



# INSANIYAT

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# INSANIYAT

## Journal of Islam and Humanities



### Myth and Reality of University Museum as an Information Resource Center in State Islamic Universities

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#### Abstract

*This study discusses the phenomenon of university museum which is rarely studied particularly in State Islamic Universities. The objective of this study is to reveal the opportunities and challenges of State Islamic Universities in establishing the university museum as an information resource centers for academicians. This research was conducted at four different State Islamic Universities (UIN) in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Jogjakarta and Malang. The method used in this study was qualitative with a phenomenological approach. The informants in this study were lecturers and librarians. The opportunities for establishment of a university museum in UIN are: firstly, some departments offer courses that require a laboratory with object-based learning. Secondly: is UIN lecturers are relatively expertise. Likewise, the trust of UIN partners is very strong and entrenched both at home and abroad. The last one is that each UIN even has the potential opportunity to be able to develop a university museum that is distinct from the other universities in its Islamic themes. The challenges include that the position of university museum has not been regulated in the UIN statute. Moreover, the political will of university leaders, lecturers and students on the importance of a university museum still has not become common wish as a center of information resources.*

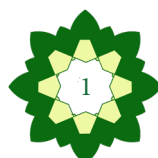
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## Introduction

Like a library, a university museum is an information resource center that support educational and research purposes for academics (Indonesia, 2015). Many facts show that almost all universities that are recognized as national and international reputations have several museums that can support various activities in the field of education and research.

Harvard university which has been reputed both in the fields of education and research has many museums to support lecture and research activities for its academics. Harvard University has two types of museums, namely cultural museums and scientific museums. The cultural museum consists of several museums, including the Harvard Art Museums, the Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts, the Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology, the Graduate School of Design and the Harvard Semitic Museums. Whereas the science museum consists of several museums as well. There are around 9 museums belonging to the



science museum, namely Arnold Arboretum, Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments, Fisher Museum at the Harvard Forest (off campus), Harvard Museum of Natural History, Harvard Museums of Science and Culture, Harvard University Herbaria, Mineralogical and the Geological Museum, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, and the Warren Anatomical Museum (Harvard University, 2018).

Beside Harvard university, there also are several universities in countries such as Malaysia, Thailand and even Sri Lanka. In these countries, the tradition of universities to support learning and research process is not only equipped with library facilities, but also with museums that provide various historical objects as primary sources for both education and research.

Universiti Malaya (UM), one of the universities in Malaysia which is the oldest university, has a museum, the Museum of Asian Arts. The museum was founded in 1980. The museum collection consists of historical objects from various cultures and civilizations in Asia, such as Malay, Chinese and Thailand. Therefore, this museum in Malay is called the Museum of Asian Art (Malaya University, 2017). Likewise in Thailand, the White Elephant country, based on a survey result showed that there are around 72 museums in several university (Lapwong, Y, 2013).

In Indonesia, generally almost all universities under the administration of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education own university museum. In UPI (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia), the university manage a museum called museum of national education UPI. The collection of museum facilitates all visitors both students, lecturers, researchers and the public. Through this collection every one could track the history of education in Indonesia from time to time (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, 2017).

At Airlangga University (UNAIR), there are several museums among them are a historical and cultural museum that managed by the Department of History, Faculty of Cultural Sciences UNAIR. The other one is the ethnographic museum. This museum is managed by the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences (FISIP) UNAIR (Unair News, 2017).

The Medical Museum (Indonesian Museum of Health and Medicine or iMuseum IMERI) at the University of Indonesia (UI) which was previously an anatomy museum is a museum that has a role in supporting the activeness of education and research. The UI Medical Museum is managed by the Faculty of Medicine. This museum is one of the medical museums of education in Indonesia (Universitas Indonesia, 2018).

Unfortunately, from all universities under the administration of the Ministry of Religious Affairs (both public and private) there is only one university that has a university museum, namely the Ar-Raniry state Islamic university (UIN) that play a very important role for the education and research process as an information resource center like a university library.

It is clear that this fact shows there is a very large gap between state Islamic universities under the ministry of religious affairs and universities under administration of the ministry of research, technology and higher education. The paradigm of research universities that have been built by state Islamic universities (UIN) in Indonesia, such as UIN Jakarta, UIN Yogya that museum as a primary source of information for academics is an important demand. This research attempts to reveal, a portrait of the potential of state Islamic universities under the ministry of religious affairs about the ability to establish museums in term of human resources, budget and other sources. In other words, this study tries to reveal the

opportunities and challenges of state Islamic universities in establishing a university museum as an information resource centers for academicians.

