

SURABAYA CITY AS THE CENTRE OF INDONESIAN DEFENCE HERITAGE TOURISM.

Mohammad Suryadi Syarif¹, Abdul Rahman Ghani², Jeanne Francoise³

¹University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA, Jakarta, Indonesia

Email: suryadi_syarif@uhamka.ac.id

²University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA, Jakarta, Indonesia

Email: rahman.ghani@uhamka.ac.id

³Indonesia Defense University, Bogor, Indonesia

Email: jeanne.francoise@idu.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This paper, that would be presented in Los Angeles International Business Education Social Sciences Tourism and Technology, 12-13 December 2019, has proposed Surabaya city as the centre of Indonesian defence heritage tourism. To analyse the importance of Surabaya city for Indonesian history, this paper is using the theory of Historiography by March Bloch and to analyse the future of Surabaya city, this paper is using the theory of Defence Heritage and Modernism.

This paper is aimed to give the new perspective on tourism aspect, that is defence heritage aspect. As the colonized nation, Indonesia has several historical buildings as the proof of people's struggling and has a potency to be developed as defence heritage destination or business sector in tourism industry.

This paper is choosing Surabaya city because historical proof that Surabaya was the centre of fortress of colonization and also its local government has a lot of concern of preserving old buildings more intensive, than other government in other Indonesian provinces.

Keywords: Surabaya, tourism, defence heritage, historical building, people struggling

INTRODUCTION

In the history of *Nusantara/Archipelago time* of the 18th and 19th centuries, the city of Surabaya had a strategic role as the largest business centre of the VOC (Dutch private company). Even the mobility of the business exceeded the City of Batavia at that time. Surabaya is also known as a "port city" because there is the Tanjung Perak Port as the second largest port in *Nusantara time*, after the Tanjung Periok Port.

The city icon "*suro and buoyo*" is also a sign that the city of Surabaya has been familiar with war and resistance since its inception. There is a legend at that time "*suro*" (shark) fought with "*buoyo*" (crocodile) to claim an area that is fertile land and fertile sea. The two animals are just as strong, so the local people call the area as "Suro" plus "Buoyo" or "Surabaya".

The Suro and Buoyo statues are a legacy of the struggle of the people of Surabaya, whose famous characters of Surabayan people: are always brave to fight, take risks, and straightforwardly tell the truth. The character may be somewhat different from other Javanese characters who tend not to tell the truth.

In addition, the city of Surabaya became the only city in ASEAN countries, that was able to incapacitate a one-star British army general, Brigadier General Mallaby near Red Bridge (*Jembatan Merah*), on 30 October 1945. *Jembatan Merah* later became Indonesia's most defensive heritage famous site.

In the post-independence era, the city of Surabaya once again proved itself as a witness to the history of the betrayal of the Allied state who tried to disrupt the stability of the Indonesian Nation which at that time was only two months independent. The victory in tearing the blue color on the Dutch Flag at the top of the Yamoto Hotel and signifying that the Indonesian flag / *Sangsaka* Red and White Flag remained flying in the City of Surabaya. This event made November 10, 1945 officially become Heroes' Day and later became the forerunner of the mention of Surabaya as the City of Heroes.

Surabaya City is not spared from the times, globalization and industrialization. Juanda Airport is currently the second busiest airport in Indonesia. The city of Surabaya is also a stopover city for business trips to Madura Island and tourism overland trips to Bali.

Rich in historic relics of the colonial period, icons of struggle, typical buildings of the people's resistance, traditional music *keroncong* culture, and culinary heritage, which drove with the times and industrialization, made the city of Surabaya increasingly favored by tourists, and became material for scientific research which always brings up new fresh ideas.

Departing from the pride of the city of Surabaya, a typical city of heroes with a spirit of struggle and resistance, until now in Surabaya, you can still see the Heroes Monument, the Navy Museum, and Jembatan Merah.

In relation to the defence heritage function, the Surabaya City Government actively educates the public to appreciate the historical values of Surabaya by visiting the school to the museum.

METHODOLOGY

Defense Heritage

Article 1 of the United Nations Organization, Education and Cultural Convention (UNESCO) (1972) has three broad categories of cultural heritage; monuments, building groups and sites. The term cultural heritage includes movable heirlooms such as paintings, sculptures, coins and manuscripts, immovable inheritance such as monuments and archeological sites and underwater cultural heritage such as shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities. This also includes intangible items such as oral traditions, performing arts and rituals (UNESCO, 1972) (O'Brien, et al, 2015, p.99).

