

Government Policy in Preserving Cultural Heritage in North Aceh District

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ABSTRACT

The Malikussaleh tomb complex is one of the most important cultural heritages for the history of the Kingdom of Aceh, so its existence must be maintained and preserved after all. The government has an important role in changing a culture to be more advanced. The progress of the times is the result of thinking and human activities that make everything better. The purpose of this study is to analyze the Government's Policy in Preserving the Malikussaleh Tomb cultural heritage and analyze the obstacles in the preservation of the Malikussaleh tomb. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, research by collecting field data which is then discussed and analyzed with reference to the theoretical basis. The government's policy in preserving Malikussaleh's tomb has not gone well. Until now, Malikussaleh's tomb still looks neglected. The connecting road between the tombs has not been built as much as possible. The government should carry out construction on the connecting road between the tombs in the Malikussaleh tomb complex. So that visitors can more easily access the history. Whereas good tomb preservation will be profitable for regional finances. Many visitors come even from outside Aceh to find out about the history of the Pasai kingdom. Of course, the number of visitors will add to the regional asset, namely PAD. There are many obstacles faced by the government in preserving the tomb of Malikussaleh. With community participation, the government feels helped and more enthusiastic in doing conservation. The role of the community is number one for the region.

ABSTRAK

Kompleks makam Malikussaleh merupakan salah satu warisan budaya yang sangat penting bagi sejarah Kerajaan Aceh, sehingga keberadaannya harus tetap dijaga dan dilestarikan. Pemerintah memiliki peran penting dalam mengubah suatu budaya menjadi lebih maju. Kemajuan zaman merupakan hasil pemikiran dan aktivitas manusia yang membuat segalanya menjadi lebih baik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis Kebijakan Pemerintah dalam Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Makam Malikussaleh dan menganalisis hambatan-hambatan dalam pelestarian Makam Malikussaleh. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif, penelitian dengan mengumpulkan data lapangan yang kemudian dibahas dan dianalisis dengan mengacu pada landasan teori. Kebijakan pemerintah dalam melestarikan makam Malikussaleh belum berjalan dengan baik. Hingga kini makam Malikussaleh masih terlihat terbengkalai. Jalan penghubung antar makam belum dibangun semaksimal mungkin. Pemerintah harus melakukan pembangunan jalan penghubung antar makam di kompleks makam Malikussaleh. Sehingga pengunjung dapat lebih mudah mengakses sejarah. Padahal pelestarian makam yang baik akan menguntungkan keuangan daerah. Banyak pengunjung yang datang bahkan dari luar Aceh untuk mengetahui tentang sejarah kerajaan Pasai. Tentunya jumlah pengunjung akan menambah aset daerah yaitu PAD. Banyak kendala yang dihadapi pemerintah dalam melestarikan makam Malikussaleh. Dengan partisipasi masyarakat, pemerintah merasa terbantu dan lebih semangat dalam melakukan konservasi. Peran masyarakat menjadi nomor satu bagi daerah.

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INTRODUCTION

The policy of preserving cultural heritage is a policy of the government to carry out the constitutional mandate. Article 32 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution which stipulates that "the State advances Indonesian national culture" and its explanation, among others, states "Cultural efforts must lead to the advancement of adab, culture, and unity, by not rejecting new materials from foreign cultures that can develop or enriching the culture of the nation itself, as well as enhancing the degree of humanity of the Indonesian nation". Cultural heritage objects have an important meaning for the nation's culture, especially to foster a sense of national pride and strengthen awareness of national identity.

Article 76 of Law Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation, which is responsible for the preservation of cultural heritage objects is the government and local governments can appoint or place custodians to carry out maintenance of Cultural Conservation. The government is also obliged to guarantee and protect historical sites so that they are always protected from irresponsible hands. Cultural heritage is a cultural heritage that is material in nature, in the form of cultural heritage objects, cultural heritage buildings, cultural heritage structures, and cultural heritage areas both on land and/or in water that need to be preserved because they have important values for history, science, education, religion, and/or culture through the determination process. In Geudong District, North Aceh Regency,

The glory of Samudera Pasai in the Samudera Geudong area, North Aceh, began with the unification of a number of small kingdoms in the Peurelak area, such as Rimba Jreum and Seumerlang. Sultan Malikussaleh is one of the descendants of that kingdom who conquered several small kingdoms and founded the Ocean Kingdom in 1270 AD. Tomb of Abdullah ibn Muhammad ibn Abdul Kadir.

The site of the Islamic Kingdom of Samudera Pasai was very famous in the 1980s, before the conflict in Aceh escalated and discouraged the pilgrims. According to Yakub, the caretaker of the tomb of Sultan Malikussaleh, the great name of the sultan also invited the curiosity of pilgrims from Malaysia, India, to Pakistan. Pasai's long history can still be traced through a number of burial sites of the founders of the kingdom and their descendants in the tombs of these kings. The tomb is the only witness because other relics such as palaces are no longer there. The tombs of Sultan Malikussaleh and his grandson, Ratu Nahrisyah, are two complex sites that are still well-preserved.

