



The Utilization of the Statue Building Museum as a Source of Learning Batak Literature

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Abstract

This study examines the Utilization of the Statue Building Museum as a Learning Resource for Batak Literature. The purpose of this study is as a medium to find out the usefulness of museums as a source of learning. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The informants in this study are museum heads, academics, students/students. Data collection is carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that the history of the establishment of the North Sumatra State Museum located on Jl. H.M. Joni No.51 Daoed Joesoef, Minister of Education and Culture, on April 19, 1982. However, President Ir. Soekarno laid the first stone, a pair of ceremonies, in 1954. Since then, the museum has also been called the Sculpture Building. The building of this museum is shaped like a traditional house of North Sumatra. The front roof is decorated with ornaments from the Batak Toba, Simalungun, Karo, Mandailing, Pakpak, and Nias tribes. The use of the collection at the North Sumatra State Museum as a source of learning about Batak Literature for researchers can be seen from the use of these historical sources as the main source and has the main goal, namely to improve previous research. The collections in the museum contribute greatly to research, so that many meanings are revealed about the study of Batak literature.

Keywords: Utilization, Museum, Batak Literature

Introduction

Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2010 states that cultural heritage is a cultural heritage in the form of cultural heritage objects, cultural heritage buildings, cultural heritage structures, and cultural heritage areas on land or in water that need to be preserved because they have important value for history, science, education, religion, and culture through the determination process. Cultural heritage objects are natural objects or man-made objects, both movable and immovable, in the form of a unit or group that has a close relationship with culture and the history of human development.

Culture is an important part of a nation's identity. In North Sumatra there are many cultures that are widespread because North Sumatra itself has several ethnic groups and religions. The development of the era has had a significant impact on people's lives. The mindset of today's society has been greatly influenced by

social media which is developing rapidly and bringing changes in viewing aspects of culture, many cultures have been lost due to the flow of development of the era.

In North Sumatra, in particular, the limited historical sources that refer to cultural heritage in the form of ancient manuscripts that are not yet widely known by the public. The scarcity of historical sources is caused by the lack of education from the government regarding efforts to preserve historical relics, low public awareness regarding understanding of history, and buying and selling activities between the community and collectors, so that historical relics lose their original function and form.

So in this case, a forum is needed that plays a role in making efforts to save the source of historical relics so that they can continue to be published to the next generation. So there is a museum that is managed as an information center related to historical relics of the past and of course can be a learning material or source for the

wider community. A museum is an institution that functions to protect, develop, and utilize collections that are the identity of the museum itself, such as historical relics and which are later expected to be able to communicate them (Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 66 of 2015). Therefore, the museum is present as a place to store cultural heritage in the form of objects or non-objects which of course can be used as a learning source for the community with the category of researchers and academics.

The North Sumatra State Museum or commonly known as the Arca Building Museum is one of the educational tours that must be visited. Located on Jl. H.M. Joni No.51 Daed Joesoef, Minister of Education and Culture, on April 19, 1982. However, President Ir. Soekarno laid the first stone, a pair of macara, in 1954. Since then, the museum has also been called Gedung Arca. The museum building is shaped like a traditional North Sumatran house. The front roof is decorated with ornaments from the Batak Toba, Simalungun, Karo, Mandailing, Pakpak, and Nias tribes. This museum is a container that is a place for storing, maintaining, conserving and exhibiting cultural heritage that can be accessed by the general public. By paying Rp. 5,000, visitors can enjoy the collection exhibition and activities provided by the museum. In addition to being a place for exhibitions, the North Sumatra State Museum is also an academic research and art and cultural activist that can be accessed by the wider community to support the agenda of a dignified North Sumatra as well as science, art, culture, and religion.

