

## SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION VALUES BASED ON THE STUDY ON SANGIRAN MUSEUM

Agung Budi Kurniawan\*

Language and Art Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Tidar  
Central Java, Indonesia 56116  
agungbudikurniawan@untidar.ac.id

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### ABSTRACT

*The research analyzed the social indicators of history study and education values based on the Sangiran Museum study. Social and educational studies based on museum materials are still developing because they have potential prospects. Sangiran Museum is a popular ancient museum in Indonesia with valuable materials, but it still has future development prospects. The data was taken by applying documentation and observation methods. The observation was based on a qualitative approach to obtain and analyze the data. The observation was done by coming to the Sangiran Museum on 27 April 2024. It proposes two main findings and discussion. The first is the construction of the history indicators that consist of macro indicators of social-humanity aspects, physical collection, natural science, and history text era. The second finding concerns the academic and tourism potential of the Sangiran Museum values that are presented simultaneously. The macro and micro indicators of Table 1 in the discussion could be applied as the principle to construct the social life system including teaching-learning in official education institutions. The academic value of the Sangiran Museum for historical study is excellent for its complete and valid collection. Meanwhile, the potential for future non-historical materials is in the ESP study based on the museum materials or study area. In the scope of prospects for tourism destinations, the museum needs to be enlarged for its activity on the internet, especially for promotion on various social media. Moreover, the facilities and information through the internet should also be developed, such as online museum libraries, catalogs, promotions, narratives of history speeches, etc. Official wisdom is also needed to support future development prospects.*

**Keywords:** Sangiran museum, social construction, education

### INTRODUCTION

Education implications could be gained from historical materials and programs such as museum materials. The position of history is seldom placed as the reference of recorded materials and artifacts. Education also has a history of stakeholder emergence and authority structure (Buchardt & Simonsen, 2023). Museums are not just places for collecting and storing materials, but also it is complex institutions that collect and familiarize heritage and help people to learn complex materials such as art, past artifacts, history, science, culture, and anthropology, which serve education and tourism destination simultaneously (Zubitashvili, 2024). Museums have an important

function to serve professional academic materials and patriotic values (Ji, 2024a). Moreover, in the digital era, historical materials are easy to access by using electronic means based on the internet. The position of historical materials could be implemented for education purposes in the digital era. In addition, the viewers are supposed to be attracted to visit the physical places of historical materials, so it could also be a direct advertisement medium. Self-regulated learning is one of the online learning models that gives important implications for educators, researchers, and educational practitioners to obtain maximal online learning experiences (Wang & Chung, 2024). The development of digital and online media for teaching-learning is still in progress. Massive Open

Online Courses (MOOCs) give students opportunities to access multiple types of courses that mediate the cognitive and metacognitive learning strategies (Wei, Saab, & Admiraal, 2023). Education implications are also able to be modified in various forms based on specific educational purposes. The education implication based on the use of historical materials not only increases the historical knowledge but also implies the perspective and philosophy of respecting and increasing the education values itself. Museums could give the young generation a forum to express their perspectives on history, social and soft skills, capacities, culture, education, and knowledge of special community conditions (Linn et al., 2024). Life philosophy could be obtained through education, e.g., the conceptual perspective of education as lived welfare in the scope of social relationships among individuals and society (Markkola, 2023). The application and implication of history materials based on museum collections in both digital and non-digital and either direct or online materials have valuable potential. They are developing teaching-learning materials.

Developing an education perspective based on artifact heritage study has significant potential to increase the willingness to gain new knowledge based on investigation design. The museum serves as a learning center to obtain professional knowledge, such as repairing artifacts, art materials, drawings, etc., depending on the museum collection (Ji, 2024a). In line with the position of museums' collections for history study, the history teachers also need to develop their knowledge of how to teach the materials attractively. History teachers, museum educators, and teaching method experts could use concrete objects of the museum to discuss difficult topics or speech content (Logtenberg et al., 2024). Material development based on heritage study is supposed to be developed based on modern necessity. Using technology and other various museum materials can educate about the past and make visitors excited and happy to visit the museums (Ayu et al., 2023). It is possible to develop the design of project-based studies based on historical material so that practitioners, especially college students, could increase their knowledge across study programs. Historical materials could be inserted into other study programs, such as social and foreign languages. The museum could be used for the hybrid learning approach, which simultaneously uses the museum location and classroom to show various perspectives (Logtenberg et al., 2024). Even using different languages in the museum could lead the young generation to learn language skills and confidence (Linn et al., 2024). In this case, cross-teaching-learning materials demand high collaboration and effort. Studying the history of the social work profession and local history encourages students to think critically about the social, economic, welfare, and cultural problems of the people at that time (Ernst, 2024). Positioning artifact heritage as a developing material gives positive potential, such as helping students gain at least double the knowledge.

