

Identification of Eco-Tourism Potential in Development Area Unit Iv East Java Province

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Identification of Eco-Tourism Potential in Development Area Unit Iv East Java Province

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Abstract: Development Area Unit IV East Java Province is one of the provinces on the island of Java which consists of three regencies, namely Jember Regency, Bondowoso Regency and Situbondo Regency. The area has great potential for ecotourism such as marine tourism, nature tourism, cultural tourism and handicrafts spread across several sub-districts. which is visited every day. Therefore, in an effort to take advantage of the potential of the region and maintain the sustainability of the area, this research is needed. The purpose of this study was to identify and inventory the potential of ecotourism resources in the Regional Development Unit IV of East Java Province. The analytical method used in this study is an analysis of ecotourism potential, a qualitative descriptive analysis technique used as an analysis of ecotourism potential. The results of the study show that there is a lot of potential in the Regional Development Unit IV of East Java Province to be developed. Broadly speaking, the ecotourism potential can be directly accessed through: <https://pariwisata.situbondokab.go.id> and <https://disparpora.bondowosokab.go.id> and <https://jembertourism.com>.

Keywords: Ecotourism, East Java, Identification.

INTRODUCTION

Ecotourism development is an approach to community empowerment as the main actor. Its activities include utilizing and managing the potential of existing resources to improve the welfare of the community. Ecotourism is concerned with long-term tourism development (Murphy, P.E. 1985). The participation of local communities will get many opportunities in development activities, thus giving power to the community as social actors and not passive subjects to manage resources so that they will make decisions and exercise control over activities that affect their lives according to their abilities. Local residents should be given hospitality management training so that they can better serve tourists. One of the main issues in tourism consumption, is the authenticity of creative experiences that can stimulate creativity (Buckley, Ralf, 2003). Conducive environmental and community conditions can increase the interest of tourists to visit. Ultimately this community-based product and experience development process must be designed to ensure that the community benefits directly from the impact of tourism visits.

The purpose of this study is to identify and inventory the potential of ecotourism resources in the Regional Development Unit IV of East Java Province

The main attraction of marine ecotourism in the Regional Development Unit IV of East Java Province is the unique and spectacular natural phenomena, mainly in the form of rich flora and fauna. Besides that, around the tourist area there are many potential tourist attractions.

Based on data in the 2009 East Java Tourism book in Figures, ecotourism in the Regional Development Unit IV of East Java Province is a leading tourist attraction which is also one of East Java's tourism icons, visited by many domestic and foreign tourists.

With this explanation, there needs to be research on the identification of Integrated Tourism Development as a Foothold for Investors to Invest in East Java province, so that this research can provide information, directions, and guidelines for tourism investment to support investment in East Java.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Ecotourism Principles

Usually community-based tourism according to the WTO (8) covers the fields of Social, Economic, Cultural, Environmental and Political. Indicators in the Social sector include: Involving the community in initiating all aspects of development, and community pride, as well as developing the quality of life. Several important criteria for community-based tourism in general can be defined) World Tourism Organization., (2008).

8 It was initiated by the local community who had to participate and support tourism activities. Second, the results of community-based tourism must provide economic benefits, especially for the local community. Third, activities from tourism can protect, support culture, traditions, ways of life and natural resources in the community. The business model of the organization can be applied in the context of community-based tourism. The long-term success of tourism is mainly in the vision and joint initiatives of the local community with a strong integration of the leaders, so that the local community can participate in tourism activities (Spillane, J. James. 1994). Ecotourism is an economic activity that is very vital in providing tourists with opportunities to experience nature and culture to know the importance of biodiversity conservation. Ecotourism also provides a large enough income for conservation activities so that ecotourism should be a potential tool to improve the nature and behavior of local communities (Russell, P., Reisinger, Y., C. J. Steiner (2000, 2006, Salazar, N.B., 2012).

Ecotourism can develop if it meets the following requirements (López-Guzmán, T., Borges, O. and Castillo-Canalejo, A.M., 2011).

- Attractions, which means that tourist objects must be attractive and unique, for example beautiful and unique natural scenery with expanses of agricultural land, beaches and seas, hills and mountains and waterfall valleys, beauty of parks, unique local culture and arts.
- Facilities, means the availability of the necessary facilities and infrastructure in the form of public facilities, telecommunications, hotels and restaurants.
- Transportation, the existence of public transportation, for example the existence of a bus terminal, security system passengers regarding the travel information system, the certainty of the fare amount to the tourist attraction.
- Infrastructure, for example the availability of road facilities and if possible also the availability of river or other facilities, irrigation, communication networks, health facilities, electricity and energy sources, waste/garbage/dung/water disposal management systems and security systems.

