

Development of Banjar Munduk Malang, Sedang Village as a Historical Tourism Village through MBO Museum Literacy

I Wayan Sugiartana¹, Afret Out², Aditya Manggala RS³, Nengah Merta⁴
Ni Made Puriati⁵, AA Neva Pratiwi⁶

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Wira Bhakti Denpasar Bali

Article Info

Article history:

Accepted: 03 Juni 2026

Publish: 18 Juni 2026

Keywords:

Village Development;
Historical Tourism Village
Munduk Village, Malang;
Medium Village;
Museum Literacy;
Museum MBO.

Abstract

Sedang Village, Banjar Munduk, Malang, Tabanan Regency, has great potential to be developed as a historical tourism village through the existence of the MBO Museum (Oemoem Headquarters). This museum preserves traces of the struggle of I Gusti Ngurah Rai and his troops, and symbolizes the role of the village community in supporting the independence revolution by providing protection and food logistics. The community service activities carried out by STISPOL Wira Bhakti Denpasar aim to increase historical literacy of the community, especially the younger generation, so that they understand the value of the struggle and local contributions to national history. The activity methods include historical education, interactive discussions, and training in managing museum narratives as tourist attractions. The results of the activities show an increase in public knowledge about the history of the struggle, a growing collective awareness to preserve local values, and the emergence of the idea of developing a history-based tourism village. The MBO Museum not only functions as an educational center, but also became the forerunner to the establishment of Kodam IX/Udayana, thus having strategic value in Indonesian military history. This activity concludes that historical literacy and strengthening the role of the MBO Museum can be the foundation for the development of Sedang Village, Banjar Munduk, Malang, as a sustainable historical tourism destination. With the support of the community and universities, this village has the potential to become a center for historical education as well as a new source of income through cultural and struggle-based tourism.

This is an open-access article under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)



Corresponding Author:

I Wayan Sugiartana

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Wira Bhakti Denpasar Bali

1. INTRODUCTION

Sedang Village, Banjar Munduk, Malang, is an area in Tabanan Regency with significant historical significance in the Indonesian struggle for independence. This village witnessed the struggle of I Gusti Ngurah Rai and his Ciung Wanara troops to defend independence from the threat of Dutch colonialism. One of the important relics still preserved today is the MBO Museum (Headquarters of the People), which once served as the command center for the struggle. The museum not only houses artifacts and documentation of the struggle but also symbolizes the role of the village community in supporting the independence revolution.

The people of Sedang Village made a significant contribution to the struggle. They protected the fighters and provided logistical support, including food and other necessities. This role demonstrates that the struggle for independence was not solely the work of prominent figures but also involved the solidarity and courage of the village community. This narrative is crucial to

preserve so that the younger generation understands that independence was the result of the collective effort of all levels of society.

Beyond its historical value, Sedang Banjar Village in Munduk Malang has significant potential for development as a historical tourism village. The tourism trend in Bali, currently dominated by nature and cultural tourism, could be expanded by introducing historical tourism. This aligns with the local government's tourism village development strategy, which emphasizes destination diversification and the preservation of local values.

The MBO Museum is unique in that it served as the foundation for the IX/Udayana Military Command (Kodam IX/Udayana), one of Indonesia's most important military institutions. This narrative adds significant value by connecting the history of local struggle with the development of national military institutions. With proper management, the MBO Museum can become a magnet for educational tourism, attracting students, academics, and both domestic and international tourists.

However, this enormous potential has not been fully utilized. The lack of historical literacy among the public, especially the younger generation, means that the value of the struggle is not fully understood and appreciated. Therefore, community service activities are needed that focus on increasing historical literacy, empowering communities in museum management, and developing the concept of historical tourism villages.

STISPOL Wira Bhakti Denpasar is here to address this need through a community service program. This program aims to strengthen understanding of the history of I Gusti Ngurah Rai's struggle, foster collective awareness among the village community, and provide practical skills in historical tourism management. Thus, Sedang Banjar Village, Munduk, Malang, is expected to develop into a sustainable historical tourism destination while strengthening local identity and providing economic benefits to the community.

