

**ARCA PERWUJUDAN DI PURA PUSEH PENATARAN DESA ADAT
KABETAN, GIANYAR (KAJIAN TENTANG SEJARAH, FUNGSI DAN
IMPLEMENTASINYA SEBAGAI SUMBER BELAJAR SEJARAH)**

Oleh

Ida Bagus Putu Adi Nama NIM. 2214021001

Prodi Pendidikan Sejarah

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Mengetahui sejarah keberadaan arca perwujudan di Pura Puseh Penataran, Desa Adat kabetan, Bakbakan, Gianyar, (2) Untuk mengkaji bagaimana fungsi dan makna arca perwujudan di Pura Puseh Penataran, Desa Adat Kabetan, Bakbakan, Gianyar dalam konteks masyarakat modern, (3) Untuk implementasikan pembelajaran sejarah dengan memanfaatkan arca perwujudan di Pura Puseh Penataran sebagai sumber belajar di SMK. Dalam penelitian ini, data di kumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan tahap – tahap; (1) Teknik penentuan lokasi peneliti, (2) Teknik penentuan informan, (3) Teknik pengumpulan data (observasi, wawancara, studi document), (4) teknik penjamin keaslian data (triangulasi data, triangulasi metode) dan Teknik analisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Arca perwujudan di Pura Puseh Penataran mencerminkan perkembangan budaya religius di Bali sejak abad ke-13 hingga ke-14 Masehi. (2) Arca perwujudan ini berfungsi dalam ritual keagamaan, simbol budaya, media edukasi, dan kajian akademik, dengan makna yang berkembang sebagai warisan budaya. (3) Implementasi pembelajaran sejarah Fase E melalui Project-Based Learning (PJBL) meningkatkan pemahaman sejarah, berpikir kritis, serta apresiasi terhadap warisan budaya.

Kata Kunci: arca perwujudan, fungsi dan implementasinya

ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) Find out the history of the existence of the incarnation statue in Pura Puseh Penataran, Kabetan Traditional Village, Bakkaban, Gianyar, (2) To examine the function and meaning of the incarnation statue in Pura Puseh Penataran, Kabetan Traditional Village, Bakkaban, Gianyar in the context of modern society, (3) To implement history learning by utilizing the incarnation statue in Pura Puseh Penataran as a learning resource in vocational schools. In this study, data was collected using a qualitative method with stages; (1) Research location determination technique, (2) Informant determination technique, (3) Data collection technique (observation, interview, document study), (4) data authenticity assurance technique (data triangulation, method triangulation) and Data analysis technique. The results of the study indicate that (1) The incarnation statue in Pura Puseh Penataran reflects the development of religious culture in Bali since the 13th to 14th century AD. (2) This embodiment statue functions in religious rituals, cultural symbols, educational media, and academic studies, with the meaning developing as a cultural heritage. (3) The implementation of Phase E history learning through Project-Based Learning (PJBL) increases historical understanding, critical thinking, and appreciation of cultural heritage.

Keywords: *embodiment statue, function and implementation*

