

# THE POTENCIAL OF THE DUTCH CAVE AND JAPANESE CAVE FOREST PARK Ir. H. DJUANDA AS A PRODUCT OF DARK TOURISM BASED ON 4A TOURISM COMPONENT APPROACH

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**ABSTRACT**---Bandung in addition to having a diversity of potential attractions and natural tourism activities, also has a large share in the history of Indonesia after colonialism, so that Bandung has a lot of history both positive and negative. One of the historical relics in Bandung is the Dutch Cave and the Japanese Cave in the area of Taman Hutan Raya Juanda (Tahura Djuanda). Dark tourism which is a special part of historical tourism because there are historical tourism destinations that bring memories of grief, sadness and tragedy, having the potential to be developed in the Tahura Djuanda region. This qualitative study aims to identify the internal and external potential of the Dutch Cave and the Japanese Cave in supporting dark tourism in the city of Bandung. Premier data is obtained through in-depth interviews with managers and field staff on duty. Furthermore, in-depth interviews with the government on the extent of the policies and management of the Dutch cave and Goa Japan including the obstacles encountered. The data obtained were then analyzed using the content analysis method approach to the 4A tourism component. This research can provide wider knowledge and insight related to the potential of dark tourism in the city of Bandung and can contribute in terms of the economy and the provision of large employment opportunities for the community. In addition, this research can be useful as input for relevant parties, especially policy makers who will develop dark tourism, so as to educate tourists about the sacrifice of people who strived for national independence. The research indicate that the Dutch Cave and Japanese Cave meet the criteria for dark tourism in the darkest spectrum, because the caves have a dark history that occurred during the colonial period where a tragic event that resulted in death occurred both during its construction and during their use.

**Keyword**---potential attractions, dark tourism, dark tourism spectrum, 4A component

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The development of tourism in the world is increasing, including Indonesia. New terms in the world of tourism continue to emerge, one of them the term dark tourism. The phenomenon related to dark tourism refers to a tourist trip that does not offer pleasure like other tourist trips, but dark tourism offers things related to human tragedy, death, natural disasters and slaughter (Stone and Sharpley, 2008). This tour is very different from other tours. When other tours present fun and beauty in their tourism activities, dark tourism presents matters relating to death. In several other countries such as Poland and the United Kingdom, dark tourism has developed and has become one of the tourist attractions for tourists visiting the country. One example is Auschwitz-Birkenau in Poland. This place is a location of the holocaust, where millions of Jews were slaughtered by the Nazi regime in power at that time. After the regime collapsed, the place was opened to the public so that it could be visited to commemorate events that had occurred there. Dark tourism trips have been carried out by many Indonesian people, for example trips to the Mount Merapi site in Yogyakarta. Tourists are invited to visit a small museum that contains photographs, animal skeletons and items affected by the eruption of Mount Merapi. Tourists can see the impact of the eruption on the community around Mount Merapi, then tourists will visit a bunker where there are people killed while trying to protect themselves from the eruption of Mount Merapi. Tourists are invited to remember the disaster that resulted in death.

The history of Indonesia, which was colonized by other nations, led to a tourist attraction related to the tragedy of humanity to death, both directly and indirectly. Bandung has the potential for dark tourism because it has many old buildings, prisons, the Bandung Lautan Api Monument in Tegalega as a commemoration of Bandung scorched earth events, the Asia Africa Culture Center building where the tragedy of metal music riots, the history of defending Gedung Sate, a place of Japanese detention in Cihapit, Museum Mandala Wangsit APRA treason. The following is a list of places and tourist attractions that indicated dark tourism in Greater Bandung

Table 1.1: **Places and Tourist Attractions that Indicated Dark Tourism in Greater Bandung**

<b>Places and Tourist Attractions that Indicated Dark Tourism</b>			
<b>Bandung</b>	<b>Cimahi</b>	<b>Kabupaten Bandung</b>	<b>KBB</b>
Bandung Lautan Api Monument	Junyo Maru Monument	Bandung Lautan Api Monument Dayeuh Kolot	-
Asia Afrika Culture Centre	Military Area Cimahi	-	-
Gedung Sate	-	-	-
Cihapit	-	-	-

Area			
Mandala Wangsit Siliwangi Museum	-	-	-
Dutch and Japanese Cave	-	-	-

**Source: Researcher 2020**

**(compile from many sources)**

Based on table 1.1, the city of Bandung has more dark tourism spots, namely six places, so Bandung has the advantage of more dark tourism spots with diverse dark history. Taman Hutan Raya (Tahura) Ir. H. Juanda which has historical relics namely the Dutch Cave and Japanese Cave, hundreds of years old which was once a prison, logistics warehouse and a radio station used by the Dutch and Japanese invaders. This cave became a silent witness where the natives were detained and tortured to their death by the Dutch invaders (taturajuanda, 2019).