The use of the North Sumatra State Museum as a source of history, source of information and learning media can be the answer to the problems of students and other communities related to research locations, of course by prioritizing educational elements that focus on the contents of the collections in the museum which are expected to be part of the research source for educated people, both students and cultural researchers. In addition, the museum has also made several innovations related to presentation in order to introduce the collection to the public, such as through seminar activities, the North Sumatra State Museum festival, Batak script competitions, and many other activities. So in this case, of course, it attracts the author's attention to focus on research related to the use of Batak Literature collections

in the Gedung Arca Museum as a learning source, the reason the researcher raised this title was because of the curiosity about how useful the collection is for research conducted by academics.

Method

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The descriptive approach in this study certainly aims to explain direct and continuous observations regarding visitor responses to the use of the North Sumatra State Museum as a source of learning Batak Literature. Descriptive methods are used to collect important data that can be influenced by the research topic. This shows that this approach considers the relationship between researchers and participants, as well as the objects and subjects of research. This method uses data obtained from subject research to analyze it comprehensively and in depth. Qualitative research is a type of research that aims to describe or depict contemporary phenomena, both from human or natural engineering (Lexy J.moleong, 2017). Qualitative research involves subjects referred to as informants, who are not only considered as ordinary participants, but also become partners along with researchers in obtaining in-depth information. To obtain accurate sources of information, informants are divided into three groups, namely: Key informant Dra. Sri Hartini, M.Si (Head of the North Sumatra State Museum), expert informant Dra. Mehamat Br Karo (Batak Literature history expert), supporting informants are researchers, museum managers and visitors to the North Sumatra State Museum. The data collection tools used in this study are: observation, interviews and documentation studies.

Observation in this study is a data collection technique by conducting direct observations in the field of the objects studied. In this study, the author observed visitors to the museum conducting interviews with the manager and his staff and visitors who were observing the collection exhibition.

The documentation study in this study was obtained from several documents owned by the North Sumatra State Museum such as: books containing information related to the museum and data on museum collections.

The data analysis used in this study is descriptive with the Miles and Huberman model which states that activities in qualitative

information analysis are carried out interactively and continue continuously until the end. Activities in the Miles and Huberman model data analysis, namely Data reduction, Data display, Conclusion.

Result and Discussion

Definition of Museum

According to (Tjahjopurnomo, 2011) a museum is also a permanent and non-profit institution, serving the community, and its development is open to the public that collects and maintains and exhibits, for research purposes, education and entertainment, material evidence of humans and their environment. From an educational perspective, museums can be understood as providing museum education for visitors or the general public. One of the roles of museum education is reflected in how educational institutions (schools and universities utilize museums through educational and learning activities (Junaid, 2018).

Types of Museums

In 1980, it was divided into two types, general museums and special museums. General museums and special museums are divided into national museums and regional (provincial) museums, and local (city/municipal) museums according to their status (Indonesian Museum Directory, 2012).

Meaning of Museum Collections

For museum managers, collections are elements of an idea or story that is communicated to visitors. In addition, what is very important and needs to be underlined in assessing the meaning of a collection according to museum managers is that the museum must have an understanding of the disciplines that study human life, such as archaeology, history, biology, geography and other branches of science such as numismatics, epigraphy and so on. This is very useful because museum managers are a combination of teachers and researchers (Bambang Sumadio, 1997).

Batak Literature

Batak literature comes from a culture related to its folklore, but only for Batak Toba (North Tapanuli), Batak Karo, Batak Simalungun, Batak Angkola/Mandailing (South Tapanuli), and Batak Pak-Pak/Dairi. In North Sumatra, mythological and legendary figures are

often the themes of folklore. These figures contain social and cultural principles that are in accordance with the principles of Pancasila. The name of the script used to write the Batak language is Surat Batak, in addition to Batak literature. The form of this script varies depending on the language and area used. In general, Sumatra has four types of Batak letters: Goro, Toba, Dairi, Simalungun, and Mandailing. This script only needs to be known by the datu, who are respected by the Batak people because of their abilities in magic, divination, and calendar. Until now, this script still exists in many books, namely traditional Batak books. The forms of Batak Literary Heritage consist of several types, namely, Ancient Manuscripts, Ulos, Household equipment, musical instruments, religion,