Museums in the recent day are modern

destinations that fulfill both entertainment and education needs. The old concept of the museum as an educational place needs to be renewed. The stakeholders should modernize the materials and facilities based on digital and interned support systems. Museum applications connect museum physical objects and the digital application culture that encourages reflection (Antoniou et al., 2019). If the impression of entertainment and education destinations increases, the number of visitors automatically increases. Museums are not only places to store artifacts but also interesting destinations for tourists to learn the local culture deeply (Awaloedin et al., 2024). The modern demand for museums is for a digital platform that can be accessed by using internet tools, at least a smartphone. The development of technology for museums serves as a source of study and exhibition that challenges museum management (Zhang & Ren, 2024). A work schema of the Integrated Museum Engagement Model (IMEM) connects participatory design, storytelling, and digital representation to manage visitor interactions (Cesário & Campos, 2024). In addition, the museum also needs to develop its innovation to renew its materials to society so that it can gain more attention and benefits.

Education stakeholders and practitioners need to familiarize themselves with the museum as one of the beneficial teaching-learning sources, but it must still be relevant to the subject and demand type. It is not only a history subject that could benefit from a museum, but also other subjects whose relevant curriculum or teaching-learning materials. Various digital materials of social psychology and anthropology of museums, such as music, films, games, videos, art images, and other current media types, support the study of storytelling (Antoniou et al., 2019). The use of museum material for educational purposes has potential in the modern era, moreover, if the museum has an accessible website or application. Two different methodologies of a museum tour and a virtual tour of technology application give valuable resources for history study, teaching, and learning (Corrales et al., 2024). One example is the potential use of museum objects for English language teaching for speaking of increasing related vocabularies, or its use for research method application for collecting students. Museums are the center of academic and research data and knowledge (Ji, 2024a). It is proven that visitors respond positively to the different visits by asking questions about past and present (Antoniou et al., 2019). In this case, teachers or lecturers must be creative and innovative to correlate the museum materials with their teaching objectives and students' needs.

One potential Indonesian museum that could be applied for various educational purposes is the Sangiran Ancient Museum. Sangiran Museum contains various ancient artifacts and history that are presented in modern performances. Sangiran was determined as a World Culture Heritage on 5 December 1996 by UNESCO, and Sangiran Museum

Krikilan has complete displays of human history that represent intellectual, romantic, and interactive approaches (Utomo et al., 2024). Sangiran Museum has an attractive colored background and a variety of images, and its development can be used as a supplement for teaching materials (Sofiyana & Martin, 2023). Sangiran has various potential sources of learning that could be applied not only to history study but also to other relevant things. The prehistoric resources period of the Sangiran Museum could be explored as innovative learning materials by using video documentation (Jati, Subekti, & Sulisty, 2020). Either entertainment or educational benefits could be gained from the study exploration at Sangiran Museum. Museums cannot change learning behavior significantly, but they could provide references for learning to communities (Ayu et al., 2023). After visiting a museum, visitors are expected to add their educational knowledge (Purnomo et al., 2019). In addition, it is also important to show respect for history and present nature. Sangiran Museum still has potential prospects for its future development.

Research of Sangiran Museum for the aspect of social construction and education value is important to create critical and creative thinking for students or practitioners. The critical thinking skills could be gained by proposing the macro and micro indicators formula in Table 1 (the discussion section). The macro and micro indicators could be applied by students or practitioners to analyze new facts or historical claims in this internet and digital era. They could apply the indicators to investigate whether a new claim of history on the internet is valid or invalid, or at least to decide whether the new claim of fact or history could be accepted directly or need to be investigated. The creative thinking skill is about how to construct a new history of students' academic life in the school or campus. They could also apply the macro and micro indicators to create their present study to be a good history in the future.

