

POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BUKURAN CLUSTER MUSEUM AS EDUCATIONAL TOURISM IN BUKURAN VILLAGE, SRAGEN, CENTER JAVA

Merby Ariana Lesty*, Atiqa Sabardilla

Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Indonesia

Abstract: This article discusses the Bukur Cluster Museum, which was built to showcase the various fossils discovered by the people of Bukur Village. The aim of the museum is to provide community members with an appreciation for the vital discoveries made in their area. The research method used to study the museum is qualitative, which involved observing the museum and conducting interviews with museum administrators. The Bukur Cluster Museum provides visitors with various theories of evolution and factors related to human development in the past. The museum's exhibits are comprehensive, displaying a wide range of fossils and other artifacts, which showcase the history of human development in the area. The Bukur Cluster Museum has significant potential as an educational tourist attraction due to its completeness and relevance to human history. Visitors can learn about the history of human development in Bukur Village and how the fossils were discovered. Overall, the Bukur Cluster Museum serves as a testament to the importance of preserving historical artifacts and educating people about the past. It also shows the value of local community involvement in preserving their history and cultural heritage.

Keywords: Museum, society, educational tourism, development.

INTRODUCTION

According to Saeroji (2022), museums are part of social institutions in society because museums are used as a vehicle for providing knowledge, education, and development to every community through a community or public system. According to Juwita et al. (2020), museums in Indonesia are significant. Because it protects historical objects and is a place to increase knowledge for the community. The interior design of the information center for

educational tourism at the Bukuran Cluster Museum is needed by the public to raise their awareness that visiting the museum is very important. Through museums, people can obtain information about early human history and w historical relics at that time (Rukamto et al., 2018). The public will also get broad knowledge when visiting the museum. According to Larasty (2020), museums are not only used to exhibit his-torical objects but as a place to serve the public in education and entertainment.

*Correspondence address: Jl. Ahmad Yani, Pabelan, Kartasura, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia
email: a310210094@student.ums.ac.id

This is caused by a paradigm shift regarding museums, which initially focused on collection studies, changing to public studies. According to Khakim (2019), it is necessary to change views about museums in a positive direction to foster people's thinking that museums can be the leading choice in conducting educational tours compared to malls or children's play areas, which do not provide positive value in the educational aspect. According to Maesari et al. (2019), The Bukur Cluster Museum contains evolutionary theories and factors related to past developments. This museum presents various histories that occurred in the early human era (Putri et al., 2020). At the museum's beginning, various species are presented on earth regarding how the adaptation of a living species works and the process of natural selection (Irdana & Kumarawarman, 2018). According to Nugraha (2021), visitors in the Bukuran Cluster Museum can enjoy several short films in this museum. The following section presents some information regarding significant findings, both animal fossils and human remains. The Bukuran Cluster Museum in Bukur Village is essential in attracting visitors by increasing promotions. With the good promotion, the

Bukurbus Cluster Museum will be increasingly recognized by the public. In other words, promotion is the process of conveying information to everyone regarding products, prices, and places to make the target want to make a purchase (Mintardjo, 2022). According to Ismaja & Suyaman (2021) the development of the Bukur Cluster Museum is interesting to study, because this museum has excellent potential as an educational tourist attraction. However, the problem is that people often place the Bukur Cluster Museum as a place to store goods and scrap that is no longer used. This condition shows the public's interest in visiting the Bukuran Cluster Museum is still shallow. So that it is necessary to manage the museum with the right strategy to realize the Busuran Cluster Museum as an educational tourist spot that many tourists visit.

The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the Bukur Cluster Museum and the fossils discovered by the people of Bukur Village. The research aims to identify these fossils and showcase their importance by building a museum for the local community. The significance of this research is that it highlights the importance of preserving historical artifacts and educating people about their local history and cultural heritage.

The research also sheds light on the value of community involvement in preserving their history and culture. By building the Bukur Cluster Museum, the community has taken an active role in preserving their history and sharing it with others. The museum serves as an educational tourist attraction, allowing visitors to learn about the history of human development in the area and the fossils that were discovered there. Overall, the research provides new insights into the importance of preserving local history and cultural heritage and the role that community involvement can play in this process. It also highlights the significance of the Bukur Cluster Museum as an educational and cultural resource for the local community and visitors alike.

