

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT MODEL THROUGH A BIOREGION APPROACH CASE STUDY OF MBAH DJOE RESORT TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

"Mbah Djoe Resort" is a tourist attraction built by individuals in which there are various facilities supporting tourism activities, located in Kelurahan Sarangan, Kecamatan Plaosan - Magetan. This place utilizes natural conditions and fertile plantation land as the main object. The arrangement of tourism objects and their physical development becomes a new node in the regional or cross-regional scope and becomes a new space in activities. Regional growth in terms of spatial and geographical conditions, development activities carried out indiscriminately and uncontrollably, have ecologically potential that can damage the availability of natural resources. Patterns and systems of natural resource management that are based on sustainability need to be implemented, because natural resources are the most important thing from the carrying capacity of the environment, so the effects of damage can stop natural resource-based businesses, harm tourism, social conflicts, environmental pollution, land landslides and result in a decrease in the welfare of the community with the loss of employment. The use and management of the preservation of natural resources and the environment can improve equity and social status, so that it needs comprehensive and integrated planning through a bioregion approach, the aim is that the developed tourism environment has certain characteristics or characteristics with boundaries determined by the natural order and its main component is human culture so that it can synergize and be integrated with other regions in a harmonious, borderless, sustainable and directed manner, because the concept of bioregion is a balance between humans and nature. The method used in this study is Descriptive Qualitative with qualitative analysis techniques. From discussion, management of the area and natural resources using the bioregion approach provides benefits in terms of ecology, economics and socio-culture, because in these uses are related to biological components as well as ecosystems and humans which is an absolute requirement to ensure the sustainability of natural processes that occur in the region.

Keywords: Bioregion, Sustainability

1. INTRODUCTION

Magetan is a Kabupaten located in the West End, which uses a place in the Madiun Development Area Unit (SWP) and its surroundings. In regional freedom, the external structure of the Kabupaten Magetan area relates to other neighboring regions (see figure 1).



Figure 1: Area Study

Travel destinations that are so diverse in Magetan Regency, become a special attraction for local and foreign tourists. In relation to physiographic characteristics and landscape conditions, the problems that need to be prioritized are the intensity of changes and their effects on the surrounding environment and the ecological balance of the region caused by changes in land functions from open spaces to built areas. Accumulatively, the intensity of regional development will affect the sustainability of the ecosystem. The model for developing an environmentally-friendly tourist area is one of the concepts that need to be considered so that the carrying capacity of the area and the environment can be well maintained. Because it is often found that most tourist areas in Magetan Regency do not have a significant role in realizing a clean and sustainable environment, they often contribute to environmental pollution through waste generated.

Regional development refers to various principles of natural environmental management and bioregion-based culture, which has a sustainable prospect to be developed into ecotourism and even edutourism so as to provide a large contribution to increasing regional income. The development of natural and artificial ecosystems towards ecotourism and edutourism in the context of regional development, certainly requires a local forum that is able to accommodate and facilitate the needs of users (stakeholders) who work synergistically for common goals. Development refers to efforts to improve the economy of the community.

According (UU No. 10 Tentang kepariwisataan, 2009), states that:
Article 12, paragraph (1), point (d). "Determination of strategic tourism areas is carried out by taking into account aspects: protection of certain locations that have a strategic role in maintaining the function and carrying capacity of the environment".
Article 27, paragraph (1) and (2) "Every person is prohibited from damaging some or all of the physical tourist attraction. Destructive physical tourist attraction as referred to in paragraph (1) is doing the act of changing colors, changing forms, eliminating certain species, polluting the environment, moving, taking, destroying, or destroying

tourist attraction so that it results in reduced or lost uniqueness, beauty, and value authentic a tourist attraction that has been determined by the Government and / or Regional Government. "

Related to this, each region should be able to recognize its potential and strength and be able to develop it as a product supporting tourist attraction based on specific potential that can be developed to drive economic development. In fact, tourism managers do not pay attention to ecological and social aspects, they are more concerned with economic aspects. This if it continues, the existing tourism and environmental resources will be further damaged by economic activity that becomes increasingly apparent, because the impact of the construction of new tourism objects if not taken into account early on, can trigger environmental degradation that leads to environmental damage and pollution.

