

INTISARI

Kompleks Candi Prambanan merupakan bangunan suci berlatar belakang agama Hindu yang dibangun sekitar abad ke-9 M. Kompleks Candi Prambanan terbagi tiga halaman yang memusat dengan masing-masing halaman dipisahkan oleh pagar.

Halaman I terdapat 16 candi yang telah dipugar, terdiri dari tiga candi utama yaitu Candi Siwa, Candi Brahma dan Candi Wisnu, terdapat tiga candi wahana, dua candi apit empat candi kelir dan empat candi patok. Pada halaman II memiliki 224 candi perwara. Untuk halaman III hanya menyisakan struktur gapura dan Sebagian pagar halaman III sisi selatan.

Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan memperoleh informasi mengenai proses pemugaran yang dilakukan pada Candi Perwara Deret II No. 14 pada Kompleks Candi Prambanan serta menghasilkan evaluasi mengenai pemugaran yang sudah dilakukan pada Candi Perwara Deret II No. 14 Kompleks Candi Prambanan.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian yaitu dengan penalaran induktif dan pendekatan kualitatif untuk memperdalam hasil dari pasca pemugaran Candi Perwara Deret II No. 14 Kompleks Candi Prambanan. Melalui data primer yaitu dengan observasi langsung di lapangan dengan mengamati dan melihat secara langsung objek penelitian yaitu Candi Perwara Deret II No. 14 pada Kompleks Candi Prambanan. Adapun data sekunder dengan studi pustaka melalui jurnal, artikel, hasil penelitian dan laporan sebelumnya mengenai pemugaran khususnya pada kompleks Candi Prambanan.

Candi Perwara merupakan bangunan candi kecil yang mengelilingi candi utama. Kata “Perwara” merujuk pada pengiring raja. Pada Kompleks Candi Prambanan terdapat 128 candi perwara di lapangan, enam diantaranya sudah berhasil dilakukan pemugaran.

Pemugaran Candi Perwara dicetuskan oleh Dinas Purbakala Belanda, pada saat itu Candi Perwara yang dipugar Dinas Purbakala Belanda yaitu Candi Perwara Deret I No. 39 dan Candi Perwara Deret II No. 01. Pemugaran selanjutnya Candi Perwara Deret II No. 14 dilakukan oleh Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Pemugaran ini bertujuan mengembalikan kondisi Benda cagar Budaya dan struktur Cagar Budaya yang rusak sesuai dengan keaslian bahan, bentuk, tata letak atau teknik pengerjaan untuk memperpanjang usia.

Kata Kunci: Candi, Perwara, Pemugaran.

ABSTRACT

The Prambanan Temple Complex is a sacred building with a Hindu background which was built around the 9th century AD. The Prambanan Temple Complex is divided into three central courtyards with each courtyard separated by a fence.

On the first courtyard, there are 16 temples that have been restored, consisting of three main temples, namely the Shiva Temple, Brahma Temple and Vishnu Temple. On second courtyard, there are 224 ancillary temples. Lastly the third courtyard, there are gate structure and remains of fence on the south side of the courtyard.

This study aims to obtain information regarding the restoration process carried out at the Pervara Temple series II No. 14 at the Prambanan Temple Complex and resulted in an evaluation of the restoration that had been carried out at the Pervara Temple series II No. 14 Prambanan Temple Complex.

The method used in this research is inductive reasoning and a qualitative approach to deepen the results of the post-restoration of the Pervara Temple series II No. 14 Prambanan Temple Complex.

Through primary data, namely by direct observation in the field by observing and seeing directly the research object, The Perwara Temple Deret II No. 14 itself at the Prambanan Temple Complex. As for secondary data with literature studies through journals, articles, research results and previous reports regarding restoration, especially in the Prambanan Temple complex.

Pervara Temple is a small temple building that surrounds the main temple. The word "Pervara" refers to the king's attendant. At the Prambanan Temple Complex, there are 128 ancillary temples in the field, six of which have been successfully restored.

Restoration of the Perwara Temple was initiated by the Dutch Antiquities Service. The Perwara Temples that were being restored by the Dutch Antiquities Service at that time were the Perwara Temples of series I No. 39 and Perwara Temples II No. 01. Subsequent restoration of Perwara Temple series II No. 14 was carried out by the Yogyakarta Special Region Cultural Heritage Preservation Center (BPCB Yogyakarta). This restoration aims to restore the condition of the damaged cultural conservation objects and cultural conservation structures in accordance with the original material, shape, layout, or workmanship techniques to extend their life.

Keywords: Temple, Pervara, Restoration.