

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

For the past decade, tourism has evolved in a remarkable way. Not only has it created a massive economic benefits towards the society in various countries, but also it has impacted their lives in several sectors as well. One of the ultimate influence is on culture. Globalization, for instance, has affected Indonesia as a multicultural country both in a good way and in unfavorable way. One of the unfortunate example is degradation of cultural value. Tourism could be used as an instrument to preserve the local's culture, as well as other cultures that have assimilated and acculturated in Indonesia.

Yogyakarta, popularly known as the miniature of Indonesia, has preserved local cultures for several years. For instance, *Kraton Ngayogyakarta's* cultures have survived many years of challenges. Despite there are countless touristy places in Yogyakarta, *Kraton* carries on becoming the source of Yogyakarta's cultures. As a special region, Yogyakarta consists of multiple identities aside from *Kraton*, such as Javanese culture, Sundanese culture, Melayunese culture, etc. One of the culture that the author would like to put an emphasis on is Chinese Peranakan Culture.

One of the Chinese culture that has sustained itself, is *Liong* in Hoo Hap Hwee, Yogyakarta. *Liong* is is a traditional dance and

performance in the culture of Chinese society. Like the Lion or Barongsai Dance, this dance often appears at certain celebrations. Chinese people often use the term 'Dragon Bloodlines' as a symbol of ethnic identity.

In this dance, a team of Chinese people plays a dragon-dragon that is carried with a dozen sticks. The front dancer raises, nods, shoves and shakes the head of the dragon-dragon which is part of a dance movement directed by one of the dancers. Sometimes even the dragon's head can emit smoke using pyrotechnic equipment.

The dancers mimic the movements of this dragon creature with twists and turns. These movements have traditionally symbolized the historical role of the dragon displaying extraordinary strength and great dignity. Dragon dance is one of the highlight events of Chinese New Year celebrations in Chinatowns around the world.

Dragons are believed to bring good luck to society because of their strength, dignity, fertility, wisdom and luck. The dragon's appearance looked frightening and valiant, yet it still had a benevolent disposition. These things ultimately made him the emblem of the badge to represent imperial power.

The COVID 19 pandemic has given a serious toll on *Liong* culture. Health protocols decree mandated by the policy makers of Indonesia has forced the people to maintain safe distances, hence reducing the activities of *Liong* in a significant way. The author would like to raise a concern regarding this issue, for *Liong* has proven itself as a proof that multiple

culture could co-exist with one another. Furthermore, *Liong* is also considered as one of the identity in *Hoo Hap Hwee*. It is imperative for the youngsters to assimilate this *Liong*, since Yogyakarta is made of various cultures and must embrace one another to have a harmonious life.

B. Problem Formulation

The problem formulation of this research as follows:

1. How is the role of the Hoo Hap Hwee in the preservation of *Liong* as one of Chinese Peranakan Culture in post-covid era?
2. How is the role of government, not to mention efforts, in the preservation of *Liong* in *Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta* in post-covid era?
3. How Cultural Tourism plays role in the preservation of *Liong* in *Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*, especially in post-covid era?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To know role of Hoo Hap Hwee in the preservation of *Liong* as one of Chinese Peranakan Culture, in post-covid era.
2. To know the role of government in the preservation of *Liong* as one of Chinese Peranakan Culture, in post-covid era.
3. To know the role of Cultural Tourism in the preservation of *Liong* as one of Chinese Peranakan Culture especially in post-covid era.

D. Research Benefits

Liong culture is one of the cultures that must be preserved in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta because it is one of the assets of the cultural diversity and historical value of Liong itself in Yogyakarta. Through this scientific article, the author hopes to provide knowledge, understanding and good reference to the community, academics, and government to take part in the preservation of Liong culture in Yogyakarta and introduce it as one of the mainstay cultural tours in Yogyakarta.

E. Scope of Research

The scope aims to simplify and narrow the scope of the discussion. The scope aims to further deepen and understand the problem without reducing the scientific nature or discussion. The author limits this research only to efforts to preserve Liong in Hoo Hap Hwee Yogyakarta as cultural tourism in an era of adaptation to new habits.

F. Linearity of Research Theme

The author decided to take a linear researches that focused on culture. The researches focus discussion goes as follows:

1. *Pesona Festival Budaya Isen Mulang Sebagai Wisata Budaya di Kalimantan Tengah* in the Journal of Domestic Case Study,
2. *Pesona Wat Intarawihan Sebagai Wisata Budaya di Bangkok, Thailand* in the Journal of Foreign Case Study and

3. Preservation of Liong, One Of Chinese Peranakan Culture, in *Hoo Hap Hwee, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta As The New-Normal Cultural Tourism in Scientific Article.*

G. Research Writing Systematics

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6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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8. CURRICULUM VITAE