The significance of this study at least is expected for benefit of three aspects. The first one is expected for benefit of my personal as a researcher. The results findings of this study will be used as the main material for writing publication of scholarly article both national and international journals. The second one is this research is expected to be a useful input for the ministry of religious affairs especially for the state Islamic universities like UIN Jakarta, UIN Yogya, UIN Malang, UIN Surabaya and others in order to realize and develop the university museum as one of the important information resource centers like libraries that have been developed by almost all reputable universities in Indonesia or abroad, such as University of Indonesia, University of Gajah Mada, University of Airlangga, Harvard University, Oxford University and the others. The last one is expected to be benefit for other researcher. This research can be used by other research as an initial study material or as a basis for further study in conducting research on the existence of university museums, especially in Indonesia.

Libraries are more popular than museums, especially among academicians in universities. This is evidenced that the existence of a university museum at the level of study programs, faculties and even universities. In Indonesia that the existence of university museums are not yet like libraries act as information resource centers in term of its roles and functions (Kelly, Melanie, Ed., 2001). Museums in educational institutions, especially university museum are repositories of various objects or collections that have historical value, scholarship and uniqueness and scarcity (Indiana University Pennsylvania, 2017).

The objects or collections of the museum can act as evidence that strengthens historical facts about various events and at the same time as a media that can talk about various developments in technological knowledge both directly and indirectly related to the relevant universities and the wider community around them (Geladaki, Sonia & Giota Papadimitriou, 2017).

Some public and private universities in Indonesia under the administration of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education which its reputation have been well established in the field of education and research they have actually understood the importance of university museums which also serve as laboratories for the university community to meet information needs. Among the many universities that have pioneered the university museum include University of Indonesia, University of Gajah Mada, Bandung Institute of Technology, Airlangga University, Indonesian Education University, Islamic University of Indonesia and Trisakti University, Pelita Harapan University and many others, university museums are managed by study programs, faculties up to university level.

The existence of university museums is not only contributes to students and lecturers but also in life-long learning that is an extraordinary opportunity for local residents, alumni, and visitors of all ages. The University has continuously operated a museum for the benefit of its students and has been committed to teaching with an object that is firm. The extensive collection of university museums and changing exhibits also attracts tens of thousands of visitors from the general public every year; indeed many people consider the university museum as their 'museum'. The idea of contributing both to campus life and community is a necessity for most university museums, but many struggle with the audience's puzzles as they work to allocate funds and human resources appropriately for collections, exhibitions and programs.

The function of a university museum in a university is the same as the existence of a library function that is able to support educational and research activities. The function of the university museum is relevant to what is mandated in UU No. 20 concerning the 2003 National Education System article 20 paragraph 2 states that higher education has an obligation to implement not only as a function of education but also has to carry out its role as a function of research and community service .

UU No. 20 of 2003 should be the main reference for all universities to ensure that all activities must be with the mission of education, research mission and community service mission (Indonesia, 2003). As a cultural institution and an information resource center, the university museums have similar functions and roles relevant to libraries that support the university's mission which include education, research and community service. The university museum can be understood with two meanings. The first is that what is meant by a university museum is a museum about the history of the university. It could be about its development from time to time. The second one is museum about sciences that developed by the university.

Based on the nature of the museum collection which is a primary source of a historical fact, the objects or collections of the museum are undeniable and very clearly have roles and functions to support various educational, teaching and research activities that are commonly conducted by college academics. So that the university museum has a position that can be equivalent to institutions in other educational institutions such as libraries.

Weidenhammer (2013) revealed that a collection of university museums can be found as a currency that has prestige value, because through museum collections that can be interpreted can reveal something related to natural products and human works that show the wealth and commitment of the project for their personal development.

Museums in the structure of society are acting as a cultural institution (Bell, 2003). Thus it is logical that as a cultural institution the function of the museum has similarities with the library, namely as a place of recreation, a place of learning and research and preservation of local cultural heritage.

As an institution, the museum conserves various objects in the form of artifacts and various other objects that have artistic, cultural, historical and scientific values. These collections are certainly very important. Therefore for the purpose of education and research and recreation, the museum needs to display a permanent or temporary exhibition so that it can facilitate the public to see and enjoy its artistic aspects and learn about it.

The existence of the university museum in term of collection, the university museum can be divided into the types of public museums and special museums. There are several universities (universities) that have museums with diverse collections. Likewise, among universities there are not a few who have museums with collections whose objects are specialized in certain fields or discipline.

