

GEPARK- CULTURAL DIVERSITY REVEALS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF KING SISINGAMANGARAJA SITE

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Abstract

Geopark is an area that has various geological, ecological, and cultural riches that are of high value. This concept is designed to protect and preserve natural and cultural heritage, while encouraging the economic growth of the local community in the Geopark area of Humbang Hasundutan Regency. Therefore, one of the areas of the Sisingamangaraja Dynasty in particular offers several advantages for cultural tourists visiting Humbang Hasundutan Regency. Because of these advantages, tourists are especially interested in seeing the relics of the King's Dynasty. Based on field findings that indicate that the site or cultural resource in question is still in the experimental stage. The following factors are used to assess a tourist attraction: distance, convenience, season, durability, attractiveness, and rarity. Tourist attractions have varying qualities from very low to very high benefits, or from 7.0 to 28.0. This classification shows that the relics of the Sisingamangaraja Dynasty are very valuable. The data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method with data collection through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation studies in the research process. This study also explores and identifies cultural diversity in the Geopark area through a conservation, education and community empowerment approach. The results of this study indicate that cultural diversity through the culture of the Raja Sisingamangaraja site has been optimal and preserved by the local community which reflects the richness of history and cultural sites. In addition, the community through the cultural heritage of the Raja Sisingamangaraja site also includes the important role of the community in maintaining the value of historical sites. Through these cultural sites, future generations are expected to be more concerned in preserving and increasing cultural wealth through the unique history of Raja Sisingamangaraja.

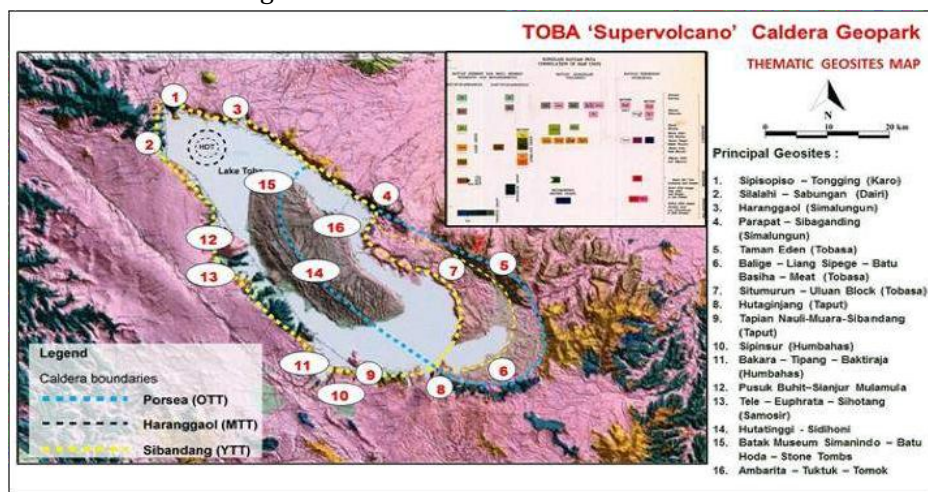
Keywords: Development, Geopark, Cultural Diversity, Cultural Heritage, Preservation

A. INTRODUCTION

A Geopark is a location with outstanding geological features, such as those of historical, ecological, or cultural significance, and where people in the surrounding area are encouraged to become involved in preserving and enhancing the natural heritage of the area." (UNESCO, 2004). The main components of a Geopark are broken down into three categories, according to UNESCO: geodiversity, biodiversity, and cultural diversity. According to UNESCO, the basic idea behind a geopark is to build economic growth through geotourism or geological heritage. Protecting the Earth's diversity, or biodiversity, as well as environmental conservation, geoscience education, and education in general, are the goals and objectives of a geopark. The Toba Caldera Geopark has sixteen (16) Geosites spread across seven (7) districts/cities around the Lake Toba area. Ambarita Tuk-tuk-Tomok Geosite, Huta Tinggi-Sidihoni, Pusuk Buhit-Sianjur mulamula, Simanindo Geosite, Tele Geosite, Haranggaol Geosite.

The Silalahi Geosite, Tongging Geosite, Balige Geosite, Parapat Geosite, Situmurun Geosite, Eden Park Geosite, Bakara-Tipang Geosite, Hutaginjang Geosite, Tapan-Nauli Geosite and

Sipinsur Geosite. Cultural Diversity refers to the expression of art and culture of the local community, which is formed by the interaction between humans and their environment. Cultural diversity is the result of the art and culture of the surrounding community which is the result of human interaction with the surrounding nature. So what is meant by Cultural Diversity here is how the local community (around the geological location) understands how to respond to the existing natural conditions. This is interesting to underline in geological conservation efforts. In Bakara, Tapanuli, King Sisingamaraja XII was born in 1849. Starting in 1837, the Dutch won the Padri War, controlling Minangkabau and South Tapanuli, which caused the Batak region to be divided into two parts. Sisingamaraja XII, the King, declared war on the Dutch in 17. In Bahal Batu, Humbang, which covers the entire Batak Land, the conflict lasted for thirty years. The Dutch used all their resources to destroy the troops of King Sisingamaraja XII in almost all of the Batak region in 1883.



King Sisingamaraja XII used a fleet from Lake Toba to take revenge on the Dutch in Balige from Huta Pardede. After a close battle in 1907, Captain Christoffel's special forces shot King Sisingamaraja.