Tabel 1. *Macam macam Naskah Batak*

No.	Manuscript Name	Description
1.	Tambar Ni Hulit	This manuscript is a collection of the North Sumatra Provincial Museum with inventory number C-22/76-77/21-7/07.29. The manuscript is made of alim bark (Aquilaria), the size of the manuscript is 9.3 cm x 8.5 cm and 7 cm thick. The cover of the manuscript is made of wooden plates measuring 10.3 cm x 9.5 cm. Length 626 cm. This manuscript is written in the Batak Simalungun script and language. Consists of 40 folds and each fold consists of 4 pages, so a total of 159 pages and written back to back (recto verso). No colophon was found providing information about the time, place and identity of the author. The contents of this manuscript are about tambar ni hulit (medicine

	for skin diseases), in addition this manuscript also describes several things, namely how to farm, treat poison, and pagar (amulets).	indicates that this manuscript has been influenced by Islam.
2. Mapas	This manuscript is a collection of the North Sumatra Provincial Museum with inventory number 07.100. This manuscript is made of alim wood bark, the size of the manuscript is 23 cm long, 16 cm wide, 3 cm thick, and consists of 41 pages. This manuscript is written in Batak Toba script and language. The contents of this manuscript contain antidotes for people who look down on others and antidotes to repel enemy bullets or weapons. In addition to writing, this manuscript also contains pictures that resemble animals, plants, humans, traditional houses, and wind directions.	This manuscript is a collection of the North Sumatra Provincial Museum with inventory number 07.235. The raw material of the manuscript is paper and has been made into a book with a printing machine. This book was published in Amsterdam in 1861 by H.N Van Der Tuuk. This manuscript has a length of 23.2 cm, a width of 13.5 cm and a thickness of 2.4 cm and consists of 292 pages. The number of lines on each page is the same, the left and right sides are the same. This manuscript is estimated to be 157 years old. The contents of this manuscript are about the Letter of Pummasan Hata Dairi, the contents of the letter which describes Siraja Uwan, Si Girsang, Si Tagan Doli and others.
3. Pagar Bulan		
4. Goraa	This manuscript is a collection of the North Sumatra Provincial Museum with inventory number 07.245. This is a legacy of a manuscript from Pakpak. This manuscript is made of rolled paper without a cover, the size of the manuscript is 63 cm long, 16 cm wide, the manuscript is estimated to be 90 years old. The contents of this manuscript are about the strength of a village when fighting. In it there are spells with the sentence bitsumirahirahman. This	
5. Batak Leesboek		

Research in general aims to add data, information, and theories that will contribute to the development of science. Research conducted in museums is different from research that is usually conducted in academic environments. As one of the basic functions of a museum is to conduct research. This is also explained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage in article 79 which contains: research conducted on every Cultural Heritage development plan to collect information and reveal, deepen, and explain cultural values "(Tjahjopurnomo, 2012). Museums not only provide general learning, but also support the development of science as a learning center and a University learning center. Museums are also a place for historians to study and obtain historical sources in the form of archives, photos, and so on.

Research in museums aims to support the functionalization of museums. Museum research can be understood as a scientific activity to

preserve museum collections and obtain information, data and information in accordance with systematic rules and methods. Museums are places to witness a long historical journey, as evidenced by the variety of collections contained in them, each of which certainly has its own type of collection depending on the initial purpose of the museum. The establishment of a museum is certainly inseparable from efforts to save cultural relics that are more than 50 years old. The form of historical relics is also divided into several parts which will later be used as a source in conducting research, namely in the form of written and unwritten sources (monumental). In Indonesia itself, the beginning of the introduction of the writing tradition is proven by the birth of a manuscript/script. The North Sumatra Provincial Museum has various types of collections that can be divided into several parts, including ancient manuscripts obtained from collectors and some grants from the community. These collections are very valuable for the development of cultural history. Each collection stores many stories or tales in the past and there is a uniqueness that lies in the criteria for writing. The importance of conducting research on ancient Batak manuscripts lies not only in their uniqueness, but in the content that can provide information about a culture and high spiritual values so that it is more impressed by the sacredness that lies in the relic. As in conducting research on the collections at the North Sumatra Provincial Museum, in examining a manuscript it is necessary to pay attention to several things that require special expertise, namely by using a sharp perspective in a historical perspective, in order to reveal the characteristics and contents of the manuscript so that later there will be no mistakes when interpreting the news information contained therein. The purpose of making the Batak manuscript a source of research is a form of one of the efforts to preserve historical relics so that they can be enjoyed by future generations.

