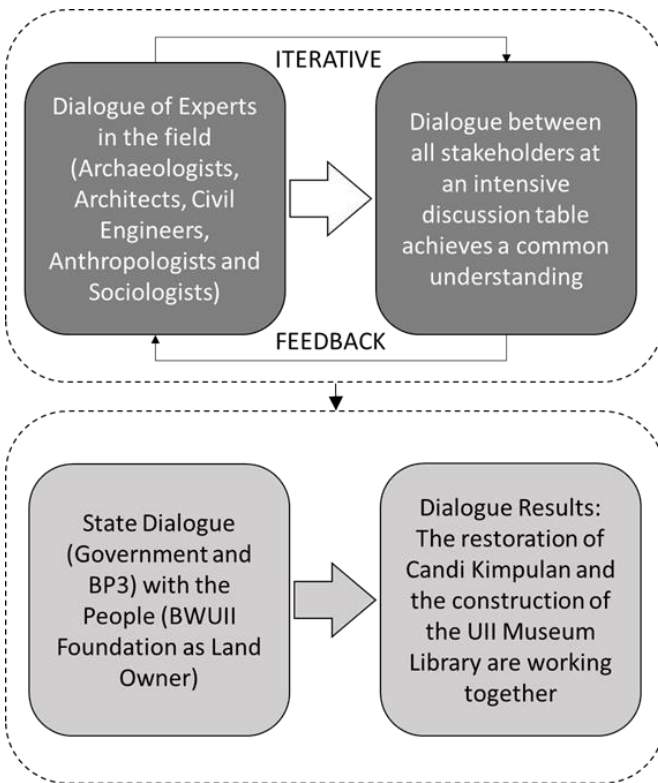


Fig. 5. Dialogue Process and Stake Holders (Source: Ahmad Saifudin Mutaqi et.al. 2023)

Intensive dialogue among stakeholders has yielded crucial agreements for preserving the Kimpulan Temple Complex:

- **Core Zone Delineation:** A core zone free from new construction has been established. This zone may overlap partially with the buffer zone in the form of a circulation space encircling the site area, safeguarding the integrity and authenticity of the archaeological site.
- **Land Ownership and Management:** YBW UII will retain land ownership, while BP3 DIY will manage the site. This ensures professional management according to prevailing preservation standards.
- **Additional Space Functions:** A museum comprising the Kimpulan Museum and UII History Museum will be added, expanding the utilization and understanding of cultural and historical values.
- **Development Zoning:** Development zones have been designated for the library and supporting facilities, while support zones lie outside the development zone, integrated into the UII Integrated Campus service system. This aims to maintain harmony between cultural heritage preservation and modern campus infrastructure development.

These agreements stem from strong collaboration among stakeholders involved in the Kimpulan Complex preservation. These steps are expected to ensure the sustainability and success of preserving this valuable cultural heritage for the future[13].

The implementation of the agreed-upon outcomes has led to the concept of a circular spatial pattern characterized by adaptation, integration, and balance. Spatially, the design transformation process can be observed through stages of thought representing these three concepts. These stages represent the effort to unify two entities: the archaeological site and the modern building, resulting in successful design changes.

- **Adaptation:** The first stage is adaptation, where the design must comprehend the characteristics and values of the existing archaeological site. This involves a deep understanding of the site's structure, layout, and historical context. During adaptation, the design identifies essential elements to be preserved and strengthened while accommodating the functional and aesthetic needs of the modern building [14].
- **Integration:** The second stage is integration, where the design creates a plan that harmoniously combines elements from both entities. This involves unifying the design of the archaeological site and the modern building so that they complement and reinforce each other. Integration also considers how to incorporate the cultural and historical values of the archaeological site into the modern building's design in a comprehensive and meaningful way [15].
- **Balance:** The final stage is balanced, where the design seeks a middle ground between preserving cultural heritage and contemporary needs. This involves adjusting the design to achieve harmony between the two entities without compromising the authenticity and sustainability of the archaeological site. This balance creates a space that is not only functionally practical but also possesses strong aesthetic and historical values [16].

The circular spatial pattern, guided by adaptation, integration, and balance, successfully integrates the archaeological site into the modern university campus, creating a

harmonious and sustainable environment that respects the past while embracing the future.