Efforts to preserve cultural heritage objects are carried out, in addition to fostering a sense of national pride and strengthening awareness of identity as a nation based on Pancasila, but also for the interests of history, science and culture as well as other uses in the context of the national interest. The government must be extra in maintaining and preserving historical places such as the tomb of Malikussaleh which is currently used as a tourist attraction, because preserving the tomb of Malikussaleh can open investment opportunities to increase tourism object activities,

Preservation efforts that the government is doing in preserving the Malikussaleh Tomb site are by monitoring, monitoring and even preserving the Malikussaleh tomb which was initially not well maintained and rarely visited by the public or foreign tourists. The government also employs grave administrators to guard and clean every day after the tomb is visited by the public or foreign tourists. However, the fact is that the tomb of Malikussaleh has not been able to support the increase in people's economic income, because until now there are no canteen facilities and proper parking spaces that can be used by the community as jobs.

Based on direct observations made by researchers, the reality obtained in the field is that the preservation of Malikussaleh's tomb is not considered by the government, as can be seen from the unavailability of parking spaces, canteens and prayer rooms for visitors from outside the area.

Moreover, until now, Malikussaleh's grave looks like it has not been taken care of, as evidenced by piles of garbage such as used drinks or plastics from food that are everywhere. The current government seems to have ignored these historic sites, if indeed the government still cares and really carries out conservation policies, the government is certainly able to provide proper trash bins or the government provides cleaning staff specifically financed by the government to preserve the graves so that they can support local revenue. (Initial observation, 05 February 2022).

The success of the implementation of the development of tourist destinations is highly dependent and inseparable from the role of all elements, of course by paying attention to the elements of the existing program, budget and process. Sources of funds spent to preserve Malikussaleh's grave come from local governments, non-governmental institutions, and human resources. Moreover, at this time the Malikussaleh tomb has become a mainstay tourist attraction in the North Aceh Regency area, because many of the visitors come from outside Indonesia, even the Malikussaleh tomb tourist attraction is used as an object of research by students outside Aceh and outside Indonesia, such as Malaysia, India, to Pakistan.

METHOD

Research Design

In this study, the author uses qualitative methods, namely research by collecting field data which is then discussed and analyzed with reference to the theoretical basis. The approach taken by the author is an approach with descriptive methods, surveys and content analysis.

The author takes this perspective because the object under study is the Government's Role in Preserving Malikussaleh's Tomb. Thus, it is hoped that it will make it easier for the author to carry out this research.

Research Mindset

The research flow or roadmap of this research process can be described as follows:

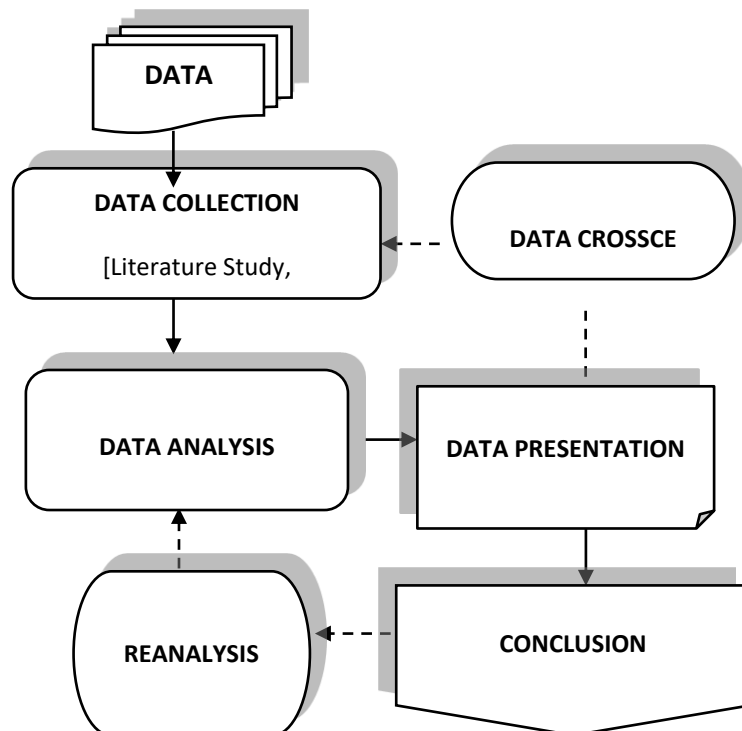


Figure 1. Research Mindset

Research Objects and Subjects

The object of this research is the Malikussaleh Tomb Tourism Center. Meanwhile, the subject of this research is called a participant (informant/provider of information from across professions) in the society of North Aceh Regency. The criteria for informants, among others; head of service, NGOs, grave guards, community and others in the research area, willing to be participants/informants and willing to be interviewed.

