

Youth Appreciation of The Existence of Historical Buildings (Vredeburg Fort)

Muhammad Hasan Al Bashri^{1*}, Emmelia Tricia Herliana²

^{1,2} Architecture Department, Atma Jaya Yogyakarta University, Babarsari Street No.44, Janti, Caturtunggal, Depok District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta 55281, Indonesia

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Corresponding Author:

Muhammad Hasan Al Bashri

Architecture Department,
Atma Jaya Yogyakarta University,
Indonesia

Email: mhasanbashri1998@gmail.com

Abstract

Yogyakarta is a city that has a diverse history and cultural heritage both physically and non-physically. Physically in the form of buildings - historical heritage buildings such as the Vredeburg Fort building which is one of the relics of VOC colonialism in the city of Yogyakarta since 1765. Now its existence has changed its function to become a historical heritage fort and its presence as a historical heritage building now greatly affects the sense of concern in the current era, especially the younger generation of the current era. As a result, the awareness of knowing and appreciating historical buildings is low due to the advancement of civilisation. The purpose of this research is to explore the perceptions of young people that lead to appreciation of Fort Vredeburg in the current era. The research method applied by conducting observations, data collection and questionnaire interviews. The result of this research is to reveal the form of appreciation from young people's perception towards Fort Vredeburg today.

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INTRODUCTION

As a historical city, Yogyakarta has a diverse history and cultural heritage in both physical and non-physical forms. The physical existence of history is in the form of buildings - architectural buildings that become historical relics in the city of Yogyakarta. Some historical buildings automatically play an important role in the process of developing the city of Yogyakarta in several decades, various factors both from within and from outside affect the history and culture contained in historical buildings. one of them is in the form of cultural heritage buildings such as Fort Vredeburg, a relic of VOC Colonialism. Fort Vredeburg itself is one example of a historical building that has historical value and has survived to this day. The development of Yogyakarta City at this time is inseparable from various views or perceptions that arise both from within and from outside. The greater the influence in determining the existence that survives and is recognised until now. Actors such as the community in particular and tourists in general also have an impact on the development of the city of Yogyakarta, both in terms of physical and non-physical. Seeing the rapid development of Yogyakarta City to this day can also be witnessed by the many young people who live in the midst of social life and society today. The presence of historical buildings in the city of Yogyakarta also affects the views of youth in the current era.

Looking at the current generation of young people who are increasingly forming modern characteristics and starting to penetrate into the digital world and even tend to have an indifferent and indifferent attitude, besides that the awareness to get to know and appreciate historical buildings in general and Fort Vredeburg in particular is still relatively low. This is an obstacle where the current generation of young people do not know how important historical heritage buildings that still survive their existence in the midst of life in the current era. Thus the importance of the perceptions of the current generation of young people is still a question of how much and how far the cognitive aspects and affective aspects of each of their perceptions of the existence of Fort Vredeburg in the current era. It is hoped that the current generation of young people will be able to provide a form of physical and non-physical awareness both in the form of knowledge and emotionally related to how important the existence of historical heritage buildings, especially Fort Vredeburg, is present to influence the perception of the current generation of young people for future generations.

The origin of the existence of Fort Vredeburg was established during the reign of the King of Yogyakarta Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono I with the arrival of the VOC to the city of Yogyakarta. The function of Fort Vredeburg

was originally as a prison, gunpowder warehouse and storage of VOC military weapons. When looking at its architectural conditions, it has changed its overall function to become a museum tourist attraction area and its surroundings. Based on the facts and brief history, the existence of Fort Vredeburg is not necessarily just a symbol but a historical building that can still be felt.

If you pay attention to the views or perceptions of humans between one another that appear, they may be different and are basically influenced by the factors that encourage someone to perceive something. According to Prasetijo, R (2005: 69), identifies the factors that influence individuals in generating perceptions, including internal factors and external factors. Internal factors include physiology, mood, perception, needs, perseverance, understanding, and community. External factors include stimulus/stimuli and environment/situation. On the other hand, there are theories regarding the dimensions of perception. According to Ittelson's theory (1978), in his theory of place perception, there are different dimensions of environmental perception. The dimensions of perception are divided into 4 dimensions, namely; cognitive dimensions related to thinking, organizing and maintaining information, affective dimensions are emotions and feelings that are mutually influential with environmental perceptions, interpretive dimensions are dimensions that interpret the meaning derived from the value of an environment, and evaluative dimensions, which are dimensions that provide an assessment of something good and bad.

