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MANAGEMENT OF DEFENSE HERITAGE BASED TOURISM TO ENHANCE YOUTH NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM

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Abstract

Some countries have proven to be advanced by managing their historical and cultural heritage and promoting it internationally. Japan and South Korea are living examples, who transform the war site not only into national defense heritage but also bring it to the international level. The management of historical heritage is crucial to enhance people's awareness of the importance of national defense. However, many of Indonesia's historical relics are still neglected or poorly managed, even though many historical and cultural heritages have the potential to become tourist attractions. This article aims to discuss how to manage Indonesian historical and cultural heritage to enhance nationalism and patriotism. Proper management of historical and cultural heritage will increase the love of the motherland. The research method is done by a qualitative research method as well as literature studies. This study proves that the management of culture and historical heritage of Indonesia, especially those related to the national struggle, is still largely ignored. Moreover, Indonesia even lacks in managing its historical and cultural heritage. Therefore, Indonesia has to improve the management of its cultural and historical heritage so that it can be promoted to the global world as an object of tourism to increase the nationalism of the younger generation.

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INTRODUCTION

Management of defense heritage as a tourism site is essential because it is one of the best ways to connect the people of the nation towards their history, heritage, and the struggle of their nation in the past. Defense heritage refers to the definition from Gregory J. Ashworth (Ashworth, 1991) is not merely a site, place, or object. It's the combination of a place, and object which can bring the memory of a nation while they were on a crisis that includes several military aspects. It could be a war memorial museum or even a bombing site. Japan dan South Korea is among the ASIAN countries that have proven to be advanced by managing their historical and cultural heritage and promoting it internationally. They managed to elevate their Historic Defense Site, not only as a tourism site. Those countries also make it into a site that provides a glimpse of the history of their nation. Thus people can learn from it. For Instance, Japan has popularizing what it called as Peace Tourism Hiroshima. Japan elevates the Hiroshima bomb site into a Peace Memorial Park with a dome, Peace Memorial Museum, and Memorial Cathedral for World Peace. This Peace Tourism is aimed to increase visitor's knowledge about the bombing and the devastating effect of the atomic bomb. Furthermore, it can also encourage tourists to spend more time at places that offer opportunities to learn about the ravages that generated by the atomic bomb as well as how the city recover from the devastation to influence the tourist to "share Japanese desire for peace (Nikkei, 2017).



Figure 1. Defense Heritage Site- Peace Tourism Hiroshima-Japan
Source: peace-tourism.com, 2020

Whereas excellent managerial is needed to keep the historical heritage-protected to protect nationalism, especially the younger generation. Indonesia, just like any other country has the same opportunities to develop their defense heritage into tourism sites as well as a medium to educate Indonesian Youth about their nation's history to enhance their nationalism and patriotism. However, until now, the development of Indonesia's historical heritage is still quite low. It can be seen to the low rate of people who willing to visit historical defense heritage such as Museum Satria Mandala, Museum Kapal Selam, Museum Kereta Ambarawa, etc. It can also be seen from the many cultural heritages that are starting to break even disappear — for example, the construction of the Selomangleng Airlangga Museum in the abandoned Kediri, East Java.



Figure 2. Defense Heritage Site: Museum Satria Mandala-Indonesia
Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2018

Even though Indonesia, as a constitution, has obligations and rights to preserve and preserve historical and cultural heritage. Article 32 of the 1945 (Law 1945 Article 32, 1982) Constitution states that: (1) The state promotes Indonesia's national culture amid world civilization by guaranteeing the freedom of the people in maintaining and developing their cultural values. (2) The state respects and maintains regional languages as national cultural assets. Even some historical relics of Indonesia that are known to the world still need to improve their maintenance and development. For example, the Borobudur Temple in Magelang. This temple has also

been damaged and poorly maintained. Although currently, the Indonesian government has set Borobudur as a super-priority tourist destination.



Figure 3. Candi Borobudur, Magelang, Indonesia

Source: Kementerian Pariwisata, 2019

As a world cultural heritage, Borobudur Temple can suck up many visitors, causing this place to become an arena of contestation for various interest groups to get a living space. Community organizations thrive in this location against managers who dominate the economic interests in this place, including local government forces that have the right to obtain income from the use of resources available in the region (Rahardjo, 2010).

Furthermore, cultural preservation is essential to maintain and develop a country. Cultural development in an area, depending on how the role of the community in keeping and maintaining their cultural authenticity, yet it still receives modernization and changes in science and technology without forgetting history and culture. In semiotic, efforts to preserve the conservation areas or historic district is an activity to build cultural identity, a symbolization process, or a process of creating traditions that will significantly affect the community ethos. Eric Hobsbawm (Hobsbawm & Ranger, 1983) said that: "Invented tradition is taken to mean a set of practices, normally governed by overtly or tacitly accepted rules and of a ritual or symbolic nature. It seeks to inculcate certain values and norms of behavior by repetition, which automatically implies continuity with the past" (Hobsbawm & Ranger, 1983).

