

TOURIST RESOURCES IN JAVA ISLAND – INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Java has great potential for tourism. It has varied tourist resources; coastal resources and the sea, the highland, cultural and historic resources. This paper is about the tourist resources distribution and explain the spatial pattern of tourist activity and development on regional. The sea and coastal resources in Java are used for diving, snorkeling and beach activities. In the other hand, Java has interesting Dutch colonial architecture and museums with exhibits from Indonesia's different ethnic groups an cultural periods. Hindu Temple at Prambanan and the huge Buddhist Sanctuary at Borobudur are the other major tourist center on Java Island. This location of tourist have positive impact on regional economics. The development of tourist accommodation and transport have followed the growth of tourism.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a big potential of tourism, which is expected to become one of the reliable development forces with a sufficiently appropriate foreign exchange earnings. In order to achieve said objective, the government has endeavored to issue various integrated policies in the tourism fields.

Tourism sector has an important role in the Indonesian economics, both as a sources of foreign exchange and job opportunity as well as entrepreneurship. Furthermore the development of tourism must be continued and increased by improving and utilizing the source of national tourism facility as an economic activity which hopefully can increase the national income and give wide opportunities working change, especially for growing the regional development and introducing the national culture. According to the Indonesia tourism Market Database 2001, the number of international traveler in 2000 was 5.064.217 persons with yearly gross receipts US\$5,748 million. International visitor to Indonesia in 1999 about 4,727,500 persons, this means that there was an increase of

336,697 persons or 7.12 %. Furthermore, the number of domestic tourist reached 83,7 million in 1994 and 98,3 million in 1997. (BPS,2001, Tingkat Penghunian Kamar Hotel)

Both foreign tourist who visit to Indonesia and domestic tourist increase every year. As a consequence, they need the increase of accommodation and tourism travel.

Java Island has varied tourist resources; coastal resources and the sea, the highland, cultural and historic resources. It has interesting Dutch colonial architecture and museums with exhibits from Indonesia's different ethnic group and cultural periods. The modern Istiqlal mosque is biggest in Asia. Good snorkeling, diving and beach activities are available at nearby Pulau Seribu (Thousand Island). Two important temples are close by; the 9th century Hindu temple at Prambanan and huge Buddhist sanctuary at Borobudur.

COASTAL RESOURCES AND THE SEA

The coast is used for a wide range of tourist activities, such as snorkeling, diving, swimming, beach and water activities. Numerous beach resorts have developed to provide accommodation, entertainment and other services for the mass tourist, while ports, fishing villages and yacht harbors provide the same range of services for those who enjoy the sea and coast by boat.

Jakarta.

Pulau Seribu (Thousand Island). Located north of Jakarta in the Java Sea are the stunning Thousand Island, easily accessible by speed boat from the Ancol Marina. This spray of some 300 hundred sandy, picturesque islets offers invigorating respite for those wishing to escape the bustling city of Jakarta. The islands include national marine parks to fully equipped resorts offering a range of modern facilities and water sports. **Sunda Kelapa.** The old port area of Sunda Kelapa remains today a bustling hub inter-island trade. Graceful Bugis Phinisi schooners, the world's last wind-powered sailing fleet used for trade, still berth at the quay as they have for centuries. **Ancol Dreamland**

Amusement Park. This vast 300 hectare ocean side park is Jakarta's best entertainment area for all ages. Special features include performances of sea animals, a safe lagoon for water sports, plus restaurants, hotels and nightclubs.

Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

Parangtritis, 30 kilometres south of Yogyakarta, is a place to experience the power of the natural and supernatural, where the thundering rage of the Indian Ocean beats against the jagged volcanic cliffs of the south coast, and the legend of Roro kidul burns strong. Accommodation is scarce, but the Queen of the south resort is a great place from which to explore the region as they can direct you to all the best sites.

East Java

Kayoon Park and Flower Market. Located along the western bank of Kayoon River. It is an evening recreation park and specific East Java food center, variety of water spots are performed here, i.e. selling, swimming, motor boating and even canoe races. To the north of Kaycon Park is the Kayoon market, selling beautiful orchids and tropical decorative aquarium fishes.