This research proposes two problems: "What are potential education and tourism values behind the Sangiran Museum?" and "How are potential development history progress indicators based on the study on the Sangiran Museum?" The problems are answered scientifically in the findings or results and discussion. It is based on field research findings and academic review.

## METHODS

The research applies observation based on a qualitative approach to obtain and analyze the data. The observation is done by coming to the Sangiran Museum on 27 April 2024. Qualitative data could be analyzed for gaps in research problems to demonstrate how, when, and why something happens (Pérez, 2024). The researcher collects the data by using documentation techniques for three main display rooms in the museum. Documentation in pedagogical

schema makes the learning process visible, especially in multiple data documentation (Kim & Yu, 2023). Documentation could be carried through various field methods such as panels, daily and individual records, portfolios, conversation transcripts, and study stories in multiple views and interpretations (Kim & Yu, 2023). Pedagogical documentation requires adaptation of local conditions and discussion (Lindh & Mansikka, 2023). In addition, the researcher also collects photos of the museum environment. The data collection process is finished in one day, on 27 April 2024. The materials of the museum display are observed for their potential value for education purposes. In the second analysis step, the previous findings and analysis results are compared with some related previous studies to explore the potential development of the museum progress in the future, especially following the digital and internet use era. Ultimately, the steps of analysis of this research adapt six stages, which consist of (1) identifying the research problems or questions, (2) identifying the reference of studies, (3) selecting the studies, (4) charting the selected studies, (5) reporting the result, and (6) performing consultation or discussion (Arksey & O'Malley, 2005 in Kim & Yu, 2023). The data from the documentation and observation are analyzed carefully to ensure that they are in line with relevant and fundamental references. To present the scientific analysis, the research analyzes the findings and data documentation by providing insight and comparing and reviewing them using relevant and valid previous studies from various article publishers.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The findings and discussion related to the research problems are separated into three main sections. The first is about the physical information of the Sangiran Museum based on the field documentation; the second is the potential of educational value behind the Sangiran Museum artifact heritage; and the last is the prototype of social indicator construction for future social and history researchers and practitioners. They are proposed by following scientific principles.

Sangiran Museum is a prehistory collection in the Sragen district, Central Java province, Indonesia. It is a very important site for researching and studying anthropology, archeology, biology, paleontology, and tourism (Kabupaten Sragen, 2019). The museum has a completed and well-arranged collection that is presented in three main display rooms and one additional display. Some collections are presented in their original collection, illustration performance, and digital visualization. A sample of the observation can be viewed in Figures 1 to 5.

Sangiran Museum has the beneficial potential of implementing educational values for various purposes based on the education program objectives and needs. The researcher would like to highlight the potential use of the Sangiran Museum collection for social and

humanities study, natural science, tourism, and English study. Those three areas are considered to have relevant and potential development, at least for additional materials in a study program. The elaboration of every study scope is presented separately.

The museum collection application for social-humanities study could be proposed based on the collection's characteristics, most of which are prehistory. Material development should focus on the analysis of the social reconstruction of the system of society in prehistory life. The analysis of the social and societal construction based on the museum could be divided into live livelihood systems, family relationships, and norms or social rules. The three aspects of the study development should be based on the critical analysis because every possibility could happen for the prehistory era.



