



Development of Japanese Bunker as an Educational Cultural Historical Tourism Object in Pare-pare City

Renold¹, Ayu Gardenia Lantang²

¹Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar, Indonesia

²Politeknik Pariwisata Lombok, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Renold

E-mail: obuscuslan@gmail.com



Article Info

Article history:

Received 31 July 2024

Received in revised form 25

August 2024

Accepted 6 January 2025

Keywords:

Japanese Bunker

Educational Tourism Object

Culture

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the development of the Japanese bunker as an object of historical cultural education tourism in the city of Pare-pare. This study uses a qualitative approach. Informants in this study consisted of several parties such as the Regional Government, the private sector and the community, in this case the Regional Secretary of Pare-pare City, the head of the Pare-pare City tourism office, the secretary of the Pare-pare City tourism office, the head of the domestic and foreign tourism development division, the Head of the Pare-pare City Cultural Heritage Conservation Center, tourism attractions of the tourism office, traditional figures of Pare-pare City, and street vendors (UMKM). The results of the study showed that. The Japanese Bunker historical education tourism product in the city of Parpare was developed with a theme that was in accordance with the aspirations of the local community and the development trends of tourism interests, especially special interest themes that could attract domestic and international tourists. development of areas that were already relatively developed needed to be consolidated, areas that had not yet developed needed to be encouraged, and areas that had developed or were being developed needed to be developed to be strengthened.

Introduction

Cultural heritage objects are the most noble relics for the nation's heritage, because they contain the meaning of the value of ancestral culture for memories throughout time. The most important thing in cultural heritage as historical / archaeological relics is objects that are inseparable from the community environment that respects these relics. Because in reality, the remains of cultural heritage objects in terms of their nature can be grouped, among others, do not receive attention from the community and even their existence is no longer functional (relics / dead monuments) (Wartha, 2016). In Article 1 of Law Number 5 of 1992, what is meant by "cultural heritage objects" are man-made and natural objects that have important historical, scientific, and cultural values, while "sites" are places that contain or are suspected of containing cultural elements of cultural heritage objects (Article 2 of Law No. 5 of 1992). Meanwhile, in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage, Article 13, Cultural Heritage is defined as a material cultural heritage in the form of Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, Cultural Heritage Structures, Cultural Heritage Sites, and Cultural Heritage Areas on land and/or in water that need to be preserved because they have important value for history, science, education, religion, and/or culture through the determination process (Aufa, 2022; Silverman & Ruggles, 2007).

(Mulyadi, 2020) Historic buildings are archaeological remains, the work of people who once settled in a place, they built using simple methods, structures, and materials that were

considered sturdy and strong in their time, originating from the area itself. These buildings are real evidence of the life and form of cultural progress of past communities such as houses, bridges, tombs, bunkers and others (Camerin et al., 2021). All buildings that are made have their own benefits in living life and for survival.

Historical heritage is a cultural wealth of the nation as a manifestation of human thought and behavior in the past that is important for the understanding and development of history, social sciences, tourism, and culture so that it needs to be preserved and managed properly through protection, development, and utilization efforts in order to advance national culture for the greatest prosperity of the people. Bunkers, caves, and Honisuit cannons as part of historical heritage objects and buildings are important to be maintained and cared for, but in reality most bunkers and caves are in a damaged, neglected, and misused condition (Maryo, 2021; Menozzi et al., 2021). In historical heritage in the form of buildings, this study focuses more on historical buildings in the form of bunkers. Bunkers are sturdy and strong buildings for protection and defense against enemy attacks. In addition to bunkers being used as defensive forts as a result of "engineering", the Japanese people towards the middle of the 20th century (1942-1945), Japan also used caves as defense. The term bunker with Japanese cave is different. Bunkers are Japanese heritage made with cast which is a mixture of cement, sand, and stone (gravel). The casting technique is combined and combined with plaster. The use of plaster is mainly to smooth the outer walls and inner walls of the bunker. Defenses in the interior were made from natural or artificial caves (Miskawi, 2022).

The city of Pare-pare itself also has historical relics of the Japanese occupation in the form of bunkers. Administratively, this bunker is located in Malusestasi Village and Ujung District, which is close to the local residential area or more precisely on the edge of Jalan Jend. Ahmad Yani Km 1, which is not far from the gate to the city limits of Pare-pare. At the top of the bunker building there is the official residence of the Mayor of Pare-pare. The situation and condition of the bunker are quite concerning, because it is a place for local people to dump garbage, and also the inside of the cave is overgrown with grass and moss (Rasyid et al., 2018). (Prasetyo & Nararais, 2023) One of the important reasons for educational-based tourist destinations is to introduce the diversity of Indonesian culture, history, and nature to local and international tourists. In relation to this, it cannot be separated from the existence of sustainable tourism. So this is considered very important in introducing the Japanese heritage bunker through educational tourism. (Hayati, 2014) Utilization of historical buildings as tourism products is one way out for these buildings to continue to survive with the increasing number of modern facilities around them. Utilization of historical buildings as tourist attractions also has serious challenges, because in addition to having to bring economic impacts to the community, it also requires preservation measures.

The importance of maintaining historical relics from the colonial era, such as bunkers in Pare-pare City, must be taken seriously. These bunkers are often left abandoned without attention, so that they lose their historical value. Bunkers do not just stand there for no reason, but are built with a complex process for the needs of the colonial era when war broke out. Therefore, special attention is needed to the remains of these historical buildings so that they do not become abandoned buildings and only become garbage dumps. The lack of knowledge about historical buildings is also one of the factors why these buildings do not have a proper function in society.

Historical buildings in the form of bunkers in Pare-pare City need to be re-functioned so that they do not lose their strong historical value. Making the bunker a place for historical cultural educational tourism is one solution that needs to be considered and implemented, so that the

bunker has a function and value, both economic value for the community and the region, as well as knowledge for tourists who come to visit.

Historical relics like this need to be preserved because they have important historical value, knowledge about this historical value must continue to be disseminated in order to get proper attention. Otherwise, the risk of losing its historical and historical value will occur. Providing education to people who are less familiar with bunkers is one way to show their historical value. In addition, turning the bunker into a historical cultural educational tourism object can also be a solution to pay attention to and maintain historical buildings such as bunkers so that they do not lose their historical value which can have a positive impact on the environment and the region.

