

ABSTRAK

Museum menyimpan benda-benda bersejarah. Benda-benda tersebut menjadi atraksi wisata bagi museum. Namun, atraksi wisata museum akan sulit untuk dinikmati bagi penyandang tunanetra jika museum belum dapat diakses oleh wisatawan tunanetra. Pada penelitian ini dibahas pengembangan museum ramah tunanetra. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Museum Konferensi Asia Afrika di Kota Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa wisatawan tunanetra menikmati atraksi museum dengan dua cara, yaitu mendengar dan menyentuh. Informasi akan diterima dari edukator museum melalui narasi-narasi mengenai objek visual museum. Kemudian untuk menambah informasi, wisatawan tunanetra dapat menyentuh objek visual tersebut. Wisatawan tunanetra juga dapat menonton film di Museum Konferensi Asia Afrika sehingga dibutuhkanannya peran *visual reader* untuk menjelaskan film tersebut kepada wisatawan tunanetra. Aksesibilitas yang perlu dikembangkan di Museum Konferensi Asia Afrika adalah ubin pemandu, tulisan Braille, dan media audio, serta edukator museum yang dapat mendampingi tunanetra secara khusus. Amenitas museum berupa toilet dan musala. Diperlukan ubin pemandu untuk menuju ke toilet dan musala serta penjelasan mengenai posisi benda-benda yang ada di kedua amenitas tersebut. Khusus di musala perlu adanya petunjuk untuk menentukan saf salat dan arah kiblat.

Kata kunci: Museum Ramah Tunanetra, Wisatawan Tunanetra, Museum Konferensi Asia Afrika

ABSTRACT

The museum stores historical objects. These objects become tourist attractions for the museum. However, museum tourism attractions will be complex for blind people to enjoy if the museum is not yet accessible to blind tourists. This research discusses the development of a blind-friendly museum. This research was conducted at the Museum of the Asian-African Conference in Bandung City. Qualitative research methods with a case study approach were used. The study results show that blind tourists enjoy museum attractions in two ways: hearing and touching. Information will be received from museum educators through narrations about museum visual objects. Then to add information, blind tourists can touch these visual objects. Blind tourists can also watch films at the Museum of the Asian-African Conference, so the role of the visual reader is needed to explain the film to blind tourists. Accessibility that needs to be developed at the Museum of the Asian-African Conference is guiding tiles, Braille writing, audio media, and museum educators who can specifically assist the blind. Museum amenities include toilets and a prayer room. A guiding block is needed to get to the toilet and prayer room as well as an explanation of the position of the objects in the two amenities. Especially in the prayer room, there is a need for instructions to determine the prayer lines and the Qibla direction.

Keywords: Accessible Museum, Blind Tourists, Museum of The Asian African Conference