

**MUSEUM NASIONAL INDONESIA AS A UNIFYING PLACE FOR THE NATION
THROUGH COLLECTIONS AND PUBLIC PROGRAMS**

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is one of the multiculturalism countries in the world. Indonesian National Culture is the whole process and result of interactions between cultures that live and develop in Indonesia. The National Museum of Indonesia through its collection of objects of cultural heritage of the past and ethnographic objects that still function in the culture of the Indonesian people are the windows of Indonesia. The basic concept of Indonesianism contained in the collection of The Museum Nasional Indonesia must be told by paying attention to unity in diversity as a positive cultural heritage value that can be emulated by present and future generations so that it can be recognized as a characteristic or identity of the Indonesian people.

From time to time the arrangement of the exhibition space at the National Museum of Indonesia underwent many changes. Not just displaying the collection, but also paying attention to the aesthetics, safety, comfort, lighting (lighting) and no less important storyline and collection information.

In addition to updating the storyline, the Museum needs to create exhibitions, experiences, new ways of learning for visitors that are innovative, creative and imaginative.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the multiculturalism country in the world. Multiculturalism is a term used to describe one's view of the variety of life in the world. In multiculturalism, people are asked to see and respond to differences, multiculturalism also invites people to see cultural diversity in the perspective of equality, meaning that there is no higher culture than other cultures. In multiculturalism there should also not be discrimination against a particular ethnic community because that would be the seed of division and conflict. Tolerance means an attitude that is willing to respect and accept differences with other people or groups. whereas Empathy is a state in which the mentality that makes a person identify or feel himself is in the same state of feeling or thought with other people / groups. This tolerance and empathy is very important to be developed in the life of a plural society such as in Indonesia. For this reason, museum nasional indonesia should be able to preserve the culture of our beloved Indonesian nation.

Indonesian National Culture is the whole process and the result of interactions between cultures that live and develop in Indonesia. These developments are dynamic, which is characterized by the interaction between cultures within the country and with other cultures from outside of Indonesia in the process of dynamics of world change

In Chapter I, Article 5 of Constitution No. 5 of 2017 concerning the promotion of culture there are the objects of cultural advancement namely cultural elements which are the main targets of Cultural Advancement include: a) oral traditions. 2) manuscript. 3) customs. 4) rite. 5) traditional knowledge. 6) traditional technology. 7) sem. 8) language. 9) folk games. 10) traditional sports.

MUSEUM NASIONAL INDONESIA

In Indonesia, the legal force regarding the preservation of cultural heritage objects in museums is The Republic of Indonesia Constitution Number 11 of 2010 (UU RI No. 11/2010) concerning Cultural Heritage. Article in UU RI No. 11/2010 which mentions the museum is chapter 18 article 1 through 5 which reads as :

(1) Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, and / or Movable Cultural Heritage Structures owned by the Government, Regional Government, and / or each person can be stored and / or treated in a museum.

(2) The museum referred to chapter (1) is an institution that have functions to protect, develop, utilize collections in the form of objects, buildings, and / or structures that have been designated as cultural reserves or which are not cultural reserves, and communicate to the public.

(3) Protection, development and utilization of museum collections as referred to chapter (2) that under the responsibility of the museum manager.

(4) In the carrying out of the responsibilities referred to in chapter (3) the museum is required to have a Curator.

(5) Further provisions regarding of the museums are regulated by Government Regulation.

Since the ratification of UU RI No. 11/2010 on November 24, 2010 we are thankful that finally in 2015 the Government Regulation (PP) implementing UU RI No. 11/2010 was published through Republic of Indonesia Constitution Number 66 Year 2015. Chapter 1 article (1) states that "Museums are institutions that function to protect, develop, utilize collections and communicate them to the public."

Along with the development of the world of museology, so the technical term for the mention of museum collections also experienced an expansion of meaning from just material to intangible cultural properties or culture in the abstract sense such as value systems, ideas systems, systems of living expression, which are taught from one generation to the next.