Historic buildings or historic sites are defined as official locations where pieces of political, military, cultural, or social history have been preserved because of their cultural heritage values (Othman & Elsaay, 2018, p.1705-1707).

Modernism

The theory of modernism from Alain Tourraine (2007) will be used in research to explain that in this modern era, the Indonesian government needs to use modern technology in terms of preservation and management of defense heritage. Preservation here as part of the national interest, because it becomes the nation's identity, which will appear every time other people see the people of Indonesia, or what the Indonesian diaspora represents. Cultural heritage is not just observation, or tourism, but also unlimited identity, which belongs to Indonesian identity to enrich the history of the nation-state itself.

The characteristics of the modern state that are being carried out by the Indonesian people are inseparable from the existing threats, because modernism also learns that a nation cannot stand alone. A nation can become modern if it is able to interact and accelerate its national interests by interacting with other countries. In this regard, Indonesia has also been elected as President of the UNSC 2019-2022, so that Indonesia is considered capable of contributing the public interest, without forgetting its national interests (Proceeding IPSA, 2018).

Historiography

This research uses Bloch's theory because the process of digitizing defense heritage requires several factors and funding, not only carried out by the Indonesian government, which however has limits, and to read history in a complete manner, which is identified in inheritance defense, the Indonesian Government must use the method of *histoire de mentalité* of Bloch who can define the site by defense heritage sites correctly and academically correct. Bloch's theory is also connected to the concept of place of memory or "*Lieux de mémoire*" by Pierre Nora (Bloembergen & Eickhoff, 2015, p.894) who studies the importance of place for people.

Analysis

The Building of Culture and Tourism (*Disbudpar*) of Surabaya City itself, located in the Siola Building, belongs to a cultural preserve that has a historical story since the Dutch colonial era. The Siola Building was a meeting and meeting place for artists, and was once a trading place, before it was finally taken over and managed by the Regional Government, and now functioned as a government office and the Surabaya Museum.

It appears that the City Government has done a pretty good renovation of the Siola Building. Along the 1st floor corridor there are a number of modern paintings on the icon of Surabaya and several art installations in the form of carvings, small statues and handcraft that decorate the room. In the office of the Office of Culture and Tourism the building looks newer and has just been painted. So even though from the outside the shape of the building is very pronounced from ancient times, entering the building feels the opposite, very modern. While the Surabaya Museum on the lower floor itself has about 1000 collections related to Surabaya City icons such as the Mayor from time to time, WR Supratman's violin replica, Gombloh musician piano, and several Surabaya old public vehicle displays such as night rickshaws / bajaj.

However, the Surabaya City Culture and Tourism Office said that building archives have not been digitally stored, and the appreciation of historical values is carried out in the form of activities for children and youth. The Head of Subdivision of the Department of Culture and Tourism said that, "The City Government has carried out the Hero Tourism and Fighting Parade activities which began in October and involved approximately 1,500 school children".

The routes traversed for Hero Tourism include the Red Bridge, the Oranje or Yamato Hotel, Tunjungan Street, and the Tugu Pahlawan. The city of Surabaya is thick with a history of struggle and each corner of the city that has historical values that need to be told to the younger generation.

There are 255 cultural reserves and 22 environments / areas of cultural heritage established directly by the City Government. Each of the various ownership, there is owned by the City Government, private company, or private individual. But every time there are matters of renovation or addition / reduction of buildings, each owner is required to report to the Surabaya City Culture and Tourism Office.

However, the city of Surabaya, as well as the central government, do not yet recognize the concept of defense heritage, but they already know that each cultural buildings or war sites have defense values.

When visiting the Heroes Monument, one interesting thing is the modernization that has been implemented by the City Government in terms of disseminating historical information to visitors.

In each artifact displayed there is an easy-to-scan barcode which contains complete and concise information about the history of the object in question. Like for example there is

a barcode below the exhibition of a pointed bamboo / *bamboo runcing*. If we scan the barcode, then shortly appeared historic information about the object in question (pointed bamboo). Plus this historical information is also available in a variety of language choices so that foreign tourists can come to understand the information provided.