- Hospitality, community hospitality both in the localization and business actors because this will be a reflection of the success of a good tourism system.

RESEARCH METHOD

Analysis Method

19 The analysis in this study aims to identify the potential of ecotourism in the Regional Development Unit IV of East Java Province. The analytical method used in this study is the analysis of ecotourism potential, qualitative descriptive analysis techniques are used as an analysis of ecotourism potential. This research technique produces descriptive data in the form of written words from the results of data obtained during field observations, questionnaires, interviews and documentation. Field observations in this study were carried out to observe ecotourism potential in the Regional Development Unit IV of East Java Province.

RESULTS

Bondowoso Republik Kopi is one of the well-known brands in Development Region IV, East Java Province. It is proven that coffee originating from Bondowoso Regency is able to penetrate foreign countries. Bondowoso has many advantages in ecotourism and so far it has been developed, for example, there is a digital style system so that it can be easily accessed by all nations, both at home and abroad. This can have a positive impact on improving the community's economy, especially the community around the destination and on improving the regional economy. Another benefit is that it can help achieve the target of tourist visits imposed by the government on the regions. Another place in Jember Regency is Payangan Beach which is one of the tourist attractions during holidays which is always crowded with tourists from various regions outside Jember. The beauty of Payangan Beach has four beaches, three hills, and a small island which is quite exotic. The fishermen are trying to develop mangrove forests by utilizing the coastal area of Payangan Beach. The aim is to preserve mangrove forests which are part of the development of marine ecotourism managed by a number of fishermen so that the area has its own charm for tourists. Ecotourism in Blekok Village, Situbondo Regency, namely Blekok Village with Tourism Branding named "Harmony of Life". The origin of the name Blekok Village is because there are many species of water birds found in this ecotourism area, including rice field blekok [*Ardeola speciosa*], small egret [*Egretta garzetta*], buffalo egret [*Bubulcus ibis*], gray night kowak [*Nycticorax nycticorax*], heron ash [*Ardea cinerea*], red heron [*Ardea purpurea*], and sea crow [*Butorides striatus*].

The ecotourism was developed in the context of conserving biodiversity and increasing public awareness of nature.

17 The position of ecotourism is located in the Coastal Hamlet, Klatakan Village, Kendit District, Situbondo Regency, East Java. The comfortable atmosphere is thick, as soon as we set foot in the village which is 10 kilometers away and takes 15 minutes from Situbondo City. Ecotourism in the form of a beautiful sea, mangroves which are the habitat of a variety of water birds make us feel at home as long as possible in this tourist attraction. A summary of the results of the identification of ecotourism in the Development Region IV unit of East Java Province, among others:

1) Watu Ulo Beach

Watu Ulo comes from the word *watu* which means stone and *ulo* means snake, is a stone that extends like a snake jutting into the middle sea. This beach is located about 25 Km from Ambulu Jember District, usually during holidays many tourists and family groups travel there, especially during holidays and holidays. Watu Ulo Beach has a topographical arrangement with an average height of 0 – 40 meters and an average slope of 0 – 6%. This means that the tourist area of Watu Ulo Beach is an area free from natural disasters, so it is safe to visit.

Tourism utilities such as the electricity network are already available as well as the clean water network. Usually used when tourists want to find clean water to clean the body after playing on the beach. The transportation that connects the tourist area and the drainage network in the form of a small river to accommodate the remaining rainwater is functioning properly. However, there is no waste network or waste treatment system yet.

Tourist attractions: in the form of sea and air typical of the beach while enjoying the natural panorama, there is a hilltop Siti Hinggil.

- Facilities available: a large enough parking area, and a place of worship in the form of a prayer room and there are several food stalls and kiosks. There are toilets, gazebos, and camp areas, lodging around the beach with television facilities and air conditioning in rooms that are rented at quite varied prices.
- Accessibility: Location Watu Ulo Beach is located in Sumberrejo Village, Ambulu District, Jember Regency. About 40 kilometers from downtown Jember. Easy road access because it passes through the main route and many directions. Directions from Jember Regency, the city must travel to the south it takes about 1 hour.

2) Paseban Beach

Paseban Beach is located in the Paseban Village area, Kencong District, Jember Regency (South Jember). Located 52 km to the northwest of the city of Jember, is a beach that has a calm, peaceful beach atmosphere accompanied by the sound of rolling waves chasing thunderous waves. It has a coastline of 2 Km

long and the sand is black. This beach has waves that are not big or quite calm so it can be used for bathing and playing in sea water. However, there is a written prohibition on this beach to be careful, thus requiring visitors not to swim on this beach. Actually, the waves at Paseban Beach are not too fierce so it's safe to just play in the water on the beach, although be careful because at certain times the waves that come are quite large.