Based on Presidential Decree Number 590 dated November 9, 1961, King Sisingamangaraja XII was designated as a National Hero of Indonesia for his tireless resistance. In the Batak land, namely in Bakti Raja District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, there was a king known as King Sisingamangaraja. Twelve royal decrees regulate the government of King Sisingamangaraja. And King Sisingamangaraja XII was named a national hero of the Republic of Indonesia. The author's purpose in writing this article is to discuss how each tourist village in the Sisingamangaraja Territorial Service incorporates culture into its plan for sustainable tourism development. Sustainable development is defined as "development carried out without wasting time and destroying resources" in the World Environmental Protection Strategy, which also defines sustainable tourism development. According to WCED (1987), "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" is the definition of sustainable development that is currently most often referred to.

One of the components of Tano Batak is Humbang Hasundutan. The Batak Kingdom is divided into four regions known as Raja Maropat, including Raja Maropat Silindung, Raja Maropat Samosir, Raja Maropat Humbang, and Raja Maropat Toba, during the reign of the Si

Singamaraja Dynasty based in Bakara. The territory of King Maropat Humbang covers the Humbang Hasundutan area. From the Indian Ocean to Aceh Singkil, the Humbang Hasundutan area is included in the territory of King Maropat Humbang. Tano Batak is rich in the history of the King Si Singamaraja dynasty. Regarding the royal system of King Sisingamaraja who is a branch of the Sinambela clan descended from the Oloan community, it is as follows:

1. King Sisingamaraja I, whose real name was Raja Mahkota or Raja Manghantal, ruled in 1540- 1550.
2. King Sisingamaraja II, King Manjolong had the title Datu Tinaruan or Ompu Raja Tinaruan, who reigned from 1550-1595.
3. King Singamaraja III, King Itubungna ruled from 1595-1627.
4. King Singamaraja IV, Tuan Sorimangaraja ruled in 1627-1667.
5. King Singamaraja V, King Pallongos ruled from 1667-1730.
6. King Singamaraja VI, King Pangolbuk reigned in 1730-1751.
7. King Singamaraja VII, Ompu Tuan Lumbut, reigned from 1751-1771.
8. King Singamaraja VIII, Ompu Sotaronggal, had the title King of the Hill who ruled from 1771- 1788.
9. King Singamaraja IX, Ompu Sohalompoan, with the title Datu Muara Labu, reigned from 1788- 1819.
10. King Singamaraja X, Aman Julangga, title Ompu Tuan Na Bolon, reigned 1819-1841
11. King Singamaraja XI, Ompu Sohahuaon, ruled from 1841-1871.
12. King Sisingamaraja XII, Patuan Bosar, with the title Ompu Pulo Batu, reigned from 1871- 1907.

In the process of sustainable tourism development, there are various aspects that must be considered so that it can be implemented optimally in a tourist location or tourist village. However, this scientific research work will focus on the socio-cultural aspects of development. The socio- cultural aspects that need to be considered are:

a. Community Welfare

Building community welfare, including social infrastructure, access to resources, environmental quality, and prevention of corruption and resource exploitation.

b. Cultural Wealth (Cultural Richness)

Maintaining and developing cultural heritage, customs and local uniqueness.

c. Characteristics or nature of local communities and residents.

d. Meeting tourist expectations (meeting tourist expectations)

Providing a safe and enjoyable travel experience that can meet the needs and expectations of travelers.

e. Local control (control by local communities)

Local community participation in planning and decision-making for managing tourist destinations.

Based on the background information provided, the authors identified the main research questions that build on previous research and set the direction for this study. The questions are three-pronged: 1) How effectively is the cultural heritage of the Sisingamangaraja XII Dynasty preserved in Humbang Hasundutan Regency? 2) What specific types of cultural heritage are targeted by preservation efforts? 3) Where are these cultural heritage sites located, and how were they previously connected to the local community?

Through this research, the author wants to reveal two main aspects: 1) Conservation efforts

carried out in Humbang Hasundutan currently seem to prioritize sustainable tourism that utilizes local culture. This includes the physical preservation of cultural heritage sites to ensure their sustainable value and the creation of attractive tourist attractions in the area. However, the tourist attractions in Humbang Hasundutan are often less impressive, so that visitors only get a short experience. To overcome this, more tourist attractions are needed that are directly related to cultural heritage. 2) The cultural heritage targeted includes physical and non-physical elements. Physical components include relics that reflect the glory of King Sisingamangaraja XII in the past, while non-physical aspects include beliefs and rituals practiced during his reign. The research will focus on six specific locations: five Tourism Villages in Bakti Raja District and one village in Parlilitan District, including Sitapongan Village, where King Sisingamangaraja XII died

Characteristics of Tourist Attractions and Accommodation in Humbang Hasundutan Regency

No	Tourist attraction	Accommodation
1	Geosite Sipinsur is one of the tourist attractions located in Paranginan District, Geosite Sipinsur is also a natural tourist destination with a stunning panorama of Lake Toba from a height of 1,213 meters above sea level. With the uniqueness of the stunning view of Lake Toba, it spoils the eyes of tourists. This place is also a great place for family picnics, organizations and couples and this place is often used for wedding photography and others.	- Accommodation Facilities (Homestay) - Ground Area - Restaurants and Eateries - Public Facilities (Toilet, Parking Area, and Gazebo) - Photo Spot - Souvenir Shop - Information boards - Tourist Information Center
2	Promise Waterfall Located in Marbun Toruan Village, precisely in Bakara, this waterfall has amazing beauty, starting from its clear water and this waterfall is one of the myths from the legend related to the oath of King Sisingamangaraja in ancient times.	- Local House - Parking - Footpath - Photo Spot - Toilet
3	Aek Sipangolu is one of the historical tourist attractions with spiritual value. This waterfall is located in Simangulampeir village, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, North Sumatra.	- Cottage - Parking area - Footpath - Photo Spot - Toilet
4	Huta Ginjang is a tourist attraction located in Muara District, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra. The Huta Ginjang view is also exactly like the Sipinsur Geosite with a panoramic view of Lake Toba and Huta Ginjang also has historical value and precisely there is a statue of praying hands. The activities of this tourist attraction are Serving and Trekking.	- Homestay - Parking area - Footpath - Photo Spot - Souvenir Shop