Based on this background, research on bunkers in Pare-pare City is considered very important to do. The importance of this arises because of the risk that the unkempt bunker can be neglected and will even lose its historical value, and will only become a garbage dump by the local community. Encouraging the modeling of historical cultural educational tourism, will make the bunker an educational tourism location related to the related historical values, can be an effort to preserve it.

Turning the location into an educational tourism destination is not simple. Many considerations and policies must be considered before deciding to make the place an educational tourism location. Involving all related parties, including stakeholders, is an important step in supporting the development of this educational tourism area. The active role of the community is also considered to have a significant impact, especially if the location will become a cultural and historical educational tourism destination.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach. This type and approach are used as a process and procedure used to approach problems and find answers. Using a qualitative approach method, it will focus on research subjects who are experienced in the dynamics of cooperation, actions and impacts and overall temporary results on the situation and conditions of nature. The location of this research is more focused on urban areas that have historical relics of Japanese colonialism in the form of bunkers. More specifically, this research was conducted in Pare-pare City. Informants in this study consisted of several parties such as the Regional Government, the private sector and the community, in this case the Regional Secretary of Pare-pare City, the head of the Pare-pare City tourism office, the secretary of the Pare-pare City tourism office, the head of the domestic and foreign tourism development division, the Head of the Pare-pare City Cultural Heritage Conservation Center, tourism attractions of the tourism office, traditional figures of Pare-pare City, and street vendors (UMKM). The selection of these informants was because the informants were interrelated with each other. In this case, they are policy makers and those who feel the impact of the presence of educational tourism of the Japanese bunker history culture. Data collection techniques using observation, interviews, and documentation as well as Literature Review. Data processing is carried out through several stages, namely Data Reduction, Data Presentation, Results and Discussion, Recommendations for Improvement and Conclusions and Suggestions. Based on the research objectives, the data that has been collected is then processed using qualitative methods, descriptive analysis.

Results and Discussion

Japanese Bunker Heritage as a Cultural History Educational Tourism Object

In 1942, Japan first occupied Indonesia, more precisely the eastern part of Indonesia, the Kalimantan archipelago. According to Meztika Zed, Japan controlled the islands of Kalimantan

and East Kalimantan to obtain oil resources, while Sulawesi (the center of Japanese occupation in eastern Indonesia at that time) was only a place of defense against allied attacks. Furthermore, in his study, Meztika In Zed stated that Sumatra and Java (Western Indonesia) were the centers of political and military control over the use of human resources and food (Zed, 2005). South Sulawesi as a defense area does not have special sources, this study was conducted to complement these sources, according to which South Sulawesi, apart from being a defense area, is also a professional economic area. The Japanese military controlled South Sulawesi to occupy the region to meet the country's economic needs, so Japan implemented an aggressive and uncompromising policy. This was clearly seen when Japan issued a set of regulations. These regulations are stated in the form of laws contained in the Osame seirei. One of the provisions of the Osamu Seirei is military punishment for civilians who do not obey the Japanese army. As a result, public opinion did not like the presence of the Japanese government which tended to be aggressive and aggressive because the regulations implemented showed a harsh and disciplined approach. The hatred of indigenous people towards the Japanese government was generally not direct, except in Bone and Jeneponto.

The city center of Parepare was the main surveillance center for the resistance led by the indigenous people. This is evidenced by the presence of office buildings, military barracks and Japanese army housing. This district is also a place for religious and educational activities, marked by the presence of religious buildings and schools. Meanwhile, Ujung Bulu Village is a safe area. This is indicated by the presence of a prison building used to detain rebels. Based on the road network map, the distribution of Japanese occupation buildings, commercial areas, and vernacular residential areas, it is clear that the shape of the city of Parepare is greatly influenced by economic security considerations, including the security of the city center of Parepare.

A defense building or Bunker is a military site or building that is specifically built, reinforced and barricaded and used to protect a facility, area or troops from enemy attacks or to control an area. Technologically, all tunnels are made of cast iron which is a mixture of cement, sand and gravel. The casting technique is combined and combined with plaster. The use of lepa is mainly to smooth the outer and inner walls of the bunker (Chawari, 2015).

During the Japanese occupation, facilities and infrastructure were built to strengthen the military and facilitate its movement to various locations. The facilities built include military bases, air bases, shipping docks, defense facilities, roads, bridges, and others. To build these buildings in the year, the Japanese army mobilized local residents to work, residents were forced to work continuously day and night. And after the building was completed in the year, the workers were told to walk to the beach on the pretext of enjoying the sea atmosphere, fishing and relaxing, but were then shot. This happened to workers every time these facilities and infrastructure were built (Fadli & Kumarasari, 2019). Although the Japanese occupation of Parepare City was not as strong as the Dutch colonial period, it left many legacies. The development that occurred was also not as intensive as in Parepare City. Several identified locations are located in Parepare City. The importance of these ruins is related to the story behind them. Buildings that are generally built in Japan are defense buildings. Those who know this building call it a Japanese heritage site. However, it is possible that this building already existed during the Dutch colonial period. It is known that some of these buildings are in strategic locations to strengthen the Japanese military.

The Japanese bunker in the city of Parepare is a historical site from World War II that has great historical value. This underground defense structure was built by the Japanese army as a shelter and command center during the occupation. The Japanese tunnel in the city of Parepare has great potential to be developed into an interesting educational tourism destination. With careful

planning, good cooperation between parties and community support, this bunker can become one of the symbols of historical tourism in South Sulawesi. The shape of the Japanese bunker in the city of Parepare is generally designed for defense and functional purposes. Although the architectural details can vary depending on the location and function, the current condition of the Japanese bunker in Parepare varies depending on maintenance and environmental conditions. Some shelters are still well maintained but many are damaged due to natural and human factors. Although badly damaged, the Japanese bunker in the city of Parepare has great potential to be developed as an educational tourism destination. By carrying out proper restoration and conservation, these bunkers can become silent witnesses to history that are interesting for visitors.