In accordance with the characteristics of dark tourism which is a tourism activity that presents matters related to death, the Japanese and Dutch Cave related to unforgettable deaths become a very big contributor in adding tourism activities in the Tahura Ir. H. Juanda because it is known that Tahura has been used as a nature tourism. This research expected could help in developing new tourism concepts, so that tourists not only visit to enjoy nature tourism, but also gain historical knowledge so as to increase the number of tourists in the Tahura Ir. H. Juanda. The formulation of the problem in this study is how the potential of the Dutch Cave and Japanese Cave in the Tahura Ir. H. Juanda to support the concept of dark tourism.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### TOURISM POTENTIAL

Potency is an attraction or strength possessed by an object that has possibility to be developed. If it is associated with tourism, the potency can be said as an asset that is owned by a tourist destination that is utilized for economic purposes without prejudice to social culture (Yoeti, 2006). Therefore, tourism potential can be said as a product that has the opportunity to develop.

Tourism potential is the ability that has the possibility to be developed or according to what can be actual (Pitana, 2009). Strengthened by (Sugiama, 2014) tourism potential is the possibility of an area or region in developing and utilizing nature, humans and human works for tourism development. Tourism potential can be identified by looking at internal potential and external potential. The internal potential of a tourist attraction is the tourism potential contained in an object itself which includes components of the object's physical condition, object quality, and support for development. The external potential of a tourist attraction is a tourism potential that supports the development of a tourist attraction consisting of accessibility, supporting facilities, and complementary facilities (Sugiama, 2014). From the various sources above, it can be concluded that the tourism potential is the ability to develop the region to become a tourist destination with the support

of sources around it so that it can be visited by tourists. A tourism potential will be developed to become a tourist attraction. The attraction or tourist attraction according to Sammeng (in Wiradipoetra and Brahmanto, 2016) is everything that has beauty, strangeness and uniqueness so that it becomes a value for tourists to visit. There are four categories about tourist attractions according to Constitution Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, namely: (1).Nature, which is everything from nature that can be utilized in a tourist attraction that can be enjoyed and gives satisfaction to tourists.(2).Culture, which is everything in the form of attraction that comes from the arts, habits and customs of each region. (3).Man-Made, which is a tourist attraction derived from human works and can be used as tourist attractions such as historical, cultural, religion and human procedures. (4). Human Being, namely all human activities that have their own charm and can be used as a tourist attraction. For example the Asmat in Papua with their way of life which has its own uniqueness.

### **DARK TOURISM**

Foley and Lennon (in Heuermann, 2014) introduced the term dark tourism for the first time. Dark Tourism is defined as a phenomenon that meets the supply and demand (by visitors) of deaths and disasters that are real (original) or modified. Strengthened by Stone and Sharpley (2008) dark tourism offers things related to human tragedy, death, natural disasters and massacres. In Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011, dark tourism is termed as a memorial tourist attraction.

According to Stone (2006), in ancient times people did dark tourism by watching the gladiatorial battle in an arena, where it showed mass executions. In addition, Stone also believes that the battle arena has attracted many visitors with the same motivation, such as examining places of suffering, mass executions, war relics, dungeons, torture museums. Dark tourism has ties to cultural tourism and historical tourism.

Dark Tourism is a special part of historical tourism, because there are historical tourist destinations that bring memories of grief, sadness and tragedy. Tourists come to a sad place like this to look for learning, wisdom, memories for victims and moments to pray. The object of dark tourism is at the same time a warning to people who are still alive, do not let war, disaster and conflict occur again.