THE HIGHLAND RESOURCES

Central Java

Dieng Plateau, an ancient pilgrim's retreat, the Dieng Plateau is the geographic center of Java as well as the highest inhabitable region. Dotted with Hindu-Buddhist temple ruins and lying in the caldera of an extinct volcano, Dieng is charged with mystic significance for the Javanese. Surrounded by jagged, mist-shrouded mountains and with temperatures falling to single figures, Dieng is more like Peru or Tibet than tropical Java. The hardy inhabitants of the plateau, draped in heavy clothing, carry loads of firewood and farm produce up precipitous mountain tracks. The remarkable Dieng temples, which lie among the plateau's lush vegetable and flower fields, can be visited on foot. Dieng, a silent mountain plateau with its eerie strangeness and proximity to the heavens is aptly called the Abode of the Gods. Dieng can be reached in around three hours by car from Yogyakarta. Simple but adequate accommodation is available for those who wish to stay

overnight. **Merapi.** To the north east of Yogyakarta is the famous Merapi, one of Indonesia's most active volcanoes. Safety allowing, the energetic may wish to try the guided night climb from Kaliurang resort. It takes a few hours and arriving in the early hours will offer views of the sunrise over the smoking caldera. The volcano observation post in Jarakah, near Selo is the best place to observe the spewing beast from a safe distance. Going beyond this point is often not an option for safety reasons. Occasionally the volcano belches a large cloud of super-hot sulphurous gas which literally roasts villages. **Tawangmangu mountain resort.** This resort offers a cool and refreshing escape from Solo city life. It takes about 2.5 hours and takes through monkey-inhabited, forested hills past the impressive Grojokan Sewu waterfall.

East Java

The Mt. Bromo. Located in the impressively beautiful Tengger highlands, the Mt Bromo National Park is a major draw card for visitors to East Java. Home of the fire god Betoro Bromo, Mt. Bromo itself is an active volcano, which lies in the middle of the huge Tengger Caldera or "sea of sand". The pre-dawn climb to the rim of Bromo to watch a spectacular sunrise is an experience not to be missed. Bromo is one hour from Surabaya by rental car. All Surabaya-based tour operators offer Bromo packages. There are now two up market properties. Grand Bromo Hotel and Bromo Cottages, located in the vicinity of the volcano. Very basic guesthouses in villages near the crater are also available. Depending on distance, the hotels will organize transport to the crater by automobile or horseback. For those with a moderate degree of fitness the hike across the sea of sand and climb to the rim of the active cone takes about 45 minutes. The less active can make the trip on horseback with a guide. **The mountain resort of Tretes,** just 60 km south of Surabaya, is one of the most beautiful in East Java. Waterfalls, hot springs, breathtaking scenery and clean, cool air lure visitors from throughout Java and a regular flock of weekenders escaping the bustle of Surabaya. Spas, bathing pools and resort hotels line the steep, wooded hillsides, along with traditional houses and elegant villas dating from the colonial era when Dutch residents of Surabaya established Tretes as their mountain retreat. Trekking and horse riding are among the many attractions of Tretes and for history enthusiasts there are almost one hundred temple sites in the area.

Classical Ramayana ballet performances are held during the full moon in the huge Candra Wilwatika open air theatre on the slopes of the sacred Mt. Penanggungan.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historic resources include the buildings, ancient monuments and artifacts that a country inherits from previous generation. Spatially, they may consist of single attractions dispersed in an isolated rural setting, clusters of buildings creating an attractive street scene or urban landscape in villages, towns or cities; or they may consist of collections of historic items assembled at a particular location (e.g. in museums). Historic tourism is not synonymous with heritage tourism, but it is a major element of heritage tourism. The term “heritage tourism” has come to mean the tourist use of not only buildings and historic monuments, but also the landscape, natural history, art and culture of a country – in fact the use of any resource that is passed from one generation to another (Burton, 1995).

Jakarta.

Taman Fatahillah (Fatahillah Square). Located in the historic center of colonial administration in the 18th century, this square offers three of the city’s most interesting museums. After a major restoration in the 1970s, of special interest is the fountain in the center of the square, and the old Portuguese cannon. **Museum Sejarah Jakarta (Jakarta History Museum).** Housed in the former “Stadhuis” or Town Hall of Batavia, the Jakarta History Museum features memorabilia depicting the historical development of the city. Of special interest is the collection of 18th century furnishings and portraits of the former colonial governors. **Museum Wayang (Puppet Museum).** This museum is dedicated to puppetry, one of Indonesia’s most famous traditional art forms. On display are the wayang kulit shadow puppets, three-dimensional wooden puppets and special dance masks. Wayang performances are presented on Sundays at 10 a.m. **Museum Nasional (National Museum).** The National Museum houses vast collections of prehistoric, ethnographic and archaeological artifacts, including one of the world’s largest collections of Southeast Asia ceramics and Hindu Javanese art. The museum was opened in 1868.