During the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, they began to be alert and vigilant against any possible attacks that could be carried out at any time by the opposition to retake Indonesia as their colony. Japanese military strength began to be strengthened in all aspects, including the construction of forts, caves and bunkers, to guard against possible movements and sudden attacks at any time.

Japan built forts, caves, and bunkers with unique architectural styles and were considered the strength of the Japanese army at that time. The number of bunkers built by Japan on each coast shows that Japan's vigilance and defense in protecting its territory were highly regarded. Over time, the existence of these Japanese bunkers has been increasingly found throughout the coast of Indonesia, especially in the city of Parepare. Therefore, its existence has become a historical legacy that contains many stories. Some bunkers are still standing, others were destroyed during construction when the Japanese left Indonesia in 1945.

Public awareness of historical heritage sites is still much lower than expected, very few people know and understand that historical heritage is useful for the world of education and entertainment, they do not consider historical heritage as a place that has a scary atmosphere. Parepare City is one of the cities in South Sulawesi that has many historical site monuments that can be used as sources of historical learning. However, very few sites are used as learning materials for students and the community. Apart from the ignorance of the community, these historical heritage sites are threatened with extinction due to changes in land use controlled by certain individuals or groups. If left unchecked, everything that is considered a historical site will become worthless debris. Based on several findings in the field, the Japanese Bunker site in Ujung District, Parepare City also has a similar condition, namely a very concerning condition. Recently, the Japanese Bunker located in Ujung District has changed its function to become a regular wall for stops and no longer looks like a bunker, even though the Japanese Bunker is a historical relic of the Japanese occupation in the form of a Bunker for storing weapons and fuel.

According to informants, the traditional function of Bunkers in the past was to detect enemies and immigrants on the high seas and land who wanted to enter the city of Parepare. The condition of the Japanese Bunker is very concerning and needs to immediately receive notification of protection from the Government regarding the preservation of historical heritage in the City of Parepare, so that after protection is carried out there nothing is lost. there will be socialization activities from the government to the community so that the community knows the importance of preserving historical heritage.

Article 1 Paragraph 5 of Law Number 11 of 2011 provides a strong legal basis for the government to regulate the use and protection of cultural heritage. The goal is to maintain the preservation of cultural heritage as a valuable national heritage.

Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage. This law is the legal basis for efforts to preserve and protect the nation's cultural heritage.

From these two regulations, it can be concluded that it is important to maintain the preservation of cultural heritage, both in the form of objects and even places that have vital value in the past. Therefore, as good citizens, we should maintain, protect and respect all cultural heritages around us and make them local history around us.

The Japanese Bunkers are silent witnesses to the history of the Indonesian people's struggle. These historic buildings have great potential to become educational tourism sites, attracting the attention of tourists, especially the younger generation. He said that the Japanese bunkers have great potential to be used as educational tourism sites. He explained: Historical value: These bunkers contain many historical stories that can be used as valuable lessons for future generations. Through a tour of the bunkers, visitors can better understand the struggle of the Indonesian people against colonialism. Educational value: Bunkers can be used as a means of learning history that is fun and interactive. With knowledgeable tour guides, visitors can get accurate and detailed information about the history of the bunkers and the events that occurred around them. Tourism Potential: The bunkers are located in beautiful and easily accessible locations and have the potential to attract domestic and foreign tourists.

“The Japanese Bunker has great historical value as a silent witness to the struggle of the Indonesian people against colonialism. The bunker offers a unique and different travel experience compared to other tourist destinations. The bunker can be used as an interesting means of learning history, especially for the younger generation. Tourism Office”.

This Japanese bunker is more than just an old building. It is a silent witness to our nation's struggle against colonialism. By visiting this bunker, we are not only traveling but also learning history directly. This is an effective way to foster a sense of nationalism and love for the homeland, especially among the younger generation. Through this bunker educational tour, we can gain a deeper understanding of the struggle of the heroes and the importance of maintaining the integrity of the nation. Bunker tours in Japan offer a different experience than usual. Visitors can not only see historical buildings, but also imagine what life was like during the colonial era. With interesting historical interpretations such as dioramas or oral histories from historical witnesses, the experience of visiting this bunker will be even more memorable and profound. It is a suitable tourist destination for those of you who want to get a unique and meaningful travel experience. The Japanese bunker has great potential to become a major tourist attraction in the region. By developing educational tours in this bunker, we are not only preserving cultural heritage but also contributing to improving the local economy. Visitors to the shelter will stay at a hotel, eat at local restaurants and buy souvenirs. This will have a positive impact on the economy of the surrounding community. The government has a very important role in developing educational tours in the Japanese bunker. By providing support in the form of budget, facilities and supportive policies, the government can encourage the development of sustainable tourism. In addition, the government must also work together with local communities to preserve the bunker and develop value-added tourism products. The Japanese bunker is more than just a historical site. It is a window into the dark past but also a source of inspiration for the current generation. By visiting this bunker, we can learn more about the struggle for Indonesian independence. The local government strongly supports the development of educational tourism in this bunker because it sees great potential in improving the regional economy and fostering a sense of nationalism. Through diverse educational programs and interesting historical interpretations, we hope that this bunker can become an

attractive tourist destination for both domestic and foreign tourists. In addition, we are committed to preserving this safe so that it can be enjoyed by future generations.

“Trying to collaborate with various parties, such as local governments, local communities, academics and tourism business actors, to develop the bunker into a tourist destination. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism will conduct intensive promotions through various media, both online and offline, to attract tourists.”

We are committed to transforming the Japanese bunker into an attractive educational tourism destination. To achieve this goal, we collaborate with various parties, from local governments, local communities, academics to tourism business actors. This collaboration is important to ensure that the bunker development is carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner. By combining their respective expertise and resources, the Tourism Office is confident that it can provide an impressive travel experience for tourists. In addition to infrastructure development and educational programs, we will also carry out intensive promotions to attract tourists. We will use various media, both online and offline, to introduce the Japanese bunker to the public. Through creative and attractive advertising campaigns, we hope to increase the number of tourists to the Japanese Bunker and make this destination one of the symbols of Indonesian tourism. In developing the Japanese bunker as a tourist destination, we not only focus on the economic aspect but also preserve historical and cultural values. The Tourism Office is committed to working with experts to ensure that the development process is carried out carefully and does not reduce the authenticity of the site. In addition, we will also involve the local community in the management of the bunker to foster a sense of ownership and responsibility for cultural heritage. The Tourism Office is very enthusiastic about the potential of the Japanese bunker as an educational tourism destination. To realize this potential, the Tourism Office has prepared a comprehensive development plan. The plan involves various actors, from local governments that provide policy and budget support, local communities that act as hosts, academics that provide scientific input to tourism industry stakeholders that provide various tourism support. In addition, our Tourism Office will also work together with the Ministry of Tourism to carry out large-scale promotions. The Tourism Office believes that with close cooperation, we can transform Japan's bunkers into world-class tourist destinations, while preserving the country's historical heritage.

