

Historical Learning with Outdoor Learning: Utilization of the General Sudirman Monument Historical Site in Nawangan Pacitan as a Learning Resource

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Abstract— The implementation of history learning that is only often done in class makes students only know the limited learning history resources, such as Student Worksheets (LKS), textbooks, and learning resources that are in the classroom. The use of historical sources that are outside is rarely done or even has never been done by history teachers, one of which is cost. In addition, other situations are exacerbated by the lack of use of historical sites as learning resources so that teachers rarely invite students to study in the wild, one of the sites located in Pacitan is the Jenderal Sudirman Monument. In this article we will explain the use of the Jenderal Sudirman Monument site for the history learning process with the Outdoor Learning learning model.

Keywords: *Pacitan, General Sudirman, history learning, outdoor learning*

I. INTRODUCTION

Facts on the ground show that learning generally takes place in the classroom even though the learning resources are in the environment outside the classroom. Learning that takes place in class tends to be monotonous, both seen from the methods, strategies, models, media approaches and learning resources used, the impact is students only learn in class and use textbooks and Student Worksheets (LKS) as learning resources. And this is part of the problem in learning, especially learning history [1], [2]. In fact, in the process of learning history, it is also in line with the theory that has been explained, students often learn in class during the history learning process so that

it is limited with learning resources outside the classroom, known learning resources [3], [4]. As stated in article 19 paragraph 1 PP No. 19 of 2005 concerning the National Education Standards that learning must be presented in an interesting way. The form of interesting learning must be interactive, inspiring, fun, challenging and motivating students to actively participate, and creativity in and after learning takes place. The learning process that should be carried out by the teacher should not only be limited by learning resources in the classroom such as modules, Student Worksheets (LKS), textbooks and other sources. Teachers can explore by using outside the classroom that can be used as a source of learning, for example historical sites such as temples, museums, monuments, and other historic places. One learning model that can stimulate students to play an active role in learning is outdoor learning. Outdoor learning can be interpreted as a learning activity that occurs outside the classroom with various activities [5], [6]. Outdoor learning is also known by terms such as outdoor activities, outdoor study. This learning is also suitable for use in history lessons in high school to college [4], [7], [8], who can visit historical sites such as temples, monuments, museums and many more as a source of learning [9]–[11].

Talking about historical sites, one of the areas located at the western end of East Java, namely Pacitan also has a famous historical site. The site is Jenderal Sudirman Monument located in Desa Pakis Baru, Nawangan Pacitan District. The area is an area of historical value for the Pacitan area, because the place was once visited by the General Sudirman Troops while in this area for 3 months 10 days starting from April 1, 1949 to July 7, 1949, was in the house of Mr. Karsosoemito which is a bayan (pamong / village official) at the time. So from there this place was built and inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia at that time, namely by DR. H Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono precisely on December 15, 2008. But in fact, the site that was built majestically with 38 reliefs about the journey of life of General Sudirman is slightly under-treated and rarely utilizes this historical site as a source of learning, only people who come are ordinary visitors.

Basically, historical sites such as the Jenderal Sudirman Monument in Nawangan can be used as a source of historical learning for schools in the area. learning models to be able to take advantage of this site by way of outdoor learning learning models. Outdoor learning is one of the learning models in accordance with PP No. 19 of 2005 which presents interactive, inspiring and fun learning. Based on the explanation above, it becomes the background for conducting research by utilizing the Jenderal Sudirman Monument site in Nawangan Pacitan by using an outdoor learning model.

II. METHOD

The method used in this article uses historical data to explore historical data regarding the historical site of General Soedirman's monuwen in Nawangan. This method uses systematic steps and procedures that can be accounted for starting from heuristics, criticism, interpretation to historiography [12]–[14]. The second method is a qualitative method. This method analyzes the present condition of the site through various activities namely observation and interviews with the manager and the community around the site. This is important to know the development of the site utilization [15], [16]. The object of this research is Jenderal Soedirman Monument, located in Nawangan District, Pacitan Regency. The first informants in this study are the monument manager, the community around the monument and the monument visitor.