In term of the organizer, the university museum can be both under a government agency and also be a private university. Likewise, among universities many university museums collect objects are specialized in certain fields or disciplines. The focus of the university museum is to facilitate the curator's research activities, as well as to keep a memory of and remember or ceremonies about certain important events that have historical values and advance civilizations of human culture.



For academics, objects of university museums can act as valuable sources of information for research purposes and teaching materials that must be delivered to students. The objects of museum collection can be used as a facility that serves to obtain entertainment purposes as well.

In addition although the core mission of university museum is to provide services for academics and students, the university museum with its collection can also offer opportunities for the wider community including school students, teachers and public people to visit with the aim of obtaining entertainment and conducting good learning activities that contain historical elements that related to the development of human knowledge and culture.

The attitude or policy of the university museum to open itself up in providing services is not only limited to students and academics in their own universities but also to the wider community, such as to pupils and teachers from elementary, middle and upper schools and students and lecturers from other universities, It indicate the university museum can be interpreted as a community service mission (Sandell, R & Nightingale, E, 2012).

Since the beginning decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in the United States that the university museum was determined as a part of a college or a higher education institution. Therefore, since then almost all American universities of any size, both public and private, have at least a museum.

The issues of management in an institution are a very important problem in an organization including museum, this is because it is closely related to the problem of accountability of an organization. As an organization that a museum must also have an organizational structure that each part has the authority and responsibility in running the management of the museum organization. In addition to government agencies, management of the museum is also carried out by private institutions. There are signs that the management of the museum is increasingly being carried out by the private sector. The support of entrepreneurs has become something very important for the continuity of the operations of the museums (Lewis, G, 2017).

The management of museum actually in term of institutional structure is rather difficult to be generalized, this is because there is a diversity of differences, both in terms of size and status. For managers those who lead in relative small museums, then they may not have official voting rights in the university, so also he does not have bargaining power in decision making including not having an operational budget (money). Whereas managers in larger museums usually have a somewhat clearer identity or institutional status as daily implementers per day who will later also have to report all activities to several members of the board and the university museum committee (Kelly, Melanie, Ed., 2001, p. 14).

Currently, management of the museum must be explained as an action that can ensure the runnings of various museum activities are relevant to the principles of organizational management. The essence of all activities related to the management of the museum includes tasks related to finance (such as financial cash flow, control and financing), legal responsibility for securing and maintaining all property, management issues of support staff, marketing as where it also determines various strategic procedures for planning all activities (Desvalleses, A., & Mairesse, F. (eds.), 2010).

In general, an educational institution (university) to pioneer the collection of university museums in order to build its collection can be done through internal and external universities. From the internal university, they can take from various objects originating from events

(events) in the form of warnings, ceremonial and decorative objects and products of teaching collections collected from various sources during the course of the history of the university (Hamilton, J., 1995).

Referring to the government regulation (Indonesia, 2015) that the development of museum collection objects including university museums can be done by methods as follows:

1. Findings. The museum acquires objects that have historical and scientific value unintentionally. In other words the objects obtained were not planned beforehand.
2. Search Results. Different between findings and search results. If the collection that was considered feasible to be put in the museum through the findings was obtained without prior planning and preparation, but the museum collection objects obtained from the searching then there must be carried out through prior planning and preparation for the search, search time, method of searching and people those who are involved in the search process as well.
3. Gifts. Gifts are not only can be obtained by the museum through prior requests to the owner of the objects, but also it can be done without requesting either officially or unofficially.
4. Compensation. Compensation can be done by convincing the owners of the objects that the museum authority will treat and maintain it properly.
5. Exchange. Exchanges are generally carried out by fellow museums by giving each other one another.
6. Heritage. According to government regulation no. 66 of 2015 concerning museums, in Chapter I (general provisions) article 1 paragraph 3 that the general collection of museums is those consisting of types, namely cultural heritage and / or not cultural heritage in the form of material evidence of cultural results and / or natural material and the environment that has important values for history, science, education, religion, culture, technology, and / or tourism. That cultural heritage can be in the form of natural objects or man-made objects. That cultural heritage can be in the form of natural objects or man-made objects. There are those cultural reserves that are movable objects and some are immovable. Movable and immovable objects are a unit which has to do with the development of human life and culture, even though they are parts or remnants. Immovable objects are in the form of cultural heritage sites, so that in order to become part of a collection that can be stored in a museum, these sites are usually replicated. Thus the museum visitors to see the replica object can represent the original site.
7. Conversion. An object may then be converted into an inheritance that has historical value, such as an eye glass of a national figure a few years later after he died.