“Local authorities are committed to improving infrastructure around the shelter, such as road access, parking and information centers.”

The tourism office is aware of the importance of adequate infrastructure to support the development of this refugee camp as a tourist destination. Therefore, the tourism office is committed to making gradual improvements, starting from improving road access, providing a larger parking area, to building a comprehensive information center. With the right infrastructure, it is hoped that visitors will feel more at home the longer they stay in this place. Guest comfort is the main priority of the tourism office. For this reason, the Parepare City Tourism Office continues to strive to improve the facilities and infrastructure around the shelter.

In addition to repairing roads and parking areas, the Parepare City Tourism Office also provides various other supporting facilities such as clean public toilets, adequate trash bins and comfortable resting places. That way, visitors can enjoy the beauty of nature while still feeling comfortable. Improving infrastructure around the refugee camp is part of the Parepare City Tourism Office's efforts to develop tourism in this area. With complete facilities, the Parepare City Tourism Office hopes that more tourists will be interested in visiting this place. In addition, increasing tourist visits will also have a positive impact on the economy of the

surrounding community. The Parepare City Tourism Office is very enthusiastic about the potential of this shelter as a tourist destination. To support tourism development here, we have allocated a special budget to improve infrastructure. In addition to road and parking improvements, we will also build an information center with various facilities such as an exhibition hall, audio-visual room, and souvenir shop. This information center will function both as an information center for visitors and as a place for various educational activities. With this information center, it is hoped that visitors can gain a deeper understanding of the history and uniqueness of this shelter.

Bunkers as historical sites are interesting to be used as sources for historical research. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of National Education Number 22 of 2006, the purpose of teaching history is to encourage students to appreciate and respect historical heritage as evidence of Indonesian civilization in the past. To achieve this goal, teachers have worked hard to improve the quality of effective, efficient and enjoyable learning, especially by using learning resources in the form of laboratories.

History laboratories are not only found on campus, for example libraries, audio-visual rooms, and others. The environment outside the classroom can be used as a laboratory by taking examples of local events, including the Japanese bunker in Parepare City. The existence of the Japanese Bunker in Parepare City is spread across 2 locations, this is evidence that Japan can illustrate that in 1942 to 1945 there was a war in Indonesia. The bunker is evidence of Japanese heritage that is associated with war strategies and situations. Given the many monuments of the past, it is necessary to preserve them, not abandon them but to make them interesting historical relics. Knowledge about the existence of historical buildings is important to maintain and preserve them. One of these efforts can be used as a learning laboratory. Learning does not only take place in the classroom but can also utilize the environment or learning outside the classroom as a learning laboratory.

Japanese Bunkers are like relics of the past that have never been experienced or seen directly by students. According to Wineburg (2006), the past teaches us what we cannot see so that the way it is presented is also unclear to us since we were born. In the current context, historical educational tours as a process of learning history must be planned, organized and concretized into practical, interesting and useful activities for students (Aman, 2011). One appropriate method is to use learning outside the classroom. The use of Bunkers as a laboratory for learning history does not only study the years, genealogy, and history of the Japanese war in Indonesia, which is more emphasized on the cognitive field. According to Latif (2014), learning history must find the right moral message in the event itself.

Regarding the bunker as a legacy of the Japanese occupation, according to Harkantiningasih (2014), the study of the influence of the Japanese occupation on the archipelago is seen from interrelated factors, ranging from settlement patterns, building architecture, government systems, the environment, social pluralism, religion, art, function, character. and chronology. Interesting educational tourism concepts Several educational tourism concept ideas that can be developed in the Japanese bunker in Parepare City; (1) Interactive historical tourism: Visitors are invited to tour the bunker with a tour guide who appears like a Japanese soldier or freedom fighter; (2) Simulating life in a bunker: Visitors can experience life in a bunker with replicas of spare parts and equipment from that era; (3) Photo and Artifact Exhibition: Displaying a collection of photos, documents, and artifacts related to the bunker and World War II; (4) Seminars and Workshops: Holding seminars or workshops on history, conservation or reproduction of historical artifacts. The Japanese bunker in Parepare City has great potential to become an educational tourism destination thanks to its high historical value. However, its development faces a number of challenges:

Physical condition of Japanese Bunker

Old Japanese bunkers are often damaged by natural and human factors. Safety: The fragile structure of the tunnel can be dangerous for visitors if not properly repaired and maintained. Cracks in the walls, partial roof collapse, or even the entire structure is basically unstable. The walls and floors of the shelter may be covered in moss, fungus, or even small plants. Inside the bunker there may still be remnants of military equipment, ammunition (no longer functional) or even bones. Some bunkers may have been modified by local people for different purposes, such as temporary shelters or storage. Although their physical condition is no longer perfect, Japanese bunkers still have great historical value. Therefore, carrying out conservation efforts is very important. Conservation is not limited to physical repairs but also includes documentation, research and education. Reinforced concrete defense buildings are one type of Japanese defense building that is widely found in Indonesia. The use of concrete by the Japanese military (if raw materials are available) includes various types of buildings, but the most common is underground bunkers.

