

Design Innovation in the Sundanese “Jojodog” Work Chair as Contemporary Furniture for Modern Living

Maria Trixie Puspa Tjahja

School of Design, Bina Nusantara University

KH. Syahdan no. 9, Jakarta 11480, Indonesia

* E-mail: maria.tjahja@binus.ac.id

Sri Rachmayanti

School of Design, Bina Nusantara University

KH. Syahdan no. 9, Jakarta 11480, Indonesia

E-mail: srachmayanti@binus.ac.id (corresponding author)

Dyah Gayatri Puspitasari

School of Design, Bina Nusantara University

KH. Syahdan no. 9, Jakarta 11480, Indonesia

E-mail: dyah@binus.ac.id

Abstract

In the ever-changing development of the times, traditions are often confronted with the currents of modernity, where cultural heritage is often faded and eroded by the demands of the ever-evolving modern lifestyle. A concrete example of this issue can be found in the "Jojodog" work chair, a typical Sundanese chair that is a cultural root in the kitchen tradition of the Sundanese people. The "Jojodog" work chair is a simple chair with a height of only about 25 cm without the construction of a backrest and arm supports, which has become an icon in the daily life of the Sundanese people. These chairs are often used to sit or squat in front of the stove in cooking activities that create a combination of tradition and function. However, drastic changes in activities and lifestyles in modern residential spaces have eliminated the existence of the "Jojodog" work chair and the cultural values attached to the chair. This research tries to answer a relevant question, namely "How can the design innovation of Sundanese "Jojodog" work chairs as contemporary furniture maintains and integrate traditional elements in modern life?" This research aims to maintain Sundanese culture by presenting traditional elements, such as "Peacock Dance" in the "Jojodog" chair design innovation which focuses on increasing the flexibility of the function of the "Jojodog" work chair, so that it can meet the needs of user activities in modern residential spaces. To reduce the gap between traditionality and modernity, this research uses the "Applied Research" method and the "Design Thinking" approach to find creative and innovative solutions in maintaining the essence of Sundanese culture in the context of modern life. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide and expand insights on how to respect and maintain cultural heritage, especially in the field of interior design or furniture in an era that continues to change.

Keywords: : Jojodog, furniture, Sundanese culture, traditional kitchens, modern living spaces

DOI: 10.7176/ADS/114-04

Publication date: August 30th 2025

1. Introduction

Human life cannot be separated from various problem-solving efforts related to their daily activities. One of these can be seen through the design of household furniture. The design is none other than to facilitate and increase the effectiveness of related activities. Thus, the functional aspect becomes crucial there. In addition to the practical function aspect, the aesthetic aspect is also often considered. Likewise, social, cultural, and psychological and emotional aspects. The integration of all such aspects makes household furniture a kind of entity that represents the manifestation of human intellect and sensitivity as a cultured figure.

An interesting phenomenon can be seen in the furniture design. Furniture is a series of furniture items that can be found in a residential space. The existence has an important role in human daily life. In its use, furniture has a very close and complex relationship with the human user. In terms of function and comfort, furniture is designed to meet the practical needs of humans, such as a place to sit, sleep, and as a place to store, etc. Furniture is also designed to provide humans with comfort, such as comfortable seating and bedding. Meanwhile, from an aesthetic aspect, through an attractive design, furniture can become an important decorative element in the room.

Looking at the relationship between the design of the form and its function or use, furniture has a variety of designs tailored to the tastes and needs of consumers. For example, in the design of table furniture, the design will be adapted to the context of its use. For example, whether it is a desk for the classroom, or a work desk for the office space, or a dining table for the living room, or a dining table for a restaurant, etc. Similarly in the design of chairs, cabinets (Chandradinata, 2021). All of them are adjusted to the context of function, user, space, time, socio, and culture. Thus, it can be understood that furniture is not just an artifact, as a piece of seating furniture, but as a kind of entity that has an important role in supporting activities as well as a representation of the human entity of its users. Meanwhile, the virtue of its existence is to solve problems that lead to the effectiveness of an activity and the increase in the user's comfort.