Tourist Attractions: In addition to many tourists playing in the water, Paseban Beach is also used by many foreign tourists to do sun-bathing and beach volleyball. The water found on Paseban Beach is believed by local residents to be very useful for curing skin diseases. The distance from this beach to Nusa Barong is ± 3 km, can be reached by boat. The main attraction of this beach is in the late afternoon, when the sun goes down (sunset). Every 1st to 10th of Shawwal the routine that is carried out is an annual event, namely the "Paseban Beach Fair" held by the local community. You can also sail to the island of Nusa Barong by renting a boat, the distance from this beach to Nusa Barong is ± 3 km.

Tourist Facilities: a very large parking area, restaurants and food stalls there is a public toilet. There are also community shrimp ponds which are the mainstay commodity of the Paseban community. Accessibility: road access to Paseban Beach can be through the main route from Jember, namely Jl. Lumajang-Jember then passed the Tanggul-Kencong area. The long journey from Jember takes about 2 hours more if there is no traffic jam.

3) Papuma Beach 34

Papumai beach has an area of approximately 25 hectares, located in the village of Lojejer, Wuluhan District, Jember Regency. The beach is managed by the Independent Business Unit, Seed Tourism and Other Business (KBM WBU) Perum Perhutani Unit II East Java. On this beach there is a place called Siti Hinggil which is a high place in Tanjung Papuma. This beach is adjacent to Watu Ulo beach

Tourist Attractions: At an altitude of 100 meters there is a Japanese Cave which was a surveillance site for Japanese soldiers during the second world war. The shape is like a fort facing the south sea. Under this Japanese Cave there is Goa Lawa (bats) located on the shoreline with a depth of approximately 30 meters, when the water is receding, visitors can approach and look inside.

Papuma Beach has various types of distinctive plants, namely sea pandanus that grows along the shore, and sandalwood trees that can be found in every corner of the beach. There are also animals such as monitor lizards and lutung (black monkeys) that occasionally come out of their hiding places.

Facilities: Cafe, Resort and Restaurant, provided Pondok Wisata, with 16 air-conditioned rooms, the prices are quite varied, starting from 125 thousand – 200 thousand per room a night. Other facilities are quite adequate such as the availability of prayer rooms, meeting halls, pavilions, toilets, and a large car park, food stalls and the availability of areas for camping (camping ground). The people who live around Papuma generally work as traditional fishermen, usually their catch is sold to tourists. In the Papuma beach tourist area, there are several restaurants, mainly providing special foods of grilled fish of various types of fresh fish, lobster, squid. There are also outlets selling various kinds of souvenirs, such as various handicrafts made from bamboo, produced by the local community, and special foods such as suwar-suwir.

Camping, Diving, Traditional Boat Tours, Coral reefs, clear sea water, White Sand, and various species of creatures that live in the water add to the beauty in the sea of Papuma Beach. The fine white sand and the air temperature is quite warm at night and cool during the day is also good if used as a camping place. The calm water also makes Papuma Beach a favorite place for diving activities.

There are 7 Coral Islands that can be reached either by walking along the mainland which is directly connected or using water transportation. Along Papuma Beach, there are various patterns of traditional boats owned by local residents who are fishermen who are usually rented out to visitors to sail to the coral island in the middle of the sea.

Accessibility: The location of Papuma Beach is quite easy because transportation and infrastructure such as roads are provided to Papuma Beach. Accessibility can use private vehicles and public transportation. If from the direction of the main station Jember, then Papuma Beach is 45 km away while the travel time is about 1.5 hours when using a private vehicle. From the direction of Surabaya to Jember Regency, a distance of 198 KM

Then from Jember go to the Ambulu terminal through the main road. The trip can use public transportation such as tourist buses, or use other public transportation.

4). Rembangnan Agrotourism

The location is in Kemuning Lor Village, Arjasa District, Jember Regency and has a land area of 45,161 m², with an air temperature of 18 – 25 ° C and an average rainfall of 4,626 mm / year, and the altitude of the location reaches + 600 m above sea level (above sea level).