Processing data collected from this study is also a combination of historical methodology with descriptive analysis. In this study a learning scheme was designed with the use of monument sites as a source of historical learning.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. History and Overview of Nawangan Sites

One of the monuments of General Sudirman in Pacitan is also found in Sobo Hamlet, Menur Hamlet of Pakis Baru Village, Nawangan District. This monument is used as a symbol that the Commander in Chief General Sudirman has been in this area precisely at the House of the Headquarters of the Commander in Chief General Sudirman's guards at the home of Mr. Karsosemito. The distance between Mr. Karsosemito's headquarters and the construction of General Sudirman now is not too far, the distance is around 5-10 minutes. The General Sudirman Monument is used to commemorate and at the same time remind that the Commander in Chief General Sudirman had stopped in this area for 3 months over 10 days, starting from April 1, 1949 to July 7, 1949. The group of the Commander in Chief,



Fig 1. Jenderal Soedirman Monument Area, Nawangan Pacitan

General Sudirman traveled from Yogyakarta and arrived in Pacitan . Before reaching Sobo Hamlet in Pakis Baru Village, the group's route started from Kasihan Village to Tulakan Subdistrict and then to Wonokarto Village Ngadirojo Subdistrict, continued to Mujing Village in Nawangan Subdistrict, then to Tokawi Village in Nawangan Subdistrict and finally in Pakis Baru Village Nawangan Subdistrict. In Desa Pakis Baru, the group spent 3 months and 10 days staying at one of the houses of Mr. Karsosoemito, a bayan (village administrator) at that time.

From this history, the monument of General Sudirman was built in the Village of Pakis Baru, Nawangan Subdistrict to commemorate the services of the heroes. In Nawangan District, this is the biggest monument of General Sudirman in Pacitan. This is due to the fact that in Nawangan Subdistrict, the commander of the Commander in Chief, General Sudirman stopped the longest here and has stopped in 3 places in one district, namely Pakis Baru Village, Mujing Village and Tokawi Village, which until now his shelter is still available and can be seen. According to Mrs. Karyani (2019) in addition to the tours that come to this monument also came to one of the founding meals of this monument, he is Mr. Roto Soewarno, his tomb is not too far from where the monument is about 1 kilometer before heading to this monument. Mr. Roto Soewarno was the initiator of the establishment of the moimenen in Nawangan, because he knew that carrying in this place had historical value as evidenced by a halfway house not far from the monument.

The General Sudirman Monument is a large monument in Pacitan and a special attraction for tourists, especially historians. Before heading to the monument at Nawangan, far from the monument there are standing arches and writings. The gates number 8 and are a few kilometers away from the monument's point. This area consists of several parts, there is a front, part of the field and the topmost part of it is the statue of General Sudirman which is at the top and has to climb stairs. The front area consists of a gate with words and stones as the symbol of the inauguration of this building. Besides that, there are also some standing buildings which are planned to be used as museums.

The gate in the front area reads "" that the only national property rights of the republic that remain intact remain unchanged, even though they have to face all kinds of problems and changes are only the republican forces of the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesian National Armed Forces ". The writing is very printed and clear to be able to read if people pass the road, under the inscription on the gate there is a stone used as a symbol for the inauguration of this building. From the stone it can be seen that this building was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia at that time, namely by Dr. H Bambang Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono precisely on December 15, 2008.



Fig 2. Symbol of Inaguration of the Monument by Mr. Presiden RI

After being in the front area, before entering the central part of the field, there is also a section or a kind of hallway that contains 10 wall buildings that stand to form a kind of hallway. The building is 10 and the size of the building / wall is about 2.5 x 7 meters. The building is lined up the same, on the right there are 5 and the left is also numbered 5. The building is not only standing and adding beauty in the General Sudirman Monument, but the article in the building there are reliefs or paintings that illustrate the journey of the Great Commander General Sudirman. These reliefs illustrate the life journey of the Great Commander General Sudirman until his death. The reliefs numbered 38, and the 10 reliefs were in a building that stood and formed a kind of hallway. The rest of the reliefs are located along the building which surrounds the field and is evenly distributed, on the left there are 14 reliefs and on the right as well. The first 10 reliefs are between the front and the center, precisely on the standing wall that forms like a corridor leading to the field. 28 Other reliefs or paintings are spread evenly across the building that surrounds the field and is divided into 14 similar reliefs. After entering through the walls that stand like a tunnel, the next part is the middle part. This middle section is an open section or a field that is about the size of a ball. On the edge of the ball field stands a building that encircles the field, within the walls of the building there are reliefs that continue the relief that was in front of earlier. Reliefs in this building amounted to 28 reliefs that are evenly divided into 14 reliefs on the right and left.