5	Panoguan Solu is one of the tourist attractions located in Pearung Village, Humbang Hasundutan Regency. This tourist attraction is famous for its photo spot of Fishing Boats. And the amazing panorama of Lake Toba.	- Photo Spot - Parking lot - Souvenir Shop - Restaurant - Toilet
6	Sisingamangaraja Tomb is a historical destination in this place we can see the Toba Batak houses with a total of 4 houses that have their own history in this place we can get to know the Toba Batak culture and the Struggle of the Toba Batak People during the colonial period.	- Footpath
7	Holbung Hill is one of the natural tourist attractions located in Samosir Regency, North Sumatra, Holbung Hill is famous for its stunning green hills that are used as wedding photo spots. With camping tourism activities, and visitors also feel the breeze on this hill.	- Footpath
8	Sitio-tio Water Bath is a tourist attraction located in Siunongunong Julu Village, Baktiraja District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, North Sumatra. This place is one of the interesting tourist attractions for visitors with the beauty of its clear water that amazes the eyes and its natural beauty surrounded by shady trees. are some of the main characteristics of Aek Sitio-Tio Bath	- Toilet - Parking lot
9	The Sulu-Sulu Tomb is a historical tourist attraction, a high culture related to King Sisingamangaraja 1 and is located in Marbun Tonga Village, Baktiraja District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency, North Sumatra. This place is known as sacred and is often used by the community to pray.	- Footpath
10	Aritonang Monument is one of the tourist attractions in the form of a tall white monument located in Aritonang Village, Muara District, North Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra. This monument is also a historical symbol of the descendants of the Aritonang clan which functions as a reminder of the cultural values of the ancestors of the Aritonang clan.	- Footpath

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research for this scientific paper entitled "Preservation of Cultural Heritage Tourism of the King Sisingamangaraja Dynasty in Humbang Hasundutan Regency" uses a qualitative descriptive method. This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. According to Strauss and Corbin (2007:1) in Kedewan et al., (2022), qualitative research is a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculations. This method aims to detail the various preservation approaches at each cultural heritage site in Humbang Hasundutan. This research lasted for one month and relied on direct observation and interviews conducted at each site. Information was collected from community leaders, residents with various jobs (farmers, ranchers, government employees, tourists, and village heads). The

research focused on cultural heritage sites related to the King Sisingamangaraja Dynasty in Humbang Hasundutan Regency. These sites will be revitalized by including new tourist attractions that focus on historical tourism and cultural heritage, along with outlining the stages of proposed preservation and conservation efforts

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Humbang Hasundutan has a wealth of cultural heritage, but this paper will specifically focus on the preservation of sites related to the Sisingamangaraja Dynasty. These sites have the potential to be included in archaeological tourism packages. The cultural heritage includes tangible and intangible elements, including traditional ceremonies and relics that tell the story of the reign of King Sisingamangaraja XII.

In particular, the following tourist attractions in Humbang Hasundutan Regency have significant historical and cultural value and have the potential to be developed as tourism destinations:

1. Cultural Heritage of the Sisingamangaraja Dynasty

Humbang Hasundutan Regency has tourist attractions in the form of cultural sites/heritage and has its own uniqueness and is spread across several regencies. The following are tourist attractions that have the potential to be developed as historical/cultural tourism:

a. Palace of King Sisingamaraja



Figure 1.1 Palace of King Sisingamangaraja

Source : processed by Researchers in 2024

Simamora Village, in Lumbanraja Hamlet, Baktiraja District, holds a cultural gem: the palace complex of the Sisingamangaraja dynasty. The complex includes several buildings, including the Tombs of King Sisingamangaraja X and XI, Ruma Bolon (large house), Ruma Parsaktian (residence), Sopo Bolon (storage facility), and Bale Pasogit (meditation place). Originally located in Lumban Pande, the first palace was tragically destroyed during the Padri War in 1885. King Sisingamangaraja XI then moved and built a new palace in Lumban Raja. However, this palace was also destroyed in 1878 by Dutch colonial forces. Since 1978, a collaborative effort by the Indonesian government and the local community has seen the palace complex reconstructed and preserved. Plans are underway to transform the attraction into a full-fledged museum. This initiative recognizes the wealth of historical objects embedded within the complex, offering a unique and captivating glimpse into Batak culture.

b. Stone's revelations

Located in Simamora Village, Baktiraja District. The shape of the site is a lucky stone that has spiritual power. In the past, the majority of the community's work was farming rice, where the community strongly believed that the fertile rice harvest and abundant harvest were the land, they cultivated which was blessed by Oppu Mula Jadi Na Bolon (God Almighty). This is where the leader of the Batak nation at that time by King Si Singamangaraja performed a traditional ritual of belief when he was about to plant and

harvest rice.