1.1. Overview of "Mbah Djoe Resort"

Geographical conditions are in mountainous areas that are cool and cold. The location is in Kelurahan Sarangan, Kecamatan Plaosan - Magetan Indonesia, initially a temporary resting place that was built by individuals which later developed and built various facilities to support tourism activities. He utilized the natural conditions and the surrounding plantation land as the main object, making it a new tourist destination. "Mbah Djoe Resort" is a name taken from the name of the owner (Bapak Paijo) who later immortalized it as a place name to make it easy to recognize and remember. The study location is located in tourist areas in Kabupaten Magetan.

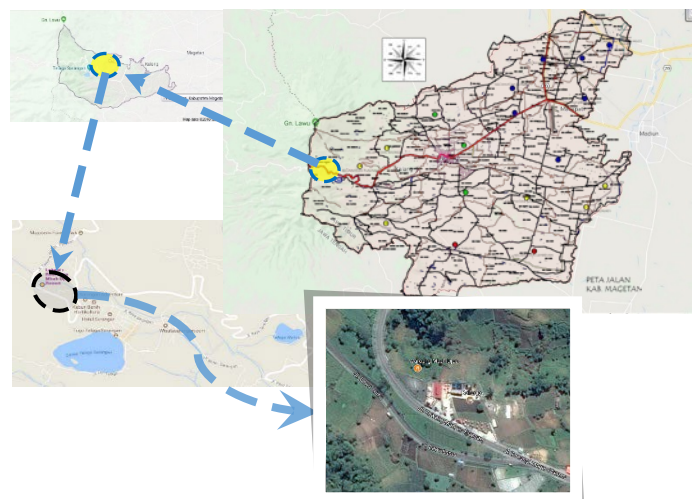


Figure 2: Research Location of MBAH DJOE Resort
Source: Google Map, 2018

1.2. Formulation of the Problem

The research location is in the highland area which has a steep structure and land shape, is a green open space that is developed into a tourist object whose construction is carried out by individuals. The characteristics of land that consists of plantation areas and natural beauty are the main attractions. In terms of meeting the need for accommodation space for tourism activities, it has not fully considered adjustments to the character of the area and surrounding natural conditions. Development in the form of physical development that cares for the environment and ecosystems is not yet fully understood, thus causing a rampant development pattern built without regard to ecological aspects and the sustainability of natural systems, this can lead to a decrease in environmental quality and environmental damage. So it needs to be studied:

- 1) Factors that influence changes to the development of tourism areas in order to be able to improve the socio-cultural, economic and environmental carrying capacity of the object of study.
- 2) How to find tourism development models in order to have certain characteristics that are environmentally and integrated, as a strategy for developing potential tourism areas.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study was to analyze the changes that occur such as land function (land suitability), land physical changes, economic and socio-cultural changes, so that it can be developed into a more ecological tourism object to the environment, thus affecting the development of tourism objects in the region as a whole to be more integrated with each other.

3. STUDY OF LITERATURE

3.1. Ecological Approach

Bioregion comes from the word bio (life) and region (territorial / region) which can be interpreted as a place of life (life place) which is an environment that has a peculiarity in which the boundaries are determined by the natural order that is able to support the uniqueness of the biotic community activity in it (*Thayer Jr, 2003*) Bioregion is defined as varied consisting of geography of watersheds, plant and animal ecosystems, landforms, and distinctive human cultures that grow from natural potential. The most important key component of the bioregion is human culture that is built in and integrated in a rigidly infinite area and is distinguished by natural features such as flora, fauna, soil, climate, geology and drainage areas.

