

The Role of Cultural Education and Training at the DKI Jakarta Pavilion Taman Mini Indonesia Indah in Maintaining Local Wisdom

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Abstract.

This final report is entitled "The Role of Cultural Training Platforms in Taman Mini Indonesia Indah in Maintaining Local Wisdom". This research is motivated by the role of education and cultural training which is very important and must be disseminated to tourists. DKI Jakarta Pavilions must be able to provide information related to Betawi culture which is still not known more externally by tourists and provide good service to tourists. By providing good service and interesting information, this will create satisfaction and new insights for tourists who enjoy the attractions and culture in Jakarta Beautiful Indonesia Miniature Park Pavilion. The purpose of this research is to find out the benefits of DKI Jakarta pavilions and whether there is a role for education and training in DKI Jakarta pavilions. The research method used is qualitative and quantitative, with data collection techniques by observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study are tourists' perceptions of the role of education and culture in maintaining local wisdom. Suggestions that can be given to the management of the DKI Jakarta Pavilion in an effort to play a role in cultural education and training are to further improve service quality and improve modern visualization so that tourists are interested in visiting it.

Keywords: The role of education, the role of training, culture, Pavilion DKI Jakarta, Indonesia Miniature Park, Local Wisdom

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1. Introduction

Tourism as one of the sectors that is strongly based on local potential has the potential to continue to grow. Recorded in the period 2011 to 2013, the growth of foreign tourists (tourists) in Indonesia was 15%, while foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector increased by 17.53% (Statistics of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2014). The growth of the tourism sector is certainly expected to have a positive impact on improving community welfare (Pradini, 2014)

Tourism has become one of the industrial sectors that has a strategic role in supporting economic development. Globally, the development of tourism is currently experiencing very rapid growth and in fact has contributed greatly to the world economy. Thus, many countries have placed this sector as a mainstay sector in improving their national economy. (Pradini, 2013)

In the implementation of community-based tourism, it is expected that the community plays an active role in tourism activities in existing destinations while maintaining their local wisdom so that it remains and sustainable. Community-based tourism encourages local people living around tourist destinations to be more creative in utilizing local culture and wisdom as main capital to develop their tourist destinations (Pradini, 2014)

Anjungan DKI Jakarta often holds events during Jakarta's birthday, ranging from traditional arts such as dance performances, musical instruments, to exhibitions of typical DKI Jakarta food. Every charm of regional culture can be witnessed by visitors, in addition to entertainment alone, the event held at the DKI Jakarta Pavilion is also to introduce Betawi Culture. Anjungan DKI Jakarta itself consists of two floors that display the lower floor which contains the diversity of clothing and art of dressing the Betawi people with a manikin show, and the upper floor which contains a modern impression, this floor presents the theme of Jakarta in the course of time. This is so that visitors can know the transition of Jakarta's image form from era to era.

The interests studied in this study are whether it is important with the existence of the DKI Jakarta platform, whether there is a role of education and training on the DKI Jakarta platform, and what are the efforts of the platform manager to maintain Betawi cultural wisdom.

1.1. The Role of Cultural Education

The Nature of Education Education is the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training efforts. In a narrow sense education means actions or processes of deeds to acquire knowledge (McLeod, 1989). While in a broader sense, education is defined as a process with certain methods so that people gain knowledge, understanding, and ways of behaving in accordance with their needs (Muhibinsyah, 2003: 10).

1.2. The Role of Cultural Training

Culture comes from the Sanskrit word "Buddhayah", which is the plural form of buddhi meaning mind or reason. Another opinion says that "culture" is a development of the compound word mind, which means the power of mind, therefore they distinguish between culture and culture. Culture is the power of mind in the form of creation, taste and charity, and culture is the result of creation, taste and charsa (Djoko Widagdo, 1991)

1.3. Local Wisdom

Local wisdom is a broader concept that refers to the knowledge possessed by a group of people who live in a particular area in the same period of time. As a view of the community in a certain area, local wisdom is not only limited to what is reflected in community empowerment methods and techniques, but also includes insight, perception and conscience or feelings (intuition) related to social interaction. Such local wisdom has been integrated with belief systems, norms and cultures and expressed in traditions and myths, which have been embraced for a long time. Therefore, local wisdom needs to be understood as a social base that has driving force in various things, including alternative solutions in community development. (Ujianto Singgih Prayitno, 2013).

2. Research method

2.1 Research Objects

The object of this research is the destination studied, namely the DKI Jakarta Pavilion Taman Mini Indonesia Indah.