METHOD

This article uses a descriptive qualitative research method. This method is descriptive research and tends to use analysis. This study uses natural methods to describe a phenomenon in sentences and language. Several stages of qualitative research, namely the observation stage, the interview stage, and the documentation stage.

The first stage is observation. In this stage, it is collecting data by observing or observing and coming directly to the research location at the Bukuran Cluster Museum, Sragen, Central Java, to find out the conditions that occur or prove the truth of a research design that is being carried out and systematic recording of symptoms studied in the Bukur Cluster Museum.

The second stage is the interview. In this stage, information was obtained for research purposes by asking questions directly to the management of the Bukur Cluster Museum, consisting of: 3 informants as curators, 3 as conservators, and 1 informant as a preparator regarding the events that occurred at the Bukurbus Cluster Museum. The third stage is documentation. In this stage, it is obtaining data directly from the research site, namely the Bukur Cluster Museum, which includes relevant books, pictures in the form of reports, and information that can support research. Researchers obtain information not only from museum administrators but can obtain it information through various written sources or documents that are available at the Busan Cluster Museum.

The research location is in Bukur Village, Kalijambe District, Sragen Regency, Central Java. The researcher went directly to the Bukurbus Cluster Museum to look for data for direct interviews with the parties concerned. This research requires several administrators at the Bukuran Cluster Museum to serve as resource persons in obtaining information.

Source of data used, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data consists of: (a) sources involving seven administrators of the Bukuran Cluster Museum (3 informants as curators, three informants as conservators, and one informant as preparer); and (b) documents and archives related to events or incidents that happened in the museum. Secondary data was taken from reading textbooks that contained important information about the Bukur Cluster Museum.

The data that has been collected is analyzed by presenting various vital findings regarding the Bukuran Cluster Museum as a form of appreciation to the people in Bukur Village, and the public can also find out about the development of the Bukur Cluster Museum, which deserves to be used as an educational tourist spot because it has high potential.

DISCUSSION

The museum is used to store, maintain, secure, and utilize material evidence of human culture, nature, and its environment to support efforts to protect and preserve the nation's cultural wealth. The museum has two primary functions, namely as a place of preservation, carrying out activities in the form of collecting objects to be used as collections, preventing and overcoming the damage to collections of historical relics and as a source of information, which can be through research conducted to develop National Culture, science, and technology, can also be through presentations that must pay attention to aspects of preservation and security.

History of the Bukuran Cluster Early Man Museum

The Bukur Cluster, Early Man Museum, is in Bukur Village, Kalijambe District, Sragen Regency. The theme of the Bukur Museum is Human Evolution. The distance to the Bukuran Cluster Museum from Sragen City is around 27.5 km and can be reached in about 51 minutes. The Bukuran Museum is an important location in Bukursia Village, which has the potential to find relatively large ancient human remains. Things related to evolution are presented in this museum. Concepts and factors influencing changes to species are

scientifically presented. The evidence in skull findings is shown as a picture in the map of human evolution worldwide.

According to Damanik & Fandeli (2017) the theory of evolution is still changing and developing. Experts carry out various approaches from various scientific disciplines. Not only in the life of the Homo Erectus period, which still leaves heated debate, but modern human life is also interesting to study (Suryatmaja & Suyaman, 2021).



Figure 1. Profile of the Bukuran

Since Von Koenigswald's arrival in 1934, the Bukuran people began to understand the many fossils found in their area. They assume that the bones scattered in the Bukuruan area are the bones of giants who have died, or in local belief they are called *balung buto* (Wulandari et al., 2021). *Balung buto* tells the story of Raden Bandung's battle with giants who have lived in society for a long time, and

it has become a myth to explain the phenomenon of fossils in the Bukurw area. Von Koenigswald involved the community in collecting hundreds of thousands of years old fossils. Slowly, the people in the Sangiran area began to recognize the fossils and their historical value. This harmonious relationship between researchers and community members continues from generation to generation excavation activities. From the time of Von Koenigswald to the time of independence, local people and researchers still maintain a close relationship. The local people are open and accepting of the researchers, who regard the local population as the backbone of every evacuation and survey activity. Researchers and residents become strong attachments and cannot be separated.



