



History of Edu-Tourism for Strengthening Nationalism and Heroism in the City of Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Surabaya is a big city in Indonesia and is known as the city of heroes. Surabaya received the title of city of heroes because of the struggle to defend Indonesia's independence from colonialism, especially during the November 10, 1945 War. The history of this city of heroes must always be so that it can be inherited by future generations as a historical insight that has significant value. Surabaya is rich with historical sites that can be used as examples and take lessons from the historical approach that exists and is attached to the site itself. Modeling in this historical approach can be done through history edu-tourism. This study uses the ADDIE research and development method. The product designed in this research is history edu-tourism. Through tourism, the important historical values of the city of Surabaya can be transformed to the general public, either directly or indirectly in the context of strengthening nationalism. For example, in Surabaya there is the Bung Karno Birth House, the HOS Tjokroaminoto Boarding House, the Museum and the Tomb of dr. Soetomo, Museum W.R. Soepratman and the Tugu Pahlawan Surabaya Museum which can be used as a series of history edu-tourism.

Kata kunci: History Edu-Tourism, nationalism, Heroism and Surabaya

1. INTRODUCTION

The city of Surabaya has been the destination of urbanization for residents of areas around the city of Surabaya since before the 20th century. Surabaya has very heterogeneous population characteristics. Apart from being inhabited by local natives, Europeans, Chinese communities, and other Eastern foreigners, Surabaya is also a destination for people from Madura Island who have made a major contribution to the formation of the city's spatial formation [1]. Until now, it cannot be denied that a metropolitan city like Surabaya is one of the attractions for other regions and cities to visit. As a city that many other regions go to, Surabaya has an important value in preserving an urban history. Surabaya, which is known as the City of Heroes, needs to have a historical heritage related to the exemplary heroes who have visited and become big people in Surabaya.

The heritage that exists in every city in the world has a different meaning for the residents of the city

itself, both for residents in a country and a city or even for the world. The meaning of an inheritance can be positive or negative. Along with that, historical sites as heritage are also inseparable from tourism which often become one unit. Historic sites can be disseminated and their existence known through tourism so that they can become a characteristic. So far, Surabaya city tourism has never been well explored, even though it is known as the City of Heroes. One of the potentials and problems that must be solved is to make Surabaya a city that has hero tourism. Unlike just mentioning the title as a city of heroes, hero tourism is how to emulate the historical values of heroes and their historical sites in Surabaya. It is often assumed that Surabaya is known as the City of Heroes whose promotion and modeling is only through the Tugu Pahlawan Museum. This resulted in the potential and problems of other heritage sites in Surabaya being forgotten.

To emulate the value of heroism through the history of edu-tourism, in Surabaya there are several historical places or sites, namely the HOS Tjokroaminoto

Residence and boarding houses that were once occupied by Soekarno and Sema'oen, public graves and graves of heroes such as Dr. Sutomo the founder of Budi Utomo, Bung Tomo's grave, an orator of the November 10, 1945 battle, W.R. Soepratman who is the creator of the national anthem Indonesia Raya and the Tugu Pahlawan Museum.

This paper tries to find out the extent of the potential and problems surrounding the history of education in the city of Surabaya. How can the development of Surabaya hero tourism sites which have high historical value so far have to be maintained, what must be developed as a tour so that it always remains a characteristic of the city of Surabaya.

Efforts to preserve cultural heritage do not only protect one or a few buildings, but also maintain the structure of the city/area (urban fabric), which includes land use patterns (building functions), architectural style, and community life activities that shape the character of an area to be different and unique [2]. Surabaya as the City of Heroes cannot be separated from the values of heroism and historical values as a journey for the growth and development of a city in the future.

For the heroic resistance shown by the Suroboyo youths on November 10, 1945, Surabaya is now predicated as the City of Heroes. According to Taufik Abdullah, the 10 November incident was a major event after the proclamation of 17 August 1945. If this event is understood from its historical context, it can be analyzed that there was enthusiasm at a high level of idealism for the legitimacy of the proclamation. The incident of 10 November 1945 in Surabaya cannot be considered as an incident which only concerned the educated and big figures. Not only the elites, the events of 10 November were manifested by the involvement of the masses as nationalism and the process of forming the nation [3].