Francoise said that Borobudur Temple as the famous Unesco's World Cultural Heritage

in Indonesia also could be seen as defense heritage if we use *Sishanneg* analysis on it, for example, *Sishanneg (Sistem Pertahanan Negara)* or Indonesia's National Defense System could analyse what was the defence function of Borobudur Temple in Indonesia's history? Did Borobudur temple protect people from the war? Those questions could be answered if there is *Sishanneg* analysis in each cultural site. Borobudur Temple not just tells us about the history of Syailendra dynasty, but also the harmony between religious. We can see Borobudur as the big Buddhist temple, standing peacefully in the country of majority moslems (Francoise et al., 2018).

Historical relics have a long story having their respective wisdom and excellence. In each of them, the culture contains elements that are found by our founding fathers in Pancasila. Regional cultures that are consciously developed in an atmosphere of openness will be dynamic and able to seek disclosure following the changing environment and, at the same time, be a contributor to the formation of patterns (systems) in our society that is very diverse can live together.

Meanwhile, the development of science and technology that continues to drive globalization is inevitable. Globalization is a process of social change that causes a person or group of people or a country to be interrelated and need each other. Culture is an abstract form of all kinds of human ideas and ideas that have arisen in society that give life towards them, both in the form and form of systems of knowledge, values, outlook on life, beliefs, perceptions, and cultural ethos. Today the young generation lives with all the technological conveniences. Besides being easy to travel around the world in a short time, it is also easy to access information in all directions. If the maintenance of Indonesia's historical heritage is not done well and follows the times, it will be forgotten by the community, especially the younger generation. Therefore, this research will discuss how the managerial historical heritage in Indonesia and the relationship to increasing the spirit of nationalism and defending the younger generation.

METHODS

This research was conducted with a study identifying historical heritages that have not been well managed. The data based on

historical archives, previous studies, literature studies, observations, and also do in-depth interviews. This research uses qualitative research methods, using qualitative descriptive.

Qualitative research methods are research methods based on the philosophy postpositivism (Creswell, 2010). It is used to examine natural conditions of objects (as opposed to being experiments) where the researcher is a crucial instrument, data source sampling is done purposively, and snowball collection techniques with triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative. The results of qualitative research emphasize the meaning of generalization (Sugiyono, 2016).

Also, the results of the research analysis were carried out using theories related to history, cultural development, nationalism, and modernization. Thus, it is expected that research results can provide appropriate recommendations for the development of historical heritage management. Which can then increase the sense of nationalism and pride because it is known internationally?

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

What is heritage?

According to UNESCO (The United Nations Educational, 2011), Heritage has many meanings. It can be translated as a heritage culture of the past, what is currently lived by humans, and what is passed on to future generations. In short, heritage is something that should be relayed from generation to generation, generally because it is connoted to have a value that should be preserved or preserved. Whereas in the Oxford dictionary, heritage is written as history, tradition, and values that a nation or country has had for years and is considered an essential part of their character.

Referring to the Indonesian Heritage Preservation Charter, which was declared in Ciloto on December 13, 2003, heritage was agreed as a heritage. Indonesia's heritage includes the Natural Heritage, Cultural Heritage, and Saujana Heritage. Natural Heritage is a unique form of nature. Pusaka Budaya is the special creation, taste, intention, and work of more than 500 ethnic groups in Indonesia, individually, as a unity of the

Indonesian nation, and in its interactions with other cultures throughout the history of its existence.

Cultural Heritage includes tangible and intangible heirlooms. Saujana Heritage is a combination of Natural Heritage and Cultural Heritage in the unity of space and time. The Saujana Heritage is known for its new understanding of cultural landscape (Saujana culture), which focuses on the relationship between culture and nature and is a complex phenomenon with tangible and intangible identities.

According to Gregory J. Ashworth (Ashworth, 1991), in so far, Defense Heritage is only one part of wider heritage experience and rarely distinguished from it by most visitors who move from castle to town hall, or between defense and non-defense exhibits in a single museum. Defense Heritage sites must be located within appropriate networks of both other tourist attractions and secondary tourist support facilities (Ashworth, 1991).

Defense heritage, why it is important?

Management of historical heritage needs to be done to maintain culture as a national identity. Defense Heritage Sites can be defined as archaeological sites and/or monuments that have had a defensive function. Also, the management of historical objects in physical form requires the seriousness of the government's political will. Defense heritage sites can also be defined as a site that preserves several military types of equipment, which has been used by a nation in the past as an integral part of their national history. This definition is also used by the government of Australia. In the Heritage Toolkit-Departement of Defence, it is stated that Many Defence heritage sites are open to the public regularly and feature amazing sites, buildings, and landscapes. Many sites also have Museums and Military Collections that are looked after by a wonderful team of military personnel and volunteers (Department of Defense of Australia, 2004).