Figure 2. Entrance to the Bukuran Museum

Entering the Bukuran Cluster Museum, you will see an audio-visual containing expressions of Bukurson residents as discoverers of fossils and reliable task guards for researchers in welcoming visitors to the Buranc Cluster Museum. The research timeline at Bukur- ship is told from the community's perspective in responding to the arrival of foreign and domestic researchers. According to Qalby (2019) an increase in-public understanding of the potential value of the Bukur site as an archaeological site increases as their relationship with the researchers increases

Track Record of the Bukuran Cluster Museum

Every layer of soil in the Bukuruan Cluster Museum reflects changes in the natural environment, including the animals and plants that lived at that time. By studying the types of animal and plant fossils that exist, as well as the rocks that make up the layers, experts can reconstruct step by step the environmental development that occurred in this Museum up to millions of years ago.

The Emergence of Modern Man Manusia Modern

Information obtained from direct interviews with the museum that

Homo sapiens finally emerged as a species that was very resilient in adapting to climate and at the same time spread to all corners of the world quickly. The presence of Homo sapiens as modern humans on earth is still controversial in paleo-anthropology. When, where, and how the transformation process from Homo erectus to Homo sapiens has not been fully answered.

Extinction of Homo Erectus

The results of interviews with the museum regarding the appearance of Homo erectus for the first time 1.8 million years ago on the island of Java, reaching a golden peak around 500,000 years ago, and occupying areas along the Bengawan Solo around 150,000 to 100,000 years ago, they finally extinct. Their long journey of life for approximately 1.5 million years ended on the island of Java. No one knows what caused the extinction of Homo erectus. Homo erectus has been extinct since 100,000 years ago.

Collection of Heritage Cluster Museum Bukuran

The type of stone that is often used as a tool

Chalcedony is a type of quartz that is often used for decoration and gems due to its transparent or translucent quality and

excellent crystal structure. It can be found in volcanic rock cavities and is not as hard as pure quartz. The Bukuran Cluster Museum has a chalcedony stone that is not entirely transparent but has milky-white spots and swirls, which is often used as a carved gemstone in ancient times. Chalcedony stones are commonly white to gray, blue-gray, and light brown to dark brown.

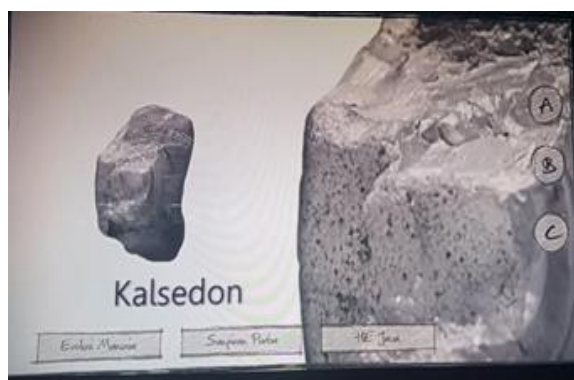


Figure 3. Chalcedony stone.

Limestone is a sedimentary rock composed mainly of calcium carbonate in the form of calcite mineral. It is formed from the accumulation of shells, coral, algae, and other organic fragments. The Bukuran Cluster Museum has documentation explaining that gritty rock is a type of chemical sedimentary rock formed by depositing calcium carbonate from lake or seawater. Limestone's physical properties are often used to identify this rock.

Obsidian is a rock formed from minerals trapped in the molten lava of a volcano that erupts suddenly to the earth's surface. This rock is rich in minerals and has a lovely shape with various colors due to its mineral content. The Bukuran Cluster Museum has documentation showing obsidian rocks with beautiful grains and aligned minerals that form sharp flakes. This happens because of the high content of silicon dioxide in obsidian rocks, which makes them hard.



Figure 4. Gritstone.



Figure 5. Obsidian stone.

Making stone tools using percussion techniques

There are three techniques for making stone tools: the hard rock

percussion technique, the bipolar percussion technique, and the projectile percussion technique. In the hard rock percussion technique, a large stone is used to hit the end of another stone until it splits. In the bipolar percussion technique, two stones are used, one larger and flatter than the other, with the smaller stone being hit against the larger stone until it breaks. The projectile percussion technique involves throwing stones at a prepared runway to break them.

The Bukuran Cluster Museum displays various parts of the stones used to make tools, which are divided into the Cortex and the Core. Stone tools made from the Core are of better quality than those made from the Cortex. The stone cores can be trimmed to produce sharp fragments similar to modern knives, and are sometimes carried by travelers.