The middle section which consists of a fairly large field there is also a flag pole whose height ranges from 10

meters. The middle section only contains buildings that surround the field and the presence of flagpoles and no other buildings or objects. The buildings that surround the field have 42 poles and each pole is 1-2 meters apart. In the buildings that surround the field there are also empty spaces that still have no contents. Because this construction process has not yet been completed and is not 100 percent ready, the room is currently empty and has not been used. In the buildings that surround the field there are also reliefs that continue reliefs located in the front. The relief numbered 28 and is evenly distributed on the right and left. The reliefs start from the 11th relief to the 38th relief.

The next part is the main part of the General Sudirman Monument, is the statue of General Sudirman which is located at the height or the topmost place of the place. Prior to that section, the portion of the field area and the part where the statue of Jenederal Sudirman was bounded by some sort of terraced or terraced land. The picture explains that there is a terraced piece of land that is given writings using a small plant to form an inscription that is "Jenederal Sudirman". The General Sudirman Monument is located at the very top of the place, before heading to the statue and reaching the location, it must take 3 steps that staircase. From the bottom of the first ladder there are 45 steps and after that there is a large enough platform after reaching 45 stairs, after that to the next ladder there are 17 steps and after that there is also a courtyard. After that the last step is 8 steps and there is a platform at the top of the ladder. The philosophical value contained in the number of steps that the number of stairs is the Republic of Indonesia's Independence Day is 17-08-1945. After passing through the three staircases, the highest position in the area and there is also the General Sudirman Statue which stands firmly. The size of the statue of General Sudirman is about 5-7 meters. From a distance and seen from a manamun position, this position is very fitting for the statue of General Sudirman, because in addition to his already large statue and its position which is already in the hills with the highest position, the statue of General Sudirman is very sturdy and looks so large and beautiful. The air is very cool and fresh because the position is at the very top so that the gentle breeze blows in this General Sudirman Statue.

B. Outdoor Learning And Learning Schemes On Nawangan Sites.

Learning can occur anywhere and anytime, whether in the classroom or outside the classroom. The teaching process in formal schools is experiencing boredom that uses linearly patterned learning in the classroom (pedagogy indoor learning) [17], [18]. From these problems, there arises learning outside the classroom, namely outdoor learning. In Indonesia, outdoor learning is often referred to as outdoor study, which is interpreted not only to study outside the classroom but also to everyday life [19]–[21].

In outdoor learning, teachers must also be able to design learning in accordance with the curriculum. In the 2013 curriculum, students must have skills. The intended skills such as knowledge, attitudes and practices in the field. For this reason, careful planning is needed to be able to use historical sites as learning resources. In this case the relation to the form of outdoor learning used. Forms of outdoor learning such as Supercamp, Live In, Study Tour, Outbound and others [4]. In accordance with the form of outdoor learning, the development of learning models that are deemed suitable to be able to make the historical site of the General Sudirman Monument is an outdoor learning model with a form of study tour. Through this form of learning will provide a lot of direct experience to students [22]–[24]. Outdoor learning includes class preparation location determination, group dynamics, managing equipment in the field, working in the field, and returning to class to make a final report [25]. Below will be explained the model of history learning by utilizing the historical site of Jenederal Sudirman Monument in Nawangan.