In military terminology, there are many types of concrete defense buildings, but in Indonesia these defense buildings are commonly called bunkers. The Japanese military divides bunkers into several classes based on their resistance to artillery fire and bombs. Bunker classes are Class "A" bunkers with concrete walls at least 79 cm thick and capable of withstanding direct fire from 15.2 cm caliber bullets or 99.8 kg bombs. Class "B" bunkers must have a minimum wall thickness of 50 cm and withstand direct fire from 10 cm caliber bullets or 49.9 kg bombs. Class "C" bunkers have a minimum wall thickness of 30 cm and are capable of withstanding direct fire from 3 cm caliber bullets. Class "D" bunkers are only capable of withstanding machine gun fire and small fragments of artillery shells with walls 3 inches thick. Concrete bunkers are reinforced with 1.5 cm diameter iron rods and placed sideways at a distance of 5 cm. Another effort to strengthen the defense of a building is to build part of the building underground and cover the part of the building above ground with sand and soil. Surveys conducted after the war ended found that the construction quality of Japanese concrete defense buildings did not meet existing specifications. This is mainly due to the poor quality of the water used, seawater is often used to mix concrete, the availability of clean water is limited, and the proportions of materials used in concrete production are inconsistent. This can happen because the things you don't do shouldn't be done. Initially, the Japanese bunkers and fuel bunkers in Ujung Sabbang District, Parepare City were used as military defenses to strengthen Japan's mission in the Pacific War. The war was triggered by Japan's desire to build its power in Asia. According to Brigadier General Vincent J. Espacito AS, Japan's military operational plan can be divided into several stages in its efforts to dominate Asian countries. Namely, 1) efforts to neutralize the strength of the United States fleet in the Pacific; 2) occupation in this country - southern countries such as the Philippines, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Myanmar; 3) Building a defense line to ensure military defense in the event of an attack. small islands, Wake Island, Marshall and Gilbert Islands, North Irian, East Island, Java, Sumatra, Malaysia, Bismarck Islands, and ending in Myanmar.

The above military defense includes the construction of bunkers and caves as military defense. In addition, Japan strengthened its military by recruiting indigenous people as soldiers and Romsha workers. The construction of Japanese bunkers and fuel bunkers in Ujung Sabbang District, Parepare City is considered very strategic because it is located in the surrounding coastal area and borders the Makassar Strait. This is also supported by the topography of the land in Ujung Sabbang District, Parepare City. The western and northern parts of Ujung Sabbang District, Parepare City generally consist of mountains and hills. Japanese bunkers and fuel bunkers were built on the slopes of the hills on the edge of the main road and the hills of

Parepare City, and excavations were carried out on the slopes. As seen, this is unique. However, the existence of bunkers in Ujung Sabbang District, Parepare City has not been properly recorded. The first bunker is located on the edge of Ahmad Yani Km 1 road, administratively located in Mallusetasi Village. The astronomical location is at coordinates 4° 00'35.8338"LS 119° 37'56.6704"BT, with an altitude of 50.8 meters above sea level. There is a poorly maintained underground bunker built in the year during the Japanese occupation. The material is cast cement with a height of 1.20 meters above sea level.

Based on its dimensions, the Japanese bunker has a corridor length of 8 meters. The number of rooms is 1 and the shape of the building is U-shaped and 2 entrances at the front facing west, in the form of a semicircle with carvings 70 cm wide and 1.20 meters high. Although the western part has been given a retaining wall and some are covered with ceramics, the cave hole is not much attention and is neglected because it is overgrown with grass and moss. There are 2 scout holes and 2 air holes for. The thickness of the upper casting is 30 cm and the wall thickness is 35 cm. The bunker is located under the official residence of the mayor of Parepare and a densely populated settlement. The north is bordered by the sea, the southern boundary is the Ujung Sabbang sub-district, the eastern boundary is the Sabbang Timur sub-district, the western boundary is the sea. Ownership lies with the Parepare City Government and has been included as a cultural heritage site of the city of Parepare. This bunker has two viewpoints, each facing northeast and southwest. Condition of some parts of the Bunker. The walls and observation holes are starting to become porous or eroded, coupled with its current function as a stopover, adding to the dirty impression inside the bunker because there is a lot of garbage in the bunker. A niche is an artificial hole dug on the side/wall of a ditch, usually square, without a door, and not too deep. This niche functions as a location as well as a place of shelter and hiding from enemy attacks and surveillance. The defense layer connected by the ditch can be seen Storage of consumables and equipment. Figure 2 shows part of a door niche without a door leaf.

This bunker consists of a reinforced concrete structure made of mountain rock. The entire structure uses carved mountain rock as building materials, as well as artificial caves, niches, and trenches made by digging into the coral walls. Based on observable traces, it is concluded that the defensive structure made by digging into the walls of the rock cave was made using hand tools in the form of crowbars, pickaxes, and chisels. The Japanese military usually built defenses with the help of local personnel (Romusha), but the availability of this support was limited in terms of maintaining the secrecy of the form and location of the defense, and who was responsible for the defense. The direction of this Japanese bunker depends on the presence or absence of an entrance. Based on the location of the entrance, you can determine the direction of the Japanese attack on the enemy. Generally, the bunker entrance is in the opposite direction to the location of the weapons/rifles and cannons. Seeing the position of the weapon will tell you the direction of the target. The target of the Japanese bunker in Parepare City can be identified by looking at the position of the bunker which faces the sea. It can be seen that the main target of the Japanese attack was traffic passing through the sea. As is known, the Parepare City area has a sea in the south. The southern coast of this region once held power in South Sulawesi, especially in Parepare City. This is clearly visible on the bunker location map in Parepare City. This (the location of the bunker is in the coastal area) can be observed and compared with similar bunkers outside Indonesia. One example is a bunker built on the French coast by Germany around 1944. The direction of this Japanese bunker depends on whether or not there is an entrance. Based on the location of the entrance, you can determine the direction of the Japanese attack on the enemy. Generally, the bunker entrance is in the opposite direction to the location of the weapons/guns and cannons. Seeing the position of the weapon will tell you the direction of the target.