Figure 4 Sample of the Sangiran's Collection



Figure 1 The Entrance Gate of Sangiran Museum

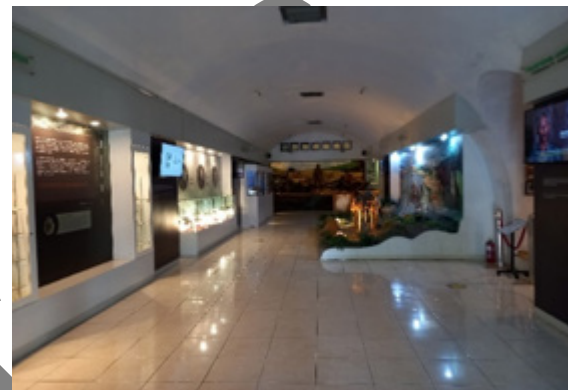


Figure 5 Sample of the Sangiran's Display Room



Figure 2 Sample of the Sangiran Museum's Collection



Figure 3 Sample of the Sangiran Museum's Collection

Live hood study material development should focus on how prehistory humans fed and defended themselves from possible causes of extinction. One important finding is that ivory is the representation of animals that could be sources of information about the context of created work (Gilbert et al., 2024). The wood fossils found in the hill range represent the raw manufacturing material in the prehistoric implementation (Badal, Sadequzzaman, & Khatun, 2024). The feed system could be assumed to be a nomad life system. In Briska's research, the archaeological content of sites creates illustrative maps of the way of life and prehistoric settlement (Selahdja, 2024). How prehistory humans survived dangerous conditions is an important aspect to study for material development. Megasites illustrate and give a structured viewpoint of kinship practice that turns to farms, ideologies, and associations (Pearson et al., 2023). The participation of museums in cultural exchange and exhibition makes them become the mediator of cultural dialogue (Abdukirimovna, 2024). The practitioners need to search for ways to defend themselves from animals, nature, and other prehistory humans' potential dangers.

The family relationship study material development is about following the kinship system. In wider areas, the practitioners need to discover the

marriage system and how to accept new community members. The Museum of Applied Arts of Uzbekistan collection represents both skills in the past and the deep tradition, history, religion, and social norms of the Uzbek people (Abdukarimovna, 2024). The family relationship study is significant in identifying how prehuman evolution occurred in the past. The kinship system also represents how they could be spread around the world and its implications for the present modern human race distribution. Museums provide a very wealth of resources for scientific sites, such as cultural and ancient buildings and their components, stone caves, carving, art, craftwork, and documents/manuscripts (Ji, 2024b). The kinship system should also predict how the prehistory humans permit or deny the marriage system. It is the heritage of social and moral rule for the present modern humans.

The social rule study of material development concerns how prehistory humans manage their social relationships. It is also how they possibly managed social conflict. The position of social and norm rules could be predicted from the description of the museum collection in displays 2 and 3 that inform the life system. Comparative studies based on archeological inequality have the prospect of measuring the meaningfulness level of cultural context that could raise questions about social inequality (Siteleki & Fredriksen, 2024). The position of social rule also represents the prehistory humans' willingness to respect one another. Anesthesiology provides a framework for integrating and interpreting the disconnected materials or facts of humans and nonhumans and bridges the gaps between social cognition and material perspective (Kee, 2024). The social rule identification of prehistory humans is possible to relate to the recent or modern social rules in a similar society, e.g., the prehistory Java social study is compared with the recent Java social study.

The development of natural science studies is closely related to the Sangiran museum collection. It is close to the human, plant, and whole natural conditions that could be analyzed deeply by identifying the museum's collection. Natural science material development needs to be oriented to the beginning of this prehistory, which could be the material for all education levels. Study units of physical, chemical, biological, and geological could be constructed in a unity curriculum to encourage students to interpret scientific knowledge (Molnár et al., 2023). Nature investigation needs to be arranged in good order by exploring potential materials for the museum's natural collection. Bringing visitors or students to enter reality is one foundation to teach how the scientific materials of the collections. Studying 'living animals' topic proposes feasible and meaningful scientific experimental practice for students (Tu et al., 2022). Providing evidence of scientific literacy is a strategy to teach science concepts (Chakravartty, 2023). The natural collection of the museums is the one entry point to implementing science at students' cognitive level, especially for early student levels. Moreover, if the display is fascinating, they could spend their

time exploring the related materials after visiting the museum. Human evolution displays enlarge students' perspectives of ethnicity and allows them to accept scientific facts for educational purposes (Piqueras et al., 2022). The visible materials of museum display have valuable potential to imply scientific insight.