Monas (National Monument). Jakarta's best known landmark, the 137 meter National Monumen (Monas), is located in the center of Merdeka (Freedom) Square. View the city from the Observation Deck or check out the dioramas in the basement that portray the dramatic story of Indonesia's history. **Istiqlal Mosque.** This stately national mosque, Southeast Asia largest, is positioned on the northeast corner of Merdeka Square. Amplified chanting from the Istiqlal minaret, echoed by the hundreds of other smaller mosques throughout the city, call Jakarta's Muslims to prayer five times a day. **Taman Mini Indonesia Indah.** The 300 hectare Taman Mini Indonesia Indah or "Beautiful Indonesia in Miniature" offers an exciting tour of all the provinces, with samplings of the country's more than 250 cultures. Highlight features are the Museum Indonesia and the new Tanah Airku performing arts theater. **Pasar Ikan (Fish Market).** Located at the mouth of the Ciliwung River, this market area bustles with activities related to sea. The Maritime Museum (Museum Bahari), situated at the harbor, is housed in restored Dutch warehouses dating back to the first trading post of the Dutch East Indies. **Balai Seni Rupa dan Museum Keramik (Museum of Fine Arts and Ceramics).** This museum is housed in former Court of Justice building built in 1879. Inside the museum are rare collections of ceramic and terracottas, plus a permanent exhibition of Indonesian paintings.

Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

Prambanan Temple. Situated in Klaten, on the road between Yogyakarta and Solo, these Hindu temples were built by the Sanjaya Dynasty in the 9th century. There are three temples, representing the Hindu trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Particularly interesting are the Ramayana performances which take place on full moon from May to October.

Central Java

Borobudur Temple. Built during the 9th century by the ruler of the Syalendra dynasty, this massive stupa is the largest Buddhist monument in the world. It was left to ruin as the Dynasty fell apart, and only recognized as a global treasure by Stamford Raffles in 1814. It has subsequently been restored to its former glory- its 10 exquisitely carved levels

reaching 42 m in height. Borobudur is 40 km North west of Yogyakarta, near Mungkid in the Magelang regency. Two Hindu temples; Candi Mendut and Candi Pawon are also conveniently on route from Yogyakarta to Borobudur. Candi Sukuh. This temple is quite different in style from many of the other Hindu shrines in Central Java. Dating from the 15th or 16th century, it more resembles the architecture of the Incas. Candi Sukuh is situated on the slopes of Mount Lawu, over 900 m above sea level. To get there, head east to Karangpandan. From there it is easy enough to get to Candi Sukuh.

East Java

Mpu Tantular Museum. An ethnographic museum opposite the entrance to the zoo, housing relics from the pre historical period, stone relics from Mojopahid period, Chinese and Mojopahit ceramics, wayang figures of old Surabaya and early batik-making equipment. **Jembatan Merah.** Translated as the red bridge. One of the most savage battles in Java's history was fought around here. The 'Battle of Surabaya' began on 10 November 1945, less than three months after the proclamation of independence had been read in Jakarta and it was right here that Brigadier General Mallaby was killed. Further down the red bridge is china town, an area packed with buildings of typical Chinese construction. It is still a crowded business and trade center.

IMPACTS OF TOURIST RESOURCES ON HOST REGION

Development of tourist resources causes very great changes in the host community. The number and type of changes experienced by any one seaside resort will depend firstly on scale and nature of tourism (the number of tourists, whether they are domestic or international) and on speed of development.

Jakarta is capital and administrative center of Indonesia, it receives the arrival of about 60 % of foreign tourists to Indonesia who requires about two days stay in Jakarta. The number of foreign and domestic tourist who came and stayed in classified hotels in 2000 reached 2.265,000 persons; consist of 591,600 foreign guests and 1,673,400 Indonesia guests. The development of tourism will create large economic and employment

possibilities. Within the framework of making Jakarta city a tourist place the Jakarta administration gives incentives and support to the private entrepreneurs to develop tourism in Jakarta. In the case, the regional administration gives facilities to enable the smooth flow of tourist, as maintaining security, providing good services of the administration and accommodation. The problem of hotel accommodations, has received a positive response from the private entrepreneurs who are giving good and healthy facilities and services. For this purpose the government has laid down special terms and conditions for the construction of new hotels.