In this study, the topic will lead to the existence of a chair furniture. This is interesting because chairs play an important role in people's daily lives (Junaidy, 2014). Chairs are one of the main pieces of furniture that support sitting activities, and sitting has an important role in human life activities both physically, socially, and psychologically. In the context of physical roles, sitting will certainly allow humans to do various activities such as working, chatting, eating, and playing. In addition, sitting can also make for rest, reduce fatigue, and relaxation. At the relaxation level, sitting is not only related to physical problems but also to the psychological level. This is because relaxation can increase the feeling of relaxation which helps humans to reduce all stress and anxiety. The aspect of comfort and concentration are also two important aspects of the psychological role of sitting. Sitting can provide a feeling of comfort and security, especially in situations and conditions that feel unfamiliar, or uncertain. Also sitting can help improve concentration. Meanwhile, in the social context, sitting can help in improving social interaction, communication, and togetherness.

One of the aspects that is a fundamental consideration in the process of designing chair furniture is the functional aspect. Not only in modern furniture design, but the principle of furniture that prioritizes functionality is also found in Sundanese cultural life. "Jojodog" is a word derived from Sundanese that refers to a type of short chair (Rahdiana, 2023). As the name implies, "jojodog" is usually found in the kitchen of traditional Sundanese houses and is used for sitting or squatting, a sitting position with your legs bent in front of the stove while cooking (Putra, 2018). The "jojodog" work chair emerged due to the influence of the shape of the kitchen in the traditional houses of the Sundanese people which tend to have a low size.

However, the rapid development of modernity in the world has affected the development of modern residential design or design as well as the furniture models produced (Atmadi, 2019). Drastic changes in lifestyles and activities in modern residential spaces can shift the role and philosophy of traditional elements. This is a serious challenge to the preservation and continuity of traditional culture that is fading or even forgotten in modern residential life.

This research aims to explore and answer the following question, "How can the design innovation of Sundanese "Jojodog" work chairs as contemporary furniture maintains and integrate traditional elements in modern life?" The main purpose of this study is to maintain Sundanese culture by implementing elements of Sundanese culture, namely "Peacock Dance" in the innovation of the design of the "jojodog" work chair as contemporary furniture. The focus of design innovation in this study is on increasing the functional flexibility of the "Jojodog" work chair in its use in modern residential activities. This research is supported by a case study that analyzes changes in the function of the "Jojodog" work chair in modern residential activities.

The benefits of conducting this research include two aspects, namely practical benefits and theoretical benefits. The practical benefits provide further understanding of the Sundanese "Jojodog" work chair design innovation in its use in modern residential life. This research allows exploration and development in diverse and innovative design skills through the shape of the chair that is attractive and suitable to the needs of the user. In addition to practical benefits, this research has relevant theoretical benefits in the field of interiors that allow the development of unique new designs with combinations or integration of traditional cultural elements in interior works, which is furniture. The results of this research can be used as a foundation for designers to create authentic new works by maintaining the richness of local cultural wisdom while meeting the needs and standards of modern life.

2. Literature Review

The literature review will discuss ergonomic theory, the West Java peacock dance which is used as inspiration for furniture design and what is meant by "Jojobog" and how this short chair is important for the Sundanese - West Java community in daily life.

2.1 Teori Ergonomi

The word ergonomics comes from two Greek words, *ergon* and *nomos*. *Ergon* means work, while *nomos* means rule. The definition of ergonomics in its terminology is a regulation of how human relationships and the facilities they use in doing work, including attitudes and work patterns (Kartono, 2024). Ergonomics studies the interaction of human relationships with their work systems, ergonomics is also intended as a science related to the sciences of failure, anatomy, psychology, physics and engineering that considers the compatibility of humans and their work.

The objectives of ergonomics according to Tawarka, 1. The science of ergonomics improves physical and mental well-being through efforts to prevent injuries and diseases due to work, reduce physical and mental work and strive for productivity and job satisfaction. 2. Improving social welfare through improving the quality of social contact, managing and coordinating work appropriately and increasing social security both during the period of productive age and after being unproductive. 3. Creating a balance between various technical, economic, anthropological and cultural aspects of each work system carried out to create a high quality of work and quality of life. (Tawarka, 2004).