In carrying out its duties and functions, the National Museum of Indonesia also has a vision that describes the direction that it aspires to go forward, namely "the Museum of Indonesian Culture with international standards through human beings and characterize ecosystems by mutual cooperation spirit". There are two meanings contained in the Vision, namely 1) The National Museum of Indonesia as a museum about Indonesian culture will convey the information through it's collections to describe the forms of Indonesian culture from time to time and describe the processes that cause Indonesian culture to become now. 2) The National Museum of Indonesian was built and designed

to be an international standard museum. This means that the Museum must apply international standards, both regarding its management, supporting facilities, and the quality of its human resources.

The mission of the National Museum of Indonesia is 1). Achieve collection management according to international standards. 2) Realizing excellent service. 3) Realizing the museum as a means of education and recreation. 4) Realizing the development of quality museums. 5) Realizing good governance with public involvement.

UNITY AT NATIONAL MUSEUM OF INDONESIA

The location of the National Museum of Indonesia is located in the center of city precisely on the road Medan Merdeka Barat no. 12 Central Jakarta that is a strategic location of the center of the crowd and entered in ring 1 area along with other important institutions such as the National Palace, National Library and National Monument. The strategic location of The Museum Nasional Indonesia is an important value in attracting domestic and foreign tourists to visit the museum.

Museum National Museum of Indonesia has a collection more than 183,753 which have been registered (data of August 2019), consisting 7 types of collections, namely:

1. Prehistory: Collections of heritage when humans were not aware of inscriptions
2. Archeology: Collection from the time of Hindu-Buddhist influence in Indonesia
3. Ethnography: Collection of cultural objects from various ethnic groups in Indonesia
4. Geography: Collection of maps, navigation tools and astronomy
5. History: Collection of European cultural influences
6. Ceramics: Local ceramics and foreign ceramics
7. Numismatics and Heraldics: Collections related to currencies, medals / stamps / symbols.

The National Museum of Indonesia through its collection are objects of cultural heritage of the past and ethnographic objects that still have functions in the culture of the Indonesian people are the windows of Indonesia. The basic concept of Indonesianism that contained in the collection of the National Museum of Indonesia must be told by paying attention to unity in diversity as a positive cultural heritage value that can be

emulated by present and future generations so that it can be recognized as a characteristic or identity of the Indonesian people. For the international public, if you want to know about Indonesian culture, you can visit the National Museum. In addition the type of collection, the attraction of the museum is the price of museum tickets that are very affordable for domestic and foreign tourists.

1. STORYLINE OF COLLECTIONS

From time to time the arrangement of the exhibition space at the National Museum of Indonesia had so many changes. Not just displaying the collection, but also paying attention to the aesthetics, safety, comfort, lighting (lighting) and no less important storyline and collection information.

The collection of The Museum Nasional Indonesia comes from:

1. Museum collections also come from individual collectors, generally they are Europeans who served in the Dutch East Indies. Likewise, the government officials and religious propagators on their way to the intern regions took the time to collect the collections (generally ethnographic) and write notes about collected objects.
2. Findings from many archeological sites are collections of the BG Museum.
3. Scientific expeditions are not always based on governmental initiatives, which are carried out by private institutions, such as expeditions to Central Sumatra (\pm 1880s) and Kalimantan (\pm 1890s). This expedition brought home the collections for the BG Museum and the Leiden Museum.
4. Museum collections in the form of prizes come from kings in the Dutch East Indies for Dutch officials. The prizes were divided in two part, between the BG Museum and the Leiden Museum.
5. Military expeditions by the Dutch government, among the others are Aceh, Lombok and Bali also resulted in collections for the BG museum and the Leiden Museum. However, in 1977 in an agreement on cultural cooperation between Indonesia and the Netherlands, a part of the collection of the treasures of Lombok, Lontar Negarakertagama, and the statue of Prajnaparamita was returned to the Indonesian government and stored in the National Museum of Indonesia

6. Ceramic collection compiled since 1932 is a collection of E.W. Van Orsoy de Flines, who was also the first curator of this collection until he returned to the Netherlands in 1957. De Flines left 5,000 ceramics at the Indonesian National Museum. The collection, which originated from the Han period (2nd century BC) to the Ching period (18th century), is the largest collection in Southeast Asia.

