

Conference Paper

Museum As a Laboratory of Past Education

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Abstract.

The past with its various narratives and legacies is something that is very important as a reinforcement of national identity. Museum as a place to store objects from the past, can describe historical reality for current and future generations. Miniature of historical heritage whose form describes the reconstruction of the past as well as the original remains of the culture of the people will only be obtained and can be studied in museums as a place to collect the world of the past for the people in all aspects. Thus, the existence of the museum as a reinforcement for understanding the past more closely in this case should be an important thing in developing the character of today's nation's children. This study uses a qualitative approach by collecting data through interviews, observation, and literature studies. The data that has been collected was then analyzed and presented in the form of an analytical descriptive description.

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1. Introduction

If objects in the form of fossils and artifacts serve as a reference for understanding past civilizations of a nation, then a museum is an appropriate place or medium to trace the behavior of past human events. Human past civilizations can be reflected in the cultural remains. The noble values of a nation originate from local values which form the basis of character education which can be found in documented literature in the form of books, research reports, archives, articles, both print and online [1]. Even now there are many traces of history documented in the form of records. But in a different form, such as miniatures of historical heritage whose form depicts the reconstruction of the past and original relics from the culture of the people will only be obtained and can be studied in museums whose existence is intended as a place to collect the world of the past for the people in all aspects.

Museums in an educational perspective can be understood as providing educational services to visitors. Museums can be an alternative for teachers at various levels of formal education to bring students to study at museums or use museums to support

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learning activities [2]. In Indonesia there are already schools that plan and carry out official visits to museums as part of the formal education curriculum.

The development of teacher knowledge and creativity strongly supports the use of museums as a learning resource. For the city of Makassar, there are 3 (three) museums that can be alternative visits, namely the La Galigo Museum, the Makassar City Museum and the Pattingalloang Museum in the Fort Somba Opu area. Museum managers can actively communicate, partner or collaborate with schools to invite schools (students) to visit the museum. In this case, it takes creativity from the teacher (school) and museum staff to make the museum a medium or source of learning.

Visits to museums can be adjusted to learning targets and strategies or techniques for visiting museums [3]. This learning target varies depending on the achievement of the subjects and the subject matter that is the teacher's expectation. School teachers and the museum can communicate to discuss learning targets and activities that can be carried out when students visit the museum [4]. Some targets or information that students are expected to know, for example what is a museum, purpose of the museum, names of figures and their roles, history, names of cultural objects and their uses, drawing activities, and various other creative activities. Visiting the museum requires a guide who can provide explanations to the students [5].

Museum collections usually consist of various types, for example fossils and artifacts as heritage from the past. Various types of collections in the museum can be identified for the collaboration of several student subjects. If the teacher understands museums and is able to think creatively, then many subjects can come into contact with museum collections, for example language, biology, history and culture, geography, technology and so on. Furthermore, visits to museums can be communicated with museum managers, especially activities that will be carried out by the museum. Visits to museums can be done with group and independent assignments [6].

The teacher's task is to provide instructions regarding the tasks that must be completed. Furthermore, the museum manager, in this case the guide, provides information according to the needs of visitors and activities that can be carried out by students. Facilitators must ensure that the activities carried out by students are in accordance with the school's targets and expectations in addition to carrying out the learning process in a relaxed manner. Visitors at the student or tertiary level are mostly given independently although group assignments are highly recommended. Museums can also be a place to conduct research on various topics with varied scientific backgrounds. Visitor behavior, collection layout, technology and information, history and culture are some of the

research topics that can be done in museums. Some museums have learning support facilities [7].

Preserving the nation's cultural heritage is an endeavor to foster national pride and strengthen national identity. The steps to preserving the cultural heritage are of great significance for the interests of fostering and developing history, science and culture, as well as other uses in the context of advancing national culture for the sake of the national interest. So the Indonesian people with all layers need to live it by reflecting noble values in order to strengthen the identity of the Indonesian nation as well as a foundation for strengthening unity and oneness in the midst of pluralism and diversity of cultural and cultural heritage in this country.

2. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative method. This method is used to obtain data based on factual conditions. The data collection process was carried out by means of field observations, interviews with managers and guides of the I La Galigo Museum, South Sulawesi Province. Furthermore, data was also obtained through literature reviews in the form of journals, books and studies related to this paper. The data that has been collected is summarized, the main things are selected and the focus is on the important things. The data obtained will be sorted and selected based on similarities in concepts, themes and certain categories [8] [9].

Furthermore, the data that has been collected is analyzed to describe the form of the research carried out to answer the problem so that it is clear and the meaning can be captured. Data analysis in the field is carried out when the data has been collected. Then after that, the researcher parsed the data by interpreting the I Lagaligo Museum which was arranged in a structured manner based on data obtained from the field which had been processed beforehand. This is done with the aim of making it easier to understand and reconstruct the meaning of the data obtained. Then after being analyzed it is presented in an analytical descriptive manner so that it is formed into a perfect story [10].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. La Galigo museum as a media for character education

The museum in historical records originally functioned as a workplace for experts in ancient Greece, such as Pythagoras and Plato to be used as a place for philosophical investigation and education as well as a place for collecting objects and tools needed for scientific and artistic investigations. Then, in its development, the museum building was used as a collection place for objects that were considered antique. Meanwhile, nowadays, museums are used to support education by exhibiting artifacts, art and cultural heritage of a place [11]. The International Council of Museums, which was published in the book *Problems with Museums in Indonesia*, states that a museum is a permanent body, which functions in the public interest with the aim of maintaining and investigating and for exhibiting to the general public [12].

Specifically in South Sulawesi, the La Galigo museum is the first museum in South Sulawesi to open since 1938, and was inaugurated in 1970. This museum is located in the Fort Rotterdam complex whose existence reinforces historical values as a legacy from the past [13]. The Fort Rotterdam complex is often used as a venue for cultural preservation programs such as exhibitions and seminars. It is through this activity that these character values can be internalized in the current generation. The existence of the La Galigo museum indirectly shows how much attention the government and society in general in South Sulawesi have paid attention to, who not only want to show the greatness of past history, but more than that the most important thing is as a tool to bind past values that are relevant to people's living conditions nowadays [14]. Internalization, at the same time, will become a strength and characteristic of an ethnic group, including in this case South Sulawesi, in the arena of diversity in this beloved country of Indonesia.

Museums can be a source of learning that can strengthen the history of the nation and ethnicity in the community concerned. Thus the existence of the La Galigo museum serves as a reinforcement to understand the past more closely and is real for developing the character of today's nation's children. So far it needs to be analyzed why character education is important to develop, in this case there are several reasons, including; First, media development is aggressive and difficult to control. Media in its various forms has penetrated all lines of people's lives. Students, even from elementary schools, are no strangers to using a wide variety of media, from cell phones with Android quality so they can access them as they wish, to the existence of television, where most of the programs are "less educational" [15].

Second, a scoring system that prioritizes cognitive aspects with numbers and quantitative terms. This trend is not only in the aspect of policy makers (government), but also in school policies. Several Social Sciences students such as History, Sociology, Anthropologist; Pkn; and religious students which in substance contain character education as if they are not concerned with whether students practice it in everyday life or not, what is clear is the measure of test scores. Maybe it's very rare that we hear of teachers who care about the morality of their students, only the process of transferring knowledge. Or borrow Hariyono's term as the process of "domestication of taming" [16].

Third, changes in views in the aspect of religiosity. The tendency of students who do not care about this aspect of religiosity seems to be commonplace. This diminishing religiosity awareness affects the negative actions of students and also uncontrolled students. What they do seems to be just normal and never think about the good or bad of that attitude.

Fourth, internalization of local culture which has not been maximized. Teaching in the cognitive aspect of local culture seems to be commonplace. There are local content, local cultural performances and so on, not even a few who try to integrate local aspects in certain learning. However, what is sad is that there is effort from all elements, especially this educational institution, which is still lacking in practical aspects or in the internalization process. Besides that, there is a tendency nowadays, students are sometimes embarrassed to show their local attitudes and behavior.

