

Reflecting community involvement in developing local tourism potentials in *Bukit Tompak*, Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia

Cite as: AIP Conference Proceedings **2409**, 020007 (2021); <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0067649>
Published Online: 10 December 2021

Lucia Asdra Rudwiarti and Amos Setiadi



View Online



Export Citation

ARTICLES YOU MAY BE INTERESTED IN

[Numerical analysis of behavior of environmental-responsive pile foundations and ground deformation in extreme regions](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings **2409**, 020002 (2021); <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0075182>

[Development of the warehouse planning plan module](#)

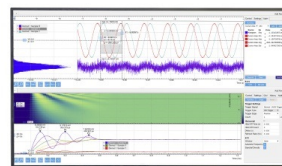
AIP Conference Proceedings **2409**, 020001 (2021); <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0067753>

[The effects of public library architecture on users' mental health](#)

AIP Conference Proceedings **2409**, 020003 (2021); <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0069768>

Challenge us.

What are your needs for periodic signal detection?



Zurich
Instruments

Reflecting Community Involvement in Developing Local Tourism Potentials in *Bukit Tompak*, Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia.

Lucia Asdra Rudwiarti^{a)} and Amos Setiadi

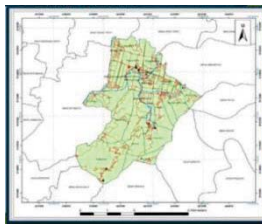
Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta, Indonesia

^{a)}Corresponding author: lucia.asdra@uajy.ac.id

Abstract. Local community involvement is necessary for developing the *Bukit Tompak* tourism area as the community manages its continuation of tourism activities. The location of the *Bukit Tompak* tourism area is in *Srimulyo* Village, District of *Piyungan*, *Bantul* Regency, Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia. A unique tourism development board accommodates the community's roles within the village. This board is under the village authority, with the main task of communicating between the community's aspirations with the *Bantul* Regency Planning Office to plan the future of the tourism village. Investigating the village potentials is significant to gain local tourism assets. This study aims to value community involvement in providing sufficient natural tourism attractions based on community self-management. It used existing site observation and interview methods to find alternative designs for the tourism development master plan. After facilitating the design development, it continued by the focus discussion with the Local Planning Office for the village development plan and programs. The results show that the involvement roles of the community still need to be improved with the more in-depth knowledge of potential tourism programs and the local natural assets and physical facilities.

INTRODUCTION

Bukit Tompak (*Tompak* Hill) area is determined as an area with many natural explorations to support tourism assets. It has approximately 14.000-meter square, located in *Srimulyo* Village, District of *Piyungan*, *Bantul* Regency. *Srimulyo* Village is approximately 110-meter above sea level (see figure 1a). People can enjoy beautiful panoramic views of Yogyakarta City and the surrounding nature (see figure 1b, 1c). Therefore, *Bukit Tompak* should play a popular attraction and stimulate the economic increase and a social affair for local people involved in tourism interests.



1a



1b



1c

FIGURE 1. Location of *Bukit Tompak* tourism area, *Srimulyo*, *Piyungan*, *Bantul*

Map source: <https://srimulyo-bantul.desa.id/index.php/first/artikel/547-Peta-Desa> [1], Pictures by Arip Prastawa

(2019)

Bukit Tompak tourism area in *Bantul* Regency has many natural assets for tourist attractions. These potentials need to be exposed to attract visitors to enjoy the natural beauty of the village hills. The primary local investment of the village is related to natural scenery. There is a rocky hill area with various types of stone for building materials and road construction. The accessibility to reach this area is quite good, with enough space for vehicle parking, but the concrete and stony road is a bit unpleasant for vehicles to pass on. In addition to that, the location area is on the steep rocky hill that quite dangerous for ordinary people, especially children, to come there. So that requires physical elements that support safety and security for people enjoying the surrounding delightful nature.