A. THE ELEPHANT BUILDING

In the past decade, there has been no change in exhibiting at the Gajah Building, from 2007 to 2012 the renovations were carried out in the exhibition hall and rearrangement in several exhibition spaces, such as: ethnographic room, textile room, prehistoric room, bronze room, historical room, repertoire room gold floor 2, custom house room and ceramic room.

In 2017 Gedung Gajah has been renovated. In 2019 there will be a rearrangement of collection story lines with the theme of being Indonesia. The storyline has been through studies and discussions are accumulated with experts in their respective fields. In the new collection story line, the name of the showroom in the old building is cultural history, the Republic of Indonesia, the symbol of Indonesia, the nature of Indonesia, the culture of Indonesia, the history of the National Museum of Indonesia, the flagship statue, a special flagship consisting of 10 themes namely paleontology and prehistoric, bronze, terracotta, ceramics, textiles and jewelry, musical instruments, puppets, masks, weapons and Islamic civilizations

B. THE ARCA BUILDING

The Arca Building is a permanent exhibition space with the story line of the Arca building based on 7 cultural elements, namely 1) Language. 2) Knowledge System. 3) Social Systems and Social Organizations. 4). Living Equipment and Technology Systems. 5) Life Livelihood System. 6) Religious System. 7) Equipment and Technology System. The Arca Building consists of 4 floors with the theme of each different floor. The theme of the first floor showroom is Human and Environment, the second floor showroom theme is

Science and Technology, the third floor showroom theme is Social Organization & Settlement Pattern, the fourth floor showroom theme is the Gold & Ceramic Khasanah.

2. PUBLIC PROGRAMS

In addition to updating the storyline, the Museum needs to create exhibitions, experiences, new ways of learning for visitors that are innovative, creative and imaginative. The National Museum of Indonesia has several routine programs each year which are programs that help preserve Indonesian culture. Public programs conducted at the National Museum of Indonesia involve the communities, other agencies, universities, traditional artists, artists and others.

Public programs that involve the community include:

1. Dapoer Dongeng Community (Koma theater) during Weekend Activities at the Museum

A fairytale performance inspired by selected artifacts in the MNI collection to enhance visitors' understanding and interactivity with the history and facts behind the artifacts so that they have the potential to increase their appreciation of the National Museum collection and the presence of MNI.



2. Indonesian Culture Wilderness Community in Prajnaparamita dance class activities

Dance classes are held routinely every Saturday. The type of dance taught is traditional dance. Museum visitors can directly register and become participants in the dance class.



3. Batik workshops

The routine activities every Sunday at the National Museum of Indonesia. Visitors can directly interact, learn the process of making batik starting from the beginning to the end.



4. Traditional Games Workshop

At this time, traditional children's games have begun to be forgotten. Millennial children prefer playing in gadgets and not socializing with friends, therefore a traditional game workshop is held at the National Museum of Indonesia.



5. Arts performing in the form of traditional dances by famous dance artist Didi Nini Thowok

The dance performance performed by renowned Indonesian dance artist Didi Nini Thowok is an effort to introduce and preserve Indonesian culture.



6. Learning Gamelan is a collaboration with Jakarta State University

Gamelan instructor is lecturer at one of the well-known universities in Indonesia, Jakarta State University. Gamelan activities are carried out for 3 months on Sunday.



7. Formation of the Community Friends of the Museum

The National Museum of Indonesia seeks to introduce the world of museums and Indonesian culture by forming a community of millennial generation who are interested in the museum. In the future members of the museum buddy community can become volunteers at the Indonesian National Museum.



8. Visitors with special needs

Visitors with eye disabilities take a tour around the National Museum of Indonesia by touching the collection using gloves so they can imagine the shape of the museum collection. The museum also receives regular visits from mental disability rehabilitation.



9. Visits of 1000 PAUD children

In the framework of Scout day, 1000 PAUD children visited and toured the museum in an effort to introduce Indonesian culture to children from an early age.



10. Promotion of The Museum Nasional Indonesiawith famous Indonesian artist (Irfan Hakim)

The National Museum of Indonesia seeks to get closer to millennial generation by making a vlog that invites the famous Indonesian artist, Irfan Hakim.