Fossils contained in the Bukuran Cluster Museum

The Bukuran Cluster Museum conducted research on Homonidae fossils and found evidence of species with large brain volumes and bipedalism. Homo is a species that existed millions of years ago and one of the key characteristics of this species is their ability to create various tools for their survival due to their perfected precision grasping abilities.

There are different sub-species that fall under the Homo group. One of them is Australopithecus Afarensis, which existed around 3.85-2.95 million years ago in East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania). This species had physical characteristics similar to chimpanzees, such as a flat nose, sparse teeth, and smaller canines. However, the hip bones and knee joint angles suggested a bipedal movement pattern. Australopithecus Afarensis had a lifespan of over 900,000 years and fed on tough plants, nuts, seeds, fruits, and occasionally small vertebrates. Another species is Homo Erectus, which had a prominent forehead bone, short cranial roof, short and protruding face, wide cheekbones, large teeth, and strong jaws without a chin protrusion. The long legs allowed Homo Erectus to stand upright. Homo Sapiens, on the other hand, has a larger brain capacity with an average of 1,400 cc and a round and high skull roof. The prominence of the forehead bones and masticatory apparatus has been greatly reduced. The height ranges from 130-210 cm and the weight between 30-150 kg.

Neanderthalensis, discovered in Germany, had a cranial capacity of around 1,400-1,500 cc, even reaching 1,700 cc for some specimens. They were

skilled in hunting and fishing but eventually disappeared from the earth due to competition for territory and prey, as well as other natural factors. Homo Sapiens Wajakensis is Indonesia's first modern human finding with a brain volume of around 1,630 cc, a solid jaw with large teeth, and a slightly slanted forehead with a brow arch above the eye sockets.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the Development Potential of the Bukur Cluster Museum as Educational Tourism in Bukur Village, it can be concluded that

The Bukuran Cluster Museum has enormous potential as an educational tour, because this museum has several fossil remains from ancient times and is equipped with history that occurred in the past. The theme of the Bukuran Cluster Museum is Human Evolution, which contains various concepts and factors affect the species and presented scientifically. The Bukuran Cluster Museum can contribute to the world by understanding how Homo Erectus lived, various species that lived before the emergence of today's modern human species.

REFERENCES

- Larasaty, I. (2020). "Strategi Pemasaran Upt Museum Balanga sebagai Wisata Edukasi di Kota Palangkaraya". *DESKOVI: Art and Design Journal*, 3(2), 126-133. <http://dx.doi.org/10.51804/deskovi.v3i2.808>.
- Putri, N. P., Nurdiawati, R., Pratama, R., Marsita, D., & Sukistri, S. (2020). "Optimalisasi Museum Keris Nusantara sebagai Edukasi dan Wisata Baru di Kota Surakarta". *Co- Value: Jurnal Ekonomi, Koperasi, dan kewirausahaan*, 11(1), 30-36.
- Saeroji, A. (2022). "Strategi Pengembangan Museum Tosan Aji Purworejo dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Kunjungan Wisatawan". *Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian*, 2(9), 3071-3076. <https://doi.org/10.47492/jip.v2i9.1276>.
- Juwita, T., Novianti, E., Tahir, R., & Nugraha, A. (2020). "Pengembangan Model Wisata Edukasi di Museum Pendidikan Nasional". *Journal of Indonesian Tourism, Hospitality and Recreation*, 3(1), 8-17. <https://doi.org/10.17509/jithor.v3i1.21488>.
- Maesari, N., Suganda, D., & Rakhman, C. U. (2019). "Pengembangan Wisata Edukasi Berkelanjutan di Museum Geologi Bandung". *Jurnal Kepariwisata: Destinasi, Hospitalitas, dan Perjalanan*, 3(1), 8-17. <https://doi.org/10.34013/jk.v3i1.29>.
- Khakim, M. N. L. (2019). "Museum Musik Indonesia sebagai Wisata Edukasi di Kota Malang". *Jurnal Pendidikan Sejarah*, 8(1), 67-78. <https://dx.doi.org/10.21009/JPS.081.06>.