To develop this tourism area, it needs active participation from the community as they are the primary manager of the tourism program of the village. Among the societies, there is a village board that manages tourism activities and their potential development. This board has a role in communicating people's aspirations to the Regional Planning Office of *Bantul* Regency.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community involvement accentuates the participation of individuals, community organisation and self-help and political incorporation in the tradition of community development.

Principally, there is a massive initiative by native people to take part in planning and managing their environment. It is now generally understood that such involvement in some cases will lead to a more appropriate development strategy. However, a lack of experience and background knowledge of the participants may also cause constraints, whether during the process or solutions. The most considerable is to involve all parts of the community affected by the substantive policy as early as possible and ensure that their roles and participation initiatives are essential.

Local communities' involvement in some urban and rural contexts in developing countries, including Yogyakarta, refer to a report of Urban Design Group's Public Participation Programme [2] about the principles of community participation. The following summarises are:

- a. Community planning will work well if all parts of those affected involve and commit to it.
- b. The local community should take responsibility for the overall process. The professionals give residents such advice to organise the activities.
- c. Any participation is better than none, and the quality of the involvement is more important than the numbers involved. Involve a full spectrum of the community regarding different ages, backgrounds, and social-cultural aspects.
- d. The participation activities should not be just wasting time and cost, but they should be sufficient and accept different agendas. The programs regard to a varied reason for involvement.
- e. Accept various commitment to accommodate different priorities, transparent and honest
- f. Accept limitation and learn from others, including outsiders who can share the experiences
- g. Use experts and facilitators, follow up and maintain continuity

It needs to provide different levels of participation to attract people to participate in such public involvement and give opportunities to all parts of the community to get involved and have the experience to engage. It does not mean that anyone is better than any other since these differences are appropriate at different times to meet the expectations of different interests. Likewise, *Bukit Tompak* Tourism Area needs participatory design initiatives in setting up the facilities to support tourism activities. As stated by Arnstein [3], there are eight steps ladder of participation (see table 1).

TABLE 1. Eight steps ladder of participation

1. Citizen control	
2. Delegated power	Degree of citizen power
3. Partnership	
4. Placation	
5. Consultation	Degree of tokenism
6. Informing	
7. Therapy	Non-participation,
8. Manipulation	No power

Sources: Arnstein, S.R., 1969, A Ladder of Citizen Participation

Both manipulation and therapy are not participative levels. This level aims to educate participants and to achieve public support by public relations. While informing, consultation, and placation are legal steps to enquire participants' advice but no channel for feedback. The citizen power has the right to judge the legitimacy. Citizens' capacity spreads out into three degrees, i.e. partnership, delegated power, and citizen control. To simplify the level of participation, Wilcox [4] categorised the participation levels as follows: (a) Information, (b) Consultation, (c) Deciding together, (d) Acting together, (e) Supporting independent community interests. Furthermore, participation has two more other dimensions: i.e., steps of involvement and different interests/ stakeholders. Stages of engagement consist of initiation, preparation, participation, continuation, whereas stakeholders include local groups, businesses, residents, activists, officers, and politicians.

Looking at a different case by Alvarez et al., 2017 [5], who studied the potential role of social network on participation and placemaking, he found that the results correlate with contextual variables like socio-economic and living conditions. However, high-level communities prefer to engage virtually so that its social capital variables have less impact on participation than lifestyles.

METHODS

The purpose of this study is to reflect the community involvement in shaping the development of the village. Firstly to identify the people that can be informants for the site potentials. Secondly, to obtain information on how the community play a role in supporting more advanced tourism places. Thirdly, to analyse what aspects that influence the will and motivation of their participation.

To verify its physical setting potentials, it applied the direct observation technique for seeking out applicable tourism attractions for the village development. The next stage was to gain information from the community about whatever ideas and inspirations to enhance the tourism environment to support tourism safety and security activities. The conducted interviews were with the key actors of the community and the local village authority. Furthermore, it explored what roles of the community can contribute to maintaining the tourism areas of the village using a descriptive approach. This discussion also purposed to obtain more in-depth facts of delivering socio-cultural values to support a friendly tourism environment that can accommodate daily tourism activities.

