

Tourism Attraction Study for Development of Geohistorical Tourism in Van Den Bosch Fort Ngawi Regency, East Java

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Article Information	ABSTRACT
<i>Article History</i>	Fort Van Den Bosch is a historical heritage of the Dutch colonial. It is currently being developed to be one of the leading tourist destinations in Ngawi Regency, East Java. The aim of this study is (1) to identify the tourist attraction of Fort Van Den Bosch, (2) to analyze the development of the tourist attraction of Van Den Bosch fort. This study uses primary data and secondary data. The primary data obtained from observation and interviews. Secondary data obtained from literature studies and documentation. The technical analysis used in this study included the assessment of tourist attraction based on 4A (Attraction, Facility, Accessibility, Ancillary), and SWOT analysis. The results of the study show that Fort Van de Bosch Tourism has four components of tourism objects. (1) It has a complete availability of natural, cultural, and artificial attractions, (2) has complete facilities, (3) accessible od accessibility, and (4) also has an Ancillary (service) that supports. Based on the SWOT analysis method of Van Den Bosch fort tourism is quite feasible to be developed with a total value of $X = 1.35$ and $Y = 0.75$ with the location of quadrant I, which supports the "aggressive" strategy. The area of the tourist attraction Van Den Bosch, in general, can accommodate a total of 560 people per day for outbound activities, historical tours, photography, labyrinth parks, and relaxing.
<i>Accepted</i> : 2 Sept 2019	
<i>Revised</i> : 1 Dec 2019	
<i>Published</i> : 31 March 2020	
Keywords: Van Den Bosch Fortress Tourism development Tourism potential	

Kata kunci:	ABSTRAK
Benteng Van Den Bosch Pengembangan wisata Potensi wisata	Benteng Van Den Bosch adalah warisan sejarah pemerintah kolonial Belanda yang dikembangkan menjadi salah satu tujuan wisata terkemuka di Kabupaten Ngawi, Jawa Timur. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengidentifikasi objek wisata Benteng Van Den Bosch, (2) untuk menganalisis perkembangan objek wisata benteng Van Den Bosch. Penelitian ini menggunakan data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari observasi dan wawancara. Data sekunder diperoleh dari studi literatur dan dokumentasi. Analisis teknis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini meliputi penilaian objek wisata berdasarkan 4A (Daya Tarik, Fasilitas, Aksesibilitas, Ancillary), dan analisis SWOT. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Benteng Van de Bosch memiliki empat komponen objek wisata, antara lain ketersediaan objek wisata lengkap, objek wisata alam dan budaya, memiliki fasilitas yang lengkap, aksesibilitas yang mudah dilewati, dan juga memiliki pelayanan yang mendukung. Berdasarkan analisis SWOT pariwisata benteng Van Den Bosch cukup layak untuk dikembangkan dengan total nilai $X = 1,35$ dan $Y = 0,75$ dengan lokasi kuadran I yang mendukung strategi "agresif". Area objek wisata Van Den Bosch secara umum dapat menampung total 560 orang per hari untuk kegiatan outbound, wisata sejarah, fotografi, taman labirin, dan bersantai.

Introduction

Ngawi Regency is located in the western part of East Java Province. Geographically, it is located at 70 21' S – 70 31' S and 1100 10' E –

1110 40'E. The topography condition in this region are highlands and low lands. The size of Ngawi Regency is 1.298,98 kilometer square, which is divided into 19 sub-districts and 217 villages BPS,

2018). During the Dutch colonials, Ngawi was one of the regencies in East Java Province, which considered as vital and had physical relics in the form of Dutch heritage buildings (Chawari, 2016). The Dutch colonial relics in Indonesia, especially in Java and Madura, are railroad and irrigation construction around Brantas and Demak (Poesponegoro, 2008). Besides, there are also Dutch colonials relics in the form of sugar factories and fortresses. It was built and utilized during the control of Madiun and the surroundings. One of the historical forts in Ngawi is Van Den Bosch Fortress.