### **DARK TOURISM PRODUCTS**

Stone (in Rimba, 2013) wrote in his journal about the typology of dark tourism sites from a supply oriented perspective. Stone presents "seven dark suppliers" with the aim of building a conceptual framework in which the stock of dark tourism products is diverse and spread in several locations. (Light, 2017) ranks different dark tourism suppliers varying from the lightest to the darkest based on the framework of tourism in the dark tourism spectrum. Here are seven products from dark tourism: (1). Dark Fun Factories is a product of dark tourism that focuses its performances on places where horrific events, both real and not real, with the appeal of commercial ethnicity. (2).Dark Exhibitions, offering dark tourism products related to death through warning, education and reflecting messages. Although ethnic conservation in its place includes some tourism infrastructure. Dark exhibitions are always located far away from the real place of death or scary circumstances. In this type of dark tourism tends to feel what is happening rather than telling what is there. (3). Dark Dungeons, presents the criminal law of historical past back through tours and activities. Entertainment and education are the core products, dark dungeons invite visitors to participate in certain activities of the heritage with the jargon "Feeling Fear". (4). Dark Resting Places, generally in the form of tombs. (5).Dark Shrines are generally very close to the location of death. Most of the dark shrines have no meaning for tourism and have very little tourism infrastructure. This site is used as a reminder or respect for people who have recently died. (6). Dark Conflict Sites are historic sites related to war and initially had no purpose in

the context of dark tourism. These sites basically focus on education and commemorate history. (7). Dark Camps of Genocide, occupies the darkest edge of the dark tourism spectrum. This site is a place that became a place of mass murder, cruelty and disaster as the main theme thanatological. Dark camps of genocide is located at the actual location of the death event and has a high level of political ideology.

### DARK TOURISM CONCEPT

The concept of dark tourism is to offer an educational and emotional side of the tour experience, as well as conveying messages related to history in the past (Henderson in Dirgantara, 2013). Some attractions and places cause negative emotions such as fear, horror, sadness, depression, empathy, sympathy, and feelings for revenge, including: (1). Perilous places. (2). Houses of horror. (3). Fields of fatality. (4). Torments tour. (5). Matters relating to death are created.

Light (2017) divides Dark Tourism based on activities, as follows (1). Journey to witness the death penalty in public.(2). Journey to see sites where people die individually or masse. (3). Journey to captivity/seclusion (cemeteries, cenotaphs, dungeons and war memorial monuments). (4). Journey to see evidence or symbols representing death even though it is not directly related to the site. (5). Journey to witness simulations related to death.

### DARK SPECTRUM TOURISM

Stone (2006) explains many products of dark tourism with purpose, form and benefits. The term dark tourism can be said to be too broad, so it needs a measuring tool to determine the multilayer in the category of dark tourism. Then the category of lighter to darker appears in the category of dark tourism, which is called the Dark Tourism Spectrum.

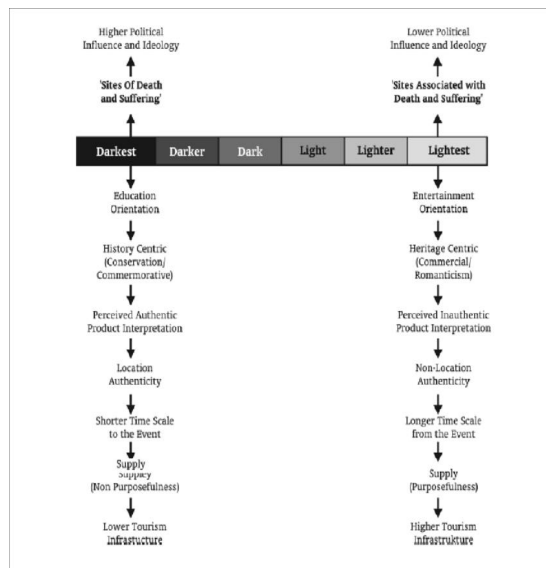


Figure 1: Dark Tourism Spectrum  
 (Source: Stone 2006)

From the figure above, it can be explained that the darker nature of the category of dark tourism, the darker history of the destination. Dark tourism spectrum is used as a reference in determining a destination can be categorized as a dark tourism. Sharpley (2009) states that, based on differences in the level of destination, suppliers and consumption of dark

tourism, the different "nuances" of dark tourism can be identified, meaning that depending on the level of interest of a tourist's interest in death, a destination can be developed to exploit its attractiveness. So, according to Sharpley (2005) dark tourism occurs where enchantment with death is available at the destination to become a tourist attraction.

### POTENTIAL OF DARK TOURISM IN BANDUNG CITY

Developments in the world of tourism are increasing every year. Indonesia has many places having the potential to become a tourist destination. New terms in the world of tourism also continue to grow, one of which is dark tourism. Dark tourism is one of the special interest tours that still has the potential to be developed. The many historic sites that have dark histories during the colonial period make Indonesia have many tourist attractions that can be categorized as dark tourism. Bandung also has a big share in the history of Indonesia after colonialism, so that the city of Bandung has a lot of history both positive and negative. Bandung City has a dark history that can be raised as dark tourism, with the existence of dark tourism it will support the vision of the Bandung City Culture and Tourism Office who wants Bandung City as a city of art and culture and an international tourist destination.