Bioregion is a region or geographical area that is relatively broad and has a high landscape and species richness in biodiversity where the natural environmental processes affect the ecosystem functions within it. Bioregion is also related to landscape systems, water absorption characteristics, land forms of plant and animal species and human culture. The definition of bioregion is determined not by political boundaries, but by the geographical boundaries of the human community and the environmental systems that are in it. (Ian L McHarg, 1969) in his book entitled *Design*

With Nature suggests several methods relating to the development of the region for a function based on ecological approaches, including:

- 1) Symptoms of nature are dynamic interaction processes, responsive to the provisions of nature (natural law), that the opportunities and obstacles that exist are for human use. Therefore it can be judged that each area of land has an intrinsic match for a particular use, both single and multi-purpose and a tiered rule in these usage categories (Ian L McHarg, 1971)
- 2) The development of an area that is "speculatively" can have a destructive influence on the realization of the potential of the region as a whole, where an uncontrolled growth will definitely wipe out the historical character and comfort of the area.
- 3) Some methods that Mc. The price is a complementary concept of land use, based on an investigation of areas that can support more than one land use, where the introduction of a particular area can be seen both as a conflict that demands zoning with the separation of land use or as an opportunity to combine several land use functions. (Ramadanta & Basri, 2011)

The impact of the development of mass or conventional tourism such as the crisis of natural resources, environmental damage, raises awareness simultaneously in several regions not to damage and increase attention to the environment in a sustainable manner. Increasing public and tourist awareness of the importance of preserving the environment and local culture in tourist destinations has led to changes towards sustainable tourism. Attractive tourism products are more likely to be small-scale products, based on local cultural wisdom and oriented to the preservation of nature and the environment.

Budiarti (2005: 21) explains that alternative tourism is tourism that appears to minimize the negative impacts of mass tourism developments that occur to date. The negative impact of mass tourism or large-scale tourism is a threat to cultural sustainability, where culture is more commercialized than preserved authenticity and sustainability. In addition, the negative impact that can be dangerous is the destruction of natural resources where natural resources are exhausted by large quantities.

On the same occasion Budiarti (2005: 25) explained that there are several things that must be possessed in alternative tourism:

- a. Provide health, safety and security facilities and facilities
- b. Hire guides or experts who have the skills needed
- c. Maintaining the sustainability of tourist objects and attractions and their environment.

Referring to the understanding according to the expert, alternative tourism is tourism that emerges in order to minimize the negative impacts of mass tourism developments that occur to date

3.2. Sustainable Development

Today, there is the term Developing Tourism, Community-Based Tourism and Sustainable Tourism. Tourism is no longer only associated with the economic sector, but a socio-cultural phenomenon that produces benefits for the community, region and country. This means that the focus of tourism policy is the community as non-

tourist subjects. Tourism is not only a foreign exchange earner from the expenditure of foreign tourists, but also as a driver of the local economy and community economy.

According to experts: Sustainable development (Emil Salim, 1990) aims to improve the welfare of the community, to meet human needs and aspirations. Sustainable development in the province is aimed at seeking development equality between generations now and in the future. According to KLH (1990) development (which is basically more economically oriented) can be measured for sustainability based on three criteria, namely: (1) There is no waste of natural resource use (2) No pollution and other environmental impacts; (3) Activities must be able to increase useable resources or replaceable resources.

In line with the above concept, Sutamihardja (2004), stated that the goals of sustainable development include efforts to realize the occurrence of:

- a. Even distribution of intergenerational equity benefits which means that the use of natural resources for growth needs to pay attention to reasonable limits in the control of ecosystems or environmental systems and be directed towards replaceable natural resources and emphasize the lowest possible exploitation of natural resources unreplaceable.
- b. Safeguarding or safeguarding the preservation of existing natural resources and the environment and preventing the occurrence of ecosystem disturbances in order to ensure the quality of life that remains good for future generations.
- c. The utilization and management of natural resources is only for the sake of pursuing economic growth for the sake of equal distribution of sustainable use of natural resources between generations.
- d. Maintaining the welfare of the people (society) that is sustainable both now and in the future (inter temporal).
- e. Maintain the benefits of development or management of natural and environmental resources that have long-term or sustainable inter-generation benefits.
- f. Maintaining the quality or quality of human life between generations according to their habitat