Referring to some of the arguments above, the introduction of national culture both in local and national contexts through learning the history of national culture in museums can at least be a vehicle for bridging the character education of students who are wise from their own identity. Studying at a museum, in this case the La Galigo Museum, can use a contextual approach. This means that learning in museums can be done factually or in practice. Students who visit will be able to receive real information in accordance with the expected learning objectives. Through learning scenarios in museums it is hoped that it can improve the quality of learning in museums which can ultimately increase students' motivation and interest in learning in visiting museums, which in turn can improve their learning outcomes [17].

The museum collection represents a combination of generations rich in culture, religion, science and opinion, with the image of society in the past, thereby encouraging people to behave, think and be curious. Museums help create a shared identity, a mutual understanding of each other's past and, bringing culture closer to home, the differences between population groups become smaller. Museums provide an ideal platform in today's context and by using the collections as a backdrop, spark discussions in urban

communities and the world's people about social and political issues. Museums in a social network, operate in a wide network, and are united in the Association of Museums, provide mutual support, work together with libraries, archives, educational institutions, community organizations and companies, and contribute to international networks and also work together by involving many people - from local communities to the private sector to governments [18].

In our fast-paced and busy world, museums are places of peace and quiet, where we can find time for contemplation, stimulation and intellectual fulfillment. Museums provide a perspective, a way to understand the background of social developments and the context of trends. Museum visitors can completely lose themselves in an exhibition, forget the world for a moment, have transcendental experiences, create a mental space for new experiences and discoveries. Research has shown that art lovers score relatively high in areas such as tolerance, empathy and respect for alternative lifestyles [19].

3.2. La Galigo museum as a source of learning and historical tourism

Museum as a source of learning is the provision of educational services to visitors. Visitors can take advantage of the La Galigo Museum as a learning resource to understand the contents of the collections contained in the museum. Museums can be used by visitors to learn about the history and culture of past civilizations. Therefore, researchers, teachers who teach in schools can use museums as an alternative to support the learning process. Museums with various collections such as those found in Museum I Lagaligo can be a source of learning for students or the general public [20].

Museums as a source of learning should ideally be used as a means of education. Therefore, museum managers and schools should establish partnerships to encourage students to visit museums. The La Galigo Museum itself has established a cooperative relationship with schools in Makassar City. Utilization of the La Galigo museum as a learning medium can be done to increase students' understanding of the material taught at school. This is because in the museum there are various kinds of media that help students understand the material concretely. The existence of concrete information from this media will help the realization of the concept of visualization, interpretation, and student generalization of the material.

In addition, one of the important aspects of the spatial pattern approach based on culture is sustainable tourism development. Tourism development cannot be separated from sustainable development in accordance with the direction and goals of national

development. Tourism that is well developed will give birth to the right tourism concept and can maintain the sustainability of cultural utilization in a sustainable manner. In addition, developing tourism can improve the community's economy. Tourism will grow well when there is synergy between the government, the private sector and the community. Therefore, sustainable tourism adapts to the needs of tourists while still paying attention to conservation while at the same time providing opportunities for the younger generation to continue it [6].

Direct community involvement in tourism development activities is one of the good principles for developing the world of tourism. Communities should have participation in supporting tourism. Utilization of resources by establishing mutually beneficial cooperation for the development of sustainable tourism and national development. Tourism activities can open opportunities for all general public to see, know and enjoy the experiences, history and culture of the people in a particular area. Perspectives in supporting tourism are not only limited to the quantity of visitors [21]. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the facilities and infrastructure for the needs of tourists. Many tourist visits will have a positive impact on increasing the income of an area. In addition, the world of tourism needs to adapt to the times. So that education and training need to be carried out continuously. For example, human resources who master technology to promote tourism itself. This promotion is a series of activities to introduce, socialize, and campaign for tourist areas and local products which are the selling points of these tourist areas. This promotion aims to increase tourist visits, both domestic and foreign tourists.

Visits to museums are not only for recreation, but also a process of introduction, learning and appreciation of the history and cultural heritage that we find in the collections of various museums in Indonesia. The existence of a museum to attract tourist visits needs to be considered by managers so that it becomes one of the regional economic strengths. Museums need to be revitalized both in terms of infrastructure, preservation of collections, attractive showrooms, and qualified resources. So it's time for the museum to improve by improving management to respond to the development of the creative industry so that the museum gets visits and a good response from the public [22].

