

Management of West Kalimantan Provincial Museum in Supporting History Learning

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pengelolaan museum Provinsi Kalimantan Barat dalam mendukung pembelajaran sejarah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data menggunakan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Sedangkan pengujian keabsahan data menggunakan teknik triangulasi sumber dan triangulasi teknik. Adapun hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bentuk pengelolaan yang dilakukan oleh Museum Provinsi Kalimantan Barat terdiri dari pengelolaan ketatausahaan, pengelolaan koleksi, dan pengelolaan perpustakaan. Dalam mendukung pembelajaran sejarah Museum Provinsi Kalimantan Barat membuat program layanan edukasi. Mengadakan pameran merupakan sesuatu kegiatan yang diselenggarakan sebagai media menyampaikan informasi dan mengkomunikasikan benda koleksi museum kepada masyarakat maupun pengunjung dan kerja sama dengan beberapa instansi pendidikan untuk mengembangkan program pendidikan yang terintegrasi dengan pembelajaran sejarah. Layanan edukasi berkaitan dengan koleksi-koleksi yang dipamerkan di dalam museum dengan memberikan pelabelan disetiap koleksi hingga adanya pemaparan dari para pemandu museum.

Kata kunci: pengelolaan museum, layanan edukasi, pembelajaran sejarah.

Abstract

This research aims to describe the management of West Kalimantan Province museums in supporting history learning. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis uses data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Meanwhile, testing the validity of the data uses source triangulation and technical triangulation techniques. The research results show that the form of management carried out by the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum consists of administrative management, collection management, and library management. In supporting historical learning, the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum has created an educational service program, holding exhibitions is an activity that is held as a medium for conveying information and communicating museum collection objects to the public and visitors and collaborating with several educational agencies to develop educational programs that are integrated with historical learning. Educational services related to the collections exhibited in the museum by providing labeling for each collection and providing presentations from museum guides.

Keywords: museum management, educational services, history learning.

INTRODUCTION

Museums originated from the human desire to collect, which has evolved since the presence of humans in this universe. From the archaeological remains found at

various historical sites around the world, it can be concluded that collecting things is something that humans have done throughout time. This desire then evolved

into a functional task with a specific structure in the form of a museum.

Indonesia has a variety of artistic expressions, a very diverse population and important historical events. Therefore, the history and culture of each region of the archipelago is unique and not found in other regions (Widayarti, 2012). This reflects the personality of the Indonesian nation as a legacy from one generation to the next.

According to Article 1 of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 66 of 2015 concerning museums, Museums are non-profit organizations that are permanent and non-profit in nature dedicated to the advancement of society and its social development, open to the public, and acquire collections in the form of artifacts or objects of ancient heritage or objects of non-human heritage to be owned, preserved, researched, and exhibited to the public for educational purposes. (Aurelie Basuki & Rusmini, 2023).

Museum management today must involve educative-cultural and scientific technical-administrative personnel so that services to visitors can improve even better. Maintenance and presentation of collections will be optimized if carried out by educated and trained personnel so that they are competent in managing a museum (Mulyati, 2022).

In Indonesia, there are many types of museums that can be used as learning

objects for the wider community because they are the guardians of the cultural heritage of a particular region (LESTARI BARUS, 2011).

Visitors usually find a lot of information about the culture and history of the area through ancient objects that are closely related to a Museum. West Kalimantan is one of the provinces in Indonesia. The museum was initiated in 1974 by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Education and Culture of West Kalimantan Province as a rehabilitation and expansion project of the Museum until it was officially functioned on October 4, 1983 by the Director General of Culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture and then opened to the public (Tjahjopurnomo et al., 2011).

Currently the museum is under the supervision of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Education and Culture Office of West Kalimantan Province in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012, namely the Technical Implementation Unit of the Education and Culture Office of West Kalimantan Province (Prabowo, 2011).

The museum is a place for culture and history as a means of developing knowledge, culture and civilization of the people of West Kalimantan (Dhika & Endang, 2011). The museum is also the main object of learning about West Kalimantan and has a strategic role in

strengthening the identity of the people of West Kalimantan (Darwis, 2022).

In supporting historical learning, the museum manager offers several rooms such as an introduction room, cultural room, crafting room, and also presents miniature replicas of antique items that were often used by the people of West Kalimantan (Firmansyah, 2023).