Theoretical Framework

1. Concept of Historical Tourism Village

According to Pitana & Diarta (2009), village tourism is a form of community-based tourism that utilizes local potential, including nature, culture, and history. Historical tourism villages specifically emphasize the preservation and utilization of historical values as their primary attraction. In the context of Sedang Village, the MBO Museum serves as a center for historical narratives that can be developed as an educational tourism destination.

2. Historical Literacy

Historical literacy is the ability of a community to understand, interpret, and appreciate historical events and their relevance to contemporary life (Suryawan, 2021). Historical literacy serves to strengthen local identity, foster a sense of nationalism, and encourage community participation in preserving the values of the struggle.

3. Community-Based Tourism (CBT)

The CBT concept emphasizes active community involvement in tourism destination management. According to Ardika (2015), CBT not only provides economic benefits but also strengthens social cohesion and cultural preservation. In the development of Sedang Village, community involvement as tour guides, museum managers, and local service providers is key to success.

4. Strategic Value of the MBO Museum

Museums, as historical preservation institutions, have educational, recreational, and inspirational functions (Kodam IX/Udayana, 2019). The MBO Museum holds strategic value because it not only houses artifacts of the struggle but also symbolizes the birth of Kodam IX/Udayana. This adds dimension to the development of historical tourism, namely the connection between the local struggle and the national military institution.

2. METHOD

The method used in this article is community service with a participatory and descriptive qualitative approach. This approach was chosen because the activities not only focus on delivering

material but also actively involve the community in recognizing the potential of local history, understanding the function of the MBO Museum, and identifying opportunities for developing Banjar Munduk Malang, Sedang Village, as a historical tourism village.

The activity was conducted in Banjar Munduk Malang, Sedang Village, Tabanan Regency, with the primary target group being the local community, young people, museum managers, and local stakeholders involved in historical preservation and village tourism development. Data were collected through field observations, interactive discussions, documentation, and participatory evaluation using pre-tests, post-tests, and observations of participant engagement during the activity.

The implementation stages of the activity consist of preparation, implementation, and evaluation. The preparation stage was carried out by identifying the potential of the MBO Museum, mapping the community's historical literacy needs, and compiling educational materials about the struggle of I Gusti Ngurah Rai and the role of the Sedang Village community in supporting the independence revolution. The implementation stage was carried out through historical education, lectures, interactive discussions, training in compiling museum narratives, simulations of the community's role as tour guides, and compiling an initial concept for a historical tour package based on the museum and local potential.

The evaluation phase was conducted in a participatory manner to assess changes in participants' understanding, the community's readiness to manage historical narratives, and opportunities for developing historical tourism based on the MBO Museum. The evaluation results were analyzed descriptively, emphasizing increased historical literacy, strengthening local identity, community involvement, and the economic potential that can be developed through historical tourism villages. With this method, the activities are expected to generate sustainable educational, social, and economic impacts for the Banjar Munduk community in Malang.

3. RESULTS

- Improving Historical Literacy: The community is able to explain the role of the village in the struggle of I Gusti Ngurah Rai in a coherent manner.
- Strengthening Local Identity: Growing a sense of pride and motivation to preserve the values of struggle.
- Readiness for Historical Tourism Management: Communities are starting to develop local narratives and act as tour guides.
- New Economic Potential: Villages see economic opportunities through guide services, traditional culinary delights, and local products.

4. DISCUSSION

Community service activities in Sedang Village, Banjar, Munduk, and Malang demonstrated that historical literacy can be a strategic tool in building collective community awareness. Before the activities, many residents were aware of the MBO Museum but did not fully understand its strategic role in the nation's history. After receiving education from STISPOL Wira Bhakti Denpasar, the community began to realize that their village is not simply a geographical location, but an integral part of the Indonesian independence revolution.

The MBO Museum is a central point in the development of historical tourism villages. As the headquarters of I Gusti Ngurah Rai's struggle, the museum holds significant historical value. The role of the village community in providing protection and food supplies for the fighters demonstrates strong local solidarity. This narrative reinforces the understanding that the struggle for independence was not solely led by prominent figures, but also by the villagers who made significant contributions. This inclusive narrative is crucial to develop within the context of historical tourism because it provides a more grounded and relevant perspective for the younger generation.