Van Den Fortress, also well-known as Bosch Pendem Fortress, is located in the Angicip Complex of the 12th Armed Battalion Pelem Village, Ngawi sub-district, Ngawi Regency. The distance between the location of Van Den Bosch Fortress (Pendem Fortress) to the center of Ngawi city is about ± 1 km to the northeast towards Pelem Village, precisely the adjacent between Jl. Pangeran Diponegoro in the east and Jl. Untung Suropati to the west. The area of Van Den Bosch is approximately 15 Ha, while its fortress building area is 165 m x 80 m (Rosikin, 2015). The existence of Pendem Fortress is inseparable from the presence of Dutch soldiers and their family members who live around the fort. The Dutch lived not only for one or two years but for generations. It is proved by the tomb of Dutch people who are not far from the fortress that we can distinguish from the general form of a grave in Indonesia.

From the historical perspective, Van Den Bosch Fortress was built by a Dutch leader army named Governor-General Van Den Bosch in 1839-1845. To build this fortress, the Dutch army utilized the people around Ngawi who were arrested and forced to work hard labor. This fortress is quite strategic in its geographical position because it is flanked by two rivers, namely Bengawan Madiun and Bengawan Solo. The mission to build the fortress were: (1) to control the transportation routes through water transport modes, as trading and other main activities circulate mainly through

the river; (2) to prevent further attacks from the Diponegoro war which took place in 1825-1830.

At first, the building was not called as a fortress but was known as *Schans*, in Dutch, which meant a kind of safe place surrounded by land. The word *Stelsel* itself means the rule or system. Then, the meaning of *Stelsel*-fortress is the fortress system. As a result, the space for the soldiers of Prince Diponegoro, the guerrillas, and the illegal hordes is minimal. At which previously, they could still move freely but now become limited (Purnawati, 2018). The condition of the Van Den Bosch fort had once been abandoned. Then, it has begun to be managed by the government and battalion to become a tourist attraction (Rosikin dan Hartono, 2015). Ngawi's location is not too far from Jogja, Solo, and Semarang, especially since the distance which traveled from Solo is quite close (Pikiran Rakyat, 2017), Joglosemar region is expected to be a destination as an heirloom city. Local governments can develop tourist destinations which can later be promoted together with tourism in the Joglosemar region.

According to its etymology, the word "tourism" is identical to the word "travel" in English, which defined as a trip that is made several times from one place to another. Tourism is a short journey from one place to another that carried out by individuals or groups to find balance or harmony and happiness with the environment in the social, cultural, natural, and knowledge fields (Spillane, 1987: 21). Tourism is the largest industry in the world and has become one of the fastest-growing economic sectors (UNWTO, 2011 and WTTC, 2007). The development of a tourist attraction in various scope; local, regional, and national has contributed to regional and national economic growth. The local community is also always taken into account in terms of profits and benefits for the community (Yoeti, 2008).

To create ethical tourism, the study of potency and carrying capacity of the Fort Van De Bosch is needed, which will be functioned as the basis for managing the Van De Bosch fort as the

tourist attraction. The study consists of physical conditions, history, social conditions, attractiveness, attractions, the layout of attractions, future development techniques, and others. The building construction of Van Den Bosch Fortress can be done by revitalizing the building first, according to the mandate of President Joko Widodo. Considering the condition of the building, Van Den Bosch Fortress was far from being maintained for decades, and some parts began to suffer damage. This revitalization is done to improve the condition of the old building without having to change the original structure of the building. The development of Van Den Bosch Fortress can be done by revitalizing the building first, according to the mandate of Indonesian President Jokowi Dodo. Considering the condition of the building, Van Den Bosch Fortress was far from being maintained for decades, and some parts began to suffer damage. This revitalization is done to improve the condition of the old building without having to change the original structure of the building.