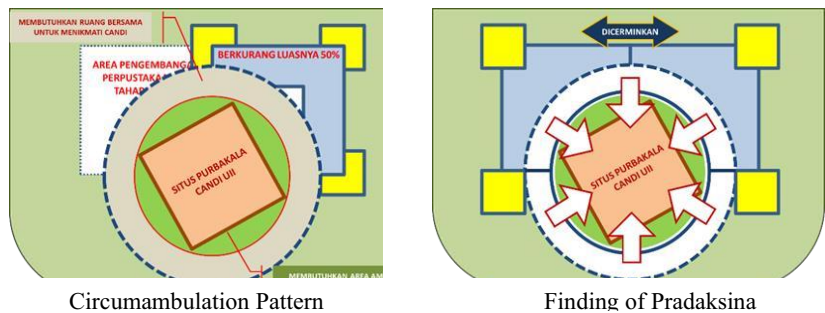


Fig. 6. Redesign Changing Process (Source: Ahmad Saifudin Mutaqi et.al. 2023)

3.5 The Meaning of Pradaksina

Architecture is a living space for humans that encompasses physical aspects and fundamental cultural institutions. According to Mangunwijaya, it can be categorized into two main aspects: ‘Guna’ (function) and ‘Citra’ (aesthetics). Architecture emerges as a response to human needs for space and evolves into a cultural product with meaning and value. It is a combination of function, technology, and beauty that reflects human culture and needs [17]. Architecture is not merely a representation of thoughts or images on paper; it also includes dimensions of utility and materiality. Architecture is primarily created to meet functional needs, giving its formal objects an efficient nature. Consequently, the material objects of architecture are tangible things that can be perceived through human senses. Therefore, architecture is not just about ideas or interpretations but also about physical experience and practical utility in the built environment [18].

The UII Library and Museum Complex seamlessly integrates functionality and symbolism, guiding visitors through a meaningful experience that respects both cultural heritage and contemporary needs.

- Pradakshina Path: A Symbolic Journey: The functional layout of the visitor circulation within the complex follows the pradaksina pattern, a clockwise circumambulation ritual in Hindu cosmology. This symbolic path leads visitors on a journey that honors the ancient site, creating a sense of reverence and connection to the past.
- Accessibility for All: The temple courtyard, situated 7 meters below the surrounding environment, is accessed via a ramp that extends from the corridor. This ensures easy and safe access for visitors from all walks of life, promoting inclusivity and accessibility.
- Harmonious Integration of Space: The meandering corridor encircling the core zone, along with the ramp extending beyond the building, creates a cohesive and harmonious overall impression. This circular space not only serves as an enclosure protecting the core site but also carries deep spiritual significance as a pradaksina path, reflecting reverence and unity with divine power.

- A fusion of Functionality and Spirituality: The UII Library and Museum Complex exemplifies the harmonious integration of functionality and spirituality. The design not only caters to the practical needs of visitors but also fosters a sense of respect for the site's cultural heritage and spiritual significance. It stands as a testament to the power of architecture to transcend physical structures and create meaningful spaces that resonate with both human and divine dimensions

The integration of the pradaksina path into the functional layout seamlessly blends spiritual symbolism with practical considerations, creating a space that is both aesthetically pleasing and conducive to contemplation and reflection [19]. This harmonious fusion of functionality and spirituality exemplifies the thoughtful design approach that underpins the UII Library and Museum Complex.

3.6 The Ritual Significance of Circumambulation Corridors in Buddhist Pagodas

A recent study of Goguryeo Buddhist pagodas in Korea and temples from the Southern and Northern Dynasties in China has shed light on the crucial role of circumambulation corridors as ritual spaces in 5th to 6th century temples. The study revealed that these corridors were meticulously designed as distinct architectural elements, separate from the pagodas themselves. They typically measured around 3 meters in width and featured brick-paved floors, suggesting a deliberate construction process. These findings challenge the notion of circumambulation corridors merely serving as circulation pathways. Instead, the study underscores their intended ritual function, providing dedicated spaces for devotees to engage in circumambulation practices [20].

Circumambulation, a common ritual practice in various religious traditions, involves walking around a sacred object or site in a clockwise direction. It is often associated with acts of devotion, prayer, and seeking blessings. The intentional design of circumambulation corridors in these ancient temples highlights the importance of these ritual practices within the broader context of Buddhist worship. They served as designated spaces for devotees to perform circumambulation, fostering a sense of connection with the sacred and reinforcing the spiritual significance of these religious structures.