From a village tourism perspective, the MBO Museum can be a major attraction, combined with other local attractions, such as traditional culinary delights, village culture, and Tabanan's

natural landscape. Thus, historical tourism serves not only as an educational tool but also as a driver of the local economy. Residents can act as tour guides, culinary service providers, and managers of local products that enhance the tourism experience.

Furthermore, the MBO Museum, the precursor to the IX/Udayana Military Command, offers significant added value. This narrative could be packaged as an educational tour package that emphasizes the connection between the history of local struggles and the development of national military institutions. This would attract students, academics, and tourists seeking a more comprehensive understanding of Indonesian military history.

Historical literacy activities also impact the village's younger generation. By understanding their ancestors' role in the struggle, the younger generation will be more motivated to preserve the values of the struggle and incorporate them into their local identity. This is crucial for the sustainability of historical tourism villages, as the younger generation will be the primary drivers in tourism management and promotion.

Overall, this community service activity demonstrates that historical literacy can be an effective strategy for developing history-based tourist villages. With the support of universities, the local government, and the local community, Sedang Banjar Village, Munduk, Malang, has the potential to become a historical tourism destination that not only preserves the values of struggle but also provides economic and social benefits to the community.

5. CONCLUSION

Community service activities in Sedang Village, Banjar, Munduk, and Malang have successfully increased historical literacy, strengthened local identity, and opened up opportunities for the development of a historical tourism village based on the MBO Museum. Historical literacy has proven effective in building collective community awareness of the importance of their role in the struggle for independence, while simultaneously fostering a sense of pride in local identity.

The MBO Museum, the forerunner of the IX/Udayana Military Command, holds strategic value and can be developed into a major historical tourism attraction. Integrating the museum with local attractions such as culinary delights, culture, and natural landscapes will strengthen its appeal and provide economic benefits to the community.

The involvement of the younger generation is crucial for the program's sustainability. They are not only the successors of historical narratives but also key actors in tourism management and promotion. With support from universities and the local government, Sedang Banjar Village, Munduk, Malang, has the potential to become a model for sustainable historical tourism in Bali. Practically, this activity provides recommendations:

1. Local governments need to support the development of historical tourism infrastructure.
2. Communities need to be trained continuously as historical tour guides.
3. The MBO Museum needs to be integrated with the local education curriculum so that the younger generation can better understand the value of struggle.
4. Digital promotion through social media and community networks must be strengthened to attract both domestic and international tourists.

With these steps, Sedang Banjar Munduk Village, Malang, can develop into a historical tourism destination that not only preserves the values of struggle but also makes a real contribution to the economic and social development of the community.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank all the people of Banjar Munduk Malang in Sedang Village, Tabanan Regency, for their participation in this activity, as well as I Gusti Ngurah Gede Yudana, the head of YKP, Ni Putu Erma Mertaningrum, as the head of LPPM, Komang Trisna Eka Putra, Cokmas, Dewa Ari, AA Neva Pertiwi, and all the lecturers and extended family of the Proklamasi Bhaktian Foundation, so that this service can be carried out well.