The second bunker, the Japanese fuel bunker, is located to the right of the Japanese bunker. This Fuel Bunker is estimated to have been built by the Japanese army in the 1940s and is a hole or suspected underground shelter used as a defense and protection fort from attacks and prepared to ward off allied air attacks. The purpose of this bunker is facing the sea. There is one entrance and two windows on the south side. The doors and windows have hinges on one corner which is fitted with a door leaf and window leaf. The bunker plan is rectangular. Inside there are three rooms, each with a curved roof. There are three iron air vents on the roof. To the west of the bunker, 3 meters away, there is a square-shaped reservoir. The ceiling or roof of the bunker room is curved. The elements that form a curve are function, structure, and symbol. Specifically, it is related to a feature and is designed to give you an overview of the feature. In other words, function is one of the main criteria when designing a form. Form in architecture is an element that is directly addressed to human vision. Therefore, this form is expected to convey meaning visually to those who see it. One of the features that can be explained is closely related to the defense feature. For example, specifically the defense function, it can be found in the bunker building in Parepare City.

The curved building inside the bunker functions as a Defense Site. While the shape of the curve related to construction is closely related to construction technology and materials which are important elements in architecture. On the other hand, the symbol is a manifestation of the general need of society for identity. Technically/structurally, the curved system (dome) can be applied to buildings whose upper load is estimated to be too high. This load is a force that works from top to bottom. Based on the vector principle, the loading force is distributed on both sides of the curve. Therefore, the load is not supported at only one level or at one point.

Bunker locations are often hidden or difficult to access, which can hinder tourist access. However, what is interesting about the Japanese Bunker in Parepare City is its location on the side of the road and on a provincial road, making it very easy to access this bunker. The lack of complete and accurate documentation about the bunker makes it difficult to provide complete information to visitors.

Historical Value

Many people do not yet understand the historical value and importance of preserving bunkers as a cultural heritage. The Japanese Bunker is a historical relic of World War II, has a very high historical value and has great potential to be developed into an educational tourism destination. The tunnel is a silent witness to historical events that have occurred. They preserve the stories of struggle, suffering and courage of people in the past. Visiting the bunker, visitors can feel the atmosphere of war and imagine the events that occurred there. Bunkers are often associated with local history. By studying the bunker, visitors can understand how war shapes society and the culture of an area. Through bunker tourism, visitors can be invited to reflect on the negative impacts of war and the importance of maintaining peace. Bunkers are part of the cultural heritage that needs to be preserved. By visiting the shelter, visitors contribute to conservation efforts. The Japanese Parepare Bunker has great potential to become an interesting educational tourism destination. By managing and promoting the bunker well, we can preserve historical relics, raise public awareness of the importance of peace and develop the economic potential of the region.

Educational Tourism Concept

Developing an interesting and interactive educational tourism concept around the bunker is a challenge in itself. The Japanese Bunker in Parepare holds many historical stories that can be used as interesting learning resources. With the concept of educational tourism, we not only invite visitors to see ancient buildings, but also invite them to learn about the past and

understand the broader historical context. There are several themes that can be raised as educational tourism concepts in the city of Parepare related to the Japanese bunker, first looking at Parepare's role in World War II by explaining how Parepare participated in the global conflict and its impact on society. Daily life in the bunker, Recreating the atmosphere of life in the bunker, including daily activities, food, and equipment used. Past Military Technology: Introducing military technology used during World War II and comparing it with modern technology. Bunker conservation efforts: Explaining the importance of preserving the bunker as a historical heritage and the efforts that have been made. With a comprehensive educational tourism concept, the Japanese Bunker Parepare is not only an attractive tourist destination but also a center for sustainable historical learning. Visitors not only get interesting experiences, but also gain new knowledge and realize the importance of preserving cultural heritage. Target market

Identify the right target market and design a travel program that suits the interests of tourists. Parepare City, which is rich in history of interaction with foreign powers, especially Japan, has great potential to develop historical tourism, especially tourism related to the existence of Japanese domes. To maximize this potential, a thorough understanding of the target tourism market is very important. With great potential, Japanese underground tourism in Parepare can be a new attraction for tourists. The key is sustainable development by considering historical and cultural aspects as well as the interests of the local community.

The attraction of the Japanese bunker in Parepare City can be developed into an educational historical tourism object, especially if it is packaged with historical objects from World War II at the bottom of the Makassar Strait. The ancient Japanese tunnels and wells are closely related to the monument because they provide historical evidence of the brutality of World War II in the Makassar Strait. Parepare City has a long history, as evidenced by the existence of Japanese bunkers that have existed since World War II. In addition, at the bottom of the Makassar Strait there are remnants of World War II. The existence of these monuments can be a historical unity that can be developed into an interesting tourist attraction for special tourism (historical educational tourism). Efforts to develop a city with a Japanese Bunker as an educational tourism destination need special attention from the government so that the public can realize how great the value and benefits of historical building remains are if the fundamental aspects of tourism product A (attraction) are preserved. The local government needs to register and conduct further research on the remains of the Japanese bunker. Especially the shelter, because it is currently covered in soil so it is very difficult to enter the bunker. Excavation of the bunker needs to be done because there may still be other historical findings that can provide information about the past.

This Fuel Bunker is estimated to have been built by the Japanese army in the 1940s and is a hole or suspected underground shelter used as a defense fortress and protection from attacks and prepared to ward off allied air attacks.

"For the bunker, it is included in the category of cultural heritage, for the utilization of the destination, there is currently no effort to make it a tourist destination, but if there are visitors who want to visit the bunker, it is categorized as a cultural heritage".

The Japanese bunker in the city of Parepare has great potential to be developed into a unique and educational tourist destination. However, serious and integrated efforts must be made to overcome the various obstacles that exist. If managed properly, the bunker can be a valuable asset for the city of Parepare and attract the attention of domestic and foreign tourists.

"Currently there is no opportunity because there is no management at the tourist destination, maybe in the future we, the tourism office and the education and culture office will work together on how to manage the cultural heritage".

One of the main obstacles to developing the Japanese bunker as a tourist destination is the lack of systematic management. However, behind these challenges there is a great opportunity to make this bunker a new tourist attraction. The Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Education and Culture are committed to working together to overcome existing obstacles and maximize the potential of the bunker as a valuable cultural asset. Preserving cultural heritage is our shared responsibility. The Japanese bunker in the city of Parepare as a very valuable historical heritage, should be preserved and developed for future generations to enjoy. In our interviews, stakeholders emphasized their commitment to better management of the Japanese Bunker. Therefore, this bunker is expected to become an attractive educational tourism destination and contribute to the development of tourism in the city of Parepare. Although there is no definite data on the number of tourists, the potential for Japanese bunker tourism in the city of Parepare is very promising. . The physical condition of the Japanese Bunker is currently still quite good, especially its main structure. The Ministry of Tourism plans to carry out restoration by building supporting facilities such as pedestrian paths, rest areas, and information centers. In addition, various educational activities such as history seminars and photo exhibitions will also be held to attract visitors.