According to Chand (2006: 132-133), appreciation is divided into 4 types, namely: appreciation of beauty which is an appreciation of aesthetics or beauty in the form of nature, art, music, literature, and dance are the main sources of appreciation of beauty. Appreciation of human nature is the appreciation of human nature shows appreciation of the appreciation of human life. Appreciation of humour has many characteristics such as appreciation of things that are funny or ridiculous about an idea, situation, event, or action. Appreciation of intellectual power that expresses something that occurs because of an individual's desire to know (to know) and experience (to experience) a sense of satisfaction with something. In short, intellectual appreciation is an attitude or feeling towards questions of truth.

According to Adler and Fagley cited by Halle (2015) outlines eight aspects of appreciation, as follows: "Have" focus, which is focusing on positive tangible and intangible assets, awe, which is a feeling of awe and connection to nature and oneself, ritual, which is performing a regular action or behaviour in fostering gratitude / appreciation, present moment, which is focusing on positive aspects, self/social comparison i.e. positive feelings arising from appreciation that life is/could be worse, gratitude i.e. forms of behaviour to express gratitude, loss/adversity triggered i.e. appreciation derived from the knowledge that nothing is permanent in life, and interpersonal i.e. noticing and appreciating the relationships one has with others.

Thus, the importance of perceptions or views of young people today is basically in the form of responses or responses that arise from knowledge, emotional attitudes, experiences and other factors that encourage those who have felt either directly or indirectly towards the existence of historical buildings in general. The involvement of young people today is expected to be able to provide a response or response in the form of appreciation through the perceptions they have in recognizing and preserving the existence of Fort Vredeburg today for the future.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Perception basically sees its development can also be said to be a process by which individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions so as to give meaning to their environment (Robbins, S.P, 2003: 88). On the other hand, perception is an individual process in selecting, organizing, and interpreting various information inputs to create a meaningful overall picture (Kotler, P, 2004: 193). Another theory says that perception is a process of identifying or recognizing something using the five human senses. In this case, the individual's impression of the object being sensed is highly dependent on the overall experience gained from the learning and thinking process, as well as various factors originating from the individual (Triato, 2006: 53). An individual's perception depends on the living environment and culture that has been formed since long ago, and language greatly affects a person in communicating with accents and forming a person's characteristics (Kastanakis, 2013). On the other hand, individual perceptions occur in humans around can also arise influenced by the existence of a place that is considered to have meaning and the experience of individuals with one another in understanding a place that is considered meaningful (Kalali, P, 2015). The development of perception is also able to create a distinctive phenomenology, a purely personal or subjective experience that we have when understanding the world around us (Schwartz, et al, 2019).

In general, human perception can be influenced by two factors, namely; internal factors and external factors (Prasetijo, R, 2005: 69). Internal factors in this case are various factors from within oneself that can affect individual perception, including physiological, interest, attention, needs, mood, experience and family. External factors in this case are various factors from outside an individual that can affect the perception of the individual, including stimulus, environment / situation and culture and social environment.

Perception is divided into several components (Azwar, 1988: 21), including the cognitive component which includes perceptions, beliefs, and stereotypes that individuals have about something. A person's perceptions and

beliefs about attitude objects take the form of views (opinions) and are often stereotyped or mentally patterned. Affective or emotional components include feelings and emotions. Our emotional reactions to objects shape our positive or negative attitudes towards them. Many of these emotional reactions are determined by our beliefs about the object, whether it is good, bad, or useful, and the Conative Component. A motivational factor or a person's tendency to take action and is associated with an object.

Appreciation has a very broad understanding. According to (Adler and Fagley, 2018), appreciation is defined as a way of acknowledging the value and meaning of an event, person, behaviour or object and then feeling a positive emotional connection to the event, person, behaviour or object. Even (Adiwibowo, R. S, 2015), states that appreciation is seen as an act of evaluation, recognition of aesthetic values and expression.

Appraisal of historic building objects is also an example of appreciation. This assessment can arise based on the existence of one or more actors who provide appreciation, and the aspects assessed have their own forms. The existence of historic buildings is also inseparable from actors or actors who influence the development and history of these historic buildings. According to Coeterier, (2002) Community assessment of the existence of historic buildings is based on parameters such as building background, function and familiarity. This is also explained by (Galihkusumah, 2010) regarding, Knowledge about historic buildings needs to be given to the community on the importance of preserving historic buildings. Most communities do not have access to building background and information so their emotional attachment to buildings is considered weak.

