



## Study of Development Philosophy of Indonesian Archery Sports (Study at the National Sports Museum)

Yunita Fella Suffa<sup>✉</sup>, Mugiyo Hartono & Tommy Soenyoto

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

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### Abstract

The National Sports Museum is a place to showcase the tools used by sports fighters in the world. Sports philosophy is more precisely emphasized the problem of attitude, behavior, values, and morals, human beings with the problems that often arise and in the practices of sports activities. The problem statement is to find out: (1) What is the archery sports philosophy at the National Sports Museum? (2) How is the development of Indonesian archery at the National Sports Museum? Analyze the philosophy of the development of Indonesian Archery Sports at the National Sports Museum. Archery is a sport that uses a tool called a bow and arrow and a target board that makes it the center. The achievements of archery were proven by Donald Pandiangan athletes and 3 Srikandi Lilies Handayani, Nurfitriyana S. Lantang, and Kusuma Wardhani who won the Silver Medal at the 1988 Seoul Olympics. The method used is descriptive qualitative research. Library research with a descriptive philosophy approach whose material objects are human and environment. This library research is to be able to understand philosophically about human and environmental relations. The beginning of Archery development in Indonesia which became a matter of pride made a new spirit for Indonesia. Inconsistency, management, and the talent that the team possesses have produced extraordinary results. Making Archery the glory of the Srikandi Trio. Although the Archery after the Srikandi Trio suffered a downturn Indonesian archery managed to experience rapid development, the increase was seen in 2010 until now. Some regions and clubs still maintain traditional/*jemparingan* numbers as Indonesian culture which need to be maintained and developed on par with other numbers. The development of archery sports has also been included in school extracurricular activities.

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<sup>✉</sup> Correspondence address:

Campus UNNES Kelud Utara III, Semarang, 50237

E-mail: [yunitafella39@gmail.com](mailto:yunitafella39@gmail.com)

## INTRODUCTION

During a visit to the National Sports Museum, there was various sports equipment that had a history of the journey of achievement struggle with its owners to prove to the country both at home and abroad that Indonesia deserved to compete with other countries. The need for support from influential parties to be able to help equip the sports museum to suit the objectives of the museum itself better. Make a place to be able to arouse the spirit of the nation's successors through sports achievements on display at the National Sports Museum.

The National Sports Museum is a place to show the achievements of the nation's children, being judged not only by the achievements of the champions, The museum is also a place to know the values of policy can be learned, learn about the value of the struggle, sincerity, tenacity, discipline and hard work, toughness coupled with winning sportsmanship without deception, and an introduction to the process of preparedness that not only wins but loses the need for that readiness.

According to the International Council of Museum (ICOM), the definition of a museum is an institution that does not seek profit, serves the community and its development, open to the general public, caring for, researching, informing and exhibiting for study, education, and pleasure. (Kastolani, and Rahmafritria, 2016).

Museum has an important role in the world of education by carrying out their functions as non-formal educational institutions. The museum becomes a learning tool without taking the role of a teacher. The museum is a permanent non-profit institution that serves the community and is open to the public. (Umi, 2016).

Efforts to use the museum as a learning media to understand material about prehistoric times cannot be done carelessly. In practice, this requires careful planning and strategies on how to use the museum to realize the effectiveness of learning. (Ahmad, 2010).

To achieve a goal, a special strategy is needed so that all things or targets that have been planned can be realized properly, one of which is

to form a team in a work process. No big thing has ever been achieved by humans who work alone. Every success will find that someone else is involved. The need for solid cooperation in a team. (Rihatno, 2018)

Studies in sports science are training theory, motion learning, motion science, play theory and instructor theory supported by medical sciences, Ergophysiology, biomechanics, sports sociology, sports pedagogy, sports psychology, sports history, and sports philosophy (Lutan, and Sumardianto, 2000).

Axiology is a branch of philosophy that talks about the orientation or value of life. Axiology is also called value theory because it can be a means of human orientation to answer a very fundamental question. (Erilin, 2018).

Philosophy of science is part of the philosophy of knowledge in general, this is because science itself is a form of knowledge with special characteristics, but in order to understand more specifically what is meant by the philosophy of science, restrictions are needed that can describe and give special meaning to the term (Setya, 2013).