Sitting position is the most common thing we do in our daily activities, such as when we sit at work or at home. The function of the chair that we use when sitting must reduce the load on the legs to avoid strain on the leg muscles. We must provide postural stability while working or relaxing by relaxing our body muscles (Kartono, 2024). The sitting position in the kitchen work activity that is often found in the Sundanese (West Java) people, is the same as the squatting position of people. Therefore, sitting chairs for work activities in the kitchen are often also called squats, or "Jojobog". When seen in the picture below, the height position of the chair used for the equivalent sitting position squatting is between 25 to 30 centimeters.

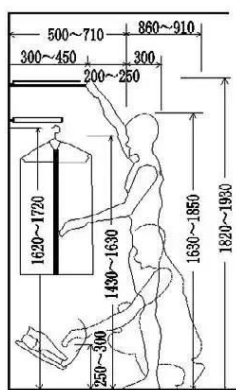


Figure 1. Ergonomic of Squat Position

2.2 West Java Peacock Dance

"Peacock Dance" is part of the cultural heritage of the West Java people which was created by Raden Tjetje Somantri in 1955 and re-created in 1965 by Irawati Durban Ardjo (Hidayat, 2020). This dance is often performed to welcome important guests or as entertainment at weddings and other official events. However, the "Peacock Dance" itself is not a classic traditional dance, but rather a modern or contemporary dance. This dance is inspired by the movements of peacocks, especially when male peacocks show off the beauty of their tail feathers to attract the attention of female peacocks. Since its creation, Tjetje's peacock dance has been performed five times. The first was in 1955 during a series of KAA activities in the courtyard of the Pakuan building, in 1955 in Bandung, precisely at the Orient Hotel, to welcome the presence of Voroshilof in 1957, the President of Russia at the Pakuan Building, at the Savoy Homann Hotel in 1958, and a dance performance at the YPK in 1958. After Raden Tjetje Somantri died in 1963, his student, Irawati Durban, perfected the choreography of the Peacock Dance. Even though it was created in the 1950s, the Peacock Dance is still popular and widely known with the times. Until now, the Merak dance is often performed in various events.

A distinctive feature of the Peacock Dance is characterized by a dancer's costume that resembles a peacock's

feathers, with wide wings and a crown on the head that resembles a peacock's head. This dance can become the pride of the people of West Java because of its beautiful movements. The movement of the peacock dance itself has a meaning, namely the embodiment of admiration for the beauty of peacocks in the wild. Depicts the elegance and playfulness of the peacock, with an emphasis on the movements of the wings and tail. The procedures and movements of the peacock dance are inspired by the movements of male peacocks that have beautiful and dazzling tail feathers when attracting female peacocks. Even so, this dance is danced by women.



Figure 2. Tari Merak

As seen in the picture, this dance is usually danced in groups, with some dancers playing male and female peacocks. The peacock dance movement itself has the value of cheerfulness and elegance. The peacock dance has movements that are stunning, elegant, and mesmerizing like peacocks. In addition, the value of cheerfulness and elegance is also supported by colorful costumes and complementary accessories. The Peacock Dance is often performed as a dance to welcome important guests or main performance at weddings. In addition, this dance is also often used to introduce Indonesian culture to foreign countries. The Peacock Dance symbolizes natural beauty, cheerfulness, and elegance.

In the end, the Peacock Dance became one of the modern/ contemporary dances because the movements created were free using their own creations. In addition, the following are the characteristics and functions of the peacock dance: 1) The peacock dance is a dance in pairs; 2) Peacock Dance is often performed during guest welcoming events or during celebration events; 3) Peacock Dance is often performed to welcome guests or other large events; 4) Peacock Dance is performed for presentation to guests at the wedding reception; 5) Peacock Dance as a grand guest at every event or ritual; 6) Peacock Dance as a welcome to the groom's guest group when heading to the wedding; 7) Peacock Dance as a means of introducing Indonesian culture to the international level.

3. Jojodog as a Design Entity and Cultural

3.1 Jojodog dalam budaya masyarakat Sunda

Jojodog in Sundanese refers to a short chair or low bench that is usually used for squatting down. Although there is no word "jodog" in Sundanese, the word "jedog" which means sitting is the basis for the mention of jojodog. "Jojodog" is classified as an "Indonesian Everyday Object". This is because it is used in the daily activities of the Sundanese people. "Jojodog" can also refer to "dingklik", which is a small chair without a backrest that is generally used by one person. Jojodogs are usually made of wood and have a simple design, often shaped also with three legs forming the letter "H".