Rembangan, which is located in Patrang District, Jember Regency, is known for its mountainous area and the fresh air has an important agro-tourism development alternative to take into account. The 5-hectare garden

managed by the Jember Regency Government is a coffee and cocoa plantation inherited from the Dutch. The plantation began to be built in 2000. The colorful dragon fruit garden, namely red, white and yellow, that grows in Rembangan is packaged with the concept of agro tourism. Buyers can directly pick, see, choose, and taste it. Besides dragon fruit, there is also a flower garden (nursery) managed by the Jember Agricultural Polytechnic. In the garden we can enjoy various types of cut flowers such as chrysanthemums and various types of orchids. There is also a dairy farm that can be enjoyed while the milk is still warm and freshly squeezed

Accessibility: Rembangan Agrotourism is approximately 15 km north of the city of Jember. Along the road to Rembangan agro-tourism, you will pass villages and dragon fruit plants that grow in front of people's homes, there are many valleys and flowing water.

Rembangan agro-tourism facilities: Swimming pool, hotel, playground, land for camping, tennis court.

5) Botanical Garden

The owner is a retired man, using the concept of recreation while learning to present various collections of plants, animals, games and other rides so that tourists of all ages can enjoy them. The aim is to help the world of education by indirectly providing a means of learning about nature and helping the government to make its people aware of the environment, plants and animals.

Accessibility

To get to the tourist location which is on Jalan Mujahir, Sukorambi Village, Krajan District, Jember Regency, East Java Province 68151. From the center of Jember city, it is only 7.5 kilometers, it takes only 15 minutes.

Attractions: Flying Fox (jungle and tombro), Outbound, Muslimah Private Area (MPA), Swimming Pool (Adults, Teens, and Children)

Flying fox jungle here is an amazing game for adults, starting from a height of about 40 meters and a length of about 160 meters. Players are equipped with various safety devices, such as helmets, strong support devices. While the flying fox Tombro is intended for small children so it is more friendly, especially for beginners. Taking a start around the swimming pool (in the middle of the valley), the ride with a length of about 100 meters is not too steep. Because, the slope is only 15 degrees.

Outbound

Outbound is very fun for tourists because they can request the manager of the Botanical Garden what game they want. Is the game together or for each group. The manager will gladly prepare the necessary equipment, such as water, land or air tours.

Muslimah Private Area (MPA)

Here tourists are free to borrow the use of the Muslimah Private Area, by paying an hourly rate of IDR 100,000. In this area there are swimming pool facilities, prayer rooms, bathrooms with hot water facilities, and meeting places. Before using the place, tourists and managers enter into an agreement and must sign a number of statements.

The agreement includes: safeguarding the assets inside so that they are not damaged, not carrying drugs and liquor, and so on.

Adult swimming pool

Swimming pool for adults with a length of 26.5 meters, a width of 14 meters, and a depth of 180 cm. This depth, so that tourists who can swim must adjust to the situation of the swimming pool in order to be safe. While the water that is filled in the swimming pool comes from mountain springs

Youth pool

This pool is intended for teenage tourists, meaning that they are teenagers (12-19 years old). This youth pool has a length of 11 meters, a width of 8 meters, and a depth of 80 cm.

Children's swimming pool This means a swimming pool for children, with a depth of 60 cm, a length of 19 meters and a width of 5 meters.

Facilities: Parking Area, Pondok Meeting Gaharu, Outdoor Barbeque Area, Hurti Hut, Pondok Seni Gazebo, Restaurant, Wifi, Golf cart, Villa, Outdoor Stage, Bathroom (VIP and Diffable), Meeting equipment: viewer, stationery, board, sound (speaker).

6) Mount Gambir

Tourism with an altitude of 900 meters above sea level is located on the slopes of Mount Argopuro and borders Probolinggo Regency. This plantation is a relic of the Dutch colonial era (1918), currently managed by PT. Perkebunan Nusantara XII. The cultivation carried out is superior tea which consists of more than 8 types.

Accessibility

Gunung Gambir Tea Garden is approximately 48 kilometers from the city center and can be reached within 1 hour. Geographically, it is in the Bracelet village area, Sumberbaru District, Jember Regency. The road access is safe and easy to be in the plantation area, road facilities are in the form of macadams (large rocks). At the plantation location, there is an access road made of thick wood (strong and sturdy) leading to the gazebo/saung. From here when we stand, it will look taller than the tea plant.

If from the direction of Jember City, follow the main route Embankment - Jatiroto then turn right. If from the direction of Surabaya after passing the Klalah

gas station, immediately turn east with the aim of Randu Agung - Kaliduren.

Vehicles from all directions will meet in the village of Kaliduren then continue to the village of Gelang which is at the top of the mountain. The initial 4km is still felt. The journey reaches the T-junction on Jl. PTPN XII Mt. Gambir is 4 km away, then continue to tourist attractions which are 12 km away.

Attractions: Plantations, waterfalls,

Facilities: Parking area, meeting hall, camping ground, swimming pool, tea walk (walking around the tea garden), lodging, volleyball court, badminton sports hall.