The difference between (study) philosophy and science lies like thinking. If the philosophy of studying human beings (called material objects), science examines humans from the psychological aspect, biological aspects of anatomy and sociological aspects.

Historical philosophy is generally defined as a branch of history that studies and investigates theories about the history of humanity as a whole without being limited by space and time. The main purpose of philosophy is to get logical clarification of thought.

Philosophy is considered to have an important responsibility in uniting various studies of science to be formulated in an integrated and rooted way towards sports science in 3 scientific dimensions (ontology, epistemology, axiology) that are solid and parallel to other sciences. Ontology discusses what you want to know or studies about existing theories. Epistemology addresses in depth all the processes involved in the effort to acquire knowledge. Ontology

discusses the benefits that humans gain in the knowledge gained. (Pramono, 2003)

Philosophy is an attempt to think at the most common level mathematically about all things in the universe; these efforts are caused by curiosity in humans. Philosophy plays a role in helping the normative, normal, aesthetic, critical aspects.

Sports philosophy is more precisely emphasized the problem of human attitudes, behavior, values, morals, and fair play with the problems that often arise and in sports activities (Pramono, 2003).

Sports philosophy in the Sports Museum parses the meaning and value; sports are closely related to culture and philosophy. For Western culture, sport originates from a philosophical view that always sees the relationship between humans and nature as a power-mastering relationship. Nature is a challenge that must be conquered, and sport is an extension of that effort. Hunting, fishing, archery, athletes, are examples of activities they practice and learn continuously to become sports activities.

Sports activities in the past from watching to being a race are often found in written and unwritten sources. Some ancient inscriptions and manuscripts, mentioning the attraction in front of the king, for example, soldiers riding elephants while playing balls, between-soldiers fighting agility, or running fast to fight over something. One of them in the book *Negarakertagama* pupuh 27 gave while traveling in the Patukangan region in 1359 AD. King Hayam Wuruk was treated to a spectacle, namely dancing a mask, struggling, and wrestling. Also found the war dance scene in some temple reliefs and stone/metal statues — early recognition of movements in martial arts.

From archaeological findings, such as bone tools, horns, stone axes and pickaxes around ancient caves, it is clear that hunting activity is true. Unfortunately, wood tools have never been found again because they are weathered with age.

The beginning of the modern sport of the traditional Indonesian type of sport that appears at the national level. Some traditional sports that have been known in general are martial arts,

chopsticks, stilts, *jemparingan*, bull race, and top. While other traditional sports, such as especially in the area where the sport came from. After experiencing the development of archery, it was raised to be contested. Since the second PON has just been contested and used as a traditional sport with cross-legged sitting (*jemparingan*). (Nikanor, 2015)

Archery sports are one of the oldest sports in the world; no one knows for sure when the bow and arrow were found for the first time. Since prehistoric times both of these tools have been used to hunt and protect themselves from enemy attacks, history has proven that the use of bows and arrows can be estimated at around 50,000 years ago.

The development of archery sports in Indonesia had a development over time when PORI (Indonesian Sports Association) was formed and included archery as a sport which was contested in the formation of PERPANI (Indonesian Archery Association) in 1953 in Yogyakarta on the initiative of Sri Paku Alam VIII on PON II.

Archery that has several numbers in the race are (1) the traditional number of the bow is made of whole wood in cross-legged sitting position, (2) the national number of the bow is made of wood and bamboo, (3) the international number of the bow is made of synthetic. (Parena, Rahayu, and Sugiharto, 2017).

Sports nursery is an important stage in sports coaching which is the foundation of the building system for sports achievement. (Mardanto, and Rumini, 2016)

Archery sports achievements have been proven by athletes Donald Pandiangan who has been recorded as a champion of 4x SEA Games and has received a muri record in the men's singles race, as well as other achievements recorded in the international championship. In the course of the championship, Donald Pandiangan wanted to win a gold medal at the Moscow Olympics in 1980 but failed because Indonesia was one of the countries that boycotted, after the political problem Donald vacuumed the world of archery.

In 1988, Donald Pandiangan was asked to return to become a coach in the women's team race, Lilies Handayani, Nurfitriyana S. Lantang, and Kusuma Wardhani for the Seoul Olympic preparations. On the road of achievement at the Seoul Olympics to get good results, Indonesia won a Silver medal in the women's team number competition.