After the idea of a tourism development plan was agreed upon, draw the master plan of tourism development area, and design the detail of tourism facilities. The initiative was also used a small discussion forum through the coordinator of the tourism development and personal assistance with the Regional Development Plan to decide the implementation solution.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Different age groups, occupancy, and attitudes will influence the role positions and initiatives of the community. It will also be affected by where they stand in the participation level. In spreading awareness and education in *Srimulyo* rural settlement context, the community can take part in what they are interested in, which level of class they will stand, whether individually or in a group.

The Javanese cultural ethics, such as respecting others and mutual benefits principle among community members, were efficient in supporting all members and broader society to share the environmental experience and discuss a more qualitative improvement to their village.

The discussion forum with the community through the coordinator of tourism development of the village showed the identification needs of tourism facilities. They wanted to develop a parking facility, entrance gate, outdoor lobby, gazebo for children playing, kiosks, praying place, toilets, performance stage, and a linkage bridge to access another site of the tourist area.

The community forum for village development is a communication media platform for sharing social and environmental problems and discussing solutions. Both the individuals and groups can involve in and distribute the solution initiatives to other participants. Other informal community organisations that would give special services and are beneficial to take care of the village life should be supported. Furthermore, another benefit of the Javanese cultural context is the social system. Social capital of harmony and principle of conflict avoidance in the Javanese cultural context (Magnis-Suseno, 1997) [6] also psychologically contribute to the peaceful life of the village. With minimum conflict and in a conducive and friendly environment, people are encouraged to be more active and supportive in many aspects.

Factually, the native people helped to guide the route of the site survey. Other people under the Srimulyo Village Tourism Development coordinator and the local authority worked together (*gotong royong*) to build the critical infrastructure such as stone-broke for road access and reuse woods for other construction facilities. The local people even do stone-broke by themselves and sell it to get the money. Then, they used the collected money to buy other building materials for the tourism project. Comparing to Melica et al. 2018 [7] in their scheme of sustainable energies, she emphasised that small local authorities can actively participate if the higher-level government authority like regional and provinces gave supports. So that, it is hoped that in *Bukit Tompak* case, the higher level of government authority also helps in developing action plans and setting the basis for investments.

The community in *Srimulyo* Village is divided based on different types of users of the village environment. The categories include classifications by gender, age, and different needs and interests, whether individually or in specific groups. They can deliver and disseminate such knowledge, information, and other environmental development policies. According to Wates [8], methods of engagement are various. In the context of development initiatives, it could be in action planning events, roundtable workshops, interactive workshops, interactive display, roadshow, participatory appraisal, focus group discussion, simulations and games, and written information. Mutual support among different generation are possible and are the empowerment subject of every age. While, mutual benefits amongst community groups, professional experts and other stakeholders are also quite promising. Therefore, it is essential to set up a community social network. For example, while the adults do the stone-broke, the older people can choose the types of vegetation (pines, *jati* wood) and other building materials that are suitable locally found.

After deciding the supporting facilities and amenities, the researcher, through the assistant, deal with the drawing master plans based on the community's ideas. (See the example design in figures 2a, 2b, and 2c)



FIGURE 2. The master plan of *Bukit Tompak* tourism area with gazebo facilities and performance stage. Pictures are drawn by Arip Prastawa (2019)

Following the master plan, there was a regular meeting forum between the community representative, the local village authority, the designer, and Bantul Regional Development Planning Office to get a solution for the *Bukit Tompak* Tourism Development Plan. This regular meeting was also for deciding the financial resources and other investment possibilities.

Here is the summary of opportunities, chances, and possibilities of each individual to get involved in the participation process of tourism village development initiatives (see table 2):

TABLE 2. The opportunities and roles to participation process

What stage of the lifespan?	Which level of participation?	What roles?
Infants	-	-
Childhood - individual	Manipulation, therapy, receive information	Learning from close friends and family
Childhood - groups	Manipulation, therapy, receive information, informing	Learning; sharing experience, knowledge, the needs and wishes
Teenagers - individual	Manipulation, therapy, receive information, informing