6) Coffee and Cocoa Research Center

The Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Center (Puslitkoka) was established on January 1, 1911 and was named Besoekisch Proefstation. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 786/Kpts/Org/9/1981 dated October 20, 1981, the Puslitkoka has the mandate to conduct research and development of coffee and cocoa commodities nationally. The scope of research and development of coffee and cocoa covers the fields of Plant Breeding, Soil and Agroclimate, Plant Protection, Agronomy-Plant Physiology, Post-harvest and machine tool engineering for coffee and cocoa.

Since 2015 the Ministry of Research and Technology has designated it as the Center for Excellence in Coffee and Cocoa Science and Technology based on the Decree of the State Minister for Research and Technology Number 553/M/Kp/XII/2015. This further strengthens the position of Puslitkoka as a coffee and cocoa research institute, a center of excellence for coffee and cocoa science and technology. Here, they are equipped with knowledge of the process of designing and using tools such as sophisticated coffee and cocoa production machines. The Koka Research Center is called the Coffee and Cocoa Science Techno Park (CCSTP), which has been in existence for a long time, but was recently inaugurated by the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Prof. HM Nasir MSi PhD AK on May 20, 2016. Then it was developed into an edutourism area called COCOPark and officially opened to the public since August 1, 2016.

Accessibility

The research center for Indonesian coffee and cocoa is located in the village of Kaliwining, District Rambipuji, Jember Regency. The distance from Jember city center is about 30 minutes, easily reached via main road access. The route to Jenggawah sub-district passes through the village of Mangaran and Renteng gardens and continues to the village of Kaliwining in Rambipuji District, Jember Regency.

Attractions: Natural Panorama, Coffee and cocoa gardens, Education on coffee and cocoa research processes, How to pick the right coffee cherries (practice in the garden), Special farmer class education.

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Facilities: Parking area, fountain with the words Coffee and Cocoa Science Techno Park. Coffee and Cocoa Museum, Flinstones Train, Coffee and Cocoa Outlets (cafe).

8) Ijen Crater

Ijen Crater is administratively located between Bondowoso Regency and Banyuwangi Regency. This crater is located in the middle of the largest caldera on the island of Java with a diameter of 6 km. According to history, the caldera wall is 300-500 m high and has erupted 4 times, the last one was in 1936. The best time to visit Ijen Crater is around April – October (dry season). The problem is that if you go to Ijen Crater during the rainy season, the roads around the location are slippery so it is not safe.

Accessibility

The location around the Ijen crater is very steep and going up like a hike on either side of the road will see a view of the forest, but it's easy to follow, it takes about 90 minutes. Tourists usually walk to the top of the crater, but if you want to go down to the edge of the narrow lake as miners usually pass when they will take sulfur. There are 2 routes to Ijen Crater:

- The northern route passes through Situbondo Regency to Bondowoso Regency. From the direction of Wonosari sub-district to Sempol village, proceed to Paltuding with a distance of about 95 km.
- The southern route through Banyuwangi Regency to Licin Village, continued to Paltuding with a distance of 40 km.

Generally, many tourists who will hike choose the western route, because it is easier and more efficient within 1.5 hours from the end of the road to the lakeside. The route that can be taken by car is as follows: From Surabaya to Bondowoso the distance is 191 Km Then from Bondowoso Regency to Sempol District it is 165 Km. From Sempol Subdistrict to Banyuwangi, it takes 14 km, then proceeds to Paltuding for 4 km. Finally, from Paltuding to Ijen Crater, it is 3 Km and must be reached on foot. Paltuding is a stop area before climbing the Ijen crater. Local people who work as sulfur miners are more creative. They use a lorry which is usually used to transport sulfur stones, functioned as transportation for tourists who are unable to climb to Ijen Crater. The lorry is driven by human power, so the transportation is known as a human taxi.

Ijen Crater Attraction

- Paltuding: there are guest houses, food stalls, camping ground, dormitories and national park lighting offices, as well as information needed by tourists before climbing to Ijen crater.

- Pondok Bunder (last post with food and beverage stalls): Wurung Crater, Ijen Plantation, Kalisat Plantation.
- Blue Fire, Sun Rise, Sulfur Mining □ Flora which is a biological diversity and fauna, namely several types of animals (panthers, forest cats, Javan langurs, wild boar squirrels, mongoose and others as well as various types of birds.

Facilities: prayer room, bathroom, toilet, camping area, tent (for rent), food stall, wifi, shop (gloves, slayer, beanie hat, mask)

9) Wurung Crater

Wurung Crater comes from the word crater which means hill / crater and wurung means not finished. Overall Wurung crater means a hill that is similar to a crater even though there is actually no crater inside. Wurung Crater, which is about 10 km close to Ijen Crater, is located in Jampit Village, Sempol District, Bondowoso Regency. The height of Wurung Crater is 1500 meters above sea level.

