The Importance of Lambung Mangkurat Banjarbaru Archives And Museum In Towards Digital Archives

Dewicca Fatma Nadilla[1*], Muhammad Rico[2]

[1,2]History Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University
Indonesia
*correspondence email: dewicca.nadilla@ulm.ac.id

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis pentingnya Arsip manuksrip menjadi digital pada era teknologi informasi. Arsip merupakan bagian penting pada data penelitian sejarah, maka transformasi arsip dari manuksrip ke arah yang digital sangat diperlukan. Adapun penelitian ini menggunakan metode sejarah dengan langkah mengumpulkan data yang diteliti, melakukan kritisi, menginterpretasi, dan menyusun peristiwa sejarah menjadi cerita. Untuk mendapatkan dan memvalidasi data penelitian maka selanjutnya peneliti melakukan riset lapangan yaitu wawancara dengan pengelola museum, pemandu wisata, dan dinas terkait. Hasil penelitian menggambarkan bahwa Digitalisasi menjadi hal terpenting pada pengelolaan arsip. Perubahan sistem dari Manuksrip ke digital pada arsip dapat meningkatkan kinerja kreativitas, produktivitas, effisiensi, dan inovasi. Arsip digital manuksrip berubah digital memberikan kenyamanan dan kemudahan akses setiap pengunjung Museum yang berasal dari daerah manapun. Temuan lainnya dapat menjadi suatu inovasi bagi guru dalam pembelajaran sejarah di sekolah, sehingga memberikan keistimewaan Museum Lambung Mangkurat menjadi lebih terkenal contohnya Museum Sangiran di Jawa Tengah yang sudah digital.

Kata kunci: arsip, museum, digital.

Abstract

This research analyzes the importance of manuscript archives becoming digital the era information technology. Archives are important part historical research data, the transformation of archives from manuscripts to digital very necessary. This research uses historical methods with the steps of collecting the researched data, criticizing, interpreting and compiling historical events into stories. Obtain and validate research data, the researcher then conducted field research, namely interviews with museum managers, tour guides, and related agencies. The results the research illustrate that digitalization the most important thing in archive management. Changing the system from manuscript to digital archives can improve creativity, productivity, efficiency, and innovation performance. Digital archives manuscripts have become digital, providing convenience and easy access for every Museum visitor from any region. Other findings can be innovation for teachers teaching history school, thus giving the Lambung Mangkurat Museum distinction becoming more famous, example the Sangiran Museum in Central Java which digital.

Keywords: archives, museum, digital.

INTRODUCTION

With advances in technology and developments in science as well as the increasing number of activities carried out by a museum in the digital era, there is a real need for information that can be enjoyed anywhere. Information is used as consideration in making decisions and determining goals for the community. Every museum is required to be able to provide information precisely, quickly and accurately. One source of information that can be used is archives. Archives are records of activities that occur in an office

that contain important information. Archives have an important role in the process of presenting information to leaders as material for consideration in making decisions and formulating policies.

Basically, as we know, archives are an important part of writing history (Asmara, 2019). Like two sides of a coin, building historical writing requires historical sources in the form of archives so that they can be trusted by the general public (Yendra, 2018). Because historical narratives are not just leftover stories from the past that end there. Archives are authentic scientific evidence of past events even though they happened long ago, but historical truth can be confirmed through archival remains.

Archives are created at the same time as events. Archives are created simultaneously with problems or phenomena that arise and occur in society. This means that any information contained in the archive describes the contextual atmosphere and situation that led to the creation of the archive (Mona Lohanda, 2022). In archives there are contextual issues of historical events that surround the creation of these archival documents. The information written down also provides knowledge of the context of the event. Knowing the context of the event helps us understand more deeply the historical meaning of the contents of the archive. This is the reason that we will never be able to avoid using archives in writing history. Reading archives and writing history is like a well that never runs dry (Pratiwi, 2019).