At the level of function, jojodogs are used for various activities carried out on the floor, which are used by anyone who needs a low seat. Jojodog is often seen in traditional Sundanese kitchens, used by grandmothers to sit near the stove while cooking. In addition, jojodog is also commonly used by grandparents when cooking in the oven (Sundanese: "*hawu*"). Jojodog is very beneficial than having to be sore because you must squat for firewood (Sundanese: "*torch*") to burn. Thus, a jojodog is a low chair that is commonly used for some activities such as cooking, washing or other work done while sitting squatting on the floor or near a fire stove (Lestari, 2024).



Figure 3. Jojodog

As seen in Figure 3 above, jojodog is made of wood, rectangular in shape and only enough for one person. Sitting in a jojodog is not only done when cooking in front of the stove but is also used when processing cakes when Eid arrives. It is often used by the elderly, as they usually cannot stand sitting on the ground or cold floors. The purpose of making jojodog is as an ergonomic sitting tool for squatting posture. It is usually used for a short period of time because the base is made from relatively hard pieces of wooden boards.

At the cultural philosophical level, jojodog is a short bench in the Sundanese culture a parable that describes the awareness of a person's position, role, or position in society. "Short bench" symbolizes a modest or humble position, and this phrase teaches us to remain humble, self-aware, and not overdo it in our actions or attitudes. In other words, a short-seat bench jojodog teaches a person to position themselves appropriately and appropriately, not to overstep the limit, and to respect the position of others. This is a form of politeness and wisdom in maintaining social harmony, which reflects the values of modesty and respect in Sundanese culture.

3.2 Jojodog Types

Sundanese people know several types of jojodogs, namely: *Jojodog Kurus* (thin jojodog), *Jojodog Gemuk* (thick jojodog), and *Jojodog Utama* (main jojodog).

3.2.1 Thin Jojodog



Figure 4. Jojodog Kurus

As shown in Figure 4, the nickname "skinny" on the thin jojodog can be seen from the relatively thin supporting wood structure. The word "thin" connotes a thin, thin shape. In Figure 5, you can see the physical details of *Jojodog Kurus* from several angles.

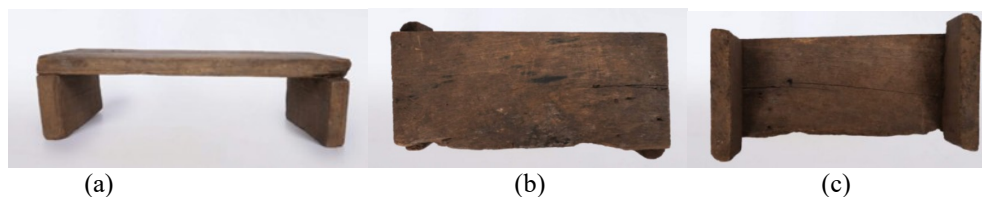


Figure 5. The shape of Thin Jojodog from Front View (a), Top View (b), and Rear View (c)

3.2.2 Thick Jojodog

Unlike the Skinny Jojodog, the structure of the Fat Jojodog is made thicker. The word "fat" means "big", "thick". As seen in Figure 5, below, the thickness that significantly distinguishes the Thick Jojodog from the Thin Jojodog lies in both support structures.



Figure 6. Thick Jojodog

Meanwhile, what looks still the same as *Jojodog Kurus* is in the support structure that is still made of two pieces, with the entire structure of the seat mat that remains shaped like the letter "H". The scale of size and thickness of the seating mat structure also still looks not much different from *Jojodog Kurus* (thin jojodog).