Furthermore, to determine whether or not a particular object or object becomes a museum collection, then there are article 14 paragraph 2 of the government regulation that provides several criteria that can be considered:

1. The object must be proven according to the museum's vision and mission.
2. The object must be explained its origin.
3. The object must be obtained in a legitimate way.

4. The object is clearly maintained.
5. The object does not contain negative effects that are harmful to human survival.

Although the actual purpose of establishing a university museum is like a library, which is to provide access to meet educational and research activities for academicians (students and lecturers), yet the peculiarities of the university museum also provide access to a wider audience. It is different with the university library that the university museum also provides services for elementary, middle and high school students and the general public (Kelly, Melanie, Ed., 2001, p. 12).

The university museum also opens itself up in providing opportunities for all community from all level of ages are able to use or utilize their collections. This form of providing services is part of the responsibility of the museum to help citizens to be well informed and become educated people.

Previously, access to university museums was only exclusive for students and academics (lecturers), so now the paradigm has changed, university museum access also provides opportunities for the wider community to utilize their collections for their educational and research purposes.

Today the focus of university museum services has changed, some university museums which access services have been opened to the general public are no longer the main ones driven by legal issues, but have adopted more of a market-oriented approach. That is expressing many people in order to learn and convey it to them in the way they want to learn it.

The change in the focus of this service is a reflection of the need to modify the role of the library to be a reason for several levels of university support. If the university museum loses its relevance as an internal academic source, then this might be able to highlight the contribution of its university public relations initiatives.

Because of this, there are now many university museums, especially in America and the United Kingdom, opening access services to the general public, ranging from adults to school children. The university museum is also an open space for everyone to express their various interests. Thus the university museum is also a comfortable place for everyone like a library (Oxford University, 2018).

The university museum in order to play its role as the role of education (teaching and learning) provides comprehensive services for teaching and learning purposes. Providing services for teaching and learning purposes is not only for students and lecturers in the university itself, but also for students and lecturers from other universities. Even the provision of services is also provided or provided by the university museum to the school community (students and teachers), starting from the primary, secondary and upper education level (Oxford University Museum of Natural History, 2017).

The institutional problem of a museum is very important because it has a direct or indirect relationship with the problem of establishing the museum. Regarding the problem of establishing a museum including the university museum, based on the government regulation 66 of 2015 concerning the Museum, it must meet several requirements that must be met, namely:

1. The establishment of the museum must first formulate or determine its vision and mission.
2. Museums must have collections. Collections can consist of a variety of disciplines or only limited to certain disciplines.
3. The establishment of the museum must have human resources. It must be admitted that the problem of human resources that will manage the university museum in particular is often a problem.
4. The establishment of the museum must have a clear source of funding. Funding problems also become another serious problem in the management of a museum. Many even museums that were established including university funding museums still hope to be obtained from donors.
5. The museum must have a name.

What needs to be realized is that at present most museums must continually struggle with the political realities that exist in implementing the museum's rationale or principles, namely the best quality in practice and equality.

Sometimes we cannot accept the fact that many people still do not understand and also give good support to the importance of managing a museum, especially in higher education institutions (universities). This is because not always what we think is important but not necessarily many people who have the same view as us.

## **Method**

The background of this study was carried out in four places namely the State Islamic University of SyarifHidayatullah (Jakarta), the State Islamic University of SunanAmpel (Surabaya), the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim (Malang) and the State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga (Yogyakarta).The four are Islamic higher institutions under the administration of the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia.

As long as this research was conducted at the three State Islamic the researchers felt very comfortable getting very good treatment from informant. In addition, as researchers during the research in the four UINs and we even got a number of acquaintances who contributed to assisting our research. Thus we increasingly have a relationship with people in the four places, among which are also informants from our research

This research is using qualitative research methods with a phenomenological approach. The phenomenology approach is an approach that describes the general meaning of each informant about a particular concept or phenomenon according to their experience(Creswell, 2014, p. 105). In this case the concept or phenomenon that becomes the discussion is about the meaning of the university museum and the potential of its establishment in the environment of Islamic religious colleges in Indonesia to support education and research.

The researcher will focus on what generally has the same meaning of all the informants on the phenomenon of the university museum which is the main discussion in this study. With this phenomenological approach, this study will reduce personal experience (individual) about the phenomenon of university museums in PTKIN so that it becomes a general description of the essence or subject of the meaning of the university museum for educational and research activities, namely understanding of the characteristic of something. Therefore,

for this purpose, researchers on the phenomenon of the meaning of the university museum identify phenomena (objects of experience).