A good museum is a museum that is able to present a comfortable learning space for visitors. Improving the quality of resources and infrastructure as well as appropriate programs is an absolute thing that needs to be considered by museum managers if they want to get a good response from the public. The museum should be a miniature of the history and culture of society. So to study the remains of civilization, the museum is the

place. The question then arises, how to build a museum within the framework of learning resources and tourism development?. Of course, this requires mutual awareness to work together. Museum managers must have high creativity in promoting the museum itself. In addition, museums need to be equipped with supporting facilities so that visitors are interested in coming to the museum. Then museum management needs to be arranged in such a way as to keep up with the times. Museums should now turn to technological developments, namely, museum digitization [23].

Museums as institutions that tell the stories of people around the world and how humans have adapted to their environment and produce culture. The museum accommodates the soul of the nation's culture, the nation's cultural wealth which is passed on to all generations with a unique function and position, becoming the nation's cultural awareness. Today's modern society feels the need and urgency for museums to redefine their Mission, Purpose, Functions and Strategy to reflect the hope of changing the world. Today, museums must become agents of change and development, reflect events in society and become instruments of progress by calling for actions and events that will drive developments in society [19].

Museums must be institutions that can foster peace, museums must be seen as promoting democratic ideals and transparency in government, the museum community, and museums must become part of the larger community they serve and reach out to every group in society. Through its programs and activities, museums can awaken target groups such as teachers, adults, youth, and women's organizations through popular forum discussions about the nation's goals for the promotion and better understanding of its heritage and its agenda for national growth, development and emancipation.

One of the fundamental purposes of a museum is to educate, and only a museum has the capacity and capability to provide cultural education effectively because it houses the tools and materials to do so in its collections. Museums enrich the educational process by exposing children and even society to its history in a positive way. Museums help our future generations to understand and appreciate their history and culture and be proud of the achievements of their ancestors. Museums have materials and information that can be used to enrich and improve school curricula in a variety of disciplines, and which are important for educational planners to work with.

Museums should develop educational programs for different levels of the school system, i.e. primary schools, secondary schools, Teacher Quality Assurance Agencies in teacher training, technical schools and universities. Museums must ensure that they are child-friendly. As we enter the new millennium, we can no longer ignore the role our children play in our society because they too are part of our collective humanity.

Children must be given a voice in museums. Educational and cultural programs must be developed for them and they must be allowed to be involved in discussing the programs created for them, because they have ideas that will improve those programs if given the opportunity to contribute and speak. Too long have we neglected our children, too long have we taken them for granted, and too long have we made them follow the adults in most activities [18].

Museums as custodians of the public heritage, to preserve it carefully and make it accessible to a wide audience - both now and for future generations. Museum collections make it possible to interpret the present and the future by investigating the past. If you visit a museum, you will find that you are always learning something, with the bonus of spending a great afternoon - alone, with friends, with family members or with your classmates. Museums are a public resource. As a public heritage manager, the museum contributes significantly to society

4. Conclusion

The La Galigo Museum keeps a collection of historical and cultural heritage that can be used as a learning resource for observers of history and culture, school children at both the elementary and middle school levels, as well as the general public. Management of cultural historical heritage contained in the La Galigo Museum is one of the most important parts of preserving the sustainability of educational, historical and cultural values. The La Galigo museum as a reinforcement to understand the past more closely and realistically to develop the character of today's nation's children. Visitors can take advantage of the La Galigo Museum as a learning resource to understand the contents of the collections contained in the museum. Museums can be used by visitors to learn about the history and culture of past civilizations. Therefore, researchers, teachers who teach in schools can use museums as an alternative to support the learning process. The introduction of national culture both in local and national contexts through learning the history of national culture in museums can at least be a vehicle for bridging the character education of students who are wise from their own identity.

5. Authors' Contributions

1. Bustan, as the first writer, worked on gathering data and compiling this paper
2. La Malihu and Jumadi, as members, checked and finalized this paper

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