Figure 1.2 Stone Revelations

Source: Processed by Researchers in 2024

c. The Hundul-hundulan Stone



Figure 1.3 The Hundul-hundulan Stone

Source: Processed by Researchers in 2024

Located in Sinambela Village, Baktiraja District, the tourist attraction is a historical cultural tour in the form of a stone bench where King Sisingamangaraja often sat and gave advice/guidance to the people.

d. Hariara Tunghot



Figure 1.4 Hariara Tukot

Source: Processed by Researchers 2024

Located in Sinambela Village, Baktiraja District, it is a cultural tourism object which is a legacy of King Si Singamangaraja. This object is believed by the local community to be a stick used and planted by King Sisingamangaraja then grew into a tree. Physically, this tree is similar to a stick. The tree trunk has a uniqueness, namely towering high with some of its leaf's upside down.

e. Aek Sipangolu



Figure 1.5 Aek Sipangolu

Source: Processed by Researchers 2024

Located in Simangulampe Village, Baktiraja District. The site is shaped like a spring that comes from the hillside when King Si Singamangaraja I stopped by because his elephant was thirsty, then the King prayed to Mula Jadi Na Bolon and stuck his stick into the rock and it became a spring. The flow of Holy Water is believed to be able to cure various diseases so it is called Aek Sipangolu which means "Water of Life."

f. Spear of Sulu-Sulu and Partapaan Cave Br. Pasaribu



Figure 1.6 Sulu Language – Sulu and Goa Br. Pasaribu

Source Processed by Researchers 2024

Located in Marbun Tonga Dolok Village, Baktiraja District, there is a unique blend of natural beauty and cultural heritage. The area offers natural and cultural forests, alongside captivating cultural attractions such as caves and rivers. Local folklore gives special significance to these caves. Legend has it that these caves served as a shelter for King Sisingamangaraja's mother when his father was traveling abroad. In addition, the Sulu-sulu Spear Forest, where the young prince once played, is located in the same vicinity. Even today, these caves and forests remain popular tourist destinations. Visitors are drawn to these places for pilgrimage purposes and to participate in various rituals.

g. The Well of King Sisingamaraja

Located in Sinambela Village, Baktiraja District. This tourist attraction is a well whose water comes from the spring of hariara tree roots.



Figure 1.7 The Well of the King Sisingamaraja

Source : Processed by Researchers in 2024

- h. Headquarters of King Sisingamaraja XII Sionom Hudon



Figure 1.8 Sionom Hudon King Sisingamaraja XII

Source Processed by Researchers, 2024

Pearaja Village in Sionom Hudon, Parlilitan District, rich in history, was the former headquarters (fortress) of King Sisingamangaraja XII. This location was a strategic center where he planned his guerrilla warfare tactics. Legend has it that magical objects and weapons used in battle were stored in the headquarters, but these were lost after being destroyed by fire after the King's death. Today, the site has traditional Batak houses and monuments, preserving the memory of this important historical figure.

- i. Location of the Death of King Si Singamaraja XII



Figure 1.9 Location of the Death of King Sisingamaraja XII

Source Processed by Researchers 2024

Located in Sitapongan Village, Sionom Hudon, Parlilitan District. The location where Singamangaraja XII and his sons and daughters (Patuan Nagari, Patuan Anggi, Boru Lopian) and their troops were killed.

- j. Tomb of 37 Troops of King Si Singamaraja XII

Located in Tarastar Village, Tarastar District with tourist attractions in the form of: Tomb of 37 Commanders of King Si Singamangaraja. This place is believed by the community as a historical place and has religious value so that it is often visited by

pilgrims to ask for prayers.



Figure 1.10 Tomb of 37 Troops of King Sisingamaraja XII

Source: Processed by Researchers 2024

- k. Tomb of the daughter of King Sisingamaraja XII
North Zion Village offers a historical attraction: the tomb of Princess Lopian, daughter of King Sisingamangaraja XII, and a respected commander. According to local tradition, this site marks the spot where Princess Lopian tragically met her death by gunshot. Beside the tomb are the tombs of several of King Sisingamangaraja XII's closest commandend.
- l. Aek Rimo Wood



Figure 1.11 Aek Rimo Wood

Sources: Processed by Researchers 2024

Located in Sionom Hudon Utara Village, Parlilitan District, lies a natural wonder: a spring. Local tradition attributes this water to healing properties, believed to be effective in curing illnesses. The spring is also associated with King Sisingamangaraja XII, although the exact connection remains unclear.

- m. Simaninggir Cave



Figure 1.12 Simaninggir Cave

Sources : Processed by Researchers 2024

Located in Pusuk II Village, Parlilitan District, is a cave used by King Sisingamangaraja XII as a training ground for troops and a hiding place from the pursuit of the Dutch colonialists.

- n. Hatuanan Spear



Figure 1.13 Hatuanan Spear

Sources : Processed by Researchers 2024

Located in Marbun Tonga Dolok Village, Baktiraja District, there is a special area in the forest. According to local stories, King Sisingamangaraja and his people gathered and prayed in this place during the long dry season. These prayers were offered to the Almighty to ask for relief from the drought.

- o. Adian is the King



Figure 1.14 Adian Ni Raja

Sources : Processed by Researchers 2024

Located in Siunong-unong Julu Village, Baktiraja District. The tourist attraction is a stone seat that was usually used by King Sisingamangaraja to reflect and deliberate with his people.

- p. Tao Som



Figure 1.15 Tao Silom

Source : Processed by Researchers 2024

Located in Hutapaung Village, Pollung District. The form of this site is a lake that was once used by the troops of King Si Singamangaraja XII who was Muslim and troops from Aceh to take ablution water.

- q. Partonggoan King Sisingamaraja Cave

Located in Sipituhuta Village, Pollung District. A natural tourist attraction in the form of a cave built as a place to commemorate King Sisingamangaraja.