Archery development from Donald Pandiangan athletes to the Srikandi trio had a good improvement until he won a silver medal at the 1988 Seoul Olympic championship.

In a valuable achievement having a long journey, from truly talented athletes to fierce competition, sacrifice, the blessing of parents and family, high discipline also needs to be applied, the most influential is good management to be able to organize all initial activities up to end.

The journey from 1988 to now archery sports achievements have increased and decreased in each single and team race number. Archery sports achievements have increased and decreased until now. (KONI, 2005)

Along with the development of archery sports in Indonesia, it is necessary to improve archery sports achievements to be better. The need for a way out to improve Indonesia's archery sports performance which will involve various related parties. A planned and implemented coaching is a step that must be taken which is the responsibility of all parties involved in developing archery sports. (Septian, 2013).

## METHODS

The research employed a qualitative research method. For research which is aimed to illustrate the events of Indonesian archery sports journey at the National Sports Museum to date, the descriptive research is a research method which describes existing phenomena which are currently happening.

This study is library research with a descriptive philosophical approach whose material objects are human and environment. With this library research, it is tried to understand philosophically about human relations and the environment. This research focuses on human

relations and the environment viewed from the perspective of human philosophy. (Armaidly, 2013)

Descriptions of the situations can be individual or collective. Preliminary data collection is carried out at the National Sports Museum by doing observation. Preliminary observations made by researchers at the Jakarta National Sports Museum over the various tools in the National Sports Museum which are displayed.

Further, researchers made information material about the journey of achievement development in Indonesia from the display of the tools. Archery is one of the main sports. It is required suggestions from people to be added so that they can give more information to visitors to the National Sports Museum.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Indonesian Archery sports development originated from a teenager from Batak land named Donald Djatunas Pandiangan, Donald's life journey began when the tenth child of eleven brothers decided to migrate to Jakarta after graduating from junior high school, he lived with his sister who became a pastor.

In the capital city, Donald graduated from Taman Madya High School, a man born in Sikidang, December 12, 1945, his initial willingness to continue his education was still strong, he wanted to continue his education in engineering. Because of the cost factor, Donald finally discouraged him from continuing his education by working as a PR officer in the space temple, where Donald Pandiangan began to know Archery Sports in 1971 at the Panahan Pura employee club.

Donald's achievement was seen when three years after joining the Panahan Pura employee club, at the age of 25 Donald Djatunas Pandiangan aka Donald Pandiangan managed to become the 1973 PON champion in Surabaya, and in the same year, Donald Pandiangan managed to break the record in the name of his coach named Suhartono. The next PON, Donald managed to become a champion in every race.

His success, Donald became more diligent in training so that he managed to join the World Archery championship in Australia in 1975, Donald Pandiangan made it into the top 12 in the world. In the same year, Donald Pandiangan managed to become a champion in the National Archery championship.

Perseverance Donald Pandiangan successfully recorded as a Sea Games champion four times from 1977 Sea Games in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia Donald Pandiangan managed to get a gold medal. A year after that he managed to get a gold medal in the Sea Games event, he was recorded as participating in the Archery of Air Force Sports Socation Singapore. In 1979, in Jakarta Donald Pandiangan also won a Gold medal. In 1980 Donald Pandiangan attended the First Asian Championship in Calcutta, India. Also in 1980, Donald Pandiangan's Archery achievement was even more impressive when he managed to outperform archers from Japan, with the name Takayoshi Matsushita.

Since in puppetry, archery is well known in Indonesia. In the story in Drupati's competition (known at this time the Drupati championship) each archer must be able to release arrows through 7 rings that are hung parallel from a distance. The athlete who succeeded in winning this contest was Janaka. In the story, Janaka is rumored to be able to split a piece of hair in two with her arrows.

Since 1962 Donald Pandiangan has never met his parents after graduating from Junior High School he joined with his older brother who became a priest, in Java Donald only graduated from Senior High School Madya Park in Jakarta. He wanted to continue his education higher in college at the Technical Faculty. Because of the cost, he finally refused to continue his education in college, and he worked as a public relations employee at the Angkasa Pura Public Corporation.

A year after the championship between the clubs, during the training Donald Pandiangan proved that his ability to improve was better than before until he managed to enter the PON VIII championship and he managed to get a gold medal for a distance of 50 meters and managed to

break the record in the name of his coach in the name of Suhartomo.