West Java is one of tourism destination region, then tourism activity in this region is very suitable to back up regional development planning. It means, tourism revenue can be claim as one source of development budget. Number of hotel and other accommodation in West Java in 2000 registered 1.365 units, compare to year 1999 increased about 28 unit (2.05 percent), followed by added number of rooms and number of beds in each 610 rooms (1.28 percent) and 3,128 beds (4.68 percent). Hotels in West Java consist of 145 unit star hotel classification and 1.095 units were not star hotel and common cottages. The number of foreign and domestic guests who came and stayed in classified hotels in 2000 which recorded 1.799.400 persons, consist of 154,400 foreign guests and 1,645,100 Indonesia guests.

The road transportation in West Java is very dominant, the main function of road transportation those are to needed accelerate economic regional. The length of roads at the end of 2000 was 27,985.40 km. Progress of air transportation sector is suitable conspicuous, since this region become one of tourism destination region. The other reason is because West Java Province the second center of economic activity after Jakarta. Sukarno Hatta Airport and other airport in West Java has service tourist activities from Indonesia and foreign country. According to 2000 data of international passenger registered at the Sukarno-Hatta Airport Cengkareng. It was found that there were 2.24 million persons, arrive with average 187.1 thousands persons per month, while 2.31 million persons departed, with average 192.6 thousand persons per month. Arrival domestic passengers were 2.80 million persons and departure domestic passengers were

2.54 million persons. Beside international passengers by Hosein Sastranegara airport, since January until December 2000 it was found that arrival international passengers were 20,160 persons and departure international passengers were 21,135 persons. Arrival domestic passengers were 18,278 persons and departure domestic passengers were 20,128 persons. Contribution of sea transportation to West Java economic is very small, since only several sea-port which give sea transportation.

Tourism has become main sector in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta to increase regional income. Number of stay guest was recorded 684,308 consist of 12.56 percent foreign guest and 87.43 percent domestic guest. Number of guest by accommodation was recorded at 28.43 percent staying at star – IV hotels, 18.94 percent at star – III hotels, 13.34 percent star – V hotels and remaining 24.63 percent at other classified hotel. Road is mean traffic equipments that is needed for transportation and support economic circle. Due to its function, road conditions are certain have to be noticed. In D.I Yogyakarta province, the total length of road is 4,863,786 km. Railway transportation has become an alternative public transportation. Adisucipto airport report that in 2000 indicated the flight and passenger frequency was increased for a little compared to the previous year. The frequency arrival aircraft increased of 13.44 percent, departures aircraft increased of 13.65 percent, number of arrival passenger increased of 36.98 percent and departures passenger increase of 36.96 percent.

Tourism development recently become important, not only as a source to enhance foreign exchange earning but also to enlarge job opportunity and income distribution. In 1999, number of accommodation establishment in Central Java was 890 accommodations with 19.56 thousand rooms.

The number of foreign and domestic guests in East Java, who came and stayed in classified hotels in 2000 which recorded 1,014,900 persons, consist of 126,100 foreign guests and 888,800 Indonesia guests. The road transportation in East Java is very dominant, the mean function of road transportation those are to needed accelerate economic regional. The length of roads at the end of 2000 was 7463.62 km. Progress of

air transportation sector is suitable conspicuous, since this region become one of tourism destination region. Railway transportation has become an alternative public transportation. Juanda Airport in East Java has service tourist activities from Indonesia and foreign country.

CONCLUSION

Java Island has varied tourist resources causes changes in the host community, such as;

Economic impact: Tourist spending increases as the number of tourists grow and the economic ‘multiplier effect’ begins to work by creating more turnover and employment in businesses that supply the tourist trade as well as in businesses directly serving the tourists. There is a rapid increase in the number of jobs created by these expanding businesses. The local population is too small to provide enough labors so there is rapid immigration (of people seeking jobs) from outside the region into the resort. Land speculation occurs on a big scale – speculators get rich as land prices rise fast.

Physical impact: Rapid land use change, with the growth of large areas of varied tourist accommodation, with tourist facilities and entertainments. Residential expansion takes place on the inland side of the resort to house immigrants. The houses of the original inhabitants (now at the center of the settlement, in prime site) are bought up, converted to tourist use or demolished to make way for more intensive building.

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