The development of cities in Indonesia based on their types in terms of socio-culture, population, economy, patterns of the physical environment shows special care. It should be acknowledged that the development of cities in Indonesia has not been able to reveal specificities or characters that can be generalized due to many different reasons and motivations [4]. Of course, a solution must be found so that cities in Indonesia can show their respective characteristics.

The spread of new buildings that are increasingly widespread and are said to be modern in the metropolis cannot be avoided. If a building that is said to be modern in a metropolis can crush the uniqueness and character or characteristics of a historic city area, it can result in cultural harassment. The main challenge is to

build awareness of all parties about the importance of preserving or conserving historic cities as an integral part of urban development [5].

The legacy of the city of Surabaya in the form of heritage values of heroism must always be preserved for future generations. This heroic value made Surabaya an inspiration for other cities in the struggle during the colonial period and the period of defending national sovereignty after independence. The heroic value of the city of Surabaya with a historical approach can be learned through tourism facilities. Understanding tourism is not only as a vehicle or a means to have fun. The main thing in mentioning the word tourism is related to messages and impressions. When exploring and experiencing these tours, we will get messages of historical value and be impressed by historical learning and example stories. Thus, tourism vehicles have more value as a transfer of knowledge. For this reason, Surabaya at least has a history of education-tourism which must be managed properly by exploring its potential and problems.

2. METHODS

The research method used in this research is research and development (R&D) or research and development. The product designed in this research is history education-tourism. The developed learning media contains information related to historical sites and museums that can be used as a history of education-tourism. The development model used in this study is the ADDIE development model [6]. There are five stages in the ADDIE development model, namely: 1) analysis, 2) design, 3) development, 4) implementation, 5) evaluation.

The first stage in the ADDIE development model is analysis. Researchers conducted an analysis of problems related to the current phenomenon that many young people do not know national hero figures and historical places in Surabaya. The analysis was carried out by means of random interviews with the younger generation and students in Surabaya, especially on aspects of nationalism and heroism in Surabaya. Furthermore, an analysis of historic sites and museums related to the value of heroism in Surabaya is carried out.

The second stage is Design (Design). In the design or planning stage, historical education-tourism media is made in the form of mapping historic sites or museums that contain heroic values in Surabaya including: the Education Museum, WR Soepratman Museum, Bung Karno's birth house, HOS Tjokroaminoto house, Dr Soetomo Museum, Sulung SDN and Museum Surabaya Heroes Monument. The design was carried out in several stages, namely: 1) determining inspiration (national hero figures), 2) collecting information related to heroes, namely: character's name, date of birth, date of death, area of birth, type of hero, and others, 3) making a design

based on pictures and related information, it becomes a historical educational tourism track.

The third stage is Development (Development). In the third stage, historical edu tourism media products are made in the form of mapping historic sites or museums that contain heroic values in Surabaya. After the media was completed in the form of a historical edu tourism track, validation was carried out by material experts and media experts. The validation process is carried out aiming to determine the feasibility level of the media and to get suggestions and input from experts to improve product quality.

The fourth stage is Implementation (Implementation). The implementation stage is carried out after the historical edu tourism track product is declared suitable for use in research by material experts and media experts. The implementation phase is in the form of testing the education t-shirts product to several school students and youth in Surabaya. The product trial aims to determine the effectiveness of the historical edu tourism track

The fifth stage is Evaluation. In the evaluation stage, the media assessment stage is carried out in the form of a history tour of edu tourism. The assessment is in the form of several tests related to the value of heroism in Surabaya after visiting historical edu tourism objects. After the assessment stage is carried out, it is then processed into research data. The data obtained was analyzed using qualitative and quantitative data so that from these data it can be concluded that the history of edu tourism track is effective in strengthening the values of heroism and nationalism.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Nationalism and History Edu-Tourism

Hans Kohn [7] states that nationalism is an ideology which argues that the highest individual loyalty must be left to the state and nation. At the end of the 18th century nationalism in the modern sense of the word became a generally recognized feeling. Nationalism is increasingly playing a stronger role in shaping all aspects of life, both public and private. In the end, the condition also applies that states that every nation must help a country, while the state itself must cover the entire nation.

According to Slamet Muljana [8], nationalism is a manifestation of national and state consciousness or the spirit of the state. Nationalism can also be interpreted as an understanding or teaching to love one's own nation and country (national in nature). Awareness of nationalism of a nation is built together to achieve, maintain and perpetuate the identity, integrity and prosperity of the nation. Love for this nation has great potential in building awareness of the nature of nationalism.

