



Natural Resource Management Strategy as a Leverage for the Tourism Sector in Ngalanggeran Gunung Kidul Regency

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ABSTRAC

Nglanggeran Village is a village located in Gunung Kidul Regency, which is precisely in Patuk District, D.I Yogyakarta Province. Nglanggeran Village is a that has enormous potential, both natural resource potential and tourism potential. The method used is the descriptive method in which we look at an area under study and describe the events or circumstances that exist. The purpose of this research is to find out the strategies that will be carried out in empowering natural resources which also affect the tourism potential in the Nglanggeran Village and can advance the economic growth of residents around the village. Before becoming an ecotourism village, the ancient volcanic area of Nglanggeran was an arid area. In the past, people often took rocks and cut trees from the area to sell, this could cause environmental damage. Karang Taruna of Nglanggeran Village realizes that if this condition continues, it will have a negative impact on the lives of the surrounding community. From this, Karang Taruna then changed the condition of the ancient volcano into an attractive area and could provide benefits for the community.

Keywords: 1, Strategy 2, Natural Resources 3, Tourism

1. INTRODUCTION

Such natural potential will attract foreign tourists to visit Indonesia and will provide its own benefits for the country. In the opinion of Rero (2011:11) in the development of tourism, both the development of tourism destinations and the development of tourist attractions in general are part of a strategy in an effort to advance, improve and enhance the real conditions of the local area, so as to provide added value and benefit the community around the tourist area. The development of an area or village into a tourist village is an innovation/new program in development planning, in this case tourism development is carried out which is inseparable from the characteristics of existing rural community activities, both village potential conditions, physical potential, socio-economic and socio-cultural.

Ecotourism is tourism development whose goal is to support efforts to preserve the environment (culture and nature) and increase community participation in

management, so as to provide economic benefits to the government and local communities and opportunities for present and future generations to develop it Wahyuni S et al (2015). According to Satria and Dias (2009) Ecotourism is a tourist trip to an environment, both artificial and natural, as well as informative and participatory culture aimed at ensuring the sustainability nature and social, culture. According to Wilopo, K.H and Luchman (2017) A tourist attraction object (ODTW) is a form and facility that will be a reason for tourists to visit for tourism.

Natural wealth owned by a the village is an important point for the village and can be a place to collect coffers of income if managed properly and correctly. One of the containers for natural resource management is to set up a business entity belonging to the village as carried by government of Ngalanggeran Village, Gunung Kidul Regency. Independence in governance and development village is such a thing important. Meaningful village independence prioritizing

village self-capacity as the subject of the administration governance and rural development. Village independence is very important to see from a philosophical, historical, and strategic perspective.

Nglanggeran Village is a village located in Gunung Kidul Regency which is in Patuk District, D.I Yogyakarta Province. The Nglanggeran village can be reached with a distance of 20 km from Gunung Kidul district. Nglanggeran Village is directly adjacent to Ngoro-ro Village, in the western part it is bordered by Salam Village, in the eastern part it is bordered by Nglegi Village. The Nglanggeran Village consists of 5 villages namely, Nglanggeran Wetan Village, Nglanggeran Kulon Village, Karang Sari Village, Gunung Butak Village, and Doga Village.

Nglanggeran Village itself has the potential of this natural resource which is arguably very abundant. The natural resources in Nglanggeran Village, according to local residents, are the most widely cultivated in this village, namely cocoa and durian plants. In Nglanggeran Village itself, it is very famous for its durian fruit with various types. With the cultivation of natural resources in the form of cocoa and durian plants, this Nglanggeran village also has the potential to become a developing village as well as in the tourism sector. One of the tourism potentials in Nglanggeran Village is also because in that village there is an Ancient Volcano which is one of the ecotourism objects in the village. This Ancient Volcano is a habitat for flora and fauna, whether the habitat is conserved or not and then due to these factors this village was developed as an ecotourism area.