Figure 1.16 Partonggoan King Sisingamaraja Cave

Source : Processed by Researchers 2024

Table 1.1 Cultural Tourism Attractions

Type from Tourist attraction	Potential Base	Categorization of Tourist Attraction Types	Advantages of Tourism Villages
Cultural Tourism Attractions	1. Cultural Tourism Attractions tangible	Cultural heritage, including cultural heritage objects, cultural heritage buildings, cultural heritage buildings, cultural heritage sites, and cultural heritage areas.	1. Sisingamangara XII Palace Complex (Simamora Village) 2. Sulu Spear – Sulu (Marbun Tonga Dolok Village) 3. Hundul Stone – hundulan and Hariara Tukot. (Sinambela Village) 4. Hatuanan Spear (Marbun Tonga Dolok Village) 5. Siungkap Stone –disclosure (Simamora Village) 6. Aek Sipangolu (Simangulampe Village) 7. The Well of King Sisingamaraja (Simamora Village) 8. Elephant Footprint of King Sisingamaraja (Simangulampe Village) 9. Aek Sitio – tio (Siunong Village – Unong Julu).
Cultural Tourism Attractions	2. Cultural Tourism Attractions intangible	The customary life and traditions of a community and the cultural activities of a community that are unique to a region/place;	10. Bakara Valley Landscape 11. Ulaon selects rice seeds for planting in Batu Siungkap – ungkapon (Simamora Village) 12. Ulaon Martapian in Aek Sipangolu (Simangulampe Village) 13. Ulaon Partondion in Tombak Sulu – sulu (Marbun Tonga Dolok Village)

Sources : Processed by Researchers 2024

2. IFAS and EFAS Matrix

The Bakti Raja area has various cultural heritages that are attached to the hearts of the surrounding community, both Tangible Cultural Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage that are spread across each village, but along with the development of the times, these cultural heritages are increasingly being displaced due to modernization. Therefore, a SWOT matrix was formed to provide a comprehensive identification for readers so that they can better recognize the five villages in the Bakti Raja area.

Table 1.2 SWOT Matrix

SWOT MATRIX	
Strength	Weakness
1. Rich Historical Heritage: The area has many historical relics such as ancient sarcophagi belonging to various families (Manalu, The King of Debataraja, Nababan, Manullang). 2. Living Traditions: Some rituals are still practiced today, such as the Marriage Ritual and the Batu Wahyu Ritual. In addition, some residents still adhere to the Parmalim religion. 3. Importance of Geo Heritage: This area contains various relics that silently tell the story of the geological formation of the Baktiraja region.	1. Damaged Infrastructure: Many facilities, including signs at tourist attractions, are damaged. Vandalism has also occurred at several locations. 2. Limited Navigation: Lack of proper infrastructure to guide tourists to various tourist attractions. 3. Inadequate Tourism Facilities: Some tourist attractions do not have important tourism support facilities. 4. Cultural Erosion: Low awareness of the Sapta Pesona principles and the potential for the erosion of cultural values.
Opportunity	Threat
1. Special Heritage Zone: This area has the potential to be designated as a special heritage zone. 2. Heritage Tourism Center: This area has the potential to become a Heritage-based Tourism Village in Baktiraja. 3. Unique Diversity of Sarcophagi: This area is unique because of its diverse collection of sarcophagi from various families.	1. Negative Tourist Perceptions: Tourists may have negative experiences due to a lack of understanding of the historical significance of each attraction. 2. Decrease in Tourist Visits: This lack of understanding can lead to a decrease in tourist visits. 3. Safety Issues: Some special interest attractions may pose safety risks to visitors.

Sources processed by researchers 2024

3. Restoration and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of the Dynasty of King Sisingamangaraja XII

This law outlines several strategies for preserving historic heritage buildings:

- a. Utilization: This approach focuses on the utilization of cultural heritage buildings for the public benefit, ensuring their long-term sustainability.
- b. Revitalization: This strategy involves regenerating the cultural significance of these buildings by introducing new functions that complement their historical value and respect the cultural

values of the community.

- c. Adaptation: This approach allows the modification of heritage buildings for contemporary use. However, any modifications must be limited to avoid compromising historical significance or damaging important features.

Based on Law Number 11 of 2010, restoration and preservation efforts can be carried out to maintain the characteristics of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in the area of the Sisingamangaraja Dynasty. The following are the main tasks of the restoration team tasked with preserving the cultural heritage of Humbang Hasundutan.

- a. Coordination: Leading and coordinating all archaeologists (planners, implementers, supervisors) involved in various restoration activities, including rehabilitation, consolidation, reconstruction, restoration, and conservation.
- b. Documentation: Carefully document all aspects relevant to the restoration process to create a comprehensive record.
- c. Monitoring and Review: Closely monitor and review all stages of restoration, including rehabilitation, consolidation, reconstruction, restoration and conservation, to ensure compliance with best practices.
- d. Minimal Intervention: Ensuring that all restoration activities prioritize minimal intervention for each component, maintaining the authenticity of cultural heritage.
- e. Technical Guidance: Provide clear direction to relevant parties regarding appropriate restoration procedures, methods and techniques, in line with established regulations.
- f. Ongoing Evaluation: Monitor and evaluate the progress of restoration activities to identify and address potential problems.
- g. Documentation and Reporting: Prepare a comprehensive Restoration Assistance Archaeology Report, detailing the entire restoration process.
- h. Planning Input: Provide valuable input to planning consultants during discussions and reviews to ensure all construction activities align with restoration goals.