Visitors who come to the museum are not many, about 10 visitors only and they remain enthusiastic about the explanation of the guide, even though there is already an electronic guide and barcode provided. This can be a habit for people who prefer to be given a direct explanation together, rather than having to search for information alone.

Every Thursday routinely conducts coordination meetings and meets with historians, as well as across communities to evaluate existing arts and cultural programs. In the opportunity to discuss with historians at State University of Surabaya / UNESA, said that "although they did not recognize the concept of defense heritage, the City Government had carried out a defense heritage program".

However, some of the fortresses and other historical relics seem to have been kept quiet, barren empty, without the attention of the City Government, so that even young people do not recognize that in that area there was a historic battle for Indonesia. For example, Kedung Cowek Fortress became famous after Mr. Adi (the history community leader) and his historical community involved young people doing historical reconstruction.



Picture 1. Mr. Ady the historical community leader in a fragment of historical reconstruction in Fort Kedung Cowek Surabaya (Source: Wisnu, 2018)

Indonesia is one of the countries that have adapted the UNESCO World Heritage Convention and the Government of Indonesia has sought to optimize these efforts to record cultural heritage, preserve it, and digitalize using multimedia or the Internet system in line with the national program of appreciation of national heritage.

As explained by *Disbudpar*, *UNESA* historian, and the historical community, Surabaya people are happy to know more about the history of Surabaya as a tourist and selfie in front of several famous historical buildings. In accordance with the definition of defense heritage, the people of Surabaya have carried out heritage restoration in the context of the construction of mentality unconsciously. In addition, with the existence of barcode

information at the Tugu Pahlawan Museum, Surabaya City Government has introduced history in a way that is more fun for millennials / younger generation.

For example, at the Tugu Pahlawan Museum, they have digitalized every painting, object, and statue, so if visitors bring their mobile phone that has a museum application, they can do a scan, then information about the goods can be viewed directly offline. This information is also a valid reference for academics and researchers.

Surabaya people also love to travel with family, friends and community. There is a large community that pays attention to sites and historic buildings in the city of Surabaya, managed by Mr. Adi. Their program is free, anyone can join, including strangers, to hold workshops, games, serious discussions, then travel together with Mr. Adi's guide or other friends to have a deeper understanding of historic sites and buildings.

Every November 10, Mr. Adi's historical community participates in City Government programs such as the parade and historical reconstruction so that school children and young people have a better understanding of what happened during the November 10 battle, then to appreciate the Tunjungan Street where there is a Hotel Oranje and Jembatan Merah which witnessed the struggle of the Indonesian people against the Netherlands in Dutch military aggression. This makes Jalan Tunjungan, Hotel Oranje, and Jembatan Merah, and the entire road a defense heritage in the city of Surabaya.

During a visit to the Siola Building, the Heroes Monument Museum, and the Submarine Museum, there were some management differences. The Siola and Tugu Pahlawan buildings are managed by the City Government, while the Submarine Museum managed by the Indonesian Navy.

UNESA historian, Dr. Nugroho Aji, said that Surabaya people are proud of the historical value of Surabaya City and although they are not familiar with the concept of defense heritage, Surabaya City Government has carried out programs to preserve defense heritage. He said that Surabaya people everywhere will remember their past and November 10 is a historical and important date to celebrate.

The November 10 special was also expressed by Prof. Silas, an architecture expert in Surabaya, said that the history of Surabaya was very important for national defense, because Surabaya had witnessed many historic struggles for the Indonesian people. He also revealed that currently many older people who claimed to have a role in the events of November 10 were only to get privileges or gifts from the City Government.

The following is the function of defense heritage for strengthening the character of the nation in Surabaya by looking at several factors as follows:

- Universe defense ever took place in the city of Surabaya, especially on 10 November, so that ideas of struggle and resistance against invaders were seen in fallen heroes, as well as buildings that witnessed the event. The existence of a historical event in the city of Surabaya is in accordance with Pierre Nora's Building and Memory Theory that there is historical value in the structural elements of the building that is timeless because it is told for generations.