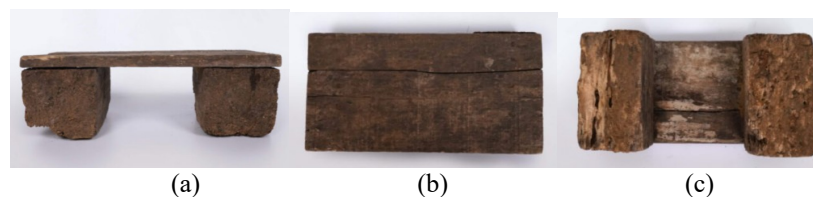


Figure 7. Thick Jojodog Front View (a), Top View (b), Rear View (c)

3.2.2 Main Jojodog



Figure 8. Main Jojodog

The third type is the main jojodog. This main jojodog that is most often used by craftsmen for activities in the workspace. As seen in Figure 7, the main jojodog is made of wood, just like jojodogs in general. The shape is also made without a backrest structure. This jojodog is possible if the craftsman needs more height, namely by piling up the jojodog and putting additional cushion on it. The additional feature of this cushion is used to support the comfort of craftsmen who need longer working time in carrying out their activities in the workspace.

3.3 Jojodog Modification in Modern Era



Figure 9. Traditional wood jojodog and modern plastic jojodog

In modern times, jojodog is modified into a more contemporary form. In fact, jojodog is now sold at furniture makers using plastic materials. As seen in Figure 8, in addition to material modification, significant changes can be seen in several aspects, namely: aspects of the structure also the shape of the seated, support structure, and color.

Modern style jojodogs appears that the structure of the seat mat is made in a square format which is given the form of a composition of circular holes on all surfaces. This is sought to reduce the spring character of plastic material and provide flexibility when receiving the weight of the human body that occupies it. Thus, the ergonomic factor can be maintained. Another difference can be seen in the support structure. In general, jojodogs are designed with only two supports, but in modern jojodogs, supports are made with four supports. This is to support the stability and counterbalance of the square format on the seating mat structure. In addition, it is also to compensate between the support power of the jojodog with plastic material that is relatively thin, not thick like in traditional jojodog that made of wood.

4. Research Methodology

This research uses the "Applied Research" method or applied research related to the design innovation of Sundanese "Jojodog" work chairs as contemporary furniture in modern life. This research focuses on making an overview and evaluation based on the existing literature on furniture design, design based on local wisdom, and design needs in activities in modern life. The results of this study will be used to solve practical problems that can be found in the case study of the "Jojodog" work chair in modern residential space activities.

The Design Thinking approach was also applied in this study. Design Thinking is used to solve problems to come up with new solutions to problems encountered in research. This approach consists of five stages, namely empathize, define, ideate, prototype, and test (Wolfe, D., 2019). However, the time constraints in this study make the process of prototyping and testing impossible to undertake. The following are the stages of "Design Thinking" that will be implemented in this study:

1. Empathize: The stage used to empathize and understand the user, the elements of Sundanese culture found in the "Jojodog" work chair to the changing needs of users in modern living spaces.
2. Define: A stage that involves identifying the challenges faced in adapting the work chair "Jojodog" in modern residential spaces.
3. Ideate: This stage produces innovative design ideas and solutions to the problems encountered at the define stage so that the "Jojodog" work chair becomes more functional and can adapt in modern residential living space as contemporary furniture.

This research also adopts the necessary design principles as the main reference for the development process of Sundanese "Jojodog" work chair design innovation. These principles include:

1. Harmony: The principle applied as a reference for order and design composition to create harmony in terms of visuals and functions in the design innovation of the "Jojodog" work chair.
2. Proportion : The principle applied as a precise comparison between the shape and size of the "Jojodog" work chair with the needs and needs of users in modern residence.
3. Rhythm: A principle that is the use of design elements that create a cohesive visual rhythm that can be felt indirectly.
4. Balance: The principle used as a balance guide in terms of aesthetics, function, and proportion.
5. Emphasis : Elements designed to attract attention and are highlighted in the design innovation of the "Jojodog" work chair in modern living spaces.