Accessibility

The journey to the location of the Wurung crater takes the same route as wanting to visit the Ijen crater, it only takes 40 minutes from the Paltuding direction (which is used as a parking area when going to Ijen Crater). This is because the location of Wurung Crater is close to Ijen Crater. Starting from the center of Bondowoso City towards Wonosari District, approximately 10 Km away, then proceed to Ijen Crater. Then from Ijen Crater, walking to Jampit Village takes approximately 2 hours

Attractions: Friendly locals, Grasslands/savanna

Facilities: Vehicle parking area, prayer room, bathroom, restaurant, resting area (shelter), viewing post,

10) Blawan Waterfall (Belawan Waterfall)

The location of Blawan Waterfall, administratively is located in Rembajerjo Hamlet, Kalianyar Village, Sempol District, Bondowoso Regency, East Java Province and postal code 68288.

Accessibility

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Access to the location of this tourist attraction can be reached using private vehicles or public transportation. If you use public transportation from Bondowoso City, you can directly go to Blawan, then take a motorcycle taxi. The distance from downtown Bondowoso Regency to the location of Blawan Waterfall is about 57 kilometers, it can be reached in approximately 2 hours. The journey up and down the stairs between two cliffs, and tourists must continue the journey to the stairs for about 15 minutes and continue down the stairs in approximately the same time. The uniqueness of this tourist attraction is that the water goes directly to the underground river, so tourists cannot enjoy the flow of the river.

Attractions: Waterfalls, the water is yellow (sulfur), warm pools, stalagmite caves, cliffs

Facilities: Vehicle parking area, prayer room, bathroom, restaurant, lodging.

11) Arabica Coffee Plantation

This plantation is managed by PTP Nusantara XII Kalisat Jampit, has an area of ± 4000 ha at an altitude of 900m above sea level, thus producing coffee with a different taste from other Arabica coffee flavors. Address at Jl. Pelita, Tamansari Indah, Tamansari, Kec. Sempol, Bondowoso Regency, East Java 68216. The location is in the same complex as the Ijen Raung Arabica Coffee Factory, Kalisat Gardens. Located in the same area as Hotel Arabica. Since 2016, Bondowoso Regency has been designated by the Regent (Amin Said Husni), as the Coffee Republic (Java Coffee Jampit). Java coffee has been registered in America known as Java Coffee Jampit. Characteristics of Bondowoso Arabica Coffee: bitter, sour taste, taste like chocolate, mint and ginger aroma.

Accessibility

The journey is about 57 km to the east from downtown Bondowoso. There is almost no public transportation, so you have to use a private/rental vehicle, both four and two wheels. The road winds up to the Atak substation, followed by the plantation.

Attraction: Coffee making process (picking, selecting coffee in the field, Factory, drying coffee beans, Arabica coffee bean grinding process (special instant coffee)

Facilities: Parking area, fishing arena, guest house (Dutch heritage), meeting room, tennis court, swimming pool, guest house in Jampit I, Arabica / Jampit II cottage (equipped with fireplace).

12) Tasnan Forest

Tasnan Forest with an area of about 0.5 ha is located in East Congkrong, Taman Village, Grjugan District, Bondowoso Regency, East Java 68261. This Tasnan Forest destination was inaugurated by Perum Perhutani KPH Bondowoso in December 2016. This is a place for pine seedlings and pine resin tapping.

This tourist destination is close to Tasnan Forest, which is \pm seven km from downtown Bondowoso Regency, with a travel time of \pm 15-20 minutes. The height of the Tasnan Baths is 300 m above sea level with a slope of 0.2% - 8%. However, in some places it has a slope of 27%, so this Tasnan bath provides a soothing view of the hills with valleys below. The water in the Tasnan Baths comes from the root gap of a large tree in the tourist attraction area. Several water sources are also in the middle of the pool, so it can be used to fill the swimming pool and irrigate rice fields and plantations in the surrounding area. The vegetation used

as a land cover around the Tasnan Baths is able to become a fairly good water catchment area.

Accessibility

Baths Tasnan, is a natural swimming pool located in Taman village, Grjukun sub-district, 8 Km from downtown Bondowoso. The journey passes through the main route making it easier to find its location.

Attractions: Flower Garden, Pine Forest

Facilities: Parking area, prayer room, swimming pool, fishing pond, bathroom and dressing room area, food stall, waiting room or gazebo, outdoor stage.