Nglanggeran Village is a village with enormous potential, namely the potential for natural resources and the potential for tourism. In Nglanggeran Village, this is a village that is very often visited by tourists. Apart from having ecotourism objects, tourists are also very eager to experience various types of durian fruit that grow in the village and other plantation products. The natural resource that is very prominent in this village is the cultivation of durian fruit, which has various types and is one of the destinations for tourists who like durian fruit to visit the village because they want to experience several types of durian fruit in the village.

The types of durian fruit found in the village are musangking durian, montong durian and so on. According to the villagers, what they really wanted to try was the Musangking durian, whose price range for one kg could reach five hundred thousand rupiahs, and indeed, after trying it, the results did not disappoint. There are various potentials in the village which can also support the economic growth of the village community.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The method used is a qualitative descriptive method (Sugiyono, 2020) which functions to describe or give an overview of the object being studied as it is. Qualitative research is the process of collecting data in a natural way for the purpose of interpreting and analyzing phenomena when researchers can become the main tool. "In qualitative research data is not sought through statistical methods or other quantitative measurement methods" (Anggito et al, 2018). Likewise the descriptive method according to (Sugiyono, 2020) where we look at an area being studied and describe the events or conditions that exist. At the Ancient Volcano, to our knowledge it is managed by local youth organizations and around the ancient volcano there are places to stay for us which are often called homestays.

The homestay owner also said that if the homestay is managed by youth organizations so that there homestays and tourist attractions are managed together and the conditions there are quite good, still natural and cool for research. In Nglanggran, it is far from urban areas, so the rural atmosphere is still thick, especially in the relationship between residents and culture, which is a very characteristic feature there.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tourism is a business that can develop quickly to improve the economy as well as a provider of employment, increase income and can stimulate sector productivity. As a complex factor, tourism produces an industry such as crafts, food, transportation and also homestays for tourists because in this case our group discusses a little about Natural Resources (SDA) which have potential for tourism in the Nglanggeran area.

Tourism development is currently providing significant things in several aspects, including social, environmental and economic aspects. The social aspect of tourism development can open job vacancies for local communities and business opportunities for local MSMEs and investors who are certainly interested in tourism to reduce the area's unemployment rate. For environmental aspects, especially in ecotourism, tourism development can introduce existing local uniqueness and maintain the preservation of nature and local culture. Then in the economic aspect tourism development can provide income to a country's foreign exchange so that the economy is not centered only on mining and petroleum.

Currently we see a lot of incessant development of tourist objects in an area. The development aims to introduce the area to the wider community as well as a

medium for increasing the regional economy. In developing a tourist object, there are certainly many roles involved, such as the local government, residents of the area and the role of the media in its development. The Yogyakarta area in particular is a popular tourist destination, as well as local government and local residents who are exploring the tourism potential of their respective regions.

Gunung Kidul Regency has also experienced rapid development in recent years, namely with a famous tour, namely the Nglanggeran Tourism Village. A tourism village is development and development that involves the entire community of the area, so that the benefits can be felt by the community both in terms of economic, environmental, social or cultural. Nglanggeran Village has an area in the form of ancient hills and has the potential of various types of flora and fauna. In the development of this tourism village it was developed by the village youth group which started from reforestation activities around the area of the Ancient Volcano which was planted with various kinds of plants, so that an institution called the Tourism Awareness Group was formed called "Pokdarwis" in 2013. In the early years the development of the Nglanggeran tourist village can improve the local community's economy. There are several developments carried out by the manager, namely the development of infrastructure from roads, places of worship, parking and others, because matters related to infrastructure are very important for tourist attractions. Then also carried out the empowerment of the local Nglanggeran community, namely training on entrepreneurship in order to develop community business opportunities in increasing their income.

If studied administratively, Nglanggeran Village is located in the Patuk sub-district, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta Special Region. With an area of 762,099 ha, most of it is used by the community for agriculture, plantations and community fields. In Nglanggeran Village, there is an ancient volcano that is used as a tourist destination. This ancient volcano is in the sub-zone of the Baturagung mountains, which has a height of up to 700 meters above sea level with a fairly steep slope. The Nglanggeran landscape is beautiful and unique when studied geologically.