7. REFERENCE

- Ardika, I Wayan. (2015). *Sejarah dan Budaya Bali: Kajian Arkeologi, Sejarah, dan Antropologi*. Denpasar: Udayana University Press.
- Arikunto, S. (2013). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Asrida, P. D., & Saputra, I. G. A. A. (2024). STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN KEWIRAUSAHAAN BERKELN AJUTAN PADA MASYARAKAT PENATI H: INTEGRASI NILAI-NILAI TRI HITA KARANA DALAM PENINGKATAN KESEJAHTERAAN EKONOMI LOKAL. *Sewagati*, 3(1), 10–14. <https://doi.org/10.59819/sewagati.v3i1.3732>
- Bontot, I. N., & Widnyana, I. W. (2021). KEWIRAUSAHAAN BERBASIS SPIRITUAL HINDU DI BALI. *JUIMA: JURNAL ILMU MANAJEMEN*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.36733/juima.v11i1.2057>
- Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Bali. (2020). *Strategi Pengembangan Desa Wisata di Bali*. Denpasar: Pemerintah Provinsi Bali.
- Hartaka, I. M. (2025). Integrasi Nilai-Nilai Dharma Agama dan Dharma Negara Dalam Tradisi Upacara Hindu di Bali. *Jurnal Penelitian Agama Hindu*, 9(3), 149–165. <https://doi.org/10.37329/jpah.v9i3.4234>
- Indraswari, I. G. A. A. P., Budiadnyani, N. P., Dewi, P. P. R. A., & Sumantri, I. G. A. N. A. (2025). Pengembangan Usaha Mikro Kerajinan Bokor Berbasis Budaya dan Ekonomi Guna Mendukung Keberlanjutan Ekonomi Lokal Di Desa Bresela. *JURNAL AKADEMIK PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT*, 3(3), 297–300. <https://doi.org/10.61722/japm.v3i3.5638>
- Kodam IX/Udayana. (2019). *Sejarah Kodam IX/Udayana*. Denpasar: Kodam IX/Udayana.
- Pitana, I Gde & Diarta, I Ketut Surya. (2009). *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Andi.
- Pusat Sejarah TNI. (2010). *Perjuangan I Gusti Ngurah Rai dan Pasukan Ciung Wanara*. Jakarta: Mabes TNI.
- Suryawan, I Nyoman. (2021). “Desa Wisata Sejarah: Potensi dan Tantangan di Bali.” *Jurnal Pariwisata Budaya*, 3(2), 45–60.
- Tim Penyusun STISPOL Wira Bhakti Denpasar. (2026). *Laporan Pengabdian Masyarakat: Literasi Sejarah di Desa Sedang Banjar Munduk Malang*. Denpasar: STISPOL Wira Bhakti.
- Wijaya, Made. (2018). “Peran Masyarakat Lokal dalam Mendukung Pariwisata Berbasis Sejarah.” *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 2(1), 15–25
- Krishna Yogantara, K., Ketut Yadnyana, I., Putu Sudana, I., Ketut Sujana, I., Krishna Yogantara, K., Ketut Yadnyana, I., Putu Sudana, I., & Ketut Sujana, I. (2025). Culture is a moderator of the interaction between financial inclusion and financial performance. *Mercados y Negocios*, 26(56). <https://doi.org/10.32870/myn.vi56.7880>
- Kurniasari, T. W. (2022). KEKUATAN HUKUM LEMBAGA KEUANGAN ADAT HINDU (LEMBAGA PERKREDITAN DESA/LPD): SALAH SATU PENGUAT EKONOMI DI SEKTOR INFORMAL DI BALI. *REUSAM: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.29103/reusam.v9i2.6651>
- Kustina, K. T., Septiani, N. K. A. P., Dewi, P. P., & Prena, G. D. (2025). Sinergi Kapabilitas Finansial, Modal Sosial, dan Modal Spiritual dalam Membangun Keberlanjutan Lembaga Perkreditan Desa Berbasis Adat di Bali. *Juara: Jurnal Riset Akuntansi*, 15(2), 119–138. <https://doi.org/10.36733/juara.v15i2.11180>

