

Analisis Preservasi Manuskrip Lontar Berbasis Kearifan Lokal di Museum Gedong Kirtya Buleleng = Preservation Analysis of Palm-leaf Manuscripts Based On Local Wisdom at the Gedong Kirtya Museum, Buleleng

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Abstrak

Manuskrip lontar merupakan salah satu arsip yang sangat penting dalam sejarah perkembangan Indonesia. Salah satu museum yang bergerak dalam pelestarian manuskrip lontar adalah Museum Gedong Kirtya yang terletak di Kabupaten Buleleng, Provinsi Bali. Preservasi manuskrip menjadi upaya penting dalam langkah pelestarian kandungan serta fisik aset bangsa, salah satunya melalui implelementasi preservasi berbasis kearifan lokal. Meskipun demikian, terdapat beberapa kendala yang muncul dalam pelaksanaannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis upaya dan kendala dalam preservasi manuskrip lontar berbasis kearifan lokal di Museum Gedong Kirtya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode observasi dan wawancara. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, terdapat upaya preservasi preventif melalui pembersihan rutin, pengendalian hama dengan kapur barus, penggunaan kropak dalam menjaga kelembapan manuskrip. Selain itu, terdapat upaya preservasi kuratif melalui penghitaman kembali dengan pasta kemiri, melemaskan manuskrip dengan alat pres, dan penyalinan kembali. Namun, terdapat beberapa kendala seperti belum adanya pedoman tertulis mengenai preservasi, minimnya tenaga kerja untuk melakukan preservasi, dan sirkulasi udara yang tertutup.

.....Palm leaf manuscript is one of the most important archives in the history of Indonesia. One of the museums engaged in preserving lontar archives is Gedong Kirtya Museum, located in Buleleng Regency, Bali Province. The efforts to preserve manuscripts are essential in preserving the contents and physical assets of the nation, one of which is through the implementation of preservation based on indigenous knowledge. Even so, some obstacles arise in its implementation. This study aims to analyze the efforts and constraints in the indigenous knowledgebased preservation of palm leaf manuscripts at the Gedong Kirtya Museum. This study used a qualitative approach with observation and interview methods. Based on the results of this study, there are preventive preservation efforts through routine cleaning, pest control with camphor, and the use of kropak to control the humidity of manuscripts. In addition, there are curative preservation efforts through re-blackening with hazelnut paste, softening the manuscript with a pres machine, and re-copying. However, there are several obstacles such as the non-existence of written guidelines regarding preservation, the lack of manpower to carry out preservation, and closed air circulation.