2.2 Data Sources and Types

The object of this research is the DKI Jakarta Pavilion Taman Mini Indonesia Indah. The research area will be carried out in East Jakarta, Special Capital Region of Jakarta and the research time is June 2023. This study used qualitative research. Strauss (1990) in Ahmadi (2016) suggests that qualitative research is basically used to describe a phenomenon, therefore the results of research findings in qualitative form will not be found in quantitative research using statistical procedures. Ahmadi (2016) also argues that qualitative methods can help researchers to reveal and understand things that are behind a phenomenon.

According to Arikunto (2006), data collection techniques are a way or method that can be used by researchers to collect data. The data collection techniques used in this study are: Observation (observation) of researchers descending directly to the DKI Jakarta Platform, interviews with the manager, namely Mr. Imron and visitors who came to the DKI Jakarta Platform, and the last is documentation to strengthen data collection.

3. Results and Discussion

Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII) is a tourist area that raises culture as one of its themes. TMII is located in East Jakarta with an area of 150 hectares. TMII has a variety of attractions that can be used to attract local and foreign tourists, one of which is regional buildings from 34 provinces of Indonesia and several new provinces that are still under construction or better known as pavilions. According to the Big Dictionary Indonesian a platform means a building in a park or field that is usually made artistically, and used as a recreation area or building made specifically for exhibitions and pavilions.

Anjungan DKI Jakarta is one of the attractions visited by tourists who visit TMII, it is located not far from the main door, as well as a comfortable atmosphere and buildings that have Betawi characteristics make the DKI Jakarta pavilion interesting to visit. In addition to a comfortable atmosphere, tourists need satisfactory service from the staff at the DKI Jakarta pavilion. TMII DKI Jakarta Pavilion has extraordinary benefits, namely as a Betawi cultural *Show-Window* or Betawi cultural showcase for all visitors who come to the DKI Jakarta pavilion to introduce Betawi cultural treasures, and also displays the history of Jakarta's development from time to time and penalizes the culture of clothing worn by the Betawi

people in ancient times, and there are 2 kinds of traditional houses on the DKI Jakarta platform, namely there are kebaya traditional houses and Joglo traditional house, not only that in the platform there is a Kencana Train to parade President Jokowi in 2014.

Art performances at the DKI Jakarta Pavilion are usually contained in the Event, several events including Eid ketupat and DKI Jakarta Anniversary, the DKI Jakarta TMII pavilion is the perfect location to celebrate this DKI Jakarta Anniversary. Visitors can enjoy an orderly and well-maintained atmosphere. The atmosphere of Jakarta life can be felt through various replicas that show the unique side of this city from this pavilion usually displays gambang kromong art or betawi dances such as betawi mask dance and lenggang none, and some artists from betawi. There is also the role of education and training at the DKI Jakarta Pavilion, namely dance training or commonly called the "Lenong" dance studio which is held on Wednesday and Saturday at 3 pm, theater and music arts training on Sundays at 1 - 5 pm Betawi art training taught by experts in the arts, and there is a Golok house to explain how to make machetes, The cleaver itself is one of the traditional weapons of DKI Jakarta, especially Betawi. This is the main purpose of Betawi cultural arts education and training carried out by UPT. Taman Mini Pavilion DKI Jakarta Provincial Pavilion "Indonesia Indah" since 1986 has performed with trained art forms such as Betawi dance, theater and music.

Anjungan DKI Jakarta has a way to maintain and introduce Betawi culture to the wider community by digitizing using social media platforms such as Instagram and Youtube. Digitalization of social media is a bridge of communication between internal parties and external parties using internet facilities. Currently, the use of social media is a common phenomenon, everyone can use social media, especially the millennial generation. This is proven by the rapid growth of visitors who come to the DKI Jakarta Pavilion after using social media platforms, not only that at the DKI Jakarta Pavilion there is also a guide to explain the treasures of Betawi culture so that visitors can understand easily.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion obtained after research at the DKI Jakarta Pavilion is that the role of education and the role of training is a process of cultivating humans so that education is very important for cultural transfer. Education and Training aims at the aims and objectives of the implementation such as Realizing the mission of Taman Mini Indonesia Indah as a vehicle that can improve the image of the region in accordance with the main mission and function of the regional pavilion, namely as a means of information and cultural preservation, Contribute to the preservation and development of the nation's culture through coaching, training and training in Betawi arts, Measure how effective and adequate the development and improvement of the education system, Increase public appreciation, especially the younger generation to better know and love Betawi culture. That way we must also preserve and maintain culture by means of the educational process included cultural elements. So that cultural elements are included in the education and training process so that local cultural wisdom is maintained at any time.

The author's suggestions for the DKI Jakarta Pavilion are: (1) Adding trash can facilities at every corner point of the DKI Jakarta Pavilion area; (2) Expanding on the culture in Betawi itself so that tourists can get to know the culture of DKI Jakarta more broadly, especially children; and (3) Reintroducing DKI Jakarta culinary specialties to the public, so that they are more familiar with the culinary in DKI Jakarta.

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