Reflecting on the above, archive management is significant in maintaining educational information, historical value information, cultural value information and evidentiary value contained in archives (Mulyadi, 2021). Especially in the development of science and technology. Today archive maintenance has become something that cannot be denied from manuscript to digital form. Digitalization is an important part of archival management. Changing the system from manuscript to digital in archives can improve productivity, innovation and efficiency performance (Hidayat, 2019).

Not only that, the digital archiving system provides protection from physical damage to archives. Changes often occur in physical archives, such as colors fading due to changes in time and weather. Damaged or torn paper is aging. Handling documents that are not careful can also damage the physical archives. Therefore, by storing documents in the form of soft copies of digital archives, the risk of damage to physical archives can be avoided. Digital archive storage also speeds up access services, as a form of archive preservation so that archive management is effective and efficient (Muhidin, and Winata, 2019).

Archives, which are written records, contain information about key events that

have occurred in the past. The Lambung Mangkurat Museum holds various collections of written archives, for example religious texts, genealogical texts and historical texts. Based on a field survey in 2023, the collection of written documents contained in the Lambung Mangkurat Museum, for example, is an anonymous narrative text for this temple, consisting of 178 pages. Each page is written in dawat (tinda china), using Arabic Malay letters without lines (Arab Gundul) and the language used is Banjar. The text of the Agreement between the Banjar Kingdom and the VOC in 1787. The form of this manuscript is like a book with a thickness of 58 pages with two letters and two languages, namely Latin letters in Dutch and Malay Arabic letters with Malay mixed with Banjar.

The Bible in Indonesia has been in Indonesian, but it turns out there is a Bible in Malay and written in Malay Arabic which is very old. "The Book of Sabilal Muhtadin is the great work of Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari, a religious figure from the Banjar Kingdom. This book is about the science of jurisprudence which contains human relationships with Allah such as prayer, fasting, zakat and pilgrimage as well as relationships between creatures including buying and selling, marriage, inheritance, caring for corpses, etc. The Koran by Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari was written on daluang paper, paper produced in Europe at that time. The ink is black dawat ink. The type of letter or khoth with curved letters is commonly called naskhi style (Tour Guide, 2023 Interview).

The written document collection of the Lambung Mangkurat museum appears to be quite old. It is necessary to save documents/archives as a form of long-term preservation. Transferring archives from manuscript form to digital form makes the security process very easy to control, ease of access to use of archives that have been stored, speed of presentation of information recorded in digital archives. Very high security and access rights that can be adjusted according to the user's interests and position. Various conveniences can be experienced in storing digital archives.

Therefore, museum archives are in the form of written documents which contain various educational information, evidentiary value, historical value, so archive storage is no longer in manuscript form but requires digital form. Apart from that, considering that developments in science and technology today also influence the work of museum archivists, it is important to transform digital archives at the Lambung Mangkurat Banjarbaru Museum so that they become a legacy for our successors.

Research written by Muhammad Imam Sholihuddin (2021) in his thesis entitled "Gentala Arasy Jambi Tourism Promotion Strategy in the Digital Era",

which was published in the repository of the Sultan Thaha Jambi State Islamic University. The research results show that the promotion strategy for the Gentala Arasy Museum is still not effective, where there are still many aspects that need to be considered and prepared for implementation, especially in the digital era (social media). This research also discusses several facilities at the Gentala Arasy Museum which are damaged or no longer suitable for use, as we know that facilities are an important thing in a tourist attraction, which is a new obstacle for the Gentala Arasy museum. From the results of this research, it was stated that the damage to existing facilities was caused by a lack of security at night. The relationship with the research that will be carried out is the same as the development of museums into the Digital Era. So that this research is also able to provide an overview of how museums attract visitors, so that they can show the flow of visitor circulation based on analysis of this (Sholihudin, 2021).