4. Planning of Archaeology-Based Cultural Tourism Attractions.

Referring to Tjokroamidjojo's definition from Syafalevi (2011), planning is essentially a systematic process to prepare activities to achieve certain goals. Planning is a roadmap to achieve goals as effectively and efficiently as possible using available resources. As stated by Listyansih (2014), planning is a continuous cycle that includes the preparation of plans and their implementation. Planning also functions as a control and evaluation tool, which guides activities and ensures that activities remain on track.

In the context of Humbang Hasundutan, the application of the principles of archaeological planning aims to rediscover and showcase cultural heritage, so that visitors can feel the glory of the past of King Sisingamangaraja XII. In developing new tourist attractions, the project will adhere to the 5A framework, a series of criteria that have been established to assess the suitability and quality of potential tourist destinations.

a. Attractiveness

Table 1.3 Criteria for Assessing Attractiveness

Criteria	Benchmark
ATTRACTIVENESS Shows the level of attractiveness of a tourist attraction, describing how attractive a particular tourist attraction is compared to other tourist attractions.	Very Interesting (Score 4) If there is Extraordinary natural state or rich cultural values, everyone will think they are awesome (same attitude)
	Interesting (Score 4) Natural conditions or cultural wealth events these values are very amazing for some people who have an interest in certain information
	Not Interesting (Score 4) It does not leave a sense of awe, comfort, pleasure, and does not stimulate curiosity. People do not really care about the attractions on display.
	Very uninteresting (Score 1) People do not have the slightest desire to visit this tourist attraction because it is in a damaged condition or does not contain any educational value.
SMOOTHNESS Shows the level of rarity of a tourist attraction, describing how many historical tourist attractions there are compared to other tourist attractions.	INTERNATIONAL (Score 4) Only in our area, not found in other areas.
	National (Value 4) In Indonesia, nothing has the same appeal unless it is owned by another similar country.
	Province (Score 2) In one province, there is not a single province that has the same product but other provinces have it.
	Local (Score 1) Many found in other cities/districts
DURABILITY Demonstrates the resilience of a tourist attraction to the impact of visitor arrivals.	Very Durable (Score 4) Its physical and spatial carrying capacity is very high, able to accommodate large numbers of tourists and tourism activities are very diverse throughout the tourist attraction area.
	Hold (Score 2) Its physical and spatial carrying capacity is quite high, capable of accommodating large numbers of tourists and various tourism activities in several tourist attraction areas.

	Vulnerable (Score 2) Limited physical capacity and space, can only accommodate a certain number of tourists, and certain tourist activities across tourist attractions. area.
	Very Vulnerable (Score 1) Its physical and spatial carrying capacity is very limited, and can only accommodate special interests that have concern and knowledge regarding tourist attractions and tourist activities that are very limited to several tourist attraction areas.
MILEAGE Shows the level of achievement of the capital city of Humbang Hasundutan district	Long distance 0 - 40 km (Score 4)
	Long distance 41 - 80 km (Score 3)
	Long Distance 81 - 120 km (Value 2)
	Long distance 121 - 160 km or more (Score 1)
EASY Shows the level of ease of reaching a tourist attraction.	VERY EASY (GRADE 4) All road access to tourist attractions from the capital of Humbang Hasundutan Regency is in good condition, public transportation and signs are clear.
	Easy (Score 2) All roads to tourist attractions from the district capital are in good condition and there is public transportation and clear roads. directions
	Difficult (Score 2) All roads from the tourist attractions to the city center are in good condition and there is public transportation and clear signs. Very difficult (Score 1)
	Getting to the tourist attractions from the main city can be difficult due to poor roads, no buses or trains, and no road signs. Obstacles are minimal and do not require special handling (Score 4)
OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT Developing a tourist attraction can be challenging due to a variety of constraints. These constraints include social or political issues, dense environments, local concerns about	Minor constraints without disrupting work and investment (Score 3) Serious Obstacles and overcome with hard work and large investment (Score 2)

tourism, and difficulty in reaching the location, such as mountains, cliffs, or flooding. Nature can also be a challenge, with the presence of wild animals, protected areas, and other environmental factors. In addition, cultural and religious traditions, or even health issues such as disease and pollution, can hinder development.	A very severe condition, inhibiting development, not reversible for several years (Score 1)
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Sources processed by researchers 2024

To evaluate the competitiveness of a tourism destination, a comprehensive assessment is conducted. This assessment considers two main sets of criteria: those related to the inherent nature of the attraction itself and those related to its location. The criteria for the nature of the attraction cover four main aspects: 1) Attractiveness: How attractive is the site to tourists? 2) Rarity: How unique and irreplaceable is the attraction? 3) Resilience: How well does the attraction withstand damage from tourism? 4) Seasonality: Does the attraction have significant variations in visitor numbers throughout the year? Location-based criteria focus on three factors: 1) Distance: How far is the attraction from potential tourist centers or origins? 2) Convenience: How easy is it to access the attraction by various modes of transportation? 3) Development Constraints: Are there any geographic or environmental limitations that hinder development or accessibility? The following sections will provide a detailed description of these criteria and the benchmarks used to assess each aspect of the attraction.

The assessment of leading tourist attractions in Humbang Hasundutan Regency uses the seven criteria mentioned previously. Each criterion is ranked on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 4 (highest).