5. Result and discussion

5.1 "Jojodog" Work Chair and Its Changes in the Modern Living Room Kitchen

In traditional homes, especially in Sundanese people, the kitchen has a central role in the family's daily life. In addition to being used for general activities in the kitchen as usual, the kitchen in the traditional house of the Sundanese is the main entrance to the house as well as a place to receive guests (Putra, 2018). There is also a difference in size between the traditional Sundanese kitchen and the standard size in a modern residential kitchen which can be seen in the following image:

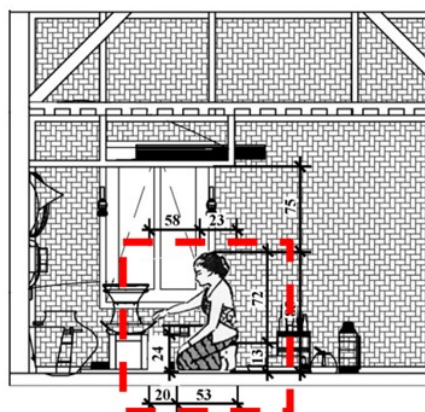


Figure 10. Picture of the size of the kitchen of a traditional Sundanese house.

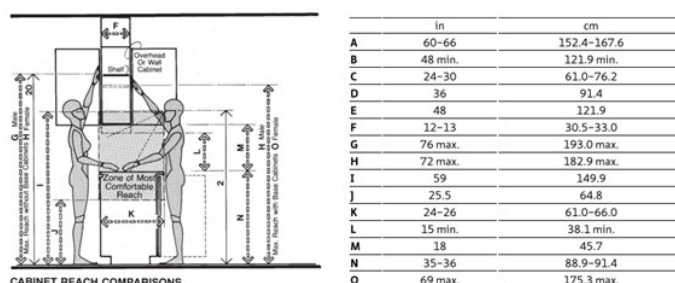


Figure 11. Standardize dimension of modern kitchen.
Source: Julius Panero, Human Dimension

As you can see the difference in the two images that have been attached above. Figure 1 presents the size of the kitchen in the traditional house of the Sundanese people which has a thickness of about 25 cm so that users must carry out activities in the kitchen in a prostrate position. When they start to feel sore, then people use "Jojobog" to support their activities. While in figure 2, the standard sizes in modern kitchens are adjusted to activities in the kitchen such as cooking, washing, and preparing food by standing. The standard height size of a kitchen workbench is 88.9 – 91.4 centimeters while the maximum height measurement that can be achieved on a wall cabinet by a woman is 175.3 c – 182.9 centimeters [6] which may be a challenge for people with heights lower than that limit. This makes the shift in the function of the "Jojobog" work chair in modern residences into a foothold or "stool" to reach kitchen cabinets that are too high. Kitchen or *Pawon*, meaning a fire stove or a tool for cooking. *Pawon* is a kitchen that functions as a service area, such as: cooking, washing, and storage. Sundanese people know two types of *pawon*, namely *pawon ngupuk* and *pawon panggung* (Nuryanto, 2024)

5.2 Design, Advantages & Disadvantages of the "Jojobog" as a Work Chair

The "Jojobog" work chair, which can generally be found in traditional Sundanese houses known for its use of albasia wood (Putra, 2018). This wood similarities to teak wood in terms of its sturdiness. This wood material provides sufficient strength and durability to support activities in the kitchen of the Sundanese people's homes, such as sitting or squatting in front of the stove while cooking. Along with the changing times and modern lifestyle factors, the "Jojobog" work chair has undergone significant developments in the material of its manufacture. With the development of technology and the need for mass production, the use of wood materials is considered less supportive, so the use of plastic materials as the production material of the "Jojobog" work chair is the main alternative that supports these factors. Plastic is a lightweight material, affordable in terms of cost and can be easily mass-produced (Atmadi, 2019).

However, the changes also bring several advantages and disadvantages in the design of the "Jojobog" work chair. One of the advantages of using plastic materials is the ability of chairs to be *stackable*, which allows for more efficient storage and optimizes the use of space in the kitchen, especially in modern residences that often have limited space. However, a drawback to note in the use of this material is its susceptibility to damage,

especially when used as a foothold to reach kitchen cabinets that are too high in modern residences. In addition, this shift in function raises a new problem, namely the risk of falling in the activity of achieving the high cabinet.