By applying the concept of sustainability to tourist sites can improve the quality of the environment. Environmental sustainability is a must and is a necessity of life and the community has begun to realize it. In principle, sustainable tourism development must be economically feasible and environmentally sound, but socially acceptable and can be applied technologically, so that new spaces created become more synergic between regions in a harmonious, effective and sustainable manner through the implementation of a comprehensive planning mechanism and integrated. The existence of "Mbah Djoe Resort" as a new natural tourism object as well as culinary tourism, is expected to contribute positively to the surrounding environment in creating a more regular distribution of spatial utilization patterns through the fulfillment of facilities and infrastructure for tourism activities and community activities in terms of socio-economic facilities new employment openly.

The development approach must be accompanied by sustainable development values to foster community self-sustaining capacity (Wikantiyoso, 2005). This means

that development must be human-centered development. This strategy will foster community participation in development. The participatory approach has become an alternative choice that has emerged to give more active participation to the community as the subject of development in various stages (planning, designing, implementing and maintaining) the development process.

4. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted and began by looking at the development of tourism in Magetan Regency through field observations and observations. The research location is in a tourist area that has a variety of landscape conditions. This research was carried out by describing the potential and problems as well as the characteristics of the land and analyzing the relationship of each aspect of the study. Some of the phenomena studied are biophysical related to topography, soil, climate, hydrology, land use, and socio-culture related to history, demography, patterns of community life, which are the impacts of development activities on the environment and the use of natural resources. positive or negative.

The method in this study is Qualitative with a case study approach that aims to determine the parameters of carrying capacity and the intensity of its development. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling, while the data collection techniques were observation, interviews and documentation, the data obtained were:

- 1) The main data are primary data obtained from interviews and direct observation in the field, namely data on the general condition of the study object related to: tourist attraction, the level of uniqueness displayed, availability of land for recreation and air cleanliness, basic infrastructure and facilities in the form of : clean water facilities, religious facilities, electricity, telecommunications networks, parking lots, public toilets, places to eat, lodging, souvenir shops / souvenirs.
- 2) Supporting data is secondary data which is carried out by means of literature study, namely by searching through journals, research reports, books, and articles free from print or electronic media. Data taken in the form of documents about the law, central and regional government policies, photos or documentation of survey results, interviews with owners and resource persons from relevant agencies.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Awareness of environmental, social, cultural and economic issues arising from the development model and the practice of ordinary or mass tourism activities encourages some tourism actors to make products that are more environmentally, socially and culturally friendly, so that new forms of tourism products emerge such as ecotourism, alternative tourism, appropriate tourism, culture tourism, adventure tourism, green tourism, soft tourism, wildlife tourism, community-based tourism and others which are mass tourism practices.

One of the tourism development models that are trying to be developed in Magetan Regency is a tourist attraction. "Mbah Djoe Resort is a new phenomenon or tourist attraction that was built by individuals, in the vicinity there are various other

tourist destinations that can be easily reached. This place presents natural charm and attractive and attractive tourist rides as an alternative tourist destination in Magetan Regency. The facilities are fairly complete, namely there are Lodging in the form of: Hotels, Villas, Cotage, then Restaurants, Meeting Rooms, Swimming Pools, Amusement Rides and public facilities such as Mosques, Toilets, Parking lots, Gazebo and others. This area is managed by individuals who try to present an artificial tourism object that is different from other places by providing cheap recreational facilities for the surrounding community and tourists, with the nature of the plantation as its main attraction (see figure 3).



Figure 3. Research Object Location
 Source: Google Earth, 2018



Figure 4. Location of Study to the other tourism object
 Source: Google Earth, 2018



Figure 4 : Aerial View of "MDAH DJOE RESORT" Magetan
Source : Research Observation, 2018

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