In addition to displaying its collections to students, the museum also provides learning programs such as lectures, socializations, discussions, painting competitions. This is an attraction for students who want to know their historical heritage. Proper use is made of the concept of a special museum for visitors and learning others about the positive impact in the learning process (Juwita et al., 2020).

METHOD

Qualitative research is a research method used by researchers. According to Poerwandari, (2007) Qualitative research with descriptive methods, namely research that seeks to collect data and information that already exists or that occurs in the field. In qualitative methods, researchers act as the main tool and independently conduct direct observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation (Sugiyono, 2005). The interviewees were the head of the museum, museum staff and museum visitors. According to (Hasan et al., 2022)

It is argued that qualitative research is not conducted in a structured way with open-ended questions as in quantitative research; instead, it is conducted in an unstructured way as the researchers will spontaneously ask additional questions with what they do not know. After obtaining the data, researchers will use relevant theories and previous research results to analyze and process the data (Fitri & Haryanti, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. History of West Kalimantan Provincial Museum

The West Kalimantan Provincial Museum was established in 1974 by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Education and Culture of West Kalimantan Province through the West Kalimantan Museum Rehabilitation and Expansion Project. Its functionalization was inaugurated on October 4, 1983 by the Director General of Culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture. At that time, the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum changed to a Technical Implementation Unit or abbreviated as UPT under the auspices of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Education and Culture of West Kalimantan Province.

In 1991, the Museum became a Technical Implementation Unit of the Directorate General of Culture of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Based on Government Regulation Number 25 of

2000 concerning the Authority of the Government and Provinces as Autonomous Regions, the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum is a Technical Implementation Unit of the West Kalimantan Provincial Culture and Tourism Office.

Then, based on West Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 20 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Governor Regulation Number 19 of 2009 concerning the Establishment of the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum Unit, the Museum is an operational implementing element of the West Kalimantan Provincial Education and Culture Office.

B. Museum Management in Support of History Learning

Museum management involves various aspects to ensure a pleasant experience for visitors and the preservation of existing collections. According to James A.F.Stoner (Mariyana et al., 2013). In achieving the goals that the organization has planned, management refers to planning, organizing, leading, and directing the efforts of organizational members by utilizing other resources. In an effort to manage museums in West Kalimantan, it is divided into three main elements, namely Administrative Management of the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum, Management of the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum

Collection, and Management of the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum Library. These three parts are very important and affect the success or failure of the management of the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum in supporting historical learning.

According to (Nurochim, 2016) Administration is a series of activities to collect information needed in every organization such as recording and compiling information so that it can be used as a material or source of information by anyone who needs it, especially organizational leaders. Based on the above statement, it can be generalized that business administration is one of the administrative activities that includes managing several organizational devices in order to achieve efficiency to create organizational goals.

Collection processing is a series of activities ranging from its acquisition to its appearance in the exhibition room or its storage in the storage room. This activity starts from the way of grants (gifts or donations), entrustments, loans to the results of the findings of both the original object or its replica. According to (Jidaeni, 2007) Museums must have rules about policies in this regard including the continuation of placement, transfer, security and protection of the place. Collection administration is an important stage in the management of collections

and all forms of activities in it to achieve the vision and mission of the museum.

Collections belonging to a museum need to be exhibited to the public in order to be known by many people but it must be done properly with the cooperation of the curator and the Preparatory Department. Unusual collections must be handled with care when transferring ownership (Sutaarga, 1998). In order to ensure that no harm is caused to users, collections similar to those on display must be carefully scrutinized. Collections in showrooms and storage rooms should be properly protected from natural disasters, graffiti and fire (Pramono, 1990).

Based on the results of the research, the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum conducts a traveling performance with the concept of the theme along with its explanation and then arranged by the preparator into a supporting facility that can be moved. This aims to convey information directly to people who are far from the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum. Collections used for traveling exhibitions should not be masterpieces, and replicas are recommended. According to (Sinaga, 2004) A library is a space used to preserve books, newspapers and other materials that are usually organized according to current procedures for the use of readers and are not sold. In the study of history and other majors, this includes all of the following materials: books, notebooks, magazines, reports,

pamphlets, proceedings, manuscripts (musical notation, song lyrics, various musical performances, audio-visual materials such as files, slides, tapes, vinyl records, and small formats such as microfilm, microfis, and micro-opaque).