The Lambung Mangkurat Banjarbaru Museum as a government office that serves the public interest cannot be separated from archival activities. According to temporary observations, it appears that the Lambung Mangkurat Banjarbaru Museum is faced with problems in the field of management, especially in the management of dynamic archives. This is because several factors that influence dynamic archive management in the office have not been taken seriously. Therefore, this research tries to raise the idea that the Mangkurat hull museum can become a Digital Era like other museums. Based on the description above, this research focuses on the Mangkurat Banjarbaru hull museum. There has been no research that discusses the Mangkurat hull museum becoming digital, so this research is quite important to carry out.

METHODS

This research uses historical research methods to look at the transition of archival documents from manuscript form to digital form. The historical method is a systematic set of rules and principles for collecting sources effectively, assessing them critically and presenting a synthesis of the results achieved in written form. Likewise, Surakhmad (1982) explains that the historical method is an investigation that applies scientific solving methods from the historical perspective of a problem.

Data was obtained through field observations and interviews with the museum management of the Lambung Mangkurat Museum and the general archivist section. At this stage we also carry out heuristics or collect data/sources obtained in the field and then classify them into primary data and secondary data. Primary sources relate to archives in the form of documents or from

sources of information that are contemporaneous with the events that occurred (can be interviews). Meanwhile, secondary data is supporting data from previous people's work or other information and in this case it can be in the form of interviews. In order to obtain primary and secondary data, library research and field research were carried out. Especially literature studies at the Lambung Mangkurat University library and the History Reading Room of the Teacher Training and Education Faculty, private collections of researchers and news, journals and articles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
What is an Archive?

According to Law Number 50 of 2021, the definition of an archive is a "record of events or activities received by state institutions, regional governments, companies, political organizations, educational institutions, communities and individuals for the implementation of social life in various forms and social media with the development of communication and the development of information technology". Based on the definition of archives above, it is known that archives are written manuscripts which contain important information. Archives play a very important role in an institution, namely as a presentation of information and a memory center for a leader to be able to formulate policies and

make decisions, so to be able to provide or present accurate and complete information must have certain procedures and a good system for managing its records. Such a process can create archives of any type, both textual and non-textual. This archive will one day be filed based on transactions and activities according to the interests of the work unit so that it can be easily searched and found again.

Meanwhile, Wursanto in the journal (Wijaya et al., 2018) stated "Archiving is an activity related to receiving, recording, storing, using, destroying and depreciating, maintaining archival objects" with archival management it is hoped that every organization and educational institution as well as Relevant parties can manage archives correctly and well and carry out their duties and responsibilities. Apart from that, according to Oddo Bucci in the journal (Goyena, 2019), it further sharpens the understanding of archival science. First, he differentiates between science and knowledge about archives.

Knowledge about archives is the essence of the implementation of daily archive management in its various aspects. Archival science is the construction of archival knowledge conceptually and systematically so that it becomes an integrated scientific discipline. Although he initially distinguished knowledge from archival

science, he actually used this distinction to develop his theory about archival science. He said that archival knowledge does pave the way for the creation of archival science but is not yet a science, because archival science is what builds structures, organizes systematically and enforces rules in archival knowledge. Thus there is a dialectical relationship between the two.

Written Document Collection of the Lambung Mangkurat Museum, Banjarbaru

The Lambung Mangkurat Museum is a museum that stores various collections of historical relics, both in the form of written documents and objects. In this article the author focuses on highlighting written documents or archives in the collection of the Lambung Mangkurat Museum. This collection of archives or written documents is still in manuscript form stored in a glass box. Visitors can view the archives through a glass box without physically touching the archives. This is done to ensure the safety of the archives so that they are not damaged. The archive collection has not yet been managed digitally, so to obtain it, a direct visit to the Lambung Mangkurat Museum is required. Some of these archive collections include:

1. Candi Tales Manuscript

The closed form of the manuscript is a long rectangular box. The manuscript is written on white paper which is rather thick and hard. Meanwhile, the skin of the manuscript is made of cardboard covered with brown and white liris batik motif cover paper. One area or side of the manuscript was given green plaster, to support the binding. This manuscript is anonymous and consists of 178 pages. Each page is written in dawat (tinda china), using Malay Arabic letters without lines (Arab Gundul) and banjar is used.
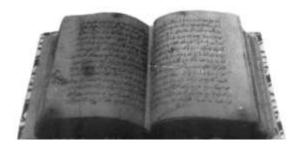

Figure 1. Collection of the Lambung Mangkurat Museum, Candi-Telling Hikayat Manuscripts (Personal Documentation, 2023)

2. Text of the Agreement between the Banjar Kingdom and the VOC in 1787

Material made from paper with a type of dawat or ink written on it with a red shellac stamp. The form of this manuscript is like a book with a thickness of 58 pages with two letters and two languages, namely Dutch Latin letters and Malay Arabic letters with Malay language mixed with Banjar language. These two letters and the two languages used are arranged or written side by side in the agreement text. This. It contained the handover of the Banjar Kingdom to Voe, which was then borrowed by the Banjar kings, as a result of the struggle for the throne of the Banjar district, so that the party who

handed over could still hold the royal throne under the auspices of Voe to face his enemies and all his descendants. could inherit the throne.

The text of this agreement was signed on August 13, 1787. On the VOC or Dutch side it was signed by Hofman and on the Banjar Kingdom side it was signed by Sultan Sulaiman Saidullah and Sultan Adam. The contents of this text show that the sovereignty of the Banjar kings or kingdom was interfered with by Voe or the Dutch, because the terms of this agreement were binding on both parties.

Figure 2: Collection of the Lambung Mangkurat Museum of the 1787 VOC Treaty Manuscript (Personal Documentation, 2023)

3. The Bible in Malay Arabic script which was distributed by the Dutch in South Kalimantan

The Bible in Indonesia so far has been in Indonesian, but it turns out there is a Bible in Malay language and in Malay Arabic script which is very old, and that is this book. Who is the author and its previous owner is unknown. This book is written in Malay Arabic like ancient Islamic jurisprudence books. However, what is clearly stated in the manuscript is the year this book was written, namely 1886 AD. Now, this book is one of the rare manuscript collections at the Lambung Mangkurat Museum, Jalan Ahmad Yani Km 36, Banjarbaru City, South Kalimantan. The form already looks fragile and much of the paper has rotted with age and turned yellow The is Museum Lambung Mangkurat Banjarbaru Is Archives.
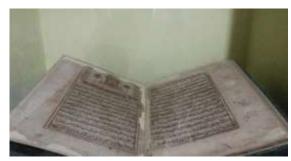

Figure 3: Bible from the collection of the Lambung Mangkurat Museum (Personal Documentation, 2023)

4. The Book of Sabilal Muhtadin by Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari

"The Book of Sabilal Muhtadin is the great work of Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari, a religious figure who came from the Banjar Kingdom. This book is about the science of jurisprudence which contains the relationship between humans and Allah such as prayer, fasting, zakat and hajj as well as relationships between creatures, including selling buying, marriage, inheritance, taking care of corpses, etc. This book has become a source of learning in both regular schools and Islamic boarding schools and even in the countries of Brunei, Malaysia and Patani Thailand. This book was written in 1193 H/1780 AD during the time of Sultan Tahmidillah bin Sultan Tamjidillah."

Therefore, the development of information technology with all its consequences is growing and developing very rapidly. Talking about the digital era, the term used in the emergence of digital, internet networks, especially computer information technology. New media is often used to describe digital technology, therefore digital archives are also needed

Figure 4: Sabilal Muhtadin's book from the collection of the Lambung Mangkurat Museum (Personal Documentation, 2023)

5. Al-Quran Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari

Codicologically (physical review of the manuscript), this Al-Quran was written on daluang paper, paper produced in Europe at that time. The ink is black dawat ink. The type of letter or khoth with curved letters is commonly called the Naskhi style. Each page of this Koran has illumination (decorative lines) with gold ink. On the side there is rich, green, gold or black writing in the form of explanations for the reading (tajwid) and descriptions that help understand the meaning. The various colors of these notes add brightness and beauty to the pages of Sheikh Arsyad Al Banjari's Al Quran.