The following are the details of the assessment of each tourist attraction in Humbang Hasundutan Regency. The assessment is given based on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 as the lowest score and 4 as the highest score. To determine the interval class for the four levels of tourist attraction excellence, the lowest score (1) is subtracted from the highest score (4) and divided by the number of intervals (4). The result of this calculation is 5.25. Thus, the interval class for the level of tourist attraction excellence can be grouped as follows:

Interval 1: 1 - 5.25 (Less Competitive)

Interval 2: 5.26 - 10.5 (Somewhat Competitive)

Interval 3: 10.51 - 15.75 (Competitive)

Interval 4: 15.76 - 21 (Very Competitive)

The assessment of leading tourist attractions in Humbang Hasundutan Regency uses the seven criteria mentioned previously. Each criterion is ranked on a scale of 1 (lowest) to 4 (highest).

The following are the details of the assessment of each tourist attraction in Humbang Hasundutan Regency. The assessment is given based on a scale of 1 to 4, with 1 as the lowest score and 4 as the highest score. To determine the interval class for the four levels of tourist attraction excellence, the lowest score (1) is subtracted from the highest score (4) and divided by the number of intervals (4). The result of this calculation is 5.25. Thus, the interval class for the level of tourist attraction excellence can be grouped as follows:

Interval 1: 1 - 5.25 (Less Competitive)

Interval 2: 5.26 - 10.5 (Somewhat Competitive)

Interval 3: 10.51 - 15.75 (Competitive)

Interval 4: 15.76 - 21 (Very Competitive)

Referring to the score range, the grouping of the level of excellence of tourist attractions in Humbang Hasundutan Regency is as follows.

Table 1.4 Level of Excellence of Tourist Attractions in Humbang Hasundutan Regency

High Excellence	Low Advantage	Very low profit
1. Silaban Lake 2. Sipanggan Lake 3. Promise Waterfall 4. Aek Sipangolu 5. Sipultak Hoa Waterfall 6. Hatuan Spear 7. Hariara Tukot 8. Pino Mual Wood (Discoverer of the Spring of King Sisingamangaraja XII) 9. Sibatu Cave - Sisingamangaraja Stone XII 10. The Grand Tomb of King Sisingamangaraj XII. Palace 11. The Tomb of Sisingamangara 12. XII and his sons and daughters. 13. Tombs of 37 Troops of King Sisingamangaraja XII 14. Chalk Mosaic Spear Torch - torch	1. Batuarea Arrangement 2. Namosarang Waterfall 3. Tahur Jati Waterfall 4. Polung Waterfall 5. Simandame Waterfall 6. Nauli Hill 7. The Pinapan Hill 8. Lumban Sitabunan Cave 9. Sigota Waterfall – gota 10. Simamora Island 11. Raw Ulok	1. Bakara Valley 2. Culinary Coffee Arabica Lintong 3. Sipinsur Pine Forest 4. Complex PalaceThe 12th 5. Sisingamangaraja 6. Cave Partonunan AndSulu Spear – Sulu 7. Hundul Stone – Hundulan 8. Park Huta.

Sources processed by researchers 2024

b. Accessibility

Based on the concept of tourism accessibility that has been introduced previously (paragraph 1), this section focuses on its application in Dinasti Sisingamangaraja Tourism Village. Accessibility plays an important role in supporting tourism development by facilitating the movement of tourists, both in reaching destinations (DPN) and exploring various locations in the The author now shifts focus to the current accessibility conditions in Dinasti Sisingamangaraja Tourism Village, located in Baktiraja District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency. This analysis will be very important in understanding areas that need to be improved to improve the overall tourist experience.



Figure 1.17 Access Road to Marbun Tongadolok Village

Source: Google Maps, 2024

As illustrated in Figure 1.17, the access road to Marbun Tonga Dolok Village, like all villages within the Dinasti Sisingamangaraja Tourism Village, is narrow. This limitation, starting from the branch road to the Bakara Valley in Baktiraja District, limits car access. As a result, entering and exiting the village by tourist vehicle can be difficult.

Visitors to this area should be prepared for some delays due to the narrow road. Humbang Hasundutan Regency uses land routes via two main routes, namely:

1. From the Mebendaro Urban Area there are two alternative routes, namely:
 - a. Medan – Kabanjahe – Merek – Sidikalang (Panji) – Tele – Pollung – Doloksanggul.
 - b. Medan – Tebing Tinggi – Pematang Siantar – Parapat – Balige – Siborong-borong –
The bun is in a bun.
2. From Sibolga you can take an alternative route:
 - a. Sibolga – Tarutung – Siborong-borong – Doloksanggul.
 - b. Sibolga – Barus – Pakkat – Onan Ganjang – Doloksanggul.
3. From Sidikalang via Sidikalang – Salak – Batu Gajah – Parlilitan – Tarastar – Pakkat – Onan Ganjang – Doloksanggul.

c. Accommodation

In a tourist village, generally only one type of accommodation is taken, namely Homestay. Why is that? Because Homestay is the most appropriate accommodation facility to reflect the sense of family that is woven from a Tourist Village, that's why Homestay is in a tourist village, tourists or guests rent Homestay which is a house of residents around the village as well as in the presentation of food and drinks will later be accommodated together by the families of the villagers and together also eat in the guest room of the Homestay. And because of this activity, the seventh element of Sapta Pesona was created, namely memories that will stick in the hearts of tourists.

In the Sisingamangaraja Tourism Village, there are various types of Homestays, but only a few have been officially inaugurated as Homestays by the local BUMDES. Why is that? because there are several homestays that do not meet the criteria to be officially inaugurated by the government, for example, there is no water available in the homestay or electricity that is not strong enough in the homestay.

Therefore, the next step in planning accommodation development is to foster the community, especially those who have accommodation businesses in the five villages which have superior cultural heritage contained within them so that the community can able to use the right Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in providing excellent service to tourists when using their accommodation services, and the next plan is to ensure the availability of sufficient water for use in each homestay in the five villages.