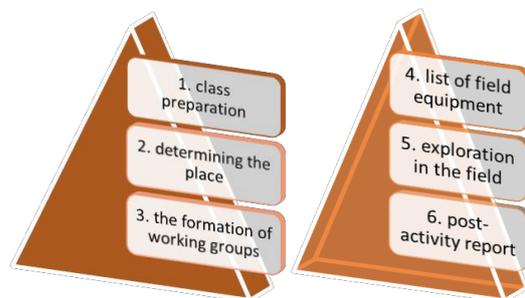


Fig 3. Learning steps for using guerrilla sites

Firs is preparation in class, in this case the teacher designs learning to be done outside the classroom. This design is like determining the material in to determine the

learning learning model of outdoor learning. The second stage is determining the place, determining the place is also equated with the content of the material that will use the outdoor learning learning model. The historical site of the Soedirman General's monument can be used in class XI and XII of the High School level because the historical material of the post-independence section is at that level. The third stage is group dynamics or group division. The development model that is carried out is dividing students in class into 2 types of groups. The first type group is divided into 3 groups and the second type group is divided into 4 groups. Groups that are divided into 3 groups will get the task of exploring the front, middle and top of the Jenderal Sudirman Monument site in Nawangan. While the other task for individuals is to make a report about the 38 reliefs located at the Jenderal Sudirman Monument. The fourth stage is the equipment prepared in the study tour such as stationery and camera. The fifth stage is the study tour or ongoing activity. On the way the teacher explains the general description of the site of Jenderal Sudirman Monument, so students also have an overview of the site to be exported. After being on the site, the teacher gives directions to students and at that time the outdoor learning model is conducted, students look for things and find the data obtained on the site. the final stage is report generation. Making a report consists of 2 tasks, namely individual assignments in the form of reports on 38 Sudirman life's life reliefs and group assignments are reports in accordance with predetermined sections.

C. Result Obtained From Outdoor Learning at the Monument.

In accordance with the 2013 curriculum which explains that the skills needed and raised. Skills are not only knowledge but also practice in the field. From learning done using the outdoor learning learning model in the form of study tour, students are expected to get a learning experience with a different atmosphere like in the classroom, the experience is expected to be in the form of knowledge gained from exploring the historical site of Jenderal Soedirman Monument as a historical sources. In addition to the experience gained, students are expected to be able to increase their knowledge and knowledge from exploring at the Soedirman Monument site in Nawangan.

In accordance with the steps of outdoor learning that the last step taken is reporting after learning outside the classroom. The collected reports consist of individual reports and group reports. For each group's report, collect one, a report containing the front, middle and top of the Jenderal Sudirman Monument site in Nawangan. In addition, the second report is an individual report in the form of an essay on relief or painting on the site. reliefs amounted to 38 reliefs that tell about the journey of life from General Sudirman from birth until his death.

IV. CONCLUSION

Jenderal Soedirman Monument in Nawangan Pacitan Regency is one of the monuments that has historical value in the area. The reason is that the area in Sobo Hamlet Menur Baru Village Pakis Baru, Nawangan Pacitan is a place that was once visited and used as the guerrilla headquarters of the Great Commander General Sudirman at the time of guerrilla. The place is located not far from the monument which was built in about 5-10 minutes. The house was formerly owned by a village official or Baayan, Mr. Karsosoemito. General Sudirman while in this area for 3 months and 10 days starting from April 1, 1949 to July 7, 1949, was at the house of Mr. Karsosoemito who was a parrot (pamong / village official) at that time. So from there this place was built and inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia at that time, namely by DR. H Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono precisely on December 15, 2008. In the development of education, sites such as in Nawangan can basically be used in the world of education, especially historical subjects both as a source of learning and a source of learning activities (models). One learning model that utilizes historical sites as a source is the outdoor learning learning model. This model is a learning process that is carried out outside the classroom and makes historical sites as a learning resource. The form of the outdoor learning model is study tour.

In learning history by utilizing the site of the General Soedirman Monument as a source of learning, it is hoped that students can also gain experience in the field in accordance with the objectives of the 2013 Curriculum, namely skills. The skills here start from field experience, plunge directly to get new knowledge from the study tour. other than that the results after the study tour are 2 report forms. The first report is a group report and the second report in the form of an essay is an individual report about 38 reliefs that tell the life journey of the Commander in Chief, General Sudirman

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