Figure 5: Al-Qur'an of Sheikh Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari Museum Collection (Personal Documentation, 2023)

The Urgency of Changing Archives from Manuscripts to Digitization in the 21st Century

Based on the results of a field study of several archives at the Lambung Mangkurat Museum as stated above, it appears that they are still managed in manuscript form. Archive management is placed in a glass box. Each archive box contains one type of archive, and is equipped with a small piece of paper, located on the left or right side of the archive as a brief explanation about the archive. Each visitor is given the limitation of not being able to directly touch the physical archives. Visitors can only find out about the archives through information on the piece of paper that is given to each archive. This is done to protect the archives from being damaged (Museum Manager, Banjarbaru Interview, 2023).

The management of written documents above provides limited space for visitors, especially researchers, historians and philologists, to study

further about the archives. When the researcher visited the museum, the researcher asked to see the physical archives directly. This means viewing and studying the contents expressed by each archive sheet. This is intended to open us up to find out the entire contents of the archive, and which parts of the sheet might help our research. However, this cannot be realized because access to archives is very limited.

Management of archives placed in glass boxes to protect the physical archives from being damaged. Archives that are directly handled by visitors will be vulnerable to tearing. The condition of the paper is old, and the color of the paper has become yellowish, the paper ink has spread to cover the paper, making archive managers have to manage it well.

Management of archival documents from manuscript to digital is deemed necessary as protection for archives. Apart from providing easy access for visitors, digital archive transformation provides access to complete archive contents. When visiting the Lambung Mangkurat Museum, visitors can achieve their goals and objectives. This also provides comfort for visitors. Someone who researches the development of Islam may be the visitor who wants to see the whole matter revealed by the archives, into new innovations.

Storing archival documents in digital form will reduce the risk of damage to physical archives. The need for digital-based archive management refers to legislation issued by the government. This is also the basis for managing electronic records, including Law Number 18 of 2018 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, Article 5 paragraph (3), which states: "Electronic information and/or Electronic Documents are declared valid if they use an electronic system in accordance with provisions regulated in this law. Efforts to save archives from manuscript to digital form are a preventive effort. Preventive efforts are carried out in the form of providing adequate storage space and meeting storage requirements/standards. This effort constitutes physical protection and the value of archival information against the danger of interference. This means that preventive efforts are carried out on archives through prevention and implementation of effective storage (Sugiharto, 2021).

Various seminars and workshops often discuss efforts to digitize archives. This means that the transfer of manuscripts to digital media is one solution that cannot be avoided. This is done considering that the obsolescence of manuscript devices will cause storage and maintenance to shift to digital media. Archive storage at the Lambung Mangkurat Museum can be seen in glass city boxes which will change over time due to the influence of weather or temperature on

the glass archival boxes. Archive preservation will be easier if it is transferred to digital form so that the original archive is maintained and stored in its original format (Sugiharto, 2020).

Archive digitization is the process of changing conventional archives or in manuscript form to digital form. Archive media transfer is carried out in order to maintain the security, safety, integrity and originality of archives. Transfer of media in digital form is also in accordance with PP Number 28 of 2021 concerning implementing regulations of Law Number 43 of 2019, archives resulting from media transfer and printed results are valid evidence and in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations (Sutirman, 2019). Often with the development of information technology, the management of several archives today has produced documents in electronic form. According to Sugiharto as quoted in the International Record Management Trust (2009), electronic archives are archives that are created, produced, sent, communicated, received and stored electronically.