Maintaining cultural heritage is very important, so it is not damaged. Because a damaged legacy will make it difficult to explain the history of the nation. This can cause a loss of pride or the younger generation to doubt history.



Figure 4. The Kunitir site in Mojokerto is an example of a broken historical heritage.

Source: <https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-timur/d-4637814/empat-situs-peninggalan-zaman-majapahit-di-jatim-terancam-rusak>, 2020

The cross-section of the west side of the brick structure, which was previously buried in the ground, now appears. That is after the red brick crafters who rented the land, digging the soil around the site to be processed into the red brick. Excavations carried out not by archaeologists are undoubtedly prone to causing damage to the site.

Therefore, to preserve and make use of the heritage culture, we need to see how the relationship development with culture. Culture is not something that is outside of development, not external elements, but internal elements that determine the meaning and direction in which development is carried out. In other words, culture is a strategy of how to plan and determine steps to achieve goals (Djojonegoro, 1998).

This means it needs to be seen in heritage culture that has the potential to support the development. Thus, it can be seen from how the government preserves their cultural heritage needs and how to use it. Several dimensions need to be seen in the relationship between development and cultural heritage.

1. Mental development is the focus or main goal of development that is far ahead. Developing mental development requires cultural values that are applied in the human person. In terms of the mental development of cultural heritage or historical heritage, Indonesia still does not have all the aspects that lead to long-term development.
2. Sumiati formulated that emotions should be interpreted as cultural behavior determined

by certain cultural concepts and atmosphere rather than as a biological function (Sumjati, 2001). The emotional connection with defense heritage is a sense of ownership of historical heritage and to continue to protect it.

3. Cultural openness is also needed because it does not only need to preserve culture but develop it.

Therefore, the basis of development, planning, and implementation, are related to aspect number one. Because of the planning and development must be aligned. Its development and implementation for cultural-defense heritage have not been maximized.

Based on the results of research and analysis using the theory of defense heritage, it can be concluded that the condition of the management of defense heritage in Indonesia has not been maximized. Therefore, its management requires serious attention. Also, in the current era, the Indonesian government needs to use modern technology in terms of preservation and management of defense heritage. For example, the use of artificial intelligence.

Besides, the current globalization tends to drag young people to forget their history and culture. As Effendi has said (Effendi, 2000), "The atmosphere that is sweeping the Indonesian nation today is a close test of our cultural dignity. The social and cultural environment that has been characterized by the values of friendliness, courtesy, tolerance, peace, suddenly turned into a rugged, smooth rampage, destroying, burning, robbing, looting, hurt others, to the exclusion of the value - the value of humanity (Effendi, 2000).

Based on this, it can be seen that there are changes in behavior and culture in Indonesian society, especially the younger generation. With globalization inevitably, it will make more and more the exclusion of traditional Indonesian art from the lives of Indonesian people, which is a requirement for meaning in Indonesian society. For example, the forms of expression of Indonesian ethnic arts, both folk, and palace, are always closely related to the rituals of agricultural societies.

The meaning of our art has begun to shift towards a commercial dimension of art. It happened due to several reasons, such as the coming of social change that comes as a result of the process of industrialization, the market economy system, and the globalization of

information. The ritual arts were eliminated and lost their function. Even so, it does not mean that all our traditional arts have disappeared like that. Various arts still show their existence, even creatively continue to develop without having to be suppressed by the process of modernization.

Non-physical historical relics are like traditional Indonesian dances, for example, the Pendet dance, Bali, which has been registered with UNSECO as a cultural heritage of Indonesia.



Figure 5. Pendet Dance, Bali, Indonesia
Source: (Kementerian Koordinator Bidang Pembangunan Manusia dan Kebudayaan, 2012)

Apart from being wealthy, intangible cultural inheritance can help protect biodiversity. Various indigenous communities and local communities play a central role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. For example, in Kenya, Kikuyu women play a central role in growing food crops and seed preservation. According to tradition, women grow various types of beans in the same field and store several types of seeds as protection against epidemics and unpredictable climate. Preservation here as the part of national interest, because it becomes the identity of the nation, that would come up each time other people seeing Indonesians, or what Indonesian diaspora represent for. Cultural heritage is not just an observation, or tourism, but also identity without boundaries that belong to Indonesian identity to enrich the history of the nation-state itself.