For the context in this study, that the experience of the informants can be in the form of the phenomenon of the use of university museums and the urgency of their establishment to support various activities related to education and research. Some technical steps carried out by researchers to obtain or collect data are by using in-depth interview techniques and through observation techniques directly or indirectly on the phenomena associated with the object of this research. The informants we interviewed at that time were the results of the Snow Ball technique that we developed when in settings.

To obtain reliable information from the interview results in depth, the researcher really must ensure competency and authority of the people who will be used as informants. At least based on these two criteria, it can be ascertained that collecting data through in-depth interviews can obtain reliable and accurate information. In-depth interviews with the informants are to obtain information about the various efforts that have been made by the museum in managing and several considerations that form the basis of decision making in building a museum.

The technique of collecting data through observation (observation), the steps taken by researchers there are at least two stages. The first is observation (observation) before researchers come directly to the location of the study. The method is for the researcher to browse through the internet several times about the location, and the pictures related to the object of the research, as well as some articles that cover what about the museums that will be visited.

Some steps taken by researchers in processing data are as follows:

1. Make a transcript of recording data from interviews with informants. At this stage the researcher writes the transcripts of the interview results as they are without any editing or any data reduction. So as to produce complete information data.
2. Reread and edit the transcript of the interview recording. The researcher edits the transcript results using the correct language arrangement.
3. Gathering and compiling information data from the results of observations that the researchers did both directly and indirectly.
4. Do a comparison between the data information that the researcher obtained from the results of observations (observations) with the results of in-depth interviews with the informants. The researcher examines information data from both sources (observation and interview) and records several differences and similarities so that it can expand the discussion of this study.

The steps that researchers do to check the validity of information data are:

1. Reconfirming (asking again) the informants for some research problems that their information felt was unclear.
2. Applying Triangulation techniques. Some of the ways that the research did in applying the Triangulation technique was by (1). Comparing the data from interviews with the results of observations of researchers. (2). Comparing information data obtained from the results of in-depth interviews with informants with information data obtained from other people (not informants) that have relevance to the research topic.

## **Discussion and Result**

The discussion on the research findings is aimed to reveal two issues namely opportunities and challenges in accordance with the formulation of the research problems that have been previously determined by researchers.

As a university, state Islamic universities (UIN) are required to be able to compete with other universities that have reputations both at home and abroad. Having representative supporting facilities in the form of libraries and museums as owned by many other universities is very important. With these adequate facilities it will facilitate the academicians to have qualifications that can compete with other reputable universities.

Universities like state Islamic universities (UIN) are supposed to be become the pioneer in establishing a university museum that can function as a laboratory for students and lecturers by involving other stakeholders. However, so far the efforts to establish the museum have always failed because there is no continuity in the program. The failure was due to over-reliance on financial support from the faculty. Unfortunately there is no effort to make other breakthroughs that are sought to pioneer the establishment of the museum.

### **a. Opportunities for establishment of university museums**

One of UIN Jakarta informant MM stated that the opportunity for the university museum is because most of the department of Islamic history and civilization offers museum studies courses. The same thing is also mentioned by the informant S of UIN Yogyakarta, the existence of courses related to museum studies offer in study programs at the Faculty of Adab and Humanities at UIN Jakarta and other UINs in Surabaya, Malang and Yogyakarta are good opportunities to implement object-based learning style. These are strong academic arguments that the effort to establish a museum in UIN is very urgent.

According to the informant MF of UIN Malang, the man power is important factor to manage university museum. He believed that the qualifications of the lecturers in the Islamic state universities are actually very qualified with their expertise, especially in their respective fields. This is certainly the main capital for universities and faculties to start seriously establishing university museums to support educational and research activities.

The existence of the university museum will open opportunities for lecturers to facilitate their students to apply object-based learning models. Informant PS from UIN Jakarta argues that museum objects are not just objects but they reveal real stories about human culture and development. Through these historical and scientific objects, it is very possible that the abstract past becomes relevant and real for now. Objects can be used to stimulate curiosity, deepen understanding, increase retention of knowledge, open imagination, promote social learning and evoke memories for all levels of human age especially for school children and university students.

Based on informant SA, a lecturer of UIN Surabaya, he has an opinion that the increasing trend among academics at the State Islamic Universities at this time about the concern for conducting various studies of cultural heritage using sources of information in the form of manuscripts is a phenomenon that indicates that the academic community needs not only the source of written information (printed or digital) but also resources other information such as manuscripts and object that contain historical values and developments in human culture and civilization.