Digital archive management provides convenience and advantages in terms of time, energy and costs. Through digital archives, the document search/retrieval process is faster, without having to leave the work desk. Digital archives have a very small possibility of file loss, because electronic archives can only be viewed on a monitor screen or printed without being able to change them. Using digital archives also saves storage space in museums. Apart from that, damage to electronic archival documents can be minimized because they are stored digitally. Various documents can be done easily by utilizing internet technology. Digital archives of course ensure data security is maintained, because electronic archives can be protected or passworded according to the wishes of the manager, so other people who do not have authority cannot access them (Rifauddin, 2018).

Transformation of the Lambung Mangkurat Museum as a Socio-Cultural Interaction

Based on the current era which is synonymous with technological developments, it is necessary to develop digitalization so that public interest in museums can also increase in line with that in the 2019 regional government regulations which define museums as the maintenance and use of cultural heritage objects in museums. This means that a museum is an institution that stores, cares for, secures and makes use of material evidence of human culture and its natural environment, in order to support efforts to protect and preserve the nation's cultural wealth for the benefit of future generations. However, in this paper the author specifies museum storage in the form of documents in the form of written

archives. As explained above, several archive collections show the condition of the archives, both in terms of paper color, ink, changes in ink color, and the condition of worn paper. To ensure archive management is maintained and not damaged, it is necessary to digitize archives.

The transformation of archives from manuscript form to digital form provides easy access for Museum visitors. This access is of course increasingly open to the public from any region, from any ethnicity. This makes archive digitization a vehicle for educational and cultural interaction. Digitalization of archives is used as a means, media or tool to realize the goal of preserving educational and cultural values (Suparni, 2021). Digital archives act as a vehicle that has a strategic role in strengthening community and national identity in building cultural and educational interactions. Through digital archives, it provides an overview of the history of a regional civilization (Kurniawan et al, 2020). Digital archives as a vehicle here are meant as a vehicle for educational interaction as well as cultural interaction or cultural communication. One culture and another are interconnected and influence each other. Intercultural communication allows for relationships between cultures that give birth to renewal.

Sugiharto (2021) explains that information rescue is an activity to protect archives from the possibility of more serious damage. The purpose of saving information is long-term preservation. Saving archival information can be done in a preventive and curative manner. Efforts to prevent information preservation are carried out in the form of providing adequate space.

Changes and Benefits of Moving to Digital Archives

What is meant by digital archives? If we look at the meaning of the word, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the term digital "relates to numbers for a certain calculation system". Meanwhile, if it is related to the term digitalization, digitalization is "the process of providing or using a digital system." Based on the meaning of the words digital/digitization, the connection between the terms digital/digitization and archives is in the context of the media. Where archive storage is carried out in digital form, so that it becomes a digital archive/called a digital archive.

Thus, what is meant by digital archives is data (archives) that can be stored and transmitted in discontinuous form, or in the form of binary codes that can be opened, created or deleted by computing devices that can read or process data in binary form, so that archives can be used or utilized.

Media that can store digital data has a different form from the original physical

archive. This media cannot be read directly without using digital media reading tools, such as a computer or other tools. Currently popular digital data reading media include: Hard Disk Drive (HDD), storage card, SSD or other forms. Meanwhile, the digital storage media that is now commonly used is a hard disk, because it has a large capacity, relatively cheap price, fairly good durability, and can be integrated into a computer server system.

In Government Regulation Number 28 of 2012 Article 40, it is stated that transferring archive media is one of the methods (activities) in maintaining dynamic archives. If we look at the objectives, there are at least two purposes for transferring archival media, namely: (1) to speed up access services (active), and (2) to preserve archives (static). The purpose of transferring archive media is to speed up archive access services, carried out in relation to the goal of effective and efficient archive management.

