

ABSTRAK

Pelestarian warisan budaya menjadi isu penting saat ini, baik di skala internasional maupun lokal. Warisan budaya merupakan identitas suatu bangsa dan dinilai penting untuk menjaga pelestariannya. Pelestarian warisan budaya berkembang melalui berbagai konferensi, kerjasama multilateral dan regional, organisasi global, dan pendekatan komunitas. Seiring perkembangannya, pelestarian dan pariwisata menjadi dua aspek yang saling berkaitan dan membutuhkan. Penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis tata kelola pelestarian dan pariwisata warisan budaya Candi Borobudur dan Candi Prambanan sebagai proyek komodifikasi warisan budaya periode Orde Baru (1970-1998).

Kajian penelitian mencakup kesadaran pelestarian warisan budaya, proyek pemugaran Candi Borobudur dan Candi Prambanan sebagai bagian dari kerjasama multilateral, pengelolaan warisan budaya, serta pemanfaatannya sebagai destinasi wisata. Temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pelestarian cagar budaya pada periode Orde Baru mencerminkan upaya konservasi dan pariwisata, strategi politik, serta diplomasi yang berdampak pada citra Indonesia di kancah internasional. Selain itu, dalam studi kasus Candi Borobudur dan Candi Prambanan turut ditemukan adanya proses komodifikasi dalam hal ini pelestarian dan pariwisata. Pendekatan ini menghadirkan tantangan berupa hubungan yang kompleks dan menyangkut ilmu interdisipliner. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat berkontribusi pada pemahaman mengenai hubungan antara pelestarian cagar budaya dan kepentingan pembangunan nasional dalam konteks sejarah Indonesia. Selain itu, menghadirkan pandangan baru mengenai warisan budaya dalam aspek sejarah dengan bantuan ilmu lainnya, seperti arkeologi, arsitektur, dan pariwisata.

Kata kunci: pelestarian, pariwisata budaya, Borobudur, Prambanan, orde baru

ABSTRACT

The preservation of cultural heritage has emerged as a significant concern at both global and local scales. Cultural heritage embodies the essence of a nation and is deemed crucial for ensuring its continuity. The evolution of cultural heritage preservation has been shaped by numerous conferences, regional, and multilateral collaborations, international organizations, and community initiatives. As this field progressed, the interplay between preservation and tourism has become increasingly evident, with both elements relying on one another. This study aims to examine the preservation efforts and tourism development related to the cultural heritage of Borobudur Temple and Prambanan Temple, particularly as part of a commodification initiative during the New Order Era (1970-1998).

The research encompasses an exploration of awareness regarding cultural heritage preservation, restoration initiatives for Borobudur and Prambanan Temples as components of international cooperation, management practices for cultural heritage and their roles as tourist attractions. The results reveal that the preservation activities during the New Order period illustrate a blend of conservation and tourism strategies alongside political maneuvers and diplomatic efforts that have shaped Indonesia's global image. Additionally, the case studies of Borobudur and Prambanan Temples highlight a commodification process linked to both preservation and tourism. This dynamic presents various challenges due to the intricate relationships involved and necessitates an interdisciplinary approach. The findings of their research are intended to enhance the understanding of the connections between cultural heritage preservation and national development goals within the framework of Indonesia history. Moreover, it seeks to offer fresh insights into the historical dimensions of cultural heritage, supported by perspectives from related fields such as archaeology, architecture, anthropology, and tourism.

Keywords: preservation, cultural tourism, Borobudur, Prambanan, new order