Based on the research themes raised in the following research also previously conducted a search related to research conducted previously to date on historical heritage buildings, especially Fort Vredeburg, which is inseparable from the discussion of aspects that lead to such as; The needs of disabled tourists (Kusumaningrum, H, 2018), Management of the Fort Vredeburg Museum (Rukmana, I, 2019), Visual perception of diorama lighting (Wiryanti, 2021), Ethnomatics: geometry of the Vredeburg Fort area (Fizah, R, 2020), and preservation activities at the Vredeburg Fort Museum (Rieswansyah, A, 2022). On the other hand, some previous studies that raised the theme of perception so far include discussing the following; Environmental Perceptions of the suburbs of Bavaria (Bogner and Wiseman, 1997), Germany and the Meaning of Perception with a case study of Arg Street in Masyhad city, Iran (Kalali, P, 2015). Furthermore, there are also several studies that raise the theme of appreciation of historic buildings / cultural heritage including the following: The Effectiveness Of Photographs In The Conservation Of Architectural Heritage: A Case Study Of The Kuala Lumpur Royal Museum (Ahamad, A, N, 2020), and Local Community's Involvement in Appreciating Heritage Value of Kinta Valley Geosites (Misni, A, 2022). Looking at some of the previous research, the focus of the discussion of Fort Vredeburg is only limited to the scope of the discussion of aspects of the building and its surroundings, for the discussion of perception is only limited to discussions that do not lead to discussions about historical heritage buildings, and for the discussion of appreciation of historical buildings is limited to knowledge of object visualisation, experience, memory and emotional scope of the object. Seeing the development of perceptions and historic buildings is inseparable from the role of each generation that has a view and role in maintaining the existence of historic buildings, especially young people. When looking at conditions in the current era, young people today tend to have a modern mindset along with the rapid development of the times and technology. However, the existence of young people is very necessary in the current era in maintaining and developing the existence of historical buildings as an example of Fort Vredeburg. Thus, research related to young people's appreciation of historical buildings with a case study of Fort Vredeburg is expected to be a research that adds information related to the character and concern of young people today.

Age classification is divided into 3 categories. In the first category (1) Age categories according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2009) are as follows: Toddler age 0 - 5 years, Childhood age 5 - 11 years, Early adolescence age 12 - 16 years, Late adolescence age 17 - 25 years, Early adulthood age 26 - 35 years, Late adulthood age 36 - 45 years, Early elderly age 46 - 55 years, Late elderly age 56 - 65 years, Elderly age 65 - and above. In these age categories, it is said that the age range of young people or youth is in late adolescence aged 17-25 years and early adulthood aged 26-35 years. In the second category (2) according to the new Law on Youth, youth is defined as Indonesian citizens who enter a critical period of growth and development between the ages of 16 and 30 years. (Law No. 40 of 2009, article 1.1). In the third category under (3) the WHO made changes in establishing a new age division. When compared to the age classification according to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the WHO age category is much simpler. WHO classifies age with the following division: Minors aged 0 - 17 years, Youth aged 18 - 65 years. - Middle-aged people aged 66 to 79 years, Older people aged 80 to 99 years, Older people aged 100 years and over. In the age category according to WHO, it is said that the age range of young people or youth is at the age of 18 - 65 years.

The following theoretical framework shows an overview of the process of several variables and the focus of the problem to be studied. In the following theoretical framework at the initial stage will use analysis based on Prasetijo, R. (2005: 69) to analyze the factors that influence the emergence of respondents' perceptions of both internal factors and external factors in order to explore and find out what internal factors and external factors influence respondents

and continue with the next stage through the analysis of Netzer et al. (2018) to analyze the Cognitive component (knowledge) and the Affective component (feelings / emotions) to explore the appreciation of today's youth towards historical buildings with a case study of Fort Vredeburch through the perceptions of each respondent.