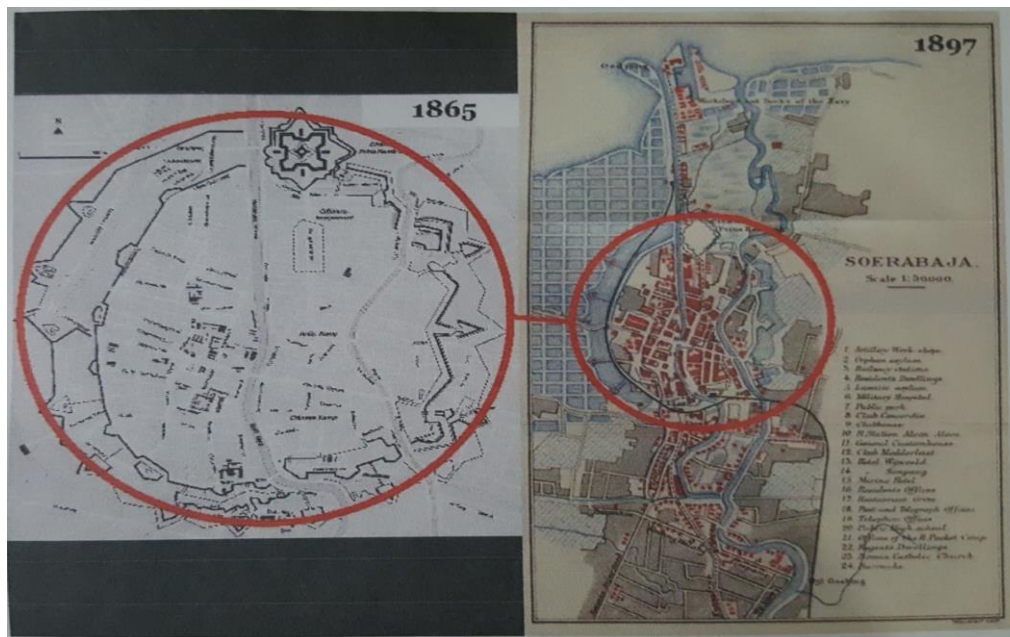
- The existence of a historical community that continues to be present consistently provides defense insights for school children and young people, even though they are self-sufficient and civil.

- In accordance with the theory of chosen memory, the Surabaya City Government linked almost all of its cultural arts programs to the events of November 10th, so November 10th was chosen memory chosen to be preserved by the people of Surabaya. November 10 is collective memory, is an intangible heritage for Surabaya people.

- In the city of Surabaya, defense heritage was entirely left to the Department of Culture and Tourism (*Disbudpar*). Therefore, we believe that the national government is not familiar with the concept of defense heritage, so it has not made data collection,

classification, budgeting, and clear management of defense heritage for 34 provinces in Indonesia.

- In relation to the science of national defense, defense heritage becomes the identity of the nation which helps maintain the existence of the state, because the people have the same historical sense and are willing to preserve it, both physically in the form of buildings, or non-physically in the form of enrichment, material, retelling, fairy tales, and historical reconstruction.



Picture 2. Fortresses that protect the city of Surabaya (Source: Wisnu, 2018)

CONCLUSION

The City Government of Surabaya basically does not know about the concept of Defense Heritage so that it has not made data collection, classification, budgeting, and clear management of defense heritage. However, in relation to maintaining the heritage of sites related to defense, Surabaya City Government, in this case Department of Culture&Tourism (*Disbudpar*), Surabaya City Government has carried out programs to preserve defense heritage. Programs relating to the restoration and recollection or reconstruction of historical events in Surabaya, such as the 10 November struggle, the tearing of the Dutch flag at the Hotel Oranje, etc.

As the strategic security environment develops, the challenges and threats are even greater. Especially the rapid development of technology makes the current generation easy to ignore things like defense cultural heritage in the city of Surabaya. For example gadgets, make people more reluctant to get out of the house to see the museum let alone participate in preserving both tangible and intangible defense heritage. This is a challenge for Surabaya City Government how this advanced technology should be an important supporter in strengthening the nation's character through the preservation of tangible and intangible defense heritage.

The theoretical advice from this study is interesting to study further related to classifying defense heritage that is owned by Indonesia. The criteria for defense heritage in Indonesia are certainly different from other countries, because Indonesia has a long period of colonization.

There are practical suggestions that can be done to improve the nation's character through defense heritage based on research results, namely by making a modernization program on defense heritage in the city of Surabaya. There are 3 (three) ways in modernizing defense heritage, including:

1. Virtual archeology workshop
2. Digital Imaging
3. Interactive Museum

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