

DEVELOPING THE NATURE AS A TOURISM OBJECT TO PRESERVE THE ENVIRONMENT

Abstract

Managing local tourism areas environmentally and friendly can improve the welfare of the community. Natural tourism area “*Kandung*” is a very popular tourist destination in *Tulungagung* due to its natural advantages of potential and its natural attractions. Like “*Tawangmangu* of East Java” waterfall, *Kandung* is provided with a waterfall site that it adds to the beauty, scenery still natural coolness. There are some constraints to develop these kinds of tourism areas including: infrastructure inadequate infrastructure such as roads, electricity, participation, unawareness of community around the area of nature to keep the conservation and lack of promotion. In addition, government support has not unified optimally, consequently the bad support from the government towards nature will have some implications regarding the slow growth of the improvement side community living around the area, mining material excavation of natural ecosystem functions, diversification of sources of income, the exploitation and destruction of nature and anything else that is based only momentary interests.

Keywords: Developing Nature, Tourism Object,
Preserve, Environment

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I. INTRODUCTION

Speaking about the world of tourism is always interesting and never-ending, be it is a nature or the result of modification / artificial theme or cultivate the field of culinary, culture, beaches, ecotourism and many other fields. Indonesian state experienced fairly rapid development of tourism, and this field contributed to the significant increase in devisa. It is a proof that the tourism business if managed in earnest, kind and professional will provide promised benefits (good) for the managers and as well be impact / benefit very good / positive for the community around the tourist areas.

Then the development of a travel kawasana directly or indirectly make economic movement of the magnet wheel in the form of the opening of business opportunities, the emergence of new jobs for people around the tourist areas. Besides, a tourist area that is deemed to have the potential to be developed will be considered by the government in terms of provision / provision of infrastructure facilities completeness of supporting the development of the region, for example such as road repairs, and others.

Tulungagung, a regency government in regional autonomy seeks to optimize every available resource to carry out development programs of high quality, sustainable and environmentally friendly. This is done by incessant working on several potential tourist destinations one of which is “*Kandung*”.

With the potential of existing natural / local in earnest as natural tourism *Kandung* has been developed to be the concept of ecotourism. This means that the development of nature as tourism area has an integral part to the conservation, preservation of the natural environment, the improvement of the local economy around tourist areas, changes in culture, or culture (Fandeli, 2002).

Regarding to the changes in world tourism trends today, natural nuances will be more preferable than others. This can be interpreted also as an opportunity as well as an alternative way to generate income and welfare of the community. Besides the development of nature tourism on average more labor-intensive and services, move the economy of local communities while maintaining the preservation of nature itself

Kandung has natural advantages of potential, supported some of the requirements for the development of nature tourism in *Tulungagung* though necessary improvements in infrastructure, community participation, promotion, as well as government support.

Kandung Nature Tourism is located in the southeastern region of *Tulungagung* has a tourist attraction to visit, evidence of progress in the number of visitors over time is increasing, but people still think *Kandung* still not be chosen by the public as a tourist destination. Therefore, *Kandung* should be developed and is to increase the local revenues in *Tulungagung*. Focused to the above justifications, the researchers wanted to see how potential is *Kandung* seen as a major tourist destination not only by people of *Tulungagung* but also surrounding area, even East Java, Indonesia, and did not rule out also as a world tourist destination. Based on the exposure that has been previously delivered, the identified issues are as follow 1) how is *Kandung* developed as one of the tourism potential *Tulungagung*. 2) What are the lacks of facilities and infrastructure which make the *kandung* Nature tourism potential is less interesting to visit.

Tours in English are called tours which are etymologically derived from the word *torah* (Hebrew) which means learning, *tornus* (Latin) which means a tool for making circles, and in ancient French it is called *tour* which means to surround a circuit. In general, people give a synonym for travel to recreation, tourism is a journey, but not all can be said trip travel (Suyitno, 2001). According Fandeli (2001), was a trip or a tour of these activities is voluntary and temporary to enjoy objects and attractions. Tourism has the characteristics, among others :

1. Be temporary, that in the short term the tourist will return to their original place.
2. Involving tourism components, for example transportation facilities, accommodation, restaurants, tourist attractions, souvenir shops and others.
3. Generally done by visiting attractions & tourist attractions namely:
 - Have certain goals that are essentially to get pleasure.
 - Not to make a living at the destination, even their existence can contribute to the income of the people or areas visited (Suyitno, 2001).