Digital archive management activities include at least two things, namely: (1) archival storage, and (2) archival rediscovery. Digital archive storage activities are archive management activities that start from the transfer of archive media to the arrangement of archives in new media. Meanwhile (Sambas and Hendri, 2016) classify several stages that can be carried out in digital

archive storage activities, especially those related to transfer. archival media from paper media to electronic media, namely: (1) Prepare official letters/manuscripts that will be transferred to the media, (2) Scan the manuscript/letter, (3) Create folders on the computer, as a place to store letters or Scanned official documents, (4) Create a hyperlink, which connects the archive list with the scanned archive, and (5) Create complete media transfer administration, which consists of: (a) Media Transfer Team Decision Letter, (b) Minutes of media transfer approval, (c) Minutes of media transfer legalization, (d) List of media transfer proposal archives, and (e) List of Media Transfer Archives.

In the journal (Putranto, 2018) it is said that the emergence of information in electronic form or the digitalization trend is inevitable as part of the modernization process in the digital era. Storing archives in digital form is an alternative solution in the practice of The Power managing manuscript/paper-based archives. This is possible because storing archives in digital form provides many benefits in terms of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of archive management. Digital archive storage media usually has a different form from the original physical archive. Therefore, the process of transferring archival media is usually carried out from the original media to new media. Apart from that, the characteristic of digital archives is that they cannot be read

directly. Usually, in order for these digital archives to be read or used, tools such as computers are needed.

Examples include E-Archive, the iKalsel application launched by the South Kalimantan Province Regional Library and Archives Service, the Banjarmasin Library and Archives E-Perpus application launched by the Banjarmasin City Library and Archives Service, and so on. These applications can be accessed via their respective smartphones, making it easier for people to continue reading books and archives without coming directly to the place. Especially in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, people can access it from home.

In conclusion, the journal (Sambas Ali Muhidin et al., 2018) explains that digital archives are archives that can be stored and transmitted in discontinuous form, or in the form of binary codes that can be opened, created or deleted with computing tools that can read or process data in binary form, so that archives can be used or utilized. This can be done so that archives can be maintained in this digital era.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, archives are an important part of writing history. In developing historical writing, historical sources in the form of archives are needed so that they can be trusted by the general public. Because historical narratives are not just leftover stories from the past that end there. Archives are authentic scientific evidence of past events, even though they happened long ago, but historical truth can be verified through archives.

The Lambung Mangkurat Museum is a museum that stores various collections of historical relics, both in the form of written documents and objects. This collection of archives or written documents is still in manuscript form stored in a glass box. Visitors can view the archives through a glass box without physically touching the archives. This is done to ensure the safety of the archives so that they are not damaged. The museum's collections, especially written documents in the form of archives, for example archives of temple speech manuscripts, the 1887 manuscript of the Agreement between the Banjar Kingdom and the VOC, the Malay language Bible, Sabilal Muhtadin's book and the Al-Quran in the handwriting of Sheikh Muhammad Aryad Al-Banjari. digitalization of archive management has not yet been carried out.

Archives from manuscript form to digital form is a management of archival documents as protection for archives. Apart from providing easy access for visitors, digital transformation provides complete access to archive contents. Digital archives provide convenience and advantages in terms of time, energy and costs. Through digital archives, the

document search/retrieval process is faster, without having to leave the work desk. Digital archives have a very small possibility of file loss, because electronic archives can only be viewed on a monitor screen or printed without being changed. Digital archives also save storage space in museums.

The transformation of archives from manuscript form to digital form provides easy access for Museum visitors. This access is of course increasingly open to people from any region and from any ethnicity. For example, Palembang, Kerinci, Lubuk Linggau, and West Sumatra. This makes archive digitization a vehicle for educational and cultural interaction.

In the discussion of this article, we explain the importance of managing archives from those which were initially only digital manuscripts because the times also demand this, museum managers need to work together in adapting this policy with the relevant bodies so that it can develop optimally in its implementation, so that it can be seen from Anything.

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