Method

The study was conducted at Van den Bosch Fortress (Pendem Fortress), Ngawi sub-district, Ngawi Regency. This research focuses on identifying tourism attractions, evaluating the carrying capacity of the area, and analyzing the development of tourism attractions. The method used in this study is a quantitative descriptive, which is a series of action by observing attractions, collecting some data, conducting field assessments, and finally describing them. The selection of descriptive methods is based on the research variables, both to describe the distribution of proper infrastructure and policies regarding the development of the Ngawi Regency. The data source used in this study is the primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected and processed by the researcher directly from the research object. Meanwhile, the secondary data were obtained from literature studies and policy documents of related agencies.



Figure 1. Van Den Bosch Fortress

Source: Primary data

There are 4 (four) components that must be owned by a tourist attraction, namely: attraction, accessibility, amenity, and ancillary (Cooper et al., 1995: 81).

1. Attraction (Atraksi) is a significant component in attracting tourists to come. A place or area will be recognized as a tourist destination if the conditions

support it to be developed into a tourist attraction. To find tourism potential in some regions must be indicated by what tourists are looking for. There are three main attractions which can attract tourists, namely 1) Natural Resources, 2) Cultural tourism attractions, and 3) Man-made attractions.

2. Amenity or Facilities are the entire facilities and infrastructure needed by tourists while in the tourist destination. The facilities that meant are, such as lodging, restaurants, transportation, and travel agents. The basic infrastructure to support the development of tourism facilities are roads, water supplies, electricity, landfills, airports, ports, telephones, and others. In addition, to be a tourist destination, it is needed to have proper accessibility. There is a reciprocal relationship between facilities and infrastructure. Infrastructure is a requirement for facilities, and vice versa, facilities can cause infrastructure improvements.
3. Accessibility is all kinds of transportation modes or services which become critical access in tourism. This access is related to transferability, which is the ease of moving from one area to another. Adequate accessibility must be provided in an area that has a tourism potency to be developed so that the area can be visited.
4. Ancilliary or additional services must be provided by the Local Government of a tourist destination both for tourists and tourism practitioners. The provided services include marketing, physical development (roads, railroads, drinking water, electricity, telephones, etc.). It also has non-physical services, such as coordinating tourism of activities under the laws and regulations both on the infrastructure and in tourist attractions. Ancilliary is also the tourism institution

that supports tourist activities, such as management institutions, Tourist Information, Travel Agents, and stakeholders who play a role in tourism.

SWOT analysis is one of the strategic planning methods to describe conditions and evaluate a problem based on internal and external factors, namely Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats. However, SWOT analysis only describes the situation that occurs but not as a problem solver. The SWOT can be applied as:

1. Strengths, a condition that exists and is considered as something good or as potential.
2. Weakness is a condition that exists and is considered as something bad or fault.
3. Opportunity is a condition that exists and is considered to be used as potential development.
4. Treats is a condition that exists and is considered to threaten and hinder the development of potential.

Table 1. Weighting Criteria

Weight	Conditions
1	Horizontal indicators are less important than vertical indicators
2	Horizontal indicators are just as important as vertical indicators
3	Horizontal indicators are more important than vertical indicators

Table 2. Rating Criteria

Rating	Provisions
1	These factors have no effect
2	These factors have no effect
3	These factors are quite influential
4	These factors have an effect
5	These factors are very influential