Table 1.5 Accommodation in Humbang Hasundutan

NO	Name of Hotel	Address	Type of Class	Total of Rooms	Facility
Dolok Sanggul District					
1.	Grand Maju Hotel	Merdeka Ujung Street Dolok Sanggul	3 star Hotel	21	Hot Water, Breakfast, Security, Housekeeping, Ballroom.
2.	Bersama Hotel	Merdeka Street Dolok Sanggul	Without Star	14	Hot Water, Wifi, Television
3.	Bukit Tinggi Hotel	Siliwangi Street 112 C Dolok Sanggul	Without Star	29	Wifi
4.	Asina Hotel	Siliwangi Street 19 Dolok Sanggul	Without Star	17	Hot Water, Television, Shower
5.	Martabe Homestay	Pemuda Street 16	Without Star	15	
6.	Horas Hotel	Sisingamangaraja Street	Without Star	10	
7.	Guest House Caca	Merdeka Street	Without Star	11	
Baktiraja District					
1.	Guest House Anugrah	Simangulampe Village	Homestay	6	
2.	National Wisma	Simamora Village	Without Star	12	
Pakat District					
1.	Asenya Hotel	Sudirman Street 1	Without Star	7	Fanv

Source processed by researchers 2024

Facilities, in addition to accommodation, are an important component of the 5A framework for tourism development. Similar to accommodation, facilities provide essential support services for tourists. The Sisingamangaraja Dynasty Tourism Village offers a variety of facilities in various villages. For example, the village of Simangulampe offers a unique experience with its floating restaurant. The restaurant specializes in delicious dishes prepared using fresh catches from Lake Toba, often incorporating traditional Batak Toba spices. In addition, cafes and food stalls selling traditional cuisine are available throughout the village. Looking to the future of archaeological tourism development, facility planning focuses on the establishment of a special sales booth. This booth will house culturally themed souvenirs, serving as a souvenir shopping center in the Humbang Hasundutan area.

d. Ancillary Services

Supporting services such as ATMs, banks, hospitals, and telecommunications providers are additional facilities that increase the attractiveness of the tourist area. In the Dinasti Sisingamangaraja Tourism Village, each village offers a number of supporting services. Religious services are well represented, with each village having an HKBP church. In total, the tourism village has seven HKBP churches throughout its area. However, shopping options are limited. Only the village of Marbun Toruan has a supermarket, STM Mart, which provides basic necessities and food supplies.

Health facilities are spread across Humbang Hasundutan Regency in the form of community health centers and assistant community health centers. However, access to pharmacies is still limited. Pharmacies are only available in three sub-districts, namely Pakkat, Doloksanggul, and Lintong.

Nihuta, with the highest concentration in Doloksanggul. Future planning for additional services will focus on addressing identified deficiencies. These deficiencies include:

1. Lack of public toilets in all five villages.
2. Limited parking space makes it difficult for tourists to park their vehicles. The absence of gazebos at some cultural heritage sites.

D. CONCLUSION

The Humbang Hasundutan area has a rich cultural heritage, especially through the tangible and intangible heritage of King Sisingamangaraja. This historical and cultural treasure deserves special attention from various stakeholders, including village officials, government, tourists, and local communities.

The Humbang Hasundutan Regency Government must take a leading role in preserving this heritage. Effective preservation efforts will not only boost cultural tourism but also ensure that the story of this national hero and his struggle is not forgotten.

King Sisingamangaraja's legacy has the potential to be transformed into a form of cultural tourism that promotes environmental conservation principles, leading to a more sustainable tourism industry. Furthermore, his tireless fight for freedom has inspired many Indonesians, earning him the prestigious title of National Hero. His name is increasingly immortalized through street names throughout the Republic of Indonesia.

1. Limitations

- a) **Geographic Coverage:** This research may be limited to a certain geographical area in Baktiraja Humbang Hasundutan Regency, thus limiting the generalizability of the findings to other areas with similar cultural heritage sites.
- b) **Temporal Scope:** Research may focus on a particular time period, such as the reign of King Sisingamangaraja, which may limit understanding of the evolution of cultural heritage and its meaning over time.

2. Suggestion

- a. **Expanding Geographical Coverage: Comparative Analysis:** Conducting a comparative study of cultural heritage sites in Baktiraja Humbang Hasundutan Regency and other areas that have the same historical and cultural background. This comparison can highlight similarities and differences in the preservation, management, and presentation of cultural heritage sites.
- b. **Cross-Cultural Perspectives:** Incorporating perspectives from other cultural groups or regions to gain a broader understanding of the universal aspects of cultural heritage preservation and the challenges communities face in safeguarding their unique heritage.
- c. **Expanding the Temporal Scope: Diachronic Studies:** Conduct diachronic studies that examine the evolution of cultural heritage over time. This may involve analyzing historical records, oral traditions, and archaeological evidence to trace the changes and transformations that have occurred within the heritage site and associated cultural practices. **Longitudinal Research:** Implement longitudinal research that follows the development of a cultural heritage site over an extended period. This can provide insight into the dynamics of ongoing conservation efforts, community engagement, and the impact of external factors on the significance of the heritage site.

3. Confession

I would like to express my gratitude that without the help of other parties who helped in this research, this research would not have gone well to produce a journal that can provide information on the planning of the Humbang Hasundutan area based on cultural heritage. As the author of this journal, I would like to thank the Medan Tourism Polytechnic which has been part of the educator and presented the results of my

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