In addition, He SA believes that that the embryo of museum establishment could be beginning from the library. The library can be a place for the development of information sources. In Sunan Ampel UIN and also other UINs, different kinds of collection such as manuscripts has been developed as a pioneer project by Mr. Amin Ph.D. who is an expert graduating from the University of Leiden in the Netherlands. He utilizes the Postgraduate School Library facilities as the center for the manuscript collection. He was very persistent in pioneering the development of manuscript collections so that the academicians could use them especially for research activities for postgraduate students. He and his team have been conducted the effort to digitize the sources of the manuscript which is likely to be considered to be the beginning of an effort in pioneering a university museum.

Informant SA proposed that the establishment of university museum could begin from the library. Efforts to digitize the manuscript or preparing a house for manuscripts in the library could be considered as the first step for the development of the university museum. The UIN Sunan Ampel Library has a role in providing positive insights about the importance of utilizing various sources of information for its academics. In general, the academics of UIN Sunan Ampel are very open in responding to various changes and innovations in providing information resource centers including museums.

Especially in the next new library building, it is likely that many innovations can be made to provide many opportunities for academics to open their horizons of academic information. Therefore ideal libraries are very suitable to be central to the initial efforts in the development of various accesses to information including information in the form of objects that have historical value which should be provided to the academic community in the form of university museums and university archive institutions. Furthermore, SA stated that one of the efforts that will be developed is including the collection development of all cultural and civilization heritage of the Muslim archipelago (*Muslim nusantara*).

The phenomenon of the use of information sources in the form of manuscripts could be as one of the potential opportunities for the establishment of a university museum at state Islamic university Sunan Ampel-Surabaya and other state Islamic Universities in Indonesia. With the collection of manuscripts, it will provide an opportunity for academics to obtain various sources of information, especially for postgraduate students.

It is encouraging that both the leadership of UIN Sunan Ampel and the academics have good will to support the program that develop digitalization of the manuscript by providing postgraduate library facilities as a place to develop the digitalization of the UIN Sunan Ampel. The indications of the good will of students especially among postgraduate students can be seen from their increasing academic behavior in using manuscript collections for the purpose of their educational and research activities.

The opportunity to build a collection of Indonesian Islam certainly requires support from all stakeholders or Muslim community. Informant S and Informant MF believe that state Islamic universities have long time been trusted by Muslim community. It should be grateful that the trust gained from the community is valuable capital for helping state Islamic universities in building a diverse collection of Indonesian Islam. The initial effort in building a collection of manuscripts is not impossible later also will build collections like a collection of museums in the form of objects that have historical and scientific value both related to culture, art and science.

Actually state Islamic universities can utilize good network of cooperation and relations with other stakeholders. Because by going through their involvement it will be possible to develop a museum. As informant BS stated the UIN Syarif Hidayatullah can cooperate with regional governments, namely the museum and archeological affairs agency or with several museums as well as the surrounding museum association.

Responding to the existence of a museum with its collection in the form of objects of artifact objects and others, UIN academics even considered this to be very positive even though there was already an information resource center in the form of library. This means that even though there is already a library, but if there will be another information resource center in the form of a museum, it will not be considered wasteful but will even add to the wealth of knowledge that will support educational and research goals for academics on campus.

Ideally the library is the embryo of university museum establishment. This means that the library will later have a diverse collection not only in printed and digital forms but also in other forms such as manuscripts and objects or artifacts that contain historical and scientific value. Making a library as a center for archive collections and museums is a possible first step because of the limited budget and allocation of places.

Both informant R and S similarly stated even if later in time, when all the instruments, regulations, human resources, and supporting facilities are ready, then it does not matter if later both the museum and the archive institution are separated from the library. The establishment of the museum independently from the library is not a problem. This means that it is not to be something that is redundant or is a rival of the library.

Once again the actual development of the library collection which includes a variety of types and formats is indeed dependent on the political will of the higher education leaders themselves. However, it is impossible to just wait for the realization of political will, so especially the library is required to try to do real performance so that university leaders will gradually have the confidence and trust that the library can be relied upon to develop innovative programs for the progress of the institution.

Political will of university leaders play important role in the absence of the rules regulate the organization structure of museum in university. Furthermore, informant MF and MR stressed that the effort to pioneer the university museum in state Islamic university Sunan Maulana Malik Ibrahim was the idea of the Faculty of Humanities leaders even get the rector's attention at that time. The Humanities Faculty invited the library to help design and identify what was needed to build the museum. However, the plan is not yet realize since the new rector has different priorities.