Results and Discussion

Tourist attraction of Van Den Bosch Fortress

In assessing the potential of a tourist attraction, it must first be seen from the region characteristics, its uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of natural, cultural, and man-made diversity. These things are taken into consideration when making a tourist attraction in an area. In order to analyze the historical site of Van De Bosch Fortress as a

tourist attraction, it must be analyzed based on those criteria. Based on the strategic location, it is not so difficult to find it because it is located in the center of the Ngawi Regency. During the Dutch colonial period, the adjacent point of Bengawan Solo river and Madiun river was really strategic as the Center of trade and shipping in East Java. In addition, it was also the center of Dutch defense in Madiun areas during the Diponegoro War. Van De Bosch Fortress has its own uniqueness, where the fort is called the Pendem Fortress. It is because this fort is behind a hill, so it is not visible from the outside. This is what makes the fort attracting to be seen. This fort has its own beauty because the building material and its shape are still ancient. This makes it authentic, the evidence of a great influence of the Dutch in the past. The building of Van De Bosch Fortress has a cultural value that is seen from the decoration, even though it is not very obvious. The architecture of the building shows that the Dutch building has a very distinctive design in which the shape of the boxes with large pillars and has a decent height to protect from enemies at that time. To be an informative, educational tourist spot, there are several additional facilities made by the government. As a result, Van De Bosch will become a historical tourist destination that is in demand by many people in Indonesia.

Based on method 4a the historical tourism area of Van De Bosch Fortress has the appropriate criteria seen from the attractions. The observations result portray that Van De Bosch Fortress there are tourist attractions of natural, cultural, and artificial attractions in a package. The next aspect of amenity is a facility or accommodation that includes facilities and infrastructure. Around the Van De Bosch Fortress, facilities such as hotels and homestays are provided. Hotel and homestay facilities have several bedrooms which are very convenient to fulfill the tourist's needs. The next aspect is accessibility; access in the form of a road to Fort Van De Bosch is accessible because it passes through streets that wide enough. That is because Fort Van De Bosch is located in the center of the Regency, so the infrastructure road is already in proper condition. The transportation used in the form of motorbikes and cars, the

people around the fort have been using modern transportation. To meet the analysis of method 4a, the ancillary aspects are additional services or things that support tourism. In the tourist area of Fort Van De Bosch, it has proper facilities from electricity, drinking water, and there are also train lines. For communication access that is used also has advanced, for example, via mobile phones and via the internet Based on several categories that have been fulfilled by the historical tourism area of Van De Bosch Fort, this fort can be said to be suitable to be developed again as a cultural tourism object that has an attraction for the region.

Geo-historical Tourism Development

Factors that can be counted in the analysis of the fort besides opportunities are threats, weaknesses, and strengths that serve as benchmarks in this analysis. The threats that can occur even this has become a thought for the future in increasing tourism potential. The threats are still many people around the area who unwilling and do not know about the existence of the fort as a tourism object. The next threat, there are competitors of tourism objects, as in the region of Ngawi itself began to appear many tourist attractions instead of cultural tourism, which are both natural and man-made tours that attract more tourists.

For the strength and weakness factors, the fort area has strengths that come from strategic locations. It is located in the center of the district which is adjacent to the town square. As a result, it has convenient accessibility because public transportation is also easy to obtain with the surrounding environment. Besides that, the fort also has a flow of water that is free of chlorine and comes from a spring directly. This strength is also supported by the support of the Ngawi Regency government in developing tourist objects. In addition, the price of admission for this tour is very affordable. There are several panoramic views of nature which is one of the attractions of the object. This historical site, which is a cultural tourism destination, has decent facilities for visitors who own a private vehicle, which has a fairly large parking lot. To keep the cleanliness of the

environment, several trash bins are provided at several points of the fort's location.

The weakness factor that appears in this fortress is the disturbance from habitat and bat nests which are deliberately left by the officer because bat droppings can be used as additional income to be made into fertilizer. However, for visitors, it makes them feel a little disturbed by the smell when there is a wind. Some Van De Bosch tourism facilities have also begun to be damaged due to lack of officer to take care of them. As a result, many attractions inside the fort are closed so that visitors can not enjoy it.