Data collection technique

In data collection there are several forms of techniques that can be used in assessing the problem. In this case the data collection techniques that the authors do include the following:

1. Observation, in this study the authors used participatory observation and made direct observations in the field which aims to see firsthand whether Malikussaleh's tomb is preserved or only used as a historic site.
2. Interview, in conducting interviews the author uses structured and in-depth interviews. This the author does so that the data obtained in the field produces accurate data.
3. Documentation Study, namely the collection of data used through documentation, archives, and so on. So that it becomes the most important source and basic material in taking studies at the time the research is carried out.
4. Literature study, namely research data collected from literary sources such as reference books and mass media.

Data analysis technique

Data analysis of this study used the interaction model of Milles, et al. (2014), namely:

1. Data reduction, namely collecting, organizing and coding the data obtained from reality.
2. Presentation of data, namely the presentation of data on field findings in a comprehensive manner
3. The conclusion of the data is that the researcher tries to analyze, interpret the data so that the meaning of each data found in the field can be understood.

In addition, to cross-check the data of field findings, both observational data, interviews or documentation, the researchers used triangulation techniques as an effort to check the relevance and accuracy of the data, so that the reliability of research data can be proven empirically.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research that the researchers found in the field, both in the form of observations, data collection and interviews from various figures above, showed that it was only for a period of 2 to 3 years that the government began to realize the importance of paying attention to the management of this historical heritage site. Considering that policy is an integral part of the concept of government, it is necessary to take its management seriously. This is very relevant, as stated by Ali and Alam (2012: 3) stating that government policy is mixed from two basic concepts, namely the concept of policy and the concept of government. Two concepts that contain the meaning of a unified understanding when each concept is described conceptually which leads to a unified understanding in different contexts of use.

The government that places the policy context in giving meaning to its meaning in essence makes government as a concept into something actual, something that is not just something that can be applied, applied and made it actual in the life of the government of a country. The government's steps to seek proper management of historical heritage sites were initiated by the support of caring from the community.

The government's policy in preserving Malikussaleh's tomb has not gone well. Until now, Malikussaleh's tomb still looks neglected. The connecting road between the tombs has not been built as much as possible. The government should carry out construction on the connecting road between the tombs in the Malikussaleh tomb complex. So that visitors can more easily access the history. Whereas good tomb preservation will be profitable for regional finances. Many visitors come even from

outside Aceh to find out about the history of the Pasai kingdom. Of course, the number of visitors will add to the regional asset, namely PAD.

Visitors and the public expect the construction of a religious tourism museum in that place so that it is easier for visitors to understand and know and remember the story of King Malikussaleh. However, until now the government has not carried out any construction on Malikussaleh's grave and only carried out the restoration in 2007 with funds obtained from BRR Aceh-Nias.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn The Government's policy in preserving the Malikussaleh Tomb as a cultural heritage object has not been carried out properly, and has not been maximized. This preservation is carried out in the form of daily routine maintenance (mechanical maintenance). Who was assisted by the tomb guard Malikussaleh. Government policies are not in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the preservation of cultural heritage. The government has very serious obstacles in carrying out the preservation of Malikussaleh's tomb. Constraints faced in the form of internal and external constraints, both constraints originating from the community and financial constraints. Constraints faced by the government, especially in finance. Because the money for the tomb builder is not sufficient. The money is only enough for preservation. Moreover, the location of the tomb which is not too wide, of course, the construction of the tomb is also hampered. Based on the results of the research above, the recommendations from the authors are as follows For the North Aceh Regency Government to pay more attention to the seriousness in the policy of preserving historical heritage sites, especially in handling it for maintenance, data collection and special attention to cultural heritage objects and can also cooperate with the community so that it can be carried out optimally. The North Aceh Regency government should have drafted a special Qanun regarding the preservation of cultural heritage. So that later there will be no more damage to the tomb and even the government will get help from the community in preserving Malikussaleh's tomb. For the people of North Aceh Regency, the community can play a role in preserving cultural heritage by collaborating with the city government, to participate in maintaining the sustainability of preservation and being able to take advantage of the existence of heritage sites to have a positive impact on the community.

The results of this study are expected to contribute ideas to the general public and in particular to the Government's Policy in Preserving Cultural Conservation in North Aceh Regency. As a scientific work that can be used as an initial study, so that it can be used as a follow-up study for those who need it. For the North Aceh Regency government, in particular, it can be used as input to improve the Cultural Conservation Preservation in North Aceh Regency so that it becomes better. The people of North Aceh Regency and the North Aceh Regency Government in particular are expected to be more involved in the importance of Preserving Cultural Conservation in North Aceh Regency.

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