13) Megasari Hill Peak

Megasari Peak, Ijen Mountains, Sempol District, Bondowoso Regency, East Java. The peak is used to hold paragliding events. The annual event called Ijen Fun Fly is also in order to promote the tourism potential of Bondowoso Regency in the field of tourism and sports. From the top of Megasari Hill, tourists can see a number of Ijen mountains, coffee plantations and other plants, as well as the entire Ijen District.

Accessibility 5

The peak with an altitude of approximately 1600 meters above sea level can be reached in 90 minutes-120 minutes from downtown Bondowoso. Continuing to the top of Megasari is not too difficult, only the last 5 km the road is no longer asphalt but replaced with solid soil. Automatic vehicles and cars can go to the top of Megasari when it's not raining. Road signs (signs) are already available, so before the Malabar Post, you will see a sign indicating the way to Megasari Peak. Tourists must report to the guard post before they can enjoy the beauty of Puncak Megasari. The scenery is a view of coffee plantations, housing residents in Sempol District, Wurung Crater, Mount Ijen, and others that are soothing to the eyes.

Attractions: hill tops, paragliding take off places, sunrise

Facilities: Parking area, Toilet, Gazebo

14) Pesanggrahan Sumberwringin

Pesanggrahan Sumber Wringin is an ancient building in 1930, a legacy of the Dutch colonial period. Initially the building was a resting place for plantation supervisors. Climbers are used to calling 'Sourcewringin Guesthouse' with the nickname 'Ball Room'. The reason is because the building is circular in shape with many corners on the outside. However, according to the times, this place which is usually called the "ball room" became the base camp or the first post to climb to Mount Raung. Pesanggrahan Sumber Wringin has five rooms and can be rented and there is a meeting hall with a capacity of 100 people.

Accessibility

This tourist location is in Sumber Wringin District, about 35 km from downtown Bondowoso, it can be reached within 30 minutes. From Bondowoso to Wonosari Village. If you take public transportation, you usually stop until the T-junction of the Atak/Rooftop Substation. Then take another transportation to Sumber Wringin Village, then Wisam Pesanggrahan (here there is a permit post (base camp) for an old Dutch building as a starting point for climbing.

Attractiveness

□ Base Camp climbing to Mount Raung

Facilities: Parking area, garden complete with chairs, lodging rooms, swimming pool, meeting hall with a capacity of 100 people.

15) Baluran National Park

Baluran National Park was built in 1980 and earned the nickname Africa van Java, because its natural beauty is similar to that in Africa. Baluran National Park is a representative of the largest forest ecosystem in the Java Island region (dry areas, such as savanna areas, mangrove forests, seasonal forests and coastal forests, and swamp forests). The name Baluran comes from the towering Mount Baluran in the National Park area. This National Park has a vast savanna (40%), while the plants consist of 444 species in 100 families, 36 species of mammals (bull, buffalo, deer, leopard, cat bakan) and there are 155 species of birds. The Padang Savana is located in the village of Bekol so it is called Bekol Savanah (a natural tourism destination in the form of a large prairie).

Accessibility

Baluran National Park is a tourist spot that is easily accessible by using public transportation or private vehicles. The location is on the north coast route, majoring in Surabaya-Banyuwangi. If tourists do not bring personal vehicles, then at the entrance to the national park there is a motorcycle taxi service (rent or pay directly) to Baluran National Park.

Access to the location of the Baluran Situbondo National Park is so easy because it passes through the main road (provincial road). If from the city of Surabaya, you will pass the north coast route to the east through the city of Pasuruan, the city of Probolinggo, go straight to Situbondo Regency. From downtown Situbondo it is about 60 km to Baluran National Park. The details are from downtown Situbondo to Batangan village, then to Bekol village. From here, pass a thin asphalt road for about 15 km to get to the entrance of Baluran National Park. From the entrance of Baluran National Park to Savana Bekol, currently the road is good, it takes 45 minutes. Meanwhile, from Savana Bekol to Bama Beach, it has a distance of about 3.5 kilometers. Attractions: Mangrove Forest, Bekol Padang Savanah, Mount Baluran, Bama Beach, Rock Climbing

Facilities: Parking area, prayer room, lodging, camping ground, toilet, motorcycle taxi.

16) Grouper Village

The grouper village tourism destination, which is managed directly by the local village, is located in Klatakan Village, Kendit District, Situbondo Regency, East Java. The village of Klatakan, which is where the Grouper Village is located, has been dubbed the cage village. The reason is because almost all residents in the village have a livelihood as entrepreneurs and workers as grouper fish cultivation. They use floating net cages in the middle of the sea which is 500 meters from the beach.

