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## The megalithic site in Pandan village Bondowoso as learning sources for historical learning

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## The megalithic site in Pandan village Bondowoso as learning sources for historical learning

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**Abstract.** This research is historical research. This study aims to provide information on how to use megalithic sites as a source of history learning in schools. The results of this study indicate that there is relevance between the Pandan source site and the 2013 curriculum. The site as a source of historical learning can display pictures or videos of megalithic objects at the Sumber Pandan site in Grujugan Regency, Bondowoso Regency in the classroom. Of course this media is very useful to make students more eager to analyze the material taught not only to listen from the teacher's explanation but also to be able to find out based on the pictures or videos displayed by the teacher so that learning becomes more enjoyable. . Another way is to do tourism at the Sumber Pandan site, Grujugan District, Bondowoso Regency, this tourism work is carried out by the teacher by bringing students directly to the Sumber Pandan site environment. This tourism work is one of the methods carried out by teachers in teaching and learning history activities. This tourism work is more focused on presenting historical subject resources by bringing students to subjects that will be studied outside the classroom. This method makes learning creative. On these sites students are free to ask the site sitter or subject teacher for information.

### 1. Introduction

One area in Indonesia that is rich in megalithic relics is the eastern part of Java Island, specifically the Bondowoso, Jember, Situbondo and Banyuwangi areas. Of the four regions Bondowoso is unlikely to be the center of megalithic government in the region [1]. This is related to the findings of megalithic sites which are quite significant in the development of research in the Bondowoso region. The existence of ancient objects scattered throughout Bondowoso Regency, but the site is known for large and often held research that is in the Grujugan area Pakauman Site, Wringin Glingseran Site, and Maesan Koong Site. There are also many small sites in various regions such as Tlogosari, Wonosari, Tegalampel, Prajekan, Sukosari, Klabang, Tapen, Pujer etc.

The value of historical relics contained on the site can be one of the references for future generations for the development of a better future life, not only in the order of prosperity supported by the economy, and also supporting civilized nationalities and seeking historical information as a national history that is will realize the crystallization of the identity of the Indonesian people. Historical reconstruction will only be able to be translated by citizens in Indonesia, through education in the world of history learning in schools. This can be done by visiting historical heritage sites and introducing students to early history. Directly indirectly discuss sites very closely with historical education and is one of the sources of historical learning. These sites not only complete information, they also complement interests and are an important means for students to better understand history

### 2. Methods

The historical research method is a process of critical evaluation and analysis and relics of the past. The method of historical research is the procedure of historians to translate the story of the past, based on traces released by the past. Based on the opinion of these experts, the method of historical research can conclude the procedure carried out by historians to understand the story of the past based on historical sources by accessing and analyzing critical traces and relics of the past.

The historical research method consists of several steps. The steps of historical research are divided into four, namely: heuristics, criticism, interpretation, and historiography. Heuristics is the first step in historical research conducted by researchers by finding and collecting data from historical sources that are in accordance with the research theme studied, namely the site in Sumber Pandan



village, Grujugan District. The sources found include objects on the site consisting of kenong stones, mortar stones, dolmen, menhirs and written sources containing documents such as books, relevant research reports, the internet, journals and the article. The sources found are then divided into two sources, namely primary sources and secondary sources. The second step is carried out in historical research by conducting criticism. Critical review of research sources that are truly valid according to the situation in the field because the resulting source can of course be received quickly, but testing and checking steps are still needed to find out the expected source of data or can be sought from these dubious data. Criticism conducted in this study is divided into two criticisms namely external criticism and internal criticism [2].

The next third step in historical research is interpretation, this interpretation is carried out by researchers by assembling historical facts obtained and arranged in accordance with the chronology of an event. Researchers also interpreted and understood historical facts that were in accordance with written and oral sources that had been collected earlier about the site in Sumber Pandan village, Grujugan District. The final step in the historical research method is to reconstruct history in the form of historiography. The historiography phase was carried out by researchers on historical topics from megalithic heritage objects at the Sumber Pandan village site, Grujugan District, which not only juxtaposed facts, historical story facts from sites in Sumber Pandan village, Grujugan Subdistrict also helped with elaboration. Objectives about the main problems to realize the historical story of objects in the village of Sumber Pandan Grujugan District can be used to support learning resources in the history learning process[3]. After carrying out the steps of the historical research method then proceed by using a descriptive method this is related to research conducted based on empirical observations at the Sumber Pandan site. This descriptive method is used to describe facts and characteristics of the subject / object accordingly. Using the descriptive method in this study to clarify the findings of megaliths on the Sumber Pandan site related to the relevance of the site to the 2013 curriculum and to use the site as a source of historical learning. The analysis conducted in relation to the relevance of the site to the 2013 curriculum and using the site as a source of historical learning needs to be told using descriptive methods in order to further strengthen the reasons presented by researchers.

The sources that have been found are then divided into two sources, namely primary sources and secondary sources. The second step is carried out in historical research by conducting criticism. Criticism aims to get researchers to obtain research sources that are truly valid in accordance with the circumstances in the field because the sources generated are certainly not all can be taken for granted, but testing and checking steps are still needed to find out whether the data source is authentic or maybe the information from these data is doubtful.