Nature tourism is a form of leisure activities and tourism that harness the potential of natural resources, both in the natural state or after cultivation, thus allowing tourists acquire freshness physical and spiritual, shortly get knowledge and experience as well as inspire and bring a sense of love/trying to maintain and sought to preserve the natural surroundings.

Nature tourism is leisure and tourism activities that utilize the potential of nature to enjoy the natural beauty of unspoiled either existing or farming, so there is a tourist attraction to the area. Nature tourism is used as a counterweight to live after an activity

that is very dense, and the atmosphere of the city crowd. So that by nature we become the body and mind refreshed and able to work with more creative because of the nature allows us to gain physical and spiritual pleasure. In so doing we must preserve nature unspoiled area, benefiting economically, politically, and strive to maintain social and cultural.

Tourism is traveling from one place to another, temporary, done individually or in groups, in an effort to seek a balance or harmony and happiness to the environment in the social, cultural, natural danilmu. (H Kodyat, 1983: 4). Some say that tourism is one kind of new industry capable of accelerating economic growth and employment, increases in income, living standards and stimulate other productive sectors. (One Wahab, 1975: 55).

Production sector in question can be related to the classic industries such as industrial /home industry engaged in handicrafts, souvenirs, lodging and transportation.

Heritage is a tourist attraction that is everything that is the target of a good tour, the construction of the object, a tourist attraction, as well as the natural environment dilakukandengan take a variety of business and way to promote, manage or seek and might try to create an object (modifications) to several destinations on the tourist area nature which are in the district of Tulungagung. (Law Decree No. 9 of 1990).

Referring to the legislation which includes objects and tourist attraction consists of: 1. Objects and attraction of almighty God's creation, tangible state of nature as well as flora and fauna, such as: landscapes, panoramaindah, jungles with lush forests binatanglangka tropics and animals, 2. Objects and attraction tangible human creation museum, ancient heritage, historical heritage, arts and culture, agriculture (wisataagro), water tourism (water), adventure tours, recreational parks, and places hiburanlainnya, 3. targets special interest tours, such as hunting, hiking, caves, industry and crafts, shopping, water river rapids, places of worship, places of pilgrimage, other danlain. Then wista stated also that the object is a place or a state of nature that has natural resources which built and developed so as to have cultivated appeal as a place visited by tourists. (SK Merparpostel No. KM 98 PW 102 MPPT). Tourism development is fundamentally a dynamic and ongoing process towards a higher level of value by means of adjustments and corrections based on the results of monitoring and evaluation and feedback from previous planning.

Associated with Kandung development efforts is not enough just to do one particular hand, because it needs major funding for repairs and additional vehicle, for example, to repair the pool cost about Rp. 30 million, and recently held the addition of fly fox rides as far as 100 meters which is estimated to cost at least Rp. 80 million, and

then also have a plan / target to foundries street from the entrance to heading to the area / location of the waterfall Gerojogan Sewu estimated to cost around Rp. 500 million. (Results of the interviews, business kandung Nature).

Then regarding the conservation of nature in the region's natural attractions biological matter can be illustrated by the activities of local people who kneel salaing dealing with dozens ambengan food / takir, then there is a cone-sized large enough to contain a variety of food and agricultural products placed on waiting dipurak citizens/ grabs.

This activity is carried people to connect traditions and to build awareness of citizens and visitors to love and preserve Kandung to remain lush and provide resources (water) life of all time. (The result of interviews, community leaders).

Furthermore, people expect to be protected from all disasters in the area located around kawasana protected forests located on the border with the region of the southeastern part Tulungagung, Blitar. The public has confidence that the source of the waterfall kandung is a forerunner to the preservation and prosperity of people and communities around the tourist areas, and is not inconceivable if nature / forest kandung is damaged and the source of the waterfall dies then the residents / communities around the area will be very difficult and thus values sublime culture typical of the area will be maintained at the same time seeks to preserve nature and culture of the people around the area.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study the authors used qualitative research methods. Qualitative research aims to disclose qualitative information so it's more on the process and meaning by describing something of a problem. Research conducted descriptive nature that is to know or describe the reality of the events under investigation or study of the independent variable or single, ie without making comparisons or connect with other variables. Making it easier for authors to obtain objective data in order to know and understand about Nature and Nature Preservation, An effort to develop the local tourism department environmentally sound.