Before becoming an ecotourism village, the Nglanggeran area was a fairly arid area. Previously, the community was active and often took rocks and cut down trees from the area which were then sold, this could cause

environmental damage. Karang Taruna of Nglanggeran Village realizes that if this condition continues, it will have a negative impact on the villagers. This made Karang Taruna turn the condition of Nglanggeran into an attractive area and could provide an advantage for the community.

Nglanggeran Village itself is famous for producing durian fruit which is well known everywhere. How many durian orchards are there in the block or part of the Nglanggeran pond which is managed by a community farmer group called "Kencana Mukti" with group members coming from local residents of Nglanggeran village. Initially, the fruit orchard of Nglanggeran Village was just vacant land owned by SG (Sultan Ground) which was granted to the village community for agricultural purposes. However, when Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono visited the Nglanggeran area, he was treated to several durians and given durian tree seeds to be planted as a focus for cultivated fruit. The Nglanggeran Village durian has its own characteristics or uniqueness in taste and texture that is different from the others. This is due to the different soil characteristics from other areas, the fertilizers used and the rainfall which causes the taste to be unique and different from other regions.

Chocolate Griya is a home industry made by the people of Nglanggeran Village in order to develop cocoa pods. Nglanggeran Village is a village that has the largest cocoa pod production in Gunungkidul with an area of 101 ha. This makes the interest and attractiveness of several government agencies cooperate in the development and management of the cultivation of cocoa plants up to processing after harvest. Some of these agencies can support infrastructure in the form of tools as well as the manufacture of Chocolate Griya which includes the management of cocoa which is turned into cocoa powder until it becomes a product ready for consumption and there is also training in making chocolate dodol in tour packages. For the production of cocoa pods as follows:

- 120 kg of dry cocoa yields 40 kg of cocoa powder.
- 40 kg of cocoa powder can produce:
- 15 kg of brown fat
- 4,000 packs of choco mix
- 400 packs of chocolate bananas

Table 1. Income Turnover of Nglanggeran Village

Source: Interview with Pokdarwis Management

- 300 packs of chocolate dodol

The results of this cocoa plant are that the community can produce three to five tons every month, of which 30 percent of the results will be produced by other agencies working with the government and Nglanggeran village. This is due to the lack of production results in addition to the not many machines, as well as the selection of grade A chocolate to be processed into chocolate. The results of the institution's products are instant chocolate, chocolate-flavored goat's milk and various other types of chocolate candy.

4. CONCLUSION

The development of the potential of natural resources in Nglanggeran Village is very good because it is carried out through three strategies, the first is the awareness aspect, the second is the capacity building aspect and the last is the good empowerment aspect. This awareness was carried out by youth organizations in Nglanggeran Village which made the community aware of the potential of their village. In the end, the people help each other to make their village a tourist village. Nglanggeran Village is very complete as a tour ranging from natural tourism, cultural tourism, historical tourism and educational tourism.

After there is awareness, the capacity building for the management of this tourist village is carried out through training related to tourism villages. As a form of support, government agencies provide training and assistance to villagers. The private sector also helps and cooperates with youth organizations regarding the ease of management coordination and the managers of this tourist village are united in one forum, namely "Pokdarwis". This Pokdarwis is organizational capacity building, which compiles joint business regulations (AD and ART) to regulate the work system of the joint organization and administrative system.

After having the capacity, Nglanggeran Village can also receive a lot of assistance from the government, regional institutions and private companies for the development of tourist villages that are attractive to tourists. As well as being given knowledge and guidance regarding cocoa management, because Nglanggeran Village is one of the largest cocoa producing villages in Gunungkidul. This can produce a form of food that has a high selling value such as cocoa powder, chocolate lunthead and others.

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTIONS

The author consists of five people who also contributed to the article. This article was written based

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