Grouper Village as the largest grouper producer in Indonesia is a floating dock which was inaugurated on December 15, 2018. The tourist destination of Grouper Village has just been developed by the Situbondo Regency Government in the context of the declaration of the Situbondo Regency Tourism Visit Year 2019. In the Grouper Village, the community can have dozens of net cages uniquely packaged float.

Accessibility

The road access to the grouper village is very easy, because it passes through the main route, namely the North Coast Path Province road (pantura). If from Surabaya, the route is Jalan Raya Surabaya-Situbondo KM 183 in Gundil Hamlet, Klatakan Village, Kendit District, Situbondo Regency.

Attractions: Grouper farming, Wooden pier (300 meters), Dozens of grouper cages

Facilities: Parking area, prayer room, boat tours, toilets, culinary places, rest area, lodging, Gundil pedestrians/pedestrians, jogging track on the sea.

17) Blekok Village

Blekok Village with an area of about 6 ha is a mangrove and water bird ecotourism area based on Situbondo Regent Regulation No. 13 of 2017 is designated as a tourist village. Mangrove area with a distinctive fauna called Blekok bird, which is a type of water bird ardidae. The local Environmental Service carries out conservation with the aim of other than ecotourism, preserving mangrove forests and Blekok birds. Conservation activities have the support of the local community so that it becomes a tourist destination that has the unique beauty of the coastal area. So that the people of Situbondo are more concerned about nature, and increase village income and community income. The mangrove trees in this village reach 12,600 trees with a mangrove thickness of approximately 1 km. The results showed that in the area, there were 10 standing mangrove species, including *Sonotaria Alba*, *Avicenna Alba*, *Avicenna Marina*, *Rhizophora Stylosa*, *Rhizophora Mucronota*, *Hibiscus Tiliaceus*, *Acanthus Ilicifoius*, and *Excoecaria Agallocha*. There are 11 types of Blekok birds (Javanese plover, Red Heron, Great Egret, Sea Kokokan, Small Kuntu, Night Kowak,

Buffalo Egret, Rice Blekok, Rice Kareo, Gajahan Pengala, Beach Trinil, and Sea Kokokan). Among these 11 species, there are 3 species including protected categories (Little Egret, Buffalo Egret, and Tuning Elephant).

Accessibility

Blekok Village is located in the Coastal Hamlet, Klatakan Village, Kendit District, Situbondo Regency, East Java. To get to this location, which is only 10 km from downtown Situbondo, it is very easy, especially through the main route.

Attractions: Mangroves, Mangroves, Blekok Bird

Facilities: Parking area, Gazebo, Warung, Toilet

18) White Sand Beach

This beach has clean white sand along the coast and the waves are not so fierce that tourists can enjoy the view under the sea. How to get enjoying the underwater beauty at White Sand Beach Situbondo is snorkeling, or take a boat. Boat rides are usually by renting a boat available on the beach, complete with a glass box to see the underwater. Glass box means a box whose base is made of glass.

This beach has been managed by the White Sand Regional Company Establishment of Situbondo Regency (Perusda PAPU) since February 23, 1985. The topography of Situbondo's white sand beach is unique because of its curved shape towards the open sea, whose water is clear and also clean white sand. Here there are 5 clusters of coral reefs that can be found at varying depths, ranging from 3 meters to 15 meters. Around this beach there are also traders selling various souvenirs (sea products, fish, shrimp paste, handicrafts and others).

Accessibility

The location of the white sand beach is on the edge of the main road/provincial road in Seda Kembang Sambu, Bungatan sub-district, Situbondo Regency. The distance from the center of Situbondo is about 20 kilometers, can be reached in 30 minutes. Can use public transportation (bus and others). If from Surabaya, you have to cover a distance of 166 km in about 4 hours.

Attractions: Beaches, Forests, Wildlife (black monkeys, birds)

Facilities: Parking area, Toilet, Hotel, Meeting room. Sailboat canoes, life jackets, ATV motors, jetskis, snorkeling equipment, diving, souvenir shops, flyboards, docks (up and down passengers);

CONCLUSION

Ecotourism area in Development Area Unit IV of East Java Province is one of forest, beach and mountain tourism. In the context of tourism objects, a strategy is needed to support long-term sustainability in order to become one of the destinations that are of interest to both local and foreign tourists. The results of ecotourism can be felt directly, especially by the surrounding community with the existence of ecotourism in their area.

To complete the search for tourist destinations in the Regional Development Unit IV of East Java Province, you can easily go through the web as follows:

<https://pariwisata.situbondokab.go.id>

<https://disparpora.bondowosokab.go.id>

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