This research was conducted in *Kandung* is an area in the village *Tanen Rejotangan Tulungagung* subdistrict. This type of research used descriptive, limited to operations express a problem or situation or event as it is so it is just to express an idea in the area of the *kandung* is. In accordance with the identification of the restrictions on

the problem in this research are: 1. How is Kandung developed based on environment
2. What are several factors that influence the development of kandung

Objectives to be obtained from this study are: 1. To find out, describe and analyze Nature and Nature Preservation, An effort to develop local tourism area development 2. To determine the factors supporting and inhibiting the Nature Preservation. The benefits of this research are: 1. to provide input for the Government, Tulungagung, relevant authorities and stake-holdert related to the local area development of environmentally sound tourism in Tulungagung. 2. To broaden researchers in life sciences in the field perpariwisataan kususnya, 3. As a reference for other researchers who have the same interests on issues, topics, themes similar research.

The analysis in this research is using qualitative analysis based on objective considerations, as well as to describe the Nature and Nature Preservation, an effort to develop the local tourism department. Informants in this study were people who really know or actors involved directly with *Kandung* and development efforts of the region with tetapa safeguard the natural environment. The informant in question must be a lot of give views on tourism, values, attitudes, processes and culture of the local research background. The informant involved Business *Kandung* , Public figure , *Kandung* Society of Welfare, Communities around the tourist areas, visitor, Source of data derived from primary data and secondary data. Data obtained directly from Kandung region Obtained by reading books, internet access journals, as well as rules related. To obtain the data, the technique used Interview. The interview is the data collected by asking questions to respondents directly. Researchers conduct a discussion with the informant to obtain data about things that are related to kandung Nature and Natural Environmental Sustainability. In conducting the interviews used guideline questions prepared by the interests of the issues examined. The study also used the observation of the research site , in the Village *Tanen Rejotangan Tulungagung* sub district and tourism development efforts in the region. The research literature is a way to collect data by using and studying the literature books existing literature to find concepts and theories that are closely related to the problem. Sourced on literature study reports, documents related to the problems studied. Documentation is the means used to search for data on matters related to the research. Data obtained from the location of both the primary data and secondary data, will be prepared and presented and analyzed using qualitative descriptive form of later analyzed and narrated in accordance with the existing reality in the field. To simplify and clarify the understanding of the concepts,

theories related problems in this study, then that becomes the focus of research is kandung Nature and Nature Preservation, efforts to develop local tourism region environmentally sustainable, in the village *Tanen Rejotangan Tulungagung* subdistrict.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Along with the development of today's world tour, *Tulungagung* increasingly keen to boost perpariwisataan to dig tourist destinations located in its territory are not to be outdone by the City / County of others who have done the same. Tulungagung which is also known as the marble city is developing culinary tourism, culture, shopping, nature, beaches, ecotourism, and many more.

As it is known today about the tourism business was again a trend among the people of the world / global. Among the many tourist destinations in Tulungagung district, one of the most likely to develop is its natural attractions. From some of the natural attractions besides the beach, there are other natural beauty charm that can not be lied to keelokannya that intersect with the water falls.

One of the charm of the waterfalls certainly should not be overlooked is Grojogan Sewu waterfall in the area of Kandung location. Natural Kandung is one area of many tourist destinations (nature) which is quite long known in society circles Tulungagung.

Grojogan Sewu waterfall has potential and is well-known is one of the mainstays in Kandung located in the Village Tanen, District Rejotangan, Tulungagung, East Java has an area of about 4.7 hectares, an area with huge potential for development.

Kandung election is not wrong because a lot of things that can be enjoyed in the region. In the region should not be missed to be used as the object with the background of a waterfall.

Grojogan Sewu waterfall is not high enough yet with a heavy water discharge, clear and quite cold. For visitors who like to swim is not recommended to swim under the waterfall caused considerable depth in about 10 meters, and this is often mamakan casualties, because tourism lovers (visitors) do not heed any advice.

Instead there is still a small lake like pond west side waterfalls that can be used for swimming. Besides the existing landscape quite spoil the visitor's eye. Kandung region is quite wide, from the gate to the entrance to the tourist area just pay Rp. 5,000 / person.