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative methods to analyze data in the form of documents, literature, study results and recap interviews. The collection of premiere data is obtained through in-depth interviews with managers and field staff on duty. Furthermore, in-depth interviews with the government on the extent of the policies and management of the Dutch cave and Goa Japan including the obstacles encountered. In addition, data collection was obtained from field observations and picture taking. Observation is a method of collecting data that is done through direct observation in the field and aims to complete the analysis of the potential contained in the research location. In addition to primary data collection, data is also obtained from institutional surveys conducted by copying or quoting data in the form of charts, statistical data, maps and existing records. Data analysis was performed using content analysis with the component A 4 approach (Access, Ancillary, Attraction, Amenities). According to Krippendorff (in Saputra, 2013) content analysis is an analysis technique to draw true and perfect conclusions and can be imitated by looking at the context.

Table 1.2: OPERATIONAL VARIABLES

Variabel	Dimension	Indicator
The potential for dark tourism, the ability of tourism possessed by an area where the region has a history	Internally, the tourism potential of the object itself	Conditions of dark tourism attractions: Dark History Time (tragedy, disaster) The party involved in the tragedy
		The quality of the dark tourism

of human tragedies, disasters to deaths felt by tourists based on internal and external potential Sharpley, R. (2009)		attraction
		Supporting the development of dark tourism
	Externally, tourism potential that supports the development of a tourist attraction	Access dark tourism Facilities supporting dark tourism Complementary facilities for dark tourism

#### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research uses observation, interview and documentation techniques. The results of this study are as follows:

##### OBSERVATION RESULT

Researchers make observations directly to Tahura. Observations are made on weekends and weekdays based on the guidance of the observation that has been made that is tailored to operational variables. The results of observations that have been carried out can be seen in the table below:

The Aspects	Observed	Observation Result
Access		
Condition to Tahura Juanda	Access	The road to Tahura Juanda is in good condition
Transportation		There is public transportaion to get to Tahura Juanda
Street Sign		There are direction on the way to Tahura Juanda
Information		There is an oficial website for Tahura Junda, telephone and email
Condition	Access	The road to Tahura

to Tahura Juanda	Juanda is in good condition
Attraction	
Attraction in the Tahura Juanda region	Japanese Cave, Dutch Cave, Ir. H. Djuanda Monument, Dago Waterfall, Museum Ir. H. Djuanda, Omas Waterfall, Deer Conservation, Koleang Waterfall dan Ghost tour.
Ancillary	
Tahura Juanda Management	Tahura Juanda Management is in the Forest Service of the Tahura Juanda Management Center
Tour Guide	Tour Guide available in Tahura Juanda
Amenities	
Accomodation	There is no accomodation in Tahura Juanda
Restaurant and Food Stall	There are restaurant and food stall in the Tahura Juanda
Mushola dan Toilet	There are prayer rooms and toilets in the Tahura area
Parking Area	There is large parking area
Information Center	There is information center that can be accessed by visitors



Sign and Map	There are directions and map to make it easier for visitor exploring the Tahura Juanda area.
Complimentary facilities (ATM, Money changer)	There are no ATMs and money changers in Tahura
Souvenir shop	There is no souvenir shop in Tahura area

*Source : Researcher, 2020*

## **POTENTIAL OF DARK TOURISM FOREST PARK Ir. H. DJUANDA**

### **INTERNAL POTENTIAL**

Internal potential is the potential possessed by these attractions such as history, quality of attractions and supporting the development of attractions, the following is a discussion of internal potential:

### **DARK HISTORY**

The history of the Dutch Cave has a connection with the development of the city of Bandung. Initially the Dutch Cave was used as a Dago Pakar hydroelectric power plant in 1910. The Dago Pakar Hydroelectric Power Plant was used for 3 years only until 1913. The Dago Pakar Hydroelectric Power Plant was closed because of irrigation system reason and frequent landslides and then replaced with the Bengkok Hydroelectric Power Plant which was still functioning until now. The Dutch cave is a former of the Dago Pakar hydropower system. The Dutch Cave hallway has a length of 144 meters which functions as a water tunnel. Debris from the former water tunnel was left until the late 1930s when the peak of World War I and World War II. The Dutch Cave was rebuilt because there were many air strikes on military radio stations on Mount Malabar so that the radio station was moved to the Dutch cave. The Dutch cave was chosen because it is located in the middle of two central government cities namely Bandung and Lembang. In addition to its function as a radio station, the Dutch Cave was rebuilt with fifteen corridors and fifteen rooms. The room is divided into several functions to store military logistics such as ammunition, interrogation rooms and prisons. Japanese troops attacked the Dutch troops and took over The Dutch Cave. After capturing the Dutch cave, the Japanese built an additional cave which is now known as the Japanese cave which is about 500 meters from the Dutch cave. In contrast to the Dutch cave has been used since it was still a water tunnel, the Japanese cave has not been used at all and its construction imitated the Dutch cave is not yet finished and abandoned. In its development, the Japanese employed indigenous communities which they brought from areas around Bandung, such as Kuningan, Cirebon, Subang. The workers were forced to work during the day without any rest and at night they were all placed in a prison room in the Dutch cave. Many these workers died while working to build a Japanese cave because of the torture they received and were exhausted from working without resting.

### **QUALITY OF DUTCH AND JAPANESE CAVE**

Based on the dark tourism spectrum, the quality of attractions can be measured based on the authenticity, the purpose of tourists to visit attractions and its function as a tourist attraction. Since the beginning of the construction of the Dutch and Japanese caves, the management did not make any changes. In other words, the conditions of the caves were still the same as when they were used by the Dutch and Japanese. Observing from the history of the formation of the Dutch and Japanese Cave, it can be concluded that the cave is in the darkest spectrum in the dark tourism spectrum. The reason, the Dutch and Japanese Goa was made from the forced labor of the people during the colonial period. During its construction many tortures took place and resulted in death. In addition, one of the corridors in the cave was also used as a place to interrogate the warriors accompanied by torture and could result in death, there are prison rooms that are very inhumane.

### **DEVELOPING THE DUTCH AND JAPANESE CAVE**

Based on the results of an interview with the manager, the development to be carried out in the Dutch Cave is the creation of a diorama of the construction history of the cave. The diorama will be displayed in a Dutch cave. The same development has been planned for the Japanese cave, it's just that the management and the department of culture and tourism still need to examine the conditions of the construction of the Japanese cave that is not as good as the Dutch cave. The making of the diorama is intended to show more clearly the events from the beginning of the cave construction until the time it was not used anymore.

### **EXTERNAL POTENTIAL**

External potential are facilities to support and complete tourism objects so that they can be developed. Below are the facilities available in Tahura.

### **ACCESS**

The distance from Tahura Juanda from Bandung city center is 10 km. Tourists can use small and large vehicles to reach Tahura. Good road conditions, supported by directions, and public transportation make it easier for tourists to get to Tahura.

### **ATTRACTION**

Tahura has a variety of other tourist attractions besides the Dutch and Japanese Cave, including the Ir. H. Djuanda Monument, Dago Waterfall, Museum Ir. H. Djuanda, Omas Waterfall, Deer Breeding, Koleang Waterfall and Keraton Cliff.

### **ANCILLARY SERVICE**

The existence of an organization or agency in Tahura is as a manager, namely the Forest Service Office of the Tahura Management Office in collaboration with the Culture and Tourism Office and the Geological Agency.

### **AMENITIES**

Tahura has various supporting facilities and complementary tourist destinations, such as accommodations in collaboration with Ecocamp which is 750 meters from Tahura, has camping ground facilities. There are restaurant facilities

in the Tahura area that sell Sundanese food and small food stalls spread throughout the Tahura area. Toilet and prayer facilities are also well available in the Tahura area. Large parking area divided into 3 areas: a small vehicle special parking area, a special parking area for buses and a special parking area for motorcycles. Information Center located next to the management office. Tourists can ask tour guides for guiding activities in the Tahura area. There is an adequate map of attractions and directions. Tahura facilitates tourists with jogging tracks that stretch from the beginning of the path to the Japanese cave until gate in Maribaya. The situation is good enough, but there are at some points that have been damaged so that it needs repairs by the manager.

## V. CONCLUSION

The potency of dark tourism in the Tahura region consists of attractions of Dutch Cave and Japanese Cave. The potential of the Dutch Cave and the Japanese Cave based on the category of dark tourism spectrum belongs to the darkest spectrum, because the caves have a dark history that occurred during the colonial period where tragic events that resulted in death occurred both during the construction period and at the time of their use. The authenticity of the object without any changes so that it can educate tourists to find out the actual history that occurs. The function of Dutch Cave and Japanese Cave, which are field museums, adds even more value to the caves as being indicated as a tourist attraction in the category of dark tourism.

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