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers that the program implemented shows that the educational service program implemented by the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum can improve historical learning (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Educational services are part of the learning environment, which functionally serves to maximize learning outcomes which are then used to convey and obtain information about museum collections. In learning history, the museum functions as a learning resource that can help optimize student learning outcomes through interaction with a variety of sources such as collections of ancient animal fossils and ancient humans (Sanjaya, 2008).

The West Kalimantan Provincial Museum has a strategy to optimize its educational services, including labeling, mentoring/guiding, permanent and temporary exhibitions and traveling museums this program is a routine program held every year. Itinerant museum activities usually highlight various regions in West Kalimantan and in schools. To implement this program, the museum collaborates with the Provincial Government, District/City Government,

Tourism Office, and Education Office, which will help strengthen the relationship between museums and schools. The Mobile Museum uses the theme theory, which means that only collections related to the topic to be remembered are brought into the classroom. In addition, the museum's annual schedule includes events such as festivals, lectures, seminars, struggles and study programs.

Museums play an important role as history learning institutions. Here are some theories and concepts related to museums as a history learning resource:

1) Cultural Context:

Museums can be thought of as a place to exhibit artifacts and preserve historical objects that reflect the life of a society at a certain period of time. Placing artifacts in a cultural context helps visitors to understand the social, political, economic and cultural development of a society (Perdana, 2010).

2) Education:

Museums serve as informal education centers that can provide hands-on experience to visitors. Exhibits in museums are designed to present historical information in an engaging, interactive, and educational way (Subhiksu & Utama, 2018).

3) Visual and Sensory Experience:

Museums utilize visual and sensory elements to create unique learning experiences. Visitors can see, hear and

feel history through exhibitions, reconstructions, and multimedia. (Sutopo, 2022).

4) Use of Technology:

Modern technologies, such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR), can be used in museums to provide a more immersive and interactive historical experience (Palagiang & Sofiani, 2021).

5) Active Participation:

Museums can encourage active participation of visitors by providing activities, questions, or simulations that allow them to engage directly in historical learning.

6) Exploring Different Perspectives:

Museums have the potential to explore and exhibit a variety of historical perspectives, including viewpoints that may be overlooked in textbooks or official historical narratives (Susanto, 2004).

7) Community Engagement:

Museums can serve as centers for community activities related to local history. This creates opportunities to involve the community in historical research and the maintenance of local heritage (Kurnia et al., 2021).

8) Contemporary Relevance:

Presenting history in a context that is relevant to contemporary issues helps visitors to see the connections between the past and the present.

9) Openness to Interpretation:

Museums can present various interpretations of history and provide awareness of the subjective nature of constructing historical narratives (Nordholt et al., 2008).

10) Conservation and Preservation:

Museum functions also include the preservation and conservation of historical objects for future generations (Mussaduna et al., 2018).

Museums are also an effective and interesting historical learning tool for the community. Aside from being a repository for historical objects, museums also serve as a place and source of learning for students. Visits to museums can help change the value of the nation's cultural heritage from previous generations to the current generation.

Optimal utilization of museums can be done by learners after they have explored ideas and concepts in the classroom through reading, studying, and discussions conducted before starting the visit. Teachers should prepare the class by identifying some relevant questions related to the items to be observed.

In utilizing the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum collection as a history learning resource, it must be adjusted to the basic competencies (KD) that have been developed in the indicators and determination of the subject matter. The museum must be adjusted to the KD so that the achievement of learning objectives that have been designed by the

teacher is successful. Visits to the museum should be made after students are given the opportunity to form an adjustment of the material taught with the material on display.

CONCLUSION

Museum management in West Kalimantan consists of three main elements: administration, collection processing, and library. Museums should have a policy on the placement, transfer, safeguarding and protection of objects. Objects that are not displayed in the exhibition room must be secured in the storage room. The educational service program carried out by the West Kalimantan Provincial Museum can improve historical learning through interaction with a variety of sources such as collections of ancient animal fossils and ancient humans. The West Kalimantan Provincial Museum has a strategy to optimize its educational services with study programs, seminars, discussions, struggles and festivals as well as labeling, mentoring/guiding, permanent and temporary exhibitions and mobile museums. In combining these elements effectively, the museum will become an interesting historical learning tool for the community.

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