The lack of employees makes the level of security and supervision in the fortress still need to be increased. Even though the government asked Bataliyon ARMED 12 KOSTRAD to take care of it, but it is ineffective. Due to the limited personal from TNI (Indonesian Army) who work for the fort, as TNI already has the main tasks and preoccupations in the military field so that the TNI is less active in guarding the fort area. Lack of promotion also makes this fort less known by people who are outside the area, even though the fort's maintenance is better than before. Even the fort is also often used as the location of some fairly large events from the government but the fact that the Fort Van De Bosch still not highly promoted whereas the promotion and marketing can be done within cyberspace and in the real world (Khakim et al, 2019: 19). In cyberspace, the manager of this fort can exploit social media and the internet. In the real world, managers can hold governments, private parties, and the public to hold interesting exhibitions, festivals, and discussions about Van Den Bosch Fortress.

Within an assessment weight, Strength is 3.48 and Weakness weight is 2.13 out of 10 parameters, resulting in an X value of 1.35 for Van De Bosch Fortress. As for the assessment of Opportunity factors, the Van De Bosch fortress has a weight of 2.25 and a Threat with a weight of 1.5, which then becomes a Y value of 0.75. Before entering the final analysis stage, it is necessary to understand the concept of geo-historical tourism. Geohistory is a study that traces, investigates and determines the reciprocal relationship between natural conditions and natural activities in determining

the course of history; nature provides conditions and challenges for humans that affect the dynamics of their lives (Setianto et al., 2016: 24). Van De Bosch fort was built in Ngawi by the Dutch colonial government and also paid attention to the SWOT and geo-history aspects.

To understand the geo-history of the object of this study, the next analysis is to determine the position of Van De Bosch Fortress in the Ngawi Regency based on the abscissa (combination) EFAS and IFAS values in the X and Y axis quadrants. The purpose of this position determination is to determine the right plan choice as a reference for decision making. Internal and external factors in the SWOT analysis can be described as a matrix in the table, the alternative plans obtained are SO, ST, WO, WT. to facilitate using IFAS and EFAS diagrams can be seen in Figure 1.

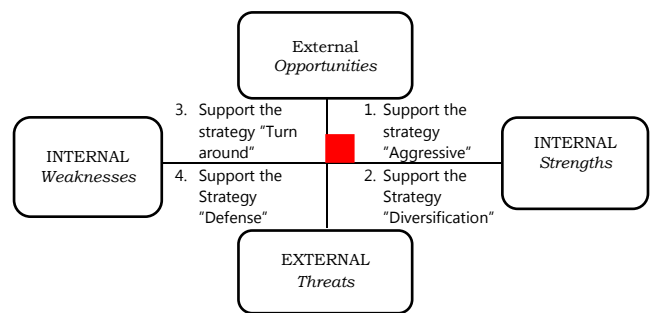


Figure 2. SWOT Analysis Matrix (Source: Rangkuti, 2001)

Conclusion

The tourism sector has emerged as part of a new development strategy for developing countries. The focus of this sector requires community participation in the area and local development (Aynalem et al., 2015). Van De Bosch Fortress located in the Ngawi Regency region, is a historical heritage tour from the Dutch colonial era in Indonesia because this fort was used as a place of war defense by the Dutch army. This study uses the SWOT analysis method to determine whether or not the development of this strategic area is feasible within the scope of the geo-historical tourism area. Based on the results of the SWOT analysis of the Van De Bosch Fortress in the development of historical tourism, it is feasible to be developed because this area meets the criteria of developing a tourist area with several factors

that are in accordance with the indicators in the analysis method used, this area is quite feasible to be developed. The landscape that supports it as a natural fort makes Van Den Bosch Fortress a suitable example of geo-historical tourism in East Java. As tourism which still improving, the environmental factors and infrastructure facilities of this fort are already quite good. Although there are some shortcomings, it can be overcome with the help of the local government and managers so that the area is feasible to be developed. Because this area is also the economic source of the community around the Van De Bosch fortress area so that it will increase Ngawi's potential both economically and socially.

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