Nationalism and Patriotism

The youth have a significant role in determining the future of the country because the youth will become the leaders in their country. Nurturing nationalism, as well as

Patriotism among Indonesian youth, is essential for Indonesia's future. It can be done by increasing their knowledge and awareness about the History of their Nation through visiting defense heritage-based tourism site. Most of the youth who visit Defense Heritage Based Tourism says that they were inspired by the patriotism of their predecessor, the national heroes.

Nevertheless, research finds that the Interest of Youth to visit the Defense Heritage site is still low. The research concludes that it is caused by the lack of management of the sites. The display is not arranged to attract more people to come. The management of cultural and historical heritage of Indonesia, especially those related to the national struggle, is still largely ignored. Some factors that hinder the management of defense heritage are still lacking in artificial intelligence and a limited amount of human resources. Also, based on the results of research, the following factors are factors that cause low management of historical heritage. Plus, the factor of budget limitations on the maintenance of heritage itself.



Figure 6. Defense Heritage Site: Museum Kereta Ambarawa- Indonesia
Source: heritage.kai.id, 2020

Management of Defense Heritage based Tourism to Enhance Youth Nationalism and Patriotism

1. The effort to modernize (elevate) the site to be more attractive and informative is have not got a serious concern. Most of the youth who visit Defense Heritage Based Tourism says that they were inspired by the patriotism of their predecessor, the national heroes.
2. However, research finds that the Interest of Youth to visit the Defense Heritage site is still low.

3. The research concludes that it is caused by the lack of management of the sites. The display is not arranged to attract more people to come.
4. The management of cultural and historical heritage of Indonesia, especially those related to the national struggle, is still largely ignored.
5. The effort to modernize (elevate) the site to be more attractive and informative is have not got a serious concern.

Protecting culture is also crucial so that it is not lost or claimed by other nations. As a form of efforts to protect and preserve cultural wealth in Indonesia, the government, through the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) has re-established Intangible Cultural Heritage (WBTb). This year, a total of 267 WBTb were set at the Indonesian Intangible Cultural Heritage Determination Session, at the Millennium Hotel in Jakarta, from the 13th to the 16th of August 2019.

Besides, historical relics that are objects need to be maintained and developed to be known to the world, especially the pride of the community itself. Management is an integrated effort to protect, develop, and utilize cultural heritage through planning, implementing, and monitoring policies. Thus, management is a management aspect of conservation. The purpose which animates management is to provide benefits for people's welfare.

Regarding the management of cultural heritage, the central government and regional governments have several duties to be done. For instance,

1. carrying out conservation which includes protection, development, and utilization;
2. realizing, developing, and increasing public awareness about the rights and responsibilities in managing cultural heritage;
3. developing and implementing policies that can ensure that cultural heritage can be protected and utilized;
4. providing information and promotion of cultural heritage to the public;
5. carrying out disaster management and providing support to areas affected by disasters;
6. conducting oversight, monitoring, and evaluation of conservation activities; and
7. allocating funds for interests in preserving cultural heritage. Also, the central

government and regional governments have obligations (Rahardjo, 2010).

Also, in order to attract the young generation to visit defense heritage or historical sites, Indonesian Government should modernize those sites. There are 3 (three) ways in modernizing defense heritage sites, including virtual archeology workshop, digital imaging, and interactive museum (Syarif, Ghani, Francoise, 2020).

If we want this nation to be remembered in the next 100, 200, 300 years, besides creating something in the present, at least it must be written and reported correctly and adequately what we have done as a nation to preserve cultural heritage and promote nationalism.

If we want this nation to be remembered in the next 100, 200, 300 years, we have to maintain the legacy and the history from our ancestors to our successor. We have to contribute actively to the growth of the nation, to preserve the national heritage in general and defense heritage especially. Therefore, the legacy of the previous history has become our obligation to guard it. Museums, castles, temples, and historical sites to be treated in addition to being Indonesia's cultural heritage, can be world-class tourist attractions. Safety and security factors must also be considered. Do not let the case of artefacts disappear again.

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION, AND LIMITATION

The results of the study prove that the management of culture and historical heritage of Indonesia, especially those related to the national struggle, is still largely ignored. Also, Indonesia even lacks the management of historical and cultural heritage. The management of Indonesia's cultural and historical heritage needs to be improved that it is promoted to the global world as an object of tourism to increase the nationalism of the younger generation.

The key to cultural conservation lies in the intention and enthusiasm of young people to continue to preserve, and the previous generation teaches the things they know about the culture, history, and traditions of the country to the younger generation. From an early age, Indonesians must be diligent in learning local languages, traditional dances,

watching traditional performances, or traditional ceremonies, so that the love for culture grows and develops.

On the other hand, the government must also preserve historical heritage through proper management, community empowerment, and policies that encourage the advancement of Indonesian culture globally. Also, it needs to involve the development of technologies such as artificial intelligence and increasing budgets.

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