Critics in this study are divided into two criticisms namely external criticism and internal criticism. The next third step in historical research is interpretation, the interpretation phase is carried out by researchers by assembling historical facts obtained and arranged in chronological order of an event. The researcher also made an interpretation and understanding of the appropriate historical facts from written and oral sources that had been collected earlier about the site in Sumber Pandan village, Grujugan District. The final step in the historical research method is to reconstruct history in the form of historiography. The historiography phase is carried out by the researcher writing about the historical aspects of the relics of megalithic traditions that exist in the village site Sumber Pandan Grujugan District which not only juxtaposes the facts, writing historical stories from the site in the Sumber Pandan village Grujugan District is also accompanied by descriptions objectively about the main problems to realize a historical story of objects in the site in Sumber Pandan village, Grujugan District so that it can be used to support learning resources in the history learning process.

After doing the steps of the historical research method then proceed with using the descriptive method this is because the research was conducted based on empirical observations at the Sumber Pandan site. This descriptive method is used to systematically describe the facts and characteristics of the subject / object being studied appropriately. The use of descriptive methods in this study is intended to clarify the findings of megaliths that are on the Sumber Pandan site related to the relevance of the site to the 2013 curriculum and the use of the site as a source of historical learning. The analysis conducted in determining the relevance of the site to the 2013 curriculum and the use of the site as a source of historical learning need to be told using descriptive methods in order to further strengthen the reasons presented by researchers.

### 3. Results and Discussion

Based on the results of research conducted at the Sumber Pandan site, a discussion was obtained about the origin of the Sumber Pandan site in accordance with that given by the Head of the Cultural and Archeological Section of the Culture Office, Mr. Heri Kusdaryanto who was read as having received a site to the Culture Office of East Java Province. In 2015 the East Java agriculture service received and installed the Sumber Pandan site as a megalithic cultural heritage in Bondowoso. From this site of source Pandan District Grujugan This has ancient relics, at the site of the Penanggungan District of Maesan, Bondowoso Regency There are 4 types. Each megalith is 29 pieces of kenong stone, 5 pieces of mortar stone, 2 pieces of dolmen and 7 pieces of menhir. Ancient objects found at this site, Sumber Pandan Grujugan District Bondowoso Regency is included in the category of Megalithic cultural traditions (Young Megalithic traditions). This can be seen from the relics of ancient objects at the Sumber Pandan site, namely mortar, kenong, menhir and dolmen.

The community supporting the Megalithic tradition at this site, Sumber Pandan Grujugan District, Bondowoso Regency has a conception of belief. The conception of community trust that supports it is the belief in the relationship between the living and the dead. As well as belief in the importance of the strong influence of humans who have turned on community welfare and plant fertility. Sumber Pandan Site, Grujugan Subdistrict, Bondowoso Regency has relevance and can be used as a learning resource in learning history that is relevant to the 2013 curriculum. Required for social science / history material at junior high school / MTs grade VII odd semester and historical material at high school / MA level class X semester odd [4] [5].

Ancient objects at this site, Sumber Pandan Grujugan Subdistrict, Bondowoso Regency have potential that can be used as a learning resource for History or Social Studies learning. This is done because it can improve students' critical attitudes and students' interest in learning. Utilization of the site as a source of learning can be done using ancient objects in this site, Sumber Pandan Grujugan District, Bondowoso Regency in the classroom. Another way is to do a field trip at Sumber Pandan site, Grujugan District, Bondowoso Regency so that students will be happy if they don't only discuss what is received by the teacher, can be seen ancient objects. This second media can be used so that students are not bored and are more interesting from social studies.

The beginning of the Sumber Pandan site was called the Kebo Brainstorm Site, because of the megalithic stones found at that time in the area of Kawasan Kebu Hamlet, Sumber Pandan Village. Then it was registered with the Mojokerto Archaeological Heritage Conservation Agency (BPPP) in 1995. Based on the results of an interview on July 3, 2018 with Mr. Jamal as a guardian of the Sumber Pandan site, after year after year the number of megalithic stones were sought and seen in the Dusun Krajan then Mr. Jamal and Mr. Hery Kusdaryanto requested re-registration in 2015 with the East Java Cultural Office and the Archaeological Heritage Preservation Agency (BPPP) Mojokerto under the name Sumber Pandan Site. Historical and Cultural Heritage at Sumber Pandan Site Based on research conducted by researchers on July 5, ancient objects of the Penanggungan site are scattered in two hamlets in Sumber Pandan village, two of which are Krajan hamlets and Kawasan Kebo hamlets.

### 4. Conclusions

Utilization of the site as a source of learning can be done by displaying ancient objects in the Sumber Pandan site, Grujugan District, Bondowoso Regency in the classroom. done by doing field trips at Sumber Pandan site, Grujugan District, Bondowoso Regency so that students will be happy if they don't only imagine what is received by the teacher, can be seen ancient objects. This second media can be used so that students do not get bored and attract their interest from history lessons

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