Utilization of the North Sumatra Provincial State Museum

As a Source of Historical Research

Sources of historical research are divided into various types including categories of form and nature. Sources in research are important because these sources are used as references during the research process. Research can be conducted based on the ease of finding the source. In the field of history, especially for

academic researchers, one type of reference is an artifact of high historical value. Historical evidence certainly does not only function as research material, but also as an important marker of the progress of a tourist destination that has the potential to develop its economic value. So historical data is very important as the development of science in the future. What is meant here is a written historical heritage, namely ancient Batak manuscripts. The Batak Manuscript Collection in this Museum has great potential as evidence of cultural heritage that can support progress in the field of Education.

As a Learning Resource

Learning resources in the narrow sense are defined as all teaching facilities that present educational information, including visual and audiovisual, such as books and others. This definition is still widely accepted by teachers today. For example, in the RPP which is usually prepared by teachers, the Learning Resources component is often filled with recommended textbooks or mandatory books (Nurlaila, 2015).

There is another statement about learning resources, namely everything that can provide information or explanations, in the form of definitions, theories, concepts and explanations related to learning. Meanwhile, according to Edgar Dale, what is called a learning resource is experience. The Learning Resources category is a process for students to make behavioral changes. For example: making individuals more sensitive to distinguishing between right and wrong. Thus, in carrying out the learning process, not only at school, but several places can also be used as learning resources. As there is an expression that states that everyone we meet is a teacher who unknowingly gives us some of his knowledge (Putra, 2019).

So it can be said that the collection in the State Museum of North Sumatra Province has its own appeal and advantages to attract students to come to visit to learn about the evidence of historical relics, especially those in North Sumatra. Generally, the collection of ancient Batak manuscripts / manuscripts in the museum can be used as a learning media (material) for students and also students,

which we know together when carrying out the learning process requires media that can be easily understood by students and students, so that the learning atmosphere in the museum certainly seems better and can develop the imagination of students and also students to be sensitive to the collection used as a lesson. So that the collection is the media for direct delivery related to knowledge and learning materials in addition to formal learning in class.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and suggestions, the following conclusions were obtained: The background to the establishment of the North Sumatra Provincial State Museum located on Jl. H.M. Joni No. 51 Daoed Joesoef, Minister of Education and Culture, on April 19, 1982. However, President Ir. Soekarno laid the first stone, a pair of macara, in 1954. Since then, the museum has also been called the Arca Building. The museum building is shaped like a traditional North Sumatran house. The front roof is decorated with ornaments from the Batak Toba, Simalungun, Karo, Mandailing, Pakpak, and Nias tribes. The collections at the North Sumatra Provincial State Museum are diverse, such as the types of Batak Manuscripts/ancient manuscripts in the field of history that have historical cultural values that have the potential as research materials. The North Sumatra Provincial State Museum is one of the places to obtain historical sources to explore the Batak ethnic treasures contained in the existing collections and of course this can be used as research or learning resources for academics who

visit the museum. So the benefits felt by researchers who conduct research in the museum are certainly very large, including the accumulation of data obtained so that it can facilitate researcher access to complete scientific work (thesis). So it can be concluded that most researchers only focus on the study of characteristics and also textology where the results of the scientific work (thesis) can be said to be a complement or refinement of previous research.

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