Sartono Kartodirdjo [9] stated that nationalism has five principles. First, unity which transforms things that are polymorphic to monomorphic as an integration process. Second, freedom (liberty) for colonized countries that fight for liberation from colonialism. Third, equality as an implicit part of a democratic society which is the antithesis of a discriminatory and authoritarian colonial society. Fourth, personality and identity which disappeared due to the negation of the colonialists. Fifth, achievements are indispensable to become a source of inspiration and pride for the citizens of the nation. In political communication, the concept of nationalism needs to be translated with metaphors and symbols so that more concrete images can be more easily popularized among the public.

Slamet Muljana [10] further states that the manifestation of nationalism is not only at the level of resistance to colonialism. If that awareness depends on colonialism, then nationalism will stop after colonialism has ended. Historical reality shows that a sense of nationalism still exists even though colonialism has ended. Even a sense of nationalism can grow without colonialism. In the Indonesian context, this awareness is a form of free nationalism which means without any pressure from colonialism. In essence, this nationalism is manifested in devotion to the nation and state without any time restrictions.

Tourism is an activity that directly touches and involves the community so that it has various impacts on the local community, tourism is even said to have an extraordinary trigger energy, which makes the local community experience metamorphosis in various aspects. In addition to the various impacts that are considered positive, there are also various unexpected impacts, such as a worsening income gap between community groups, worsening economic inequality, and others. Edu-tourism or educational tourism is intended as a program in which participants in tourism activities travel to a certain place in a group with the main aim of gaining learning experiences directly related to the locations visited. Educational tourism programs can be in the form of ecotourism (ecotourism), heritage tourism (heritage tourism), rural/agricultural tourism (rural/farm tourism), community tourism (community tourism) and student exchanges between educational institutions (student exchanges).

4.2. Sites and Museum of History Edu Tourism

The Surabaya City Government in 2022 will add one tourist destination in the City of Heroes. The house where Bung Karno was born on Jalan Peneleh, Gang Pandean IV No. 40, Surabaya, East Java, was revitalized into a museum. A number of artifacts and supporting ornaments about the history of Soekarno and his

parents. After moving from Bali to teach in Surabaya, Mr. R. Soekeni and Mrs. Nyoman Rai Srimben lived in a house which is now a museum. It was in this humble house that Koesno (later renamed Soekarno) was born, a son of the nation who later became Indonesia's first President. At the Bung Karno Birth House, there is a collection of the family journeys of Mr. R. Soekeni and Mrs. Nyoman Rai Srimben as well as Soekarno in the form of a video map and Augmented Reality technology which provides new experiences for visitors to the Bung Karno Birth House. Visitors can tour and learn history at the same time.



Figure 1. Sukarno's Historical Chronicle (travel detik.com)

The H.O.S Tjokroaminoto boarding house has become a hero tour for the city of Surabaya because it is representative enough to review the figure of its owner, H.O.S Tjokroaminoto. Tjokroaminoto was the leader of the Sarekat Islam in 1912. Before becoming the Sarekat Islam, this organization was an organization of Islamic traders called Sarekat Dagang Islam (SDI). Furthermore, SI in its journey split into two, namely the red SI and the white SI. The boarding house in Peneleh was once occupied by Sarekat Islam (SI) figures, namely Sema'oen and Soekarno, the proclaimer of Indonesian independence when they were young and attended Hogore Burger School (HBS). From this house which consisted of six rooms, Soekarno often heard conversations about the political issues of a number of Sarekat Islam figures who studied with Tjokroaminoto. We can maximize this house as a tour as well as learn about the progress of Sema'oen and Soekarno in the history of the movement until Indonesian independence.



Figure 2. HOS Tjokroaminoto Boarding House (detik.com)

W.R Soepratman is a violinist and composer of the national anthem Indonesia Raya. W.R Soepratman's journey in the world of art and music was so important for inspiring a sense of nationalism outside the path of the armed movement. W.R. Soepratman's art and music lessons Soepratman got it from his brother-in-law, Willem van Eldik. His expertise in playing the violin makes him an expert in composing songs. In 1924, W.R. Soepratman composed the song Indonesia Raya which became the national anthem of Indonesia. The movement and struggle of W.R. Soepratman, through music and nationalism in general, actually emerged as one of the phases of the Romantic period of 19th-century European music. The movement was a reaction to the domination of universal art music by great composers such as Mozart and Beethoven. So, this movement's initiative involves nationalism into its music. This collaboration between music and nationalism in Indonesia goes hand in hand with the spirit of the era. If students and tourists visit the W.R. Museum Soepratman can practice playing the violin and at the same time sing the Indonesia Raya song which can bring up an experience of a sense of struggle. Furthermore, they can also record details about the history of W.R. Soepratman in the museum. This can make students and tourists get the historical value of W.R. Soepratman who fought through music for an independent Indonesia.