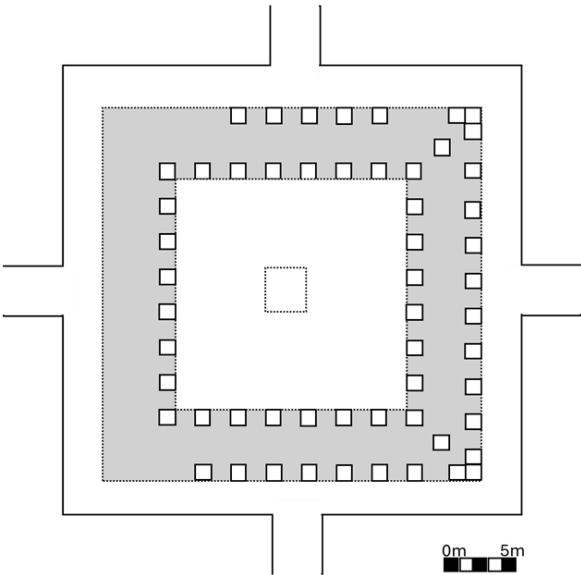


Fig. 7. Goguryeo Buddhist pagodas in Korea (Source: Dai Whan An, 2019 and Redrawn by the Author, 2024)

This study’s contribution lies in its recognition of circumambulation corridors as more than just architectural elements. It emphasizes their integral role in facilitating ritual practices and fostering a deeply spiritual atmosphere within these ancient Buddhist temples.

3.7 Adapting Ritualistic Spaces for Contemporary Use: The UII Library and Museum Complex

In the context of Candi Kimpulan at the UII Library and Museum Complex, the encircling corridor, measuring 6 meters in width, serves not only as a circulation path but also as an exhibition space for cultural and architectural art. This ingenious adaptation showcases a thoughtful approach to repurposing a ritualistic space for contemporary purposes while maintaining respect for traditional values.

The study highlights the significance of this adaptation in the realm of cultural heritage preservation. It demonstrates that ritual spaces can be thoughtfully transformed to accommodate modern functions without compromising their inherent heritage value.

The corridor's dual functionality as a circulation path and exhibition space exemplifies this harmonious integration. Visitors can seamlessly navigate the site while simultaneously engaging with cultural and architectural exhibits, enriching their experience and fostering a deeper appreciation for the site’s historical significance.

The design of the visitor circulation path goes beyond mere functionality and aesthetics. It demonstrates a profound respect for the values and traditions embedded within the ancient site. The architecture serves as a bridge between the past and the

present, creating a meaningful experience for visitors while safeguarding the authenticity and significance of the cultural heritage.

This case study offers valuable insights for the development and reuse of ritual spaces within the context of living and relevant cultural preservation. It demonstrates that through thoughtful design and adaptation, ritual spaces can not only retain their historical essence but also contribute to the vibrancy and accessibility of cultural heritage.

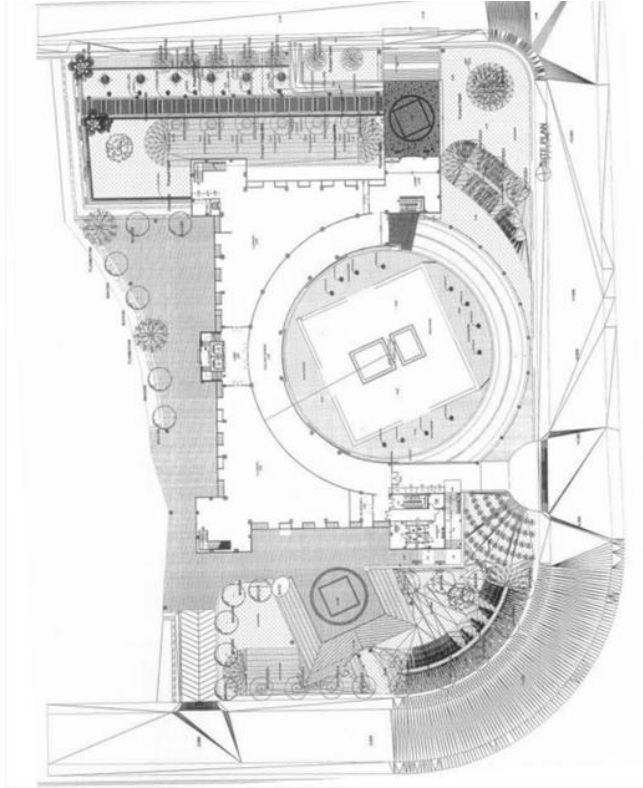


Fig. 8. The UII Library and Museum Complex (Source: Ahmad Saifudin Mutaqi et.al. 2023)

In essence, the UII Library and Museum Complex stands as a testament to the possibility of harmonizing contemporary use with the preservation of cultural heritage. The adaptation of the circumambulation corridor exemplifies a successful approach that honors the past while embracing the present, ensuring that the site remains a source of cultural enrichment and inspiration for generations to come.

