

**BALAI PELESTARIAN CAGAR BUDAYA (BPCB) DI PEJENG, GIANYAR,
BALI SEBAGAI SUMBER BELAJAR SEJARAH DI SMA**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui : (1) latar belakang berdirinya Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya di Pejeng, Gianyar, Bali, (2) koleksi yang disimpan di Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya di Pejeng, Gianyar, Bali yang dapat dijadikan sumber belajar sejarah, dan (3) pemanfaatan Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya di Pejeng, Gianyar, Bali sebagai sumber belajar sejarah. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif. Meliputi: (1) Rancangan Penelitian, (2) Penentuan Lokasi Penelitian, (3) Penentuan Informan, (4) Pengumpulan Data, (5) Kesahihan Data, (6) Analisis Data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) latar belakang berdirinya Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya yang diresmikan pada tahun 1989 telah mengalami perubahan nama sebanyak tujuh kali sesuai dengan kebijakan pemerintah (2) koleksi yang disimpan di Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya terdiri dari benda peninggalan pada masa paleolithikum, mesolithikum, neolithikum, megalithikum, perundagian dan hindu-budha (3) Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya sejauh ini sudah dimanfaatkan sebagai sumber belajar sejarah baik untuk kalangan pelajar atau mahasiswa. Terkhusus bagi siswa SMA koleksi peninggalan diolah menjadi materi alternatif dengan berpacuan pada merti-materi pokok yang telah termuat pada silabus.

Kata Kunci : Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya, Koleksi, Sumber Belajar Sejarah

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine: 1) the background of the establishment of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Center in Pejeng, Gianyar, Bali, 2) the collections stored at the Cultural Heritage Preservation Center in Pejeng, Gianyar, Bali which can be used as a source of historical learning, and 3) the utilization Cultural Conservation Preservation Center in Pejeng, Gianyar, Bali as a source for learning history. The research method used is qualitative research, includes: (1) Research Design, (2) Determination of Research Locations, (3) Determination of Informants, (4) Data Collection, (5) Data Validity, (6) Data Analysis. The results show that: (1) the background of the establishment of the Cultural Conservation Preservation Center which was inaugurated in 1989 has undergone a name change seventimes in accordance with government policy (2) the collections stored in the Cultural Conservation Preservation Center consist of relics from the paleolithic, mesolithic, neolithic, megalithic, perundagian, dan Hindu-Buddhist (3) the Cultural Conservation Preservation Center has so far been used as a sources of learning history for both students and college student. Especially for high school studentds, heritage collections are processed into alternative materials by racing on the basic materials that have been include in the syllabus.

Keywords : Cultural Heritage Preservation Center, Collection, History Learning Resources