Figure 12. Plastic "Jojodog" Chair in Modern Houses

5.3 "Peacock Dance" as Inspiration for Designing Modern Jojodog Chairs

Previously has explained that the "Peacock Dance" is part of the cultural heritage of the West Java people which was created by Raden Tjetje Somantri in 1955 and re-created in 1965 by Irawati Durban Ardjo. One of the characteristics of this dance can be seen in the costume that resembles a peacock costume, from the shape of the wings to the crown that resembles a peacock's head. This dance is now a contemporary dance, which modifies traditional or classical aspects of movement into more modern choreography. The concept of recontextualization in such a dance was used as inspiration in the design of the recontextualization of Jojodog's work chair into a modern residential chair. Thus, "Peacock Dance" is positioned as a subject to be adapted in the innovation of the design elements of the "Jojodog" work chair. This can be interpreted as an effort to synergize aspects between tradition and modern aspects in a modern residential space.



Figure 13. Part of "Tari Merak" costume

One of the distinctive features of the "Peacock Dance" is the costume of the dancers who resemble peacocks. Prominent elements are seen in fabrics that resemble the feathers of a peacock's tail or wings. The design aimed at the semicircular shape that rippled on the shape of the wing. This is because it appears to be an exotic focal point that attracts attention and becomes iconic in the overall look. Thus, this part will be used as an emphasis of the overall design of Jojodog chair innovation in modern living spaces.

5.4 Improved Ergonomics and Safety of "Jojodog" Work Chairs

One of the important characteristics of the "Jojodog" work chair is its low size, which is part of the tradition of the kitchen of the Sundanese people who tend to have a low height. The commonly found "Jojodog" work chair has a size of about 25 cm for the height of the seatbed, 24 cm in width, and 30-35 cm in length. This size gives its own uniqueness to the design of the chair that should be maintained. However, in its use for too long, this "Jojodog" work chair can potentially cause some ergonomic problems. Sitting positions with bent and low legs affect human posture and can lead to disorders in the musculoskeletal system (MSD) (Rahdiana, 2023). A solution that can be proposed is to add a backrest or backrest.

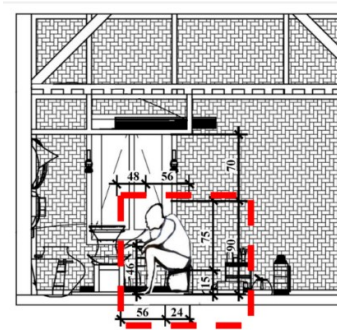


Figure 14. Kitchen at Traditional Kampung Naga House

In addition to ergonomic benefits, the addition of this backrest also aims to reduce the risk of falling when the chair is used as a foothold to reach kitchen cabinets that are too high. This backrest has a dual function as a strong safety handle or support as well as support for ergonomic aspects for users. With this, the design innovation of the "Jojodog" work chair as contemporary furniture meets one of the expectations for furniture in modern residential living spaces, which is to have 2 or more functions, or functional flexibility (Atmadi, 2019). In addition, the "Jojodog" chair remains part of the Sundanese cultural heritage while providing security and stability to its users in their daily activities.

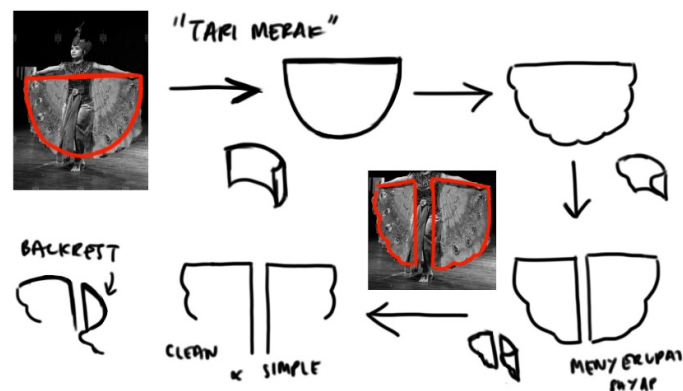


Figure 15. Idea Sketch of backrest, inspiring from "Tari Merak Dance".
 Source: Maria Trixie, 2023.



Figure 16. Visualisation of Tari Merak Jojodog
 Resource: Maria Trixie, 2023.