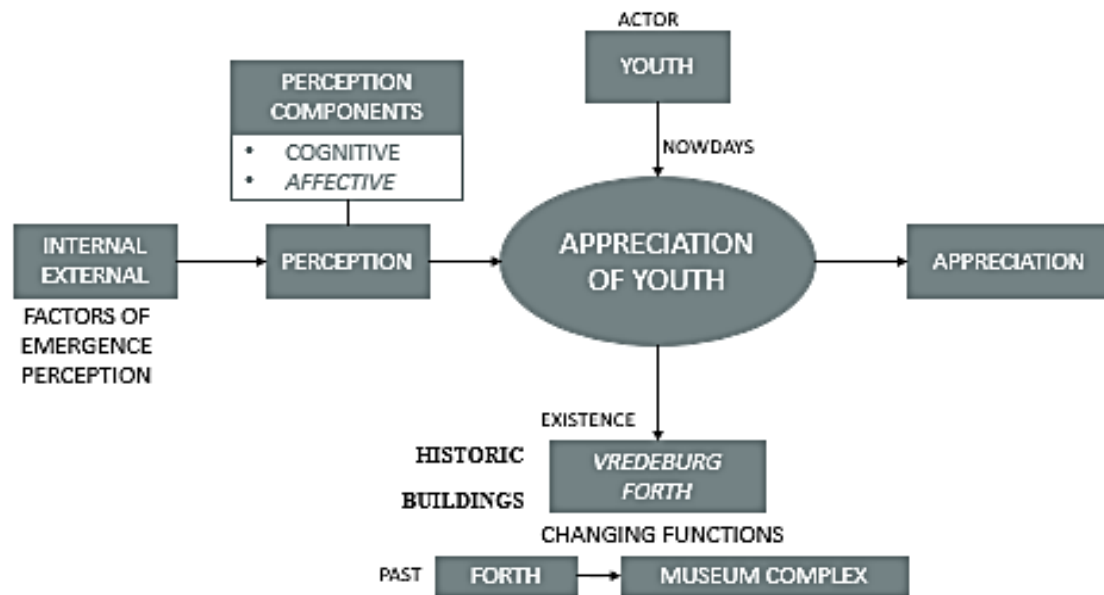


Fig. 1. Theoretical Framework
(Source: author)

METHODS

The research methodology in this article uses case study research techniques. According to Yin (1996), it explains that it examines real phenomena, such as organizational, social, and political phenomena. Its nature refers to issues that are new. In case study research techniques depart from the words "why" and "how", therefore case studies are unlikely to control events, as well as that case studies do not build general conclusions. This research method involves a series of processes that begin with the process of field observation, collecting information data in the form of scientific literature and interviews through filling out questionnaires,

Quantitative methods are applied in conducting this research process. This method is used in obtaining primary data and feedback from young people who are students with an age range of 17 - 18 years, a total of 122 respondents. This questionnaire was distributed randomly within 10 days. Through the questionnaires distributed, it is used to find out the appreciation of young people through their respective perceptions of the existence of historical buildings, namely Vredeburch Fort.

This questionnaire is divided into 3 parts: Section A is the general demographics of the respondents, Section B is the knowledge / understanding of young people towards the existence of historical buildings, namely Fort Vredeburch and Section C is the appreciation and or concern of young people in preserving the existence of historical buildings, namely Fort Vredeburch.

The questionnaire questions are based on a Likert Scale and closed questionnaires via google form. Measurement through Likert Scale is 1 - 5. 1 is strongly disagree, 2 is disagree, 3 is neutral, 4 is agree, and 5 is strongly agree. All data were analysed through Excell and SPSS (Statistical Package of Social Sciences).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic Data of Respondents

Based on the following research activities through the distribution of questionnaires targeting young people with demographic data including gender, age, education level and occupation, the results obtained are as shown in Table 1. 43% (n = 52) for male respondents and 57% (n = 68) for female respondents. target young people totalling 122 respondents aged between 17 - 18 years with a Bachelor's educational background and with different domiciles. The deadline for respondents to complete the survey was 10 days.

Table 1. Respondent Demographic Data

Variables of the Respondents	Characteristic of the Respondents	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Female	68	57
	Male	52	43
Age	17	58	48
	18	64	52
Level of education	Bachelor's Degree	122	100
Occupation	Students	122	100

Young People's Knowledge of The Existence of Fort Vredeburg

Table 2 shows the knowledge / understanding of young people towards the existence of historical buildings, namely Fort Vredeburg. Based on Table 2 the average respondent agrees with all the questions asked through the questionnaire listed on (items a - d). this can be seen from the average range of M = 20 to M = 50. Through knowledge of the existence of Fort Vredeburg, it can be said that there are (S = 66) who strongly agree that the existence of Fort Vredeburg is known to many people and is no longer a stranger. On the other hand, looking at the development of social media, it is quite surprising that there are (S = 41) who strongly disagree with the question and it can be assumed that social media does not play an important role in finding out the existence of Fort Vredeburg. It is also known that there are (S=27) or strongly agree which is a small percentage for respondents who have visited Fort Vredeburg. In addition, there are (S = 73) or strongly disagree more than 5 times visiting Vredeburg Fort.