Figure 3. Rumah Persembunyian W.R. Soepratman, saat ini sudah menjadi museum. (Photo: Surabaya.go.id)

The history of the Indonesian national movement and the heroism of Surabaya cannot be separated from the role of Budi Utomo, which was founded by dr. Sutomo on May 20, 1908. Budi Utomo's important role was to spark awareness and awaken the national movement in the Dutch East Indies. The Budi Utomo movement which focuses on education and culture is a

real need of the Indonesian nation regarding the importance of education. There are many stories that can be informed and learned from dr. Sutomo when he was in the house. Starting from his work in the Indonesische Studie Club (ISC), which is a forum for educated people founded by Dr. Sutomo in 1924. Then the ISC changed to the United Nations of Indonesia (PBI) until it fused and gave birth to the Great Indonesia Party (Parindra). Dr. Sutomo was appointed general chairman in December 1935. Apart from being active in politics, dr. Sutomo is also a teacher at NIAS (Nedherland Indische Artsen School), which has now turned into the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga. It's not impossible, the journey of life and the greatness of Dr. Sutomo can be studied when dr. Sutomo is not only used as an ordinary grave, but is used as a hero tour which is then packaged with an educative approach historically.

The Heroes Monument Museum is located on Jl. The hero of Surabaya, keeps history around the events of 10 November 1945. The 10 November museum has modern holographic technology. The technology, which has been installed since the end of September 2019, functions to explain historical documentaries with a three-dimensional visualization display. All of us, as the nation's next generation, can learn a lot about history and witness various collections related to the struggle of the heroes in defending Indonesia's independence. Remembering the heroes, especially the Suroboyo children who died in the battle against the invaders in Surabaya, 10 November 1945. Appreciating the services of the heroes who fought for Indonesian independence. Build a spirit of nationalism in order to realize the heroic character of the nation's next generation. Instill positive values of heroic character. Fostering a sense of love for the nation and homeland of Indonesia.

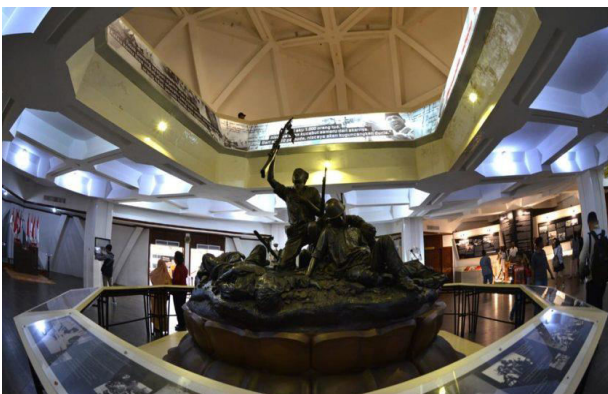


Figure 4. Tugu Pahlawan Museum (Photo: Surabaya City Government Public Relations)

5. CONCLUSION

Based on this study, Surabaya as a City of Heroes has characteristics that can be used as an icon of the

city. Along with the industrialization of the city of Surabaya, hero tourism is a characteristic of the City of Heroes which can be used as a force to show Surabaya's identity. Historical sites and museums in Surabaya consisting of the Bung Karno birth house museum, the HOS Tjokroaminoto Boarding House, the W.R. Soepratman, Tomb and Museum of dr. Soetomo and the Tugu Pahlawan Museum have historical educational value that can be used as historical tourism. Students, the people of Surabaya and tourists visiting Surabaya can visit for tours that not only get entertainment, but also gain knowledge when visiting the four sites and museums in Surabaya within the framework of history edu tourism. Travel, happy and smart in Surabaya.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors discussed and agreed with the main focus and ideas of this paper. RN and ESH as writer. AT and R contribute to editing.

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