English material and study development based on the museum collection are oriented to English for Specific Purposes (ESP) and Tourism. The museum has a great deal of information on ESP material and program development, which is not similar to traditional ESP (AlAjlan, 2021). The necessity is to conquer the material, presentation, and communication of the museum collection and all aspects for direct and indirect interaction. ESP materials from museums must consider the history, diversity, geography, audiences, professionals, policies, and best practices (Santi et al., 2023). Research to construct ESP based on tourism found that foreign tourists' speaking too fast is the biggest problem, among other problems such as inappropriate pronunciation, lexis shortage, and grammar problems in writing (Aldohon, 2014). Appropriate methods of increasing ESP vocabulary include technology and cognitive and memory strategies to acquire vocabulary (Son & Ly, 2024). The ESP platform must be oriented to increase vocabulary mastery first. The second position is to follow the recent demand for English communication in social media based on internet use.

The ESP and tourism program needs to be prepared for direct communication that could be managed for promotion on the website or in virtual conditions. Tourism and hospitality workers also need to increase their English ability through the English for Tourism Purpose (ETP) program as part of the ESP program (Zahedpisheh, Bakar, & Saffari, 2017). Moreover, learners or practitioners could prepare in a special program to create content stories for audiovisual media based on internet use. Traveling and writing about the tourist attractions of one city enhances English learners' proficiency in ESP courses, reflective and collaborative learning, self-expression, writing skills, and cultural awareness (Kemaloglu-Er, 2021). Based on the observation, the researcher assumes that foreign tourism is insufficient for the present day, so the ESP and tourism program needs to focus on promoting the Sangiran Museum through direct and indirect communication in social media. A vocabulary list is an excellent recommendation to fulfill the lack of vocabulary for the ESP program (Laosrirattanachai & Ruangjaroon, 2021). On the other hand, a museum is found not to use English for their digital communication among the other three languages because they feel it unnecessary to use English for the local community (Lazzeretti & Gatti, 2023). In a study, archaeology students do not only need an ESP syllabus, but they also need to improve their confidence level, four basic English skills, and fulfill appropriate English tasks for communication purposes (Cherif & Hamzaoui, 2022). The main purpose is how to spread information as widely as

possible. The second vital purpose is how to attract as many as possible viewers to visit the museum. The creativity in developing ESP materials could also have a positive impact on the museum's popularity. Even the fulfillment of ESP could be carried out for coffee and culture tradition museums in Turkey, where one of the methods is using digital instruments (Yagcioglu, 2022). Museums and their history and non-history knowledge always develop, which means they are not passive objects.

Based on the observation process and results, the researcher describes the Sangiran Museum as a good standardized museum because of its complete collection and physical building and facilities, so it needs to be expanded for the museum's future. Most museums today are close to the public and have an integrated service system with the perfect environment and quality that are settled with the tourism market

and information (Zubitashvili, 2024). The prospect includes the possibility of increasing the fundamental collection, the marketing or promotion of the museum through internet use, and increasing the audiovisual facilities. The discussion of this session is intended to increase the museum's popularity and progress in the future. Museums are non-profit institutions that research, collect, protect, and interpret material (Ji, 2024b). Positioning museums in a profit or non-profit institution needs deep consideration and official wisdom.

Indicators of how to assess the progress of the history of society are presented based on the previous findings and discussion in this research. The indicators are proposed as the stereotype that could be applied by future researchers who would like to carry out a similar research field area. The indicators are proposed in Table 1.

Table 1 History Progress Indicators

Macro Indicators	Micro Indicators	Elaboration
Social-humanity aspects	Live hood	They are investigating how humans' effort to survive for food sources is the main concern. In addition, the research could also investigate the technology application in the subject's era. The live-hood system represents how humans' efforts to continue their existence in the past.
	Family relationship	The family relationship is about maintaining order and respect in a big community. The main challenge is to prove the universal stereotype that men have higher status than women in the past societies' moral standards. The family relationship research could also investigate the norm of marriage distance among a big family member, e.g., the marriage between cousins. The research also needs to examine the standard of assessment of a community to accept a new member.
	Social rule	Social rule research focuses on identifying the validity of social convention among the past society's members. It is about how an action is allowed or not, praised, or blamed. A social sanction investigation is also recommended to determine the social life structure. The social rule also represents how to respect human rights and pride.
Physical collection	Age prediction	The age prediction informs the era of the subjects' existence. Investigating the age is also the entry point of other history study branches. Age information helps to keep other history descriptions accurate. In more serious research, the carbon test is a common method to find out about a prehistory or historical artifact.
	Completeness	Completeness of the history of the physical collection makes the investigation practice more trustworthy. It makes a circle of collection that supports a history hypothesis to be a thesis. The completeness of the collection does not seem to be fulfilled. Every second is the challenge to add the completeness of the physical collection. In addition, completeness must also be able to be investigated for its correlation to one another so that it will not give misleading materials for history study.
Natural science	Botanical	The materials of botanical heritage or fossils inform of the natural condition in the past and its relationship with the human life-hood system at the time. The botanical materials also contribute to biology and its evolution development. The botanical findings represent how nature changes yearly, decades, or centuries. The change in the botanical condition also informs its effects on human and animal existence.