After parking the visitors have found many stalls selling food and drinks, many

large teak trees which add wonderful charm of travel to attribute the photo to take pictures ria.

Arriving at the spot waterfalls that make visitors amazed by the beauty of natural scenery of the Creator's masterpiece. In addition the area is so beautiful with spot spot for a photo with a green area covered by the flow of water from the waterfall to get to the lake, plus rocks that decorate it makes it very interesting and amazing to make the end is not satisfied if manghabiskan time of only 1-2 hours.

Kandung area location is quite crowded by not only because of its natural beauty, but too often there is entertainment entertainment in the days / specific events increasingly enlivened the region.

According to Edi Wibowo as the manager of kandung nature says that the development and management of natural attractions in the kandung is not optimal is considered to lack of funds spent on management.

Further confirmed the real from the sale of admission tickets tourist areas already agreed upon are: 10% for LMDH (Forest Village Community Institution) *Kandung Makmur*, 60% for Society *Kandung Prosperous* and 30% for KPH *Blitar* (forests *kandung* is under the Forest Management Unit *Blitar*).

Based on the above exposure to the development of kandung Nature perished on the willingness of the parties who have agreed parties as well as other related parties. Actually, when compared to the prior period / era of regional autonomy, the management of *kandung* Nature already gives profit to its administrators also has a positive contribution to the surrounding community.

Directly or indirectly, the development of *kandung* Nature has provided many business opportunities and new jobs around the tourist areas. Nice tourist region will indirectly make the government provide also an improvement over some of the infrastructure that is connected to the tourist area.

However, the need remains firmly held that the development of kandung Nature not to destroy the natural beauty as well all of the region's *kandung* Nature itself. Efforts to beautify the atmosphere and do not have to change panorama natural frontally thus eliminating the hallmark of regional / local communities.

In developing the Kandung is not independent of the factors inhibiting and supporting factors. Which is the limiting factor of which is such a limited amount of funds, Access to the location of tourist areas that still need attention from the

government, land tenure-related travel with other parties (Perum Perhutani).

While the supporting factors are Kandung is already well known by the public *Tulungagung* and surrounding areas, the role of local communities and the government and related agencies is quite positive, between the parties relating relatively easy to be invited to coordination, the Law No. 10 Year 2009 on Tourism, the publication of the Regional tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPARDA) Tulungagung District No. 2 of 2017 as a follow up of the Law No. 10 Year 2009 on tourism, and the impact significant enough hampered tourism development is the development of information technology.

Images of Kandung



IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the exposure has been conveyed at the front can be deduced as follows:

1. Development of *Kandung* is located on the South East region and adjacent to the district of Blitar, with the characteristics of mountains, tropical forests, there is a waterfall, there are small lakes and streams of water sewu grojogan beautiful waterfalls add a natural panorama *kandung*.

Kandung Nature tourism development requires working together between the private sector, local communities and of course the full support of the local government development efforts to optimize existing potential of nature tourism while maintaining environmental sustainability in the region.

Management of *Kandung* Nature has brought the local community economic development is characterized by the emergence of small businesses as a multiplier effect in the tourist area on finally can improve the welfare of people around especially and increase local revenues *Tulungagung* in general.

In the development of *kandung* Nature there are several factors that influence the limiting factor is the availability of limited funds, access to the location of tourist areas still need attention from the government, ownership status of the tourist area is still associated with other parties (Perum Perhutani). As for the supporting factors are Nature *Kadung* already well known by the public *Tulungagung* and surrounding areas, the role of the public and government and related agencies sufficiently positive to support the development of *Kandung*, the Law No. 10 Year 2009 on Tourism, the issuance of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2017 on RIPPARDA *Tulungagung* as a follow-up to Law No. 10 Year 2009 concerning tourism, their *kemanjuan* information technology as a means of tourism promotion that is fast, easy, effective and

Suggestions

For the Government of *Tulungagung* in this case the relevant Department, for more vigorous efforts to develop existing natural attractions including *kandung* Nature solidarity with the government in the economic, political, legal and socio-cultural. For those engaged in the management of Private *Kandung* is not only the pursuit and business oriented only but remain committed to the development and progress of *kandung* Nature in the future. For those people should still pay attention to the natural environment by always maintaining the cleanliness of the tourist area, not

environmentally unfriendly behavior such as graffiti / vandalism, exploitation / forest encroachment beyond the bounds of reasonableness etc.

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