4 Conclusion and Suggestions

4.1 Conclusions: The Architectural Significance of Pradaksina Spatial Patterns

The study of pradaksina spatial patterns in the context of the UII Library and Museum Complex has yielded valuable insights into the architectural potential of this sacred design concept. The findings highlight the adaptability, integrative capacity, and ability to achieve physical and non-physical balance that characterize pradaksina patterns.

- **Adaptability:** Pradaksina patterns demonstrate remarkable adaptability, seamlessly integrating into diverse architectural settings and serving multiple functions. The UII Library and Museum Complex exemplifies this adaptability, where the pradaksina corridor serves not only as a circulation path but also as an exhibition space, enhancing both functionality and cultural engagement.
- **Integrative Capacity:** Pradaksina patterns possess an inherent ability to harmonize and integrate various elements, fostering a sense of unity and cohesion. The UII Library and Museum Complex showcases this integrative capacity, as the pradaksina corridor seamlessly blends with the surrounding architectural elements, creating a harmonious and unified spatial experience.
- **Physical and Non-Physical Balance:** Pradaksina patterns strive to achieve a delicate balance between physical and non-physical aspects of architecture. The UII Library and Museum Complex exemplifies this balance, as the pradaksina corridor not only guides physical movement but also facilitates spiritual reflection and connection with the site's heritage.

In conclusion, the study of pradaksina spatial patterns in the UII Library and Museum Complex has demonstrated the architectural significance of this sacred design concept. Its adaptability, integrative capacity, and ability to achieve physical and non-physical balance make it a valuable tool for creating meaningful and sustainable architectural spaces. Pradaksina patterns offer a promising approach to designing spaces that not only fulfill functional requirements but also evoke a sense of spiritual connection, cultural appreciation, and overall well-being. Further exploration of this design concept holds immense potential for enriching architectural practice and fostering spaces that resonate with the human experience.

4.2 Recommendations for Utilizing *Pradaksina* Spatial Patterns in Architectural Design

The study of pradaksina spatial patterns in the UII Library and Museum Complex has yielded valuable insights that can be translated into practical applications within the realm of architectural design. Here are some key recommendations for utilizing pradaksina spatial patterns:

- **Enhancing Functional and Experiential Aspects of Architectural Spaces:** Pradaksina spatial patterns can be effectively employed to enhance the functional and experiential aspects of architectural spaces. The UII Library and Museum Complex serves as a prime example, where the pradaksina corridor not only

facilitates circulation but also creates a unique and engaging spatial experience for visitors.

- **Fostering Cultural Connection and Spiritual Resonance:** Pradaksina patterns, rooted in sacred traditions, can be incorporated into architectural designs to promote cultural connection and spiritual resonance. By integrating pradaksina principles, architects can create spaces that evoke a sense of reverence, respect for heritage, and connection to deeper human values.
- **Addressing Architectural Challenges in Heritage Preservation:** Pradaksina spatial patterns can be particularly beneficial in addressing architectural challenges associated with heritage preservation. In the context of buried temples, pradaksina principles can guide the design of excavation and preservation strategies, ensuring sensitive and respectful treatment of these sacred sites.
- **Prioritizing Contextual Sensitivity and Adaptability:** While pradaksina spatial patterns offer valuable design principles, it is crucial to prioritize contextual sensitivity and adaptability when applying them to specific architectural projects. Each site possesses unique characteristics and cultural contexts that must be carefully considered to ensure harmonious integration of pradaksina principles.
- **Fostering Collaboration between Architects, Cultural Experts, and Heritage Communities:** Effective utilization of pradaksina spatial patterns demands collaboration between architects, cultural experts, and heritage communities. By engaging in open dialogue and shared understanding, the design process can be enriched, ensuring that pradaksina principles are applied in a respectful and culturally appropriate manner.

In conclusion, the study of *pradaksina* spatial patterns in the UII Library and Museum Complex has opened up new avenues for architectural design, particularly in the context of heritage preservation and culturally meaningful spaces. By embracing the principles of *pradaksina* while maintaining sensitivity to context and collaboration, architects can create spaces that not only fulfill functional requirements but also foster cultural connection, spiritual resonance, and a deeper appreciation for our shared heritage.

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