- Laksmi, P. A. S., & Arjawa, I. G. W. (2023). KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM Mendukung Pengembangan Industri Kreatif Di Provinsi Bali. *Journal Scientific of Mandalika (JSM)* e-ISSN 2745-5955 | p-ISSN 2809-0543, 4(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.36312/10.36312/vol4iss1pp1-15>
- Mahadipta, N. G. D., Pranajaya, I. K., & Dewi, N. M. E. N. (2024). SIGNIFIKANSI BUDAYA DAN KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM EKSISTENSI INDUSTRI KREATIF DI PROVINSI BALI. *SENADA (Seminar Nasional Manajemen, Desain Dan Aplikasi Bisnis Teknologi)*, 7, 167–177.
- Oktaviana, D., Supada, W., & Suweca, I. K. (2023). Determinasi Prinsip Ekonomi Kerthi Bali Pada Sektor UMKM di Desa Nagasepaha Kabupaten Buleleng. *Ekuitas: Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 11(2), 326–339. <https://doi.org/10.23887/ekuitas.v11i2.69201>
- Pureadnyana, G., Damayanti, N. M., Deivani, P. A., Sugihantari, N. P. R. S., Divayana, D. G. S. Y., & Masdiantini, P. R. (2024). Pengaruh Tri Hita Karana Terhadap Minat Wirausaha Generasi Muda di Kabupaten Buleleng. *Jurnal Akuntansi Terapan Dan Bisnis*, 4(2), 88–95. <https://doi.org/10.25047/asersi.v4i2.5194>
- Rahayu, N. M. A., Willdahlia, A. G., Sudiarti, N. M., & Maisusanto, E. (2025). Financial Management and Implementation of Catur Purusa Artha Teachings in Ayu Rahayu MSMEs: An Ethnographic Study. *Journal of Economics and Business (JECOMBI)*, 6(03), 269–285. <https://doi.org/10.58471/jecombi.v6i03.149>
- Reditiasari, N., Wijaya, I. G. B., Aryawati, N. P. A., Sukendri, N., & Suardana, I. K. P. (2023). TRI HITA KARANA SEBAGAI ETIKA BISNIS DALAM MENINGKATKAN PEREKONOMIAN. *Guna Sewaka*, 2(1), 11–24. <https://doi.org/10.53977/jgs.v2i1.885>
- Sanjaya, P. K. A., Suadnyana, I. B. P. E., Wimba, I. G. A., & Dewi, M. H. U. (2024). Entrepreneurship In Stimulus The Bali Economy: A Review Of The Hindu Perspective. *Purwadita: Jurnal Agama Dan Budaya*, 8(1), 95–100. <https://doi.org/10.55115/purwadita.v8i1.13>
- Sara, I. M. (2022). Pendekatan Kewirausahaan Untuk Pengembangan Lembaga Ekonomi Dan Penunjang Ekowisata Di Bali. *Akuntansi Dan Humaniora: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.38142/ahjpm.v1i1.171>
- Sari, N. K. S. Y., Utami, N. M. S., Verawati, Y., Irwandika, G., & Vindiyastara, S. P. (2024). MENGOPTIMALKAN KAPABILITAS INOVASI, KOMPETENSI DAN BUDAYA CATUR PURUSA ARTHA DALAM ERA DIGITAL: PERAN KINERJA UMKM. *Jurnal Nusa Manajemen*, 1(3), 454–476. <https://doi.org/10.62237/jnm.v1i3.187>
- Sutana, I. G. (2025). Komodifikasi Spiritual dan Ketahanan Budaya Hindu: Studi Makanan Satwika dan Praktik Usadha dalam Pariwisata Bali. *Jurnal Penelitian Agama Hindu*, 9(3), 326–337. <https://doi.org/10.37329/jpah.v9i3.4392>
- Suwindia, I. G., & Wati, N. N. K. (2023). Nilai-Nilai Kearifan Lokal Dalam Pendidikan Agama Hindu. *Jayapangus Press Books*, i–125.
- Telagawathi, N. luh S., Suci, N. M., & Heryanda, K. K. (2021). IMPLIKASI KEWIRAUSAHAAN TERHADAP DIGITALISASI EKONOMI DAN EKONOMI KEMANUSIAAN UMKM KERAJINAN TENUN DI PROVINSI BALI. *MIX:*

JURNAL ILMIAH MANAJEMEN, 11(2), 228–240.
<https://doi.org/10.22441/mix.2021.v11i2.006>

Utami, N. M. S., Sapta, I. K. S., Dicriyani, N. L. G. M., & Astakoni, I. M. P. (2023). THE VALUE OF CATUR PURUSA ARTHA AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP ORIENTATION AS A BASE FOR MAXIMIZING SMEs PERFORMANCE. *Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen*, 21(3), 688–703. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jam.2023.021.03.10>

Widiantara, I. K., Ardiansyah, W., & Dewi, N. P. Y. T. (2023). MEMBANGUN USAHA KREATIF, INOVATIF, DAN BERMANFAAT MELALUI PENERAPAN KEWIRAUSAHAAN SOSIAL PADA UMKM SATYAGRAHA DI KABUPATEN GIANYAR. *Nusantara Hasana Journal*, 3(2), 312–321. <https://doi.org/10.59003/nhj.v3i2.954>