The plan to establish a university museum that is Islamic in nature is expected to become a pilot project for state Islamic universities throughout Indonesia. The establishment of a university museum about Islam at UIN Malang will be the one that shows its different distinction from university museums in other universities.

In state Islamic university Sunan Kalijaga Yogya, informant S said the department of Islamic history and culture offers a course that named museology, it indicate that the existence of a university museum is actually a very important. Therefore the department was provided with a laboratory for supporting museum studies teaching. However, due to a number of obstacles such laboratory was relatively could not be considered as a representative one to meet the needs of lecturers and students in their teaching and research activities.



The laboratory of the department of Islamic history and culture UIN Sunan Kalijaga with its minimal conditions is certainly still not able to help much, but this is a positive potential to become the basic argument that in fact the university museum is required to support the learning activities (learning and teaching) and research for the academics. Departing from the lab, it is not impossible that someday the existence of the museum will become something that is really needed for academics in universities, especially in state Islamic universities.

Another opportunity for the establishment of museums in the Sunan Kalijaga UIN Yogyakarta is that the knowledge of academics about the importance of the museum's function is very encouraging. For academics of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta and also other state Islamic universities, the museum is actually needed in implementing object-based learning models that not only have historical value but also contain scientific values. With this understanding, it will be easy for decision makers at the university to encourage academics to make the museum as information resource center like libraries.

### **b. Challenges for establishment of university museums**

The main challenge to the development efforts of the history and culture laboratory to become a museum is because there is no legal regulation as a basis of university museum operational. With the condition that there is no legal law, there is a need for initiations from the library and departments to back up the initiation of museum establishment so that the laboratory which is the embryo of the university museum can survive. However,

with the absence of a legal law that does not regulate how universities manage museums, then the university will be faced by variety of obstacles such as the university museum position, allocation budget and so on.

In terms of budgeting that the university museum is almost impossible to obtain a budget, for example to procure objects for museum collection in the form of replicas, this is because the university museum in the state Islamic universities statute has not been regulated.

The lack of regulation about the existence of the museum in the state Islamic universities statute will have implications for other problems. Among the implications of the statutory problem that has not regulated the existence of the university museum, positioning the university museum is not part of the educational infrastructure facilities which should be provided to support the learning and research process. This of course will have implications for the problem of developing human resources for museum managers, allocating budgets for museum activities, providing supporting facilities and also providing allocation of places for the management of the university museum.

The problem of academic culture is a serious challenge to the existence of university museums in Islamic state universities. Previously there were many study programs that had supporting laboratories in teaching and learning activities and research, but unfortunately many people did not care so that one by one they disappeared.

In addition, another challenge that was not less serious was political will from all campus communities, from leaders, lecturers and students. The low political will of the importance about the university museum greatly hampered the establishment of a university museum in state Islamic universities. Informant (BS) said in his explanation that political will of state Islamic university leaders could be influenced with many factors such as program priority, limited budget allocation and others. In case at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, a calligraphy expert of UIN Jakarta Dr. DidinSirojuddin, MA who has a national

and international reputation could not yet be facilitated by his own institution to exhibit his works because the museum is not yet available in the university.

Based on the research findings, it is found that the informants agree about the importance of university museum as the information resource centre to support learning process. There are several local initiation in the UIN such as laboratory, digitizing manuscript, object based learning model. This finding is in line with some previous research that argue the existence of university museum is crucial to students (Bell, C. J., 2003; Desvalleses, A., & Mairesse, 2010; Geladaki, Sonia, & Giota Papadimitriou, 2017). Unfortunately, the establishment of university museum is not yet supported by legal law in university level and government level which makes the local initiative is hampered to be realized.

## Conclusion

The university museum is able to enrich sources of information and support educational and research activities. The existence of a university museum will not overlap with the library's function. In interpreting the university museum, the informants considered the issue of the university museum not something strange for them. The university museum has a linear role with the library. Because of institutional problems that have not been regulated museum in the university statutes, the university museum needs to be backed up by the library, it means that the embryo of university museum must start from the library. There are several opportunities and challenges on the potential of university museum in state Islamic universities. The most important thing in this research finding is that academics at state Islamic universities all informants express that university museums are very important in promoting object-based learning models.

Although almost all state Islamic universities in Indonesia do not yet have a university museum as part of the information resource center, all the informants have similar opinions that university museums play a significant role in the learning process. According to them, although there are still many obstacles, it does not mean that the state Islamic universities do not have the potential in establishing a university museum as a center for information resources.