"Until now, our tourism office has not had any visits to the cultural heritage site. There has been no publication related to the Japanese bunker, so there is a lack of information reaching the public".

The Tourism Office admitted that until now there have been no official visits or significant publications related to the Japanese bunker in the city of Parepare. This lack of information means that the public still does not know much about the existence and historical value of the cultural heritage site. This is certainly a challenge in efforts to develop historical tourism in this city. It is very unfortunate that the Japanese bunker in the city of Parepare, which has great potential as an educational tourism destination, has received less attention. In interviews, stakeholders revealed that there have not been many visits and publications related to the site. In fact, if promoted well, the Japanese bunker could be a new attraction for tourists interested in history and culture. When compared to other areas that have similar historical sites, Parepare City has no less interesting potential. However, the lack of publication and information about the Japanese bunker makes this site seem hidden. In an interview, the General Tourism Office admitted that this is one of the main obstacles to the development of historical tourism in Parepare City.

"To promote us, there is a mallipa festival, every culture in the bacukiki area holds certain cultural events".

Effective promotion is the key to success in developing a tourist destination. Unfortunately, the Japanese bunker in Parepare City has not been fully utilized. In interviews, stakeholders admitted that the lack of disclosure was one of the factors that made the public less aware of the existence of the site. In fact, if promoted properly, the Japanese bunker could be a new tourism symbol for Parepare City. The Parepare City Tourism Office revealed several interesting facts about the Japanese bunker in this area. Although it has great historical value and great potential to be developed as an educational tourism destination, this cultural heritage has not been optimally utilized. Until now, there have been no official visits or significant publications related to the Japanese bunker. This lack of information means that the wider community, even local people, still have little knowledge of the existence and historical value

of this site. In fact, if promoted properly, the Japanese bunker could be a new attraction for tourists who are interested in history and culture. This is certainly a challenge for the Ministry of Tourism to explore the potential for historical tourism in Parepare City.

The Japanese bunker in Parepare City is spread across several sub-districts in Parepare City. Japanese evidence can show that there was a war in Indonesia between 1942 and 1945. This bunker is evidence of Japanese heritage in relation to war strategy and situations. Given the many relics of the past, it should be preserved and utilized as a potentially interesting historical heritage, not abandoned. Knowledge of the existence of historical buildings is very important for the protection and preservation of these buildings. One of these initiatives can be used as a learning laboratory.

Learning does not only take place in the classroom environment, learning outside the classroom can also be used as a learning laboratory. Places/environments and historical heritage sites that have the potential to change student behavior can be used as learning materials. The Japanese bunker is closely related to space, time and actors so that it fulfills the elements of historical science. Likewise, utilizing learning outside the classroom can help students adapt to their environmental conditions.

Ovide De Croly said that school is life and lifelong. In Ovide De Croly's view, the environment is described as a very important foundation for learning. Japanese bunkers as relics of the past have never been experienced or seen directly by students. According to Wineburg (2006), the past teaches us things that are not visible, but how it is introduced is unknown to us since we were born.

In the current situation, the Tourism Office should facilitate historical educational tourism through the presentation and introduction of the past through its historical relics. The process of learning history must be planned, organized and translated into realistic, interesting and useful activities for tourists. Therefore, Aman (2011) emphasized that a nation loses its individuality when it no longer knows its past, so that the Japanese war in Indonesia is more emphasized in the cognitive realm.

Historical educational tourism through the Japanese bunker in Parepare City must find a moral message in the event itself. Regarding the bunker as a legacy of the Japanese occupation, according to Harkantiningasih (2014), the study of the colonial impact on the archipelago is based on settlement patterns, building architecture, government systems, the environment, plural society, religion, art, and function. It begins and is considered through interrelated elements. Portraits and chronology. By utilizing the Japanese Bunker as a history learning laboratory, tourists can observe each other directly, ask questions, obtain information, and express their ideas.

According to several sources, there are more than 2 Japanese bunkers along Jln Ahmad Yani, Mallusetasi Village, Ujung Sabbang District, Parepare City. The coast of Parepare City on the east side is part of the Makassar Strait so that it is a strategic troop landing location, and the south side faces the sea so that it provides access to the international area. This Japanese cave and bunker have not been identified or investigated by researchers. This Japanese cave and bunker have the potential to be explored and researched. Researchers can conduct systematic documentation of object characteristics such as size, mapping, soil and rocks, and more. Japanese caves and bunkers are not used as educational historical tourism destinations. There is no documented information about these objects. These objects help teach children about local history, as well as national and international history. To explore these objects for educational historical tourism destinations, their use as tourist attractions is very important. Tourist attractions will strive to ensure the sustainability of these tourist attractions and

maintain them for future generations. This activity requires a program that requires collaboration between the government and the surrounding community.

Tourism development in Parepare City seems to still need to be promoted to become a catalyst for other supporting sectors and the local tourism industry to become an economic engine. Tourism development in Parepare City seems to need to be carried out in an integrated manner by increasing synergy between various development elements. The growth of tourism development in Parepare City is expected to be accelerated further in order to compete with other regions in South Sulawesi. To optimize the utilization of Parepare City resources, including the tourism sector, its management and development must be carried out in an integrated and targeted manner, with a priority scale and cross-sectoral approach. Tourism management faces various key aspects, including regional autonomy, spatial planning, infrastructure support (public facilities and infrastructure), marketing, investment, environmental degradation, human resources, security, and community empowerment. Based on tourism distribution data in Parepare City, there are natural tourist attractions that dominate compared to cultural tourist attractions. From the results of initial identification, the number of local tourist visits to natural objects and natural tourist attractions in Parepare City shows a fairly high number, namely visits by foreign tourists who enjoy the high waves. Foreign tourists visiting Parepare City use it as a marine tourism destination. basically paying attention to the basic theme of development in the development of tourism resources. The theme of development is one of the main elements as a starting point for tourism development both at the local and regional levels. The basic theme of tourism development is determined based on the tourism resources owned by each region. Seeing the potential of tourist attractions in Parepare City at this time, most of them are occupied by artificial tourist attractions and natural tourism. Based on the existing potential, the basic theme of development can be identified that is in accordance with the characteristics of existing tourist attractions. Regarding the distribution pattern of tourist objects based on existing development themes, this process cannot be separated from the geographical location of each tourist object. This evaluation and grouping does not mean that further management and development must be carried out separately, but is intended to contribute to the management and development of further tourist attractions. The management in question is the integration between groups that are complementary and intended to determine the characteristics of the development of tourism activities.