- Irdana, N., & Kumarawarman, S. (2018). "Konsep Penataan Koleksi Museum untuk Mempermudah Pemahaman Wisatawan dalam Wisata Edukasi Arsip dan Perbankan di Museum Bank Mandiri Jakarta". *Diplomatika: Jurnal Kearsipan Terapan*, 1(2), 132-147. <https://doi.org/10.22146/diplomatika.35174>.
- Nugraha, D. (2021). "Penerapan Konsep Arsitektur Metafora terhadap Rancangan Museum Astronomi di Banda Aceh". *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Arsitektur dan Perencanaan*, 5(3), 6-9.
- Mintardjo, B. H. (2022). "Pengembangan Wisata Edukasi Berkelanjutan: Studi Kasus di Museum Radya Pustaka". *Khatulistiwa: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Sosial Humaniora*, 2(2), 70-80. <https://doi.org/10.55606/khatulistiwa.v2i2.423>.
- Rukamto, A., Yuniastuti, T., & Widyanto, P. (2018). "Redesain Museum Biologi Yogyakarta dengan Pendekatan Edukasi Remaja". *JURNAL ARSITEKTUR PENDAPA*, 1(2), 23-29. <https://doi.org/10.37631/pendapa.v1i2.109>.
- Suryaatmaja, M. G., & Suyaman, D. J. (2021). "Pelayanan Elektronik dan Keputusan Berwisata: Studi pada Obyek Pariwisata Edukasi Museum". *At-Tadbir: jurnal ilmiah manajemen*, 5(2), 82-92. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31602/atd.v5i2.4304>.
- Ismajaya, M. A., Said, R., & Alfiah, A. (2020). "Museum Astronomi dengan Pendekatan Arsitektur Biomimikri di Makassar". *TIMPALAJA: Architecture student Journals*, 2(1), 25-32. <https://doi.org/10.24252/timpalaja.v2i1a3>.
- Damanik, J., & Fandeli, C. (2017). "Upaya Mewujudkan Peran Edukasi melalui Budaya Berfikir di Museum Biologi Yogyakarta". *Khasanah Ilmu-Jurnal Pariwisata dan Budaya*, 8(2), 81-89. <https://doi.org/10.31294/khi.v8i2.2446>.
- Wulandari, Y. F., Caesariano, L., Murtiadi, M., & Bastian, Y. (2021). "Virtual Tour sebagai Media Komunikasi Digital dalam Pelayanan Museum Kehutanan di Masa Pandemi Covid-19". *Jurnal Media Penyiaran*, 1(1), 9-15. <https://doi.org/10.31294/jmp.v1i1.389>.
- Qalby, S. A. (2019). "Peran Selasar Sunaryo Art Space sebagai Daya Tarik Wisata Edukasi di Kota Bandung". *Tornare: Journal of Sustainable and Research*, 1(1), 12-16. <https://doi.org/10.24198/tornare.v1i1.25344>.
- Apriani, F., & Agustine, P. C. (2019). "Museum Timah Indonesia Pangkal Pinang sebagai Alternatif Pembelajaran Materi Sudut". *AKSIOMA: Jurnal Program Studi Pendidikan Matematika*, 8(3), 395-407. <http://dx.doi.org/10.24127/ajpm.v8i3.2276>.
- Aftina, A., Dermawan, T., & Siswanto, W. (2021). "Potensi Wisata Edukasi dalam Novel Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk Karya Ahmad Tohari". *Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori*,

Penelitian, dan Pengembangan, 6(9), 1354-1359.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.17977/jptpp.v6i9.14978>.

Sidiq, S., Amin, T. M., & Laksono, S. (2018). “Pengembangan Kerajinan Batik sebagai Wisata Edukasi di Desa Kebon, Kecamatan Bayat, Kabupaten Klaten”. *Asian Journal Innovation and Entrepreneurship*, 3(3), 336-341.

Purnawan, N. L. R., & Sardiana, I. K. (2017). “Paket Wisata Edukasi Subak Upaya Menjaga Keberlanjutan Potensi Pertanian dan Pariwisata Berbasis Budaya di Bali”. *Jurnal Kawistara*, 7(3), 275-284. <https://doi.org/10.22146/kawistara.27879>.

Nurcahyo, R. J. (2019). “Pengembangan Daya Tarik Wisata Kunjung Museum melalui Wahana Edukasi di Museum Pura Pakualaman Yogyakarta”. *Journal of Tourism and Economic*, 2(1), 57-63. <https://doi.org/10.36594/jtec.v2i1.12>