For 12 years he managed to dominate national archery from 1975 to 1987, in his journey Donald Pandiangan managed to get the nickname as Robin Hood. During his journey, he had succeeded in making Indonesia famous at international level, a brilliant achievement that he had had throughout his life in a career in Archery. He also won the Asian championship in 1980 in Calcutta, India.

As time went by and Donald Pandiangan's abilities had declined, and after failing to win a medal at the Los Angeles Olympics in the US in 1984, Donald quit the National Team although a year later at the PON XI in 1985, he still managed to get three gold and two silver he achieved. During his retirement as an athlete at National Team, he trained a female archer called Trio Srikandi consisting of Kusumawardhani, Lilies Handayani, Nurfitriyana Saiman. Donald is a very influential figure for the success of Srikandi at the Seoul, South Korea Olympic championship in 1988 by earning a Silver medal in Team Number.

According to Donald Pandiangan, the cessation of Indonesia's Archery achievement was due to our lack of respect. It should have been so successful in getting a silver medal at the Seoul Olympics, South Korea. Coaching should be improved if the Archery achievement wants to repeat the achievements that Trio Srikandi has achieved. The success of Srikandi also opened wide the coaches of the KONI that Indonesia has great potential for achieving the world.

Get to know Srikandi Indonesia is a matter of pride because it has succeeded in bringing Indonesia's name to the 1988 Seoul Olympics, Kusumawardhani is a woman born in South Sulawesi, February 20, 1964. Kusumawardhani had known Archery at the age of 18 and was a little late with his first coach Abdul Hamid, Kusuma only needed one year to truly master Archery until he became a national champion in the 1984 championship.

In 1987, they managed to practice in Senayan to prepare for the Seoul Olympic selection, Adang Adjiji as the coach who was still

concurrently training woman and men. When Mr. Udi arrived to check on the development of the participant's later, then Mr. Udi intended to find out and contact Donald Pandiangan who had previously disappeared after the failure to attend the championship because Indonesia was a boycotting country. Then Mr. Udi and his assistant searched Donald to ask him to train the women's team for the Seoul Olympic championship.

After met Donald Pandiangan successfully, Mr. Udi asked Donald to train the women's team in preparation for the Korean Seoul Olympics. Then Donald Pandiangan also accepted the offer to train the women's team on the condition that he use his method without interference from the organization. Mr. Udi accepted the agreement, and the signing was carried out together.

As long as they were at the Sukabumi official residence, Donald Pandiangan fights for his athletes to get the equipment needed by athletes to be able to focus more on their training. But the government budget has not yet been able to go down, so Donald needed to be patient to get equipment for the benefit of national athletes. The last week of training someone who donated new tools for athletes.

The day when the athlete's departure to Seoul, all participants visited the State Palace to say goodbye to the president. State hopes for athletes who are dispatched to go home with medals. The opening of the Olympics was held at the Olympic Stadium in the Archery race at the Hwarang Archery Field, the beginning of the competition for the Trio Srikandi following the single number, of which 62 participants competed and only 24 archers who made the highest points entitled to qualify.

The total number of points made by Nurfitriyana, Lilies, Kusuma in the Preliminary round ranking of individual numbers will be calculated into the team number. At that time 15 countries were participating in the women's team competition. Nurfitriyana Saiman Lantang successfully made 1258 points, so she ranked 12<sup>th</sup> in the Preliminary Round number Individual ranking, Nurfitriyana was entitled to pass the

next round. While Kusumawardhani managed to qualify for the next round after winning 1239 points, the ranking obtained by Kusumawardhani was in the 20<sup>th</sup> position. And Lilies Handayani only ranked 30<sup>th</sup> with 1223 points so that she went into the next round.

Kusumawardhani was finally eliminated when he took part in the second round of individual numbers because he only ranked 19<sup>th</sup> out of 24 participants. While Nurfitriyana entered the semi-final number individually. The 3720 points with details of 1258 + 1239 + 1223) points were the points obtained by Nurfitriyana, Lilies, and Kusuma in the Preliminary Round ranking to bring Indonesia to the 5<sup>th</sup> rank in team number qualification. The number of points Indonesia only lost to South Korea, the Soviet Union, Chinese Taipei, and the United States. And finally, the Indonesian team entered the semi-finals while the Finnish, Turkish and Japanese teams were eliminated.