The serious efforts of the Parepare City Government in accelerating the development of the tourism industry have strategic significance because they provide opportunities for increasing regional income while improving community welfare. Management also needs to meet the demands of the sustainability of the industry from an economic, socio-cultural, and environmental perspective. Of course, considering that tourism as an industry tends to exploit natural and human resources that play an important role in tourism elements such as attractions (Nature and Culture). There is also criticism of the way tourism distributes resources properly, including the community as workers/employees, and consumption patterns in the relationships formed. Therefore, organizing and managing tourist destinations requires not only the implementation of plans, but also overall sustainable governance involving all stakeholders.

Conclusion

The Japanese Bunker historical educational tourism product in the city of Parepare was developed with a theme that is in accordance with the aspirations of the local community and the development trends of tourism interests, especially special interest themes that can attract domestic and international tourists. Basically, development in areas that are relatively advanced needs to be consolidated, areas that have not yet developed need to be encouraged to move,

and areas that have developed or are being developed need to be developed to be strengthened. Development is developing and must be supported until goals can be maintained, and progress needs to be planned and maintained. For this reason, Comprehensive Regional Development is expected to reduce the gap between regions by considering the degree of regional development and harmony with regional development that is still in the development process. The concept of developing the main product of historical educational tourism in Parapare City is history, potential and beauty of the mountains, uniqueness, natural charm, and the uniqueness and uniqueness of cultural history. Natural charm, as well as the appeal of cultural history can be developed into the central theme of tourism products, by integrating various levels of society as tourism. Actors in Tourism Development. On the one hand, tourism is expected to be able to encourage the development of culture and community welfare.

References

- Aman. (2011). *Model Evaluasi pembelajaran Sejarah*. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Aufa, F. (2022). *Peninggalan Bunker Jepang Sebagai Cagar Budaya di Situs Sejarah Kecamatan Tapak Tuan Kabupaten Aceh Selatan* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry).
- Camerin, F., Camatti, N., & Gastaldi, F. (2021). Military barracks as cultural heritage in Italy: A comparison between before-1900-and 1900-to-1950-built barracks. *Sustainability*, 13(2), 782. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13020782>
- Chawari, M. (2015). Model Pertahanan Jepang di Kabupaten Lumajang dan Jember, Jawa Timur: Tipologi dan Arah Sasaran. *Berkala Arkeologi*, 35(2), 153-168. <https://doi.org/10.30883/jba.v35i2.63>
- Fadli, M. R., & Kumalasari, D. (2019). Sistem Ketatanegaraan Indonesia Pada Masa Pendudukan Jepang. *Sejarah Dan Budaya: Jurnal Sejarah, Budaya, Dan Pengajarannya*, 13(2), 189– 205.
- Harkantiningih, N. (2014). Pengaruh Kolonial Di Nusantara. *Kalpataru Majalah Arkeologi* 23 (1): 1-80.
- Hayati, R. (2014). Pemanfaatan Bangunan Bersejarah Sebagai Wisata Warisan Budaya Di Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Master Pariwisata (JUMPA)*, 01, 1–42. <https://doi.org/10.24843/jumpa.2014.v01.i01.p01>
- Maryo, D. (2021). *Pelestarian Situs Peninggalan Pendudukan Jepang Di Bengkulu Selatan*. Digital Repository
- Menzio, O., Cherstich, L., Di Valerio, E., Di Antonio, M. G., & Saad, A. A. S. (2019). A proposal for the use of Core and Buffer Zones to protect the heritage of the Cyrenean landscapes. *Libyan Studies*, 50, 107-135. <https://doi.org/10.1017/lis.2019.23>
- Miskawi, M. (2022). Model Pengembangan Bunker Jepang Sebagai Destinasi Wisata Sejarah Di Desa Ketapang, Kecamatan Kalipuro, Kabupaten Banyuwangi. *Jurnal Candra Sangkala*, 3(2), 42-54.
- Mulyadi, I. (2020). *Eksistensi Dan Pelestarian Bunker Jepang Sebagai Objek Tinggalan Arkeologi Di Simeulue*. repository.ar-raniry.ac.id. <https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/13291/>
- Prasetyo, H., & Nararais, D. (2023). Urgensi Destinasi Wisata Edukasi dalam Mendukung Pariwisata Berkelanjutan di Indonesia. *Kepariwisata: Jurnal Ilmiah*, 17(2), 135– 143. <http://dx.doi.org/10.47256/kji.v17i2.209>

- Rasyid, I., Purnamasari, A., & Ilyas, I. (2018). Pendataan Dan Updating di Kota Pare-Pare. In *Pendataan dan Updating Cagar Budaya* (pp. 1–62).
- Silverman, H., & Ruggles, D. F. (2007). Cultural heritage and human rights. In *Cultural heritage and human rights* (pp. 3-29). New York, NY: Springer New York. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-0-387-71313-7_1
- Wartha, I. B. N. (2016). Manfaat Penting “Benda Cagar Budaya” Sebagai Peninggalan Sejarah/Arkeologi Untuk Kepentingan Agama, Sosial Budaya, Sosial Ekonomi, Pendidikan dan Ilmu Pengetahuan (Studi Kajian Budaya). *Jurnal Santiaji Pendidikan*, 6(2), 193–194.
- Wineburg, S. (2006). *Berpikir historis: Memetakan masa depan, mengajarkan masa lalu*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Zed, M., (2005). *Giyugun; Cikal Bakal Tentara Nasional di Sumatera*. Jakarta: LP3ES