6. Conclusion

The design innovation of Sundanese "Jojodog" work chairs as contemporary furniture is an important effort in maintaining cultural and traditional values in modern housing. Changes in the kitchen and modern lifestyle have brought about a shift in the function of the jojodog chair, which is now used as a foothold to reach a higher kitchen cabinet. While these changes support the efficiency of space and function in modern residences, they also raise new issues such as vulnerability to damage and the risk of occupational injury, especially in the use of chairs as footrests.

The addition of a backrest to the "Jojodog" chair is a solution that supports improved ergonomics and supports the user when sitting for a long period of time. This backrest also acts as a handle or support, which is strong to minimize the risk of falling when the chair is used as a foothold. The design inspiration of the Sundanese cultural "Peacock Dance" which is poured into the design innovation of the "Jojodog" work chair provides a creative element that combines traditional and modern aspects in the design of a chair.

The effort to preserve cultural heritage or local wisdom, the "Jojodog" work chair design innovation maintains the essential aspects of traditional chairs while addressing the challenges that arise in modern residence. Therefore, the "Jojodog" work chair remains a symbol or cultural representation of the Sundanese people that is relevant and functional in modern life that continues to develop.

References

- Atmadi, T & Putra, Y. M. (2019). Development of Indonesia Furniture in Industrial Revolution 4.0. *International Journal Of Engineering Research And Development*, 15(2), 25-32
- Chandradinata, P., et al. (2021). *Strategi Desain Pengembangan Produk Lounge Chair "Becak" yang Merupakan Perpaduan Budaya Indonesia*. Seminar Nasional Desain – SANDI, 1.
- Hidayat, V. A. (2020). *Bentuk Visual Kostum Tari Merak Jawa Barat Karya Irawati Durban Ardjo*. *JOGED* 15(1), 84-95
- Kartono. B (2024), Peran Ergonomi pada Furnitur, <https://binus.ac.id/malang/interior/2022/06/28/peran-ergonomi-pada-furnitur/> 19 Agustus 2024, taken on 27 Juli 2025
- Lestari, et all (2024) Identification of Sundanese Gastronomic Heritage in Ngaliwet Food and Culture in West Java Society, *Icomus Convergence*, Vol 1. 2024
- Nuryanto et.all (2024) Pawon Ruang Sosial, Ritual, dan Sakral Bagi Wanita Sunda. *Jurnal Arsitektur Langkau Betang*, Vol 1.No.1
- Panero, J., Zelnik, M. (1979). *Human Dimension & Interior Space: A Source Book of Design Reference Standards*
- Putra, G. D., et al. (2018). *Dapur pada Rumah Tradisional Kampung Naga*. *Jurnal Seni & Reka Rancang*, 1(1), 107-122
- Rahdiana, N., et al. (2023). Analisis Potensi Risiko Postur Kerja pada UMKM Telur Asin Desa Jayamukti, Karawang. *Konferensi Nasional Penelitian dan Pengabdian (KNPP) Ke-3*.
- Wolfe, D. (2019). *Design thinking: an innovative approach to program design*.
- Figure 2: Merak Dance, <https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-6619218/mengenal-tari-merak-sejarah-makna-hingga-fungsinya> (taken on 27 Juli 2025)
- Figure 3 Jojodog: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Jojodog.jpg> (Taken on 27 Juli 2025)
- Figure 4: <https://museumbenda.id/koleksi/sindangpanon-2> (Taken on 27 Juli 2025)
- Figure 5: <https://museumbenda.id/koleksi/sindangpanon-2> (Taken on 28 Juli 2025)
- Figure 6: <https://museumbenda.id/koleksi/sindangpanon-2> (Taken on 28 Juli 2025)
- Figure 9. Modern jojodog <https://www.sukabumiupdate.com/produk/123485/5-ribu-an-jojodog-bangku-kecil-dari-kayu-yang-kini-diganti-plastik> (Taken on 28 Juli 2025)
- Figure 10, 14: Kitchen on Traditional House Kampung Naga, Putra, G. D., et al. 2018.
- Figure 11 : Panero, Julius. *Human Dimension and Interior Space: A Source Book of Design Reference Standards*.
- Figure 13: Merak Dance Costume parts, <https://www.romadecade.org/tari-merak/#!> (Taken on 28 Juli 2025)