In the semi-final phase of the team, each woman is given a chance to shoot 40 arrows. Trio Srikandi Indonesia performed well until it reached a total of 975 points until entering the 4<sup>th</sup> rank and managed to qualify for the final round. In this semifinal, the strong Chinese Chinese and Chinese teams were eliminated.

Before appearing in final round Trio, Srikandi Indonesia has not been counted as a medal candidate. Four of the seven competing countries in 1988 Olympic final were fond of the women's archery world champions, the home team of South Korea, the United States, the Soviet Union, The United Kingdom. There was also a French team which was ranked in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Archery Championship in 1987.

The Indonesian team played without a burden in 1988 Olympic final, which took place on October 1, 1988. With a lot of points, they confidently collected. Trio Srikandi managed to obtain a total value of 952 points, equaling the number of United States Archers points, defeating the number of points of the Soviet Union and Great Britain. Only South Korean archers can surpass Indonesia's acquisition.

**Table 1.** Initial Value Acquisition

Nation	Point
South Korea	3925
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)	3818
Chinese Taipei	3749
United States	3742
Indonesia	3720
German	3702
Great Britain	3692
China	3683
Poland	3681
Sweden	3662
France	3653
Mongolia	3626
Finland	3593
Turkey	3590
Japan	3567

Source: PB. Perpani 2018 and [www.kompasiana.com](http://www.kompasiana.com)

**Table 2.** Final Round Acquisition

Nation	Point
South Korea	1000
United State	988
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)	978
Indonesia	975
Great Britain	962
German	953
France	959
Sweden	949
China	948
Poland	945
Chinese Taipei	939
Mongolia	912

Source: PB. Perpani 2018 and [www.kompasiana.com](http://www.kompasiana.com)

Because of the same number of points, the Indonesian Archers Trio with the United States were reconfirmed in the Tie-Breaker session. The last nine arrows released by Srikandi Indonesia reached 72 points, while the United States was only 67 points. Trio Srikandi Indonesia successfully became the runner-up, presenting the first silver medal for Indonesia.

The history of Indonesia's First Olympic silver medal which was successfully obtained by Trio Srikandi Indonesia in International class. The success that made Indonesian medal role models in the Olympic event. In terms of success, they have their own opinions on the results they reap.

**Table 3.** Final

Nation	Point
South Korea	982
Indonesia	952 + 72
United States	952 + 67
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)	951
Great Britain	933
German	931
Sweden	930
France	898

Source: PB. Perpani 2018 and [www.kompasiana.com](http://www.kompasiana.com)

## CONCLUSION

The most primitive sports in the world emerged millions of years ago, including in the territory of Indonesia. In prehistoric times there was a period of hunting and gathering food.

Judging from the philosophy of Archery Sports, in Indonesia has interesting Archery developments such as Development before the presence of Donald Pandiangan, and Trio Srikandi Archery is fairly ordinary after the presence of Donald Pandiangan Archery Sports achievement development began to appear. Indonesia's development continued to rise after Trio Srikandi managed to get a Silver medal at the Seoul Olympics in 1988, but it was not used as learning to improve better coaching.

The development of Indonesian Archery, which was initially only flat, did not stand out, after the arrival of Donald Pandiangan or usually greeted by Robin Hoot Indonesia, the development of Archery began slowly to be seen. Until it arrived at the formation of the Trio Srikandi Indonesia, the development of Archery was increasingly seen and slowly knew the Indonesian people. Until the time comes that Trio Srikandi Indonesia managed to get a Silver medal at the Seoul Olympics in 1988. The peak of the Archery development was so visible. The success of Trio Srikandi Indonesia was successful with the support and management of Haposan leaders from preparation to implementation; he supervised directly.

The development of Archery again faded instantly after Haposan took office and was replaced by Oetoyo, and Perpani was led by Hayono Isman. Hayono was unable to arouse Archery's achievements and was also regarded as a decline in Archery achievements.

The result of coaching is not in line, and there is no follow-up with a more conceptual coaching program. Does not make better evaluation improvements. It has an impact on the loss of expectations that have been arranged.

The development of Archery Sports takes a long time to be seen again after the last ten years. This Archery sport has begun to show its achievements again. The need for improvement

in each of the results obtained to make better learning return so that the development of Archery Sports gets better every year.

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