Table 1 History Progress Indicators (Continued)

Macro Indicators	Micro Indicators	Elaboration
History text era	Zoological	Zoological history informs how the change in animals' physical and life is in terms of their relationship with the human life system. In addition, the human history of belief could also be studied from the zoological study, e.g., the prohibition to consume certain animals. The position of zoology history study contributes to how to identify the technology of hunting in the past. Moreover, the past or history of animals represents how humans' method of protecting their community from wild animals.
	Fossil study	The fossil study is crucial to ensure the object's status and origin. Fossil status should be learned first by researchers before determining them as objects. Their origin could be ensured by collecting their history if the fossil is studied for its connection to a certain area's history.
	Written convention	Written conventions should be managed carefully to ensure their originality and interpretation. The originality of the written convention could be supported by tracking the society that lives around the finding of the written convention because they sometimes get the verbal history from generation to generation. On the other hand, it is also challenging to ensure whether the information about the written convention has been added or decreased by society. In the second area, the interpretation of the written convention must be done carefully by using the relevant references and comparison.
	Norm	The norm is almost similar to the written convention but focuses on the dynamic condition of verbal social regulation from generation to generation. The verbal regulation could be collected from the oldest persons in a society or community of the research because they are assumed to be the persons with the closest relationship with the origin data. The social norm should also be separated according to its category, e.g., the norm of inheritance allocation, permission to have land and build a house, donation for social events, rule of conversation based on age, etc.
	Oath/declaration	An oath or declaration is close to a community's legend or big history, e.g., the Palapa oath in Indonesia, youth pledge, independent declaration, etc. The oath needs to be supported by the findings of the written document. In addition, the interpretation of the oath or declaration must be carried out carefully, especially if the declaration or oath has sensitive materials.
	Literary	The literary document represents the writers' ideas and life background. So, it cannot be claimed to represent the whole community members' ideas at the time of literature is being written. On the other hand, literary ideology could be analyzed for its possible relationship with social conditions because some literary documents are used as social critique and communication media.

## CONCLUSIONS

Social indicator construction and education values based on the Sangiran Museum research could be applied and developed for education practice and future development prospects. It is the area that needs to be gained for its academic and non-academic prospects. This research's macro and micro indicators could be applied as the starting point for students, researchers, and educators to investigate the trustworthiness and truthfulness of facts or new claims of history. At least they could apply them to decide whether the fact or new history claim could be accepted directly or needs to be investigated deeply.

The Sangiran Museum has valuable

materials for study purposes and its future potential development that needs to be gained continuously. The historical research materials are complete in the present day, and they are also supported by the use of modern display management based on high-technology applications. Historical materials should also be added and developed based on scientific research findings, but it should also maintain its character as an ancient museum. On the other hand, non-historical materials, such as the existence of English material study for the collection and whole museum aspects, need to be developed. Moreover, the museum could simultaneously be an educational and tourism destination. The main future development of the Sangiran that is considered as the urgent potential

is how to increase its popularity. The efficient way is to join positive and popular social media to promote the Sangiran Museum. The positive impression and popularity are as important as the museum's qualified collections. The museum construction should also be developed to present a digital and physical library to attract more tourists and students to enter the museum itself. The official wisdom should be taken to increase the Sangiran Museum's collection, academic value, and promotion through social media. In addition, the museum management should also always develop and follow the recent issue of their collection area based on the recent issue. The museum management could collect and attach recent journals for their digital display in the museum so that the social, scientific, and academic values of the museum collection always develop and follow the people's demands and recent issues.

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