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## Writing Guidelines

# INSANIYAT Journal of Islam and Humanities

It is a scholarly journal published by the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, Indonesia. It is a medium for scholarly discussion, description, and surveys concerning Islamic studies, literature, linguistics, culture, religion, art, archaeology, history, philosophy, library and information studies, and interdisciplinary studies. The journal is published twice a year (May and November).

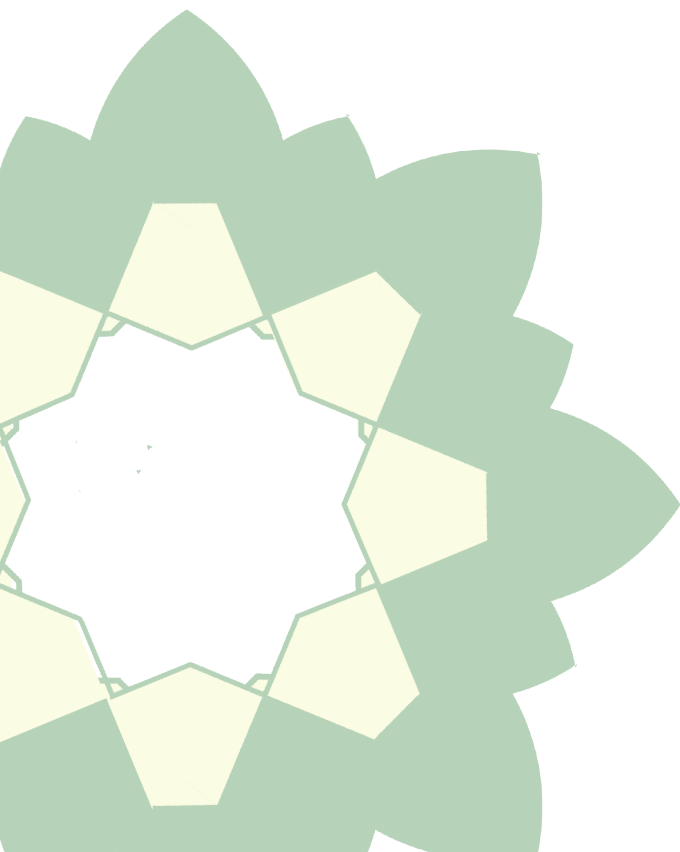
### Guidelines

1. It has not been published elsewhere.
2. The paper is research findings, conceptual idea, science development on a certain field, and theory application study.
3. The Manuscript typed with Microsoft Word, Font Times New Roman size 12, spacing 1 on A4 size paper with a margin of 3.5 cm from the left edge, 3 cm from the right edge, 3 cm from the top and bottom edges. The length of 15-20 manuscript pages including a list of references. Writer (s) must follow the journal template that can be downloaded at Insaniyat Open Journal System <http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/insaniyat>
4. The article should be written in Arabic or English.
5. Article contains title; writer's name, author affiliation (department, faculty, university / or institution), complete address of the affiliation and Author's corresponding email.
6. Abstract is written for about 250 words. It pervaded research objectives, methodology, discussion and result, and conclusion with maximum 5 keywords that represent the research core.
7. The article consists of **Introduction** (background of study, research problem, research purposes, significance of the research and theoretical basis). **Method** (explaining the chronological research). **Discussion and Result** (containing analysis and result of the research), and **Conclusion**.
8. Citation and reference must follow APA style (American Psychological Association) sixth edition.
9. The references should used min 40% from primary source (International Journal).
10. The references used should be under 10 years (from now).
11. Manuscript is submitted online on our open Journal System at <http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/insaniyat>. Click register, then follow five steps of a new submission. Please do not hesitate to contact [muh.azwar@uinjkt.ac.id](mailto:muh.azwar@uinjkt.ac.id) for assistance.
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13. Article which does not comply with the journal writing guidelines will be returned to the writer(s) for reformatting. Writer(s) may revise and resend the article after the article is upgraded in the accepted format.
14. The article will be single or double blind peer-reviewed.
15. Writer (s) whose article either needs to be revised or is rejected will be informed by email.
16. There is no publication fee.

17. Online publication is available at <http://jurnal.uinjkt.ac.id/index.php/insaniyat>

18. Arabic Romanization should be written as follow:

Letters: ʾ, b, t, th, j, h, kh, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, s,d, t,z, ʿ, gh, f, q, l, m, n, h, w, y. Short vowels: a, i, u. long vowels: ā, ī, ū. Diphthongs: aw, ay. Tā marbūtā: t. Article: al-.  
**For detail information on Arabic Romanization, please refer the transliteration system of the Library of Congress (LC) Guidelines**



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