Table 2. Youth Knowledge of Vredeburg Fort

Vredeburg Fort Characteristics / Heritage Values	Scale					Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
General Knowledge						
a) Everyone knows the Vredeburg Fort	34				66	50
b) Everyone finds out through social media	41	6	13	29	11	20
c) Everyone has visited Vredeburg Fort	73				27	50
d) Everyone has visited more than 5 times	73	3	5	16	3	20

Through Table 2, it can be said that the existence of Fort Vredeburg is quite surprising because the average M = 50 with (S = 66) shows that respondents know the existence of Fort Vredeburg. However, the average M = 20 with (S = 20) shows that the percentage of coming to visit 5 times does not meet the criteria because this percentage is very small, so this can be said that the existence of Fort Vredeburg affects the attractiveness of respondents to come back.

Young People's Knowledge of The Existence of Fort Vredeburg

In Table 3, the appreciation and or concern of young people in preserving the existence of historical buildings, namely Fort Vredeburg. Based on Table 3, the average respondent agrees with all questions asked through the questionnaire listed in (items a - d). this can be seen from the average range of M = 50 to M = 100. Through the invitation of the need to care for and maintain Fort Vredeburg shows M = 50 with (S = 82) stating strongly agree to be maintained and (S = 18) stating agree. Furthermore, the statement that Fort Vredeburg has historical heritage value in it and is invaluable shows M=50 with (S=80) strongly agreeing and (S=20) agreeing. On the statement that Fort Vredeburg has unique architectural elements and is maintained shows M = 50 with (S = 86) strongly agreeing and (S = 14) agreeing. In the last statement the need to preserve the existence of Fort Vredeburg shows that M = 100 with (S = 100) strongly agree.

Table 3. Youth Appreciation for the existence of Vredeburg Fort

Factors / Heritage Value	Scale					Mean
	1	2	3	4	5	
Preferences						
a) The Vredeburg Fort must be maintained				18	82	50
b) The Vredeburg Fort has priceless historical heritage				20	80	50
c) A very unique and well preserved architectural elements				14	86	50
d) The Vredeburg Fort must be preserved					100	100

From Table 3 it can be said that each respondent on average gave positive actions in responding to several statement points related to the preservation and assessment of the existence of Fort Vredeburg as one of the historic buildings. It can be seen from the number of enthusiastic positive responses stating that Vredeburg Fort needs to be

preserved with ($S = 100$), it can be said that the existence of Vredeborg Fort, which was previously known to survive and almost the current generation of young people is minimal in paying attention to the existence of historical buildings, it turns out that there is still an attitude of concern from each individual to continue to preserve it.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on research with the theme of Young People's Appreciation of the Existence of Historic Buildings with a case study of Vredeborg Fort, it can be concluded that the average respondent knows the Vredeborg Fort and does not know its existence through social media alone, but through several other media and through direct travel to the object of Vredeborg Fort. Most of the respondents have never visited Fort Vredeborg and this is quite surprising, besides that it can be seen that the level of frequency of visiting Fort Vredeborg is below 5 times visiting or it can be said that the respondents do not have a level of interest and some have never visited Fort Vredeborg directly.

Based on the appreciation and or concern of young people in preserving the existence of historical buildings, namely Fort Vredeborg, it shows that most respondents responded positively both agreeing and strongly agreeing in responding to 4 statements related to maintaining or maintaining the existence of Fort Vredeborg, recognising that Fort Vredeborg has an invaluable historical heritage, there are unique and well-maintained architectural elements and Fort Vredeborg must be preserved from now on for its existence as one of the historical buildings that can still be enjoyed and become a building that provides historical and educational value for anyone. In this case, young people who are respondents with an age range of 17-18 years still have a caring attitude in preserving the existence of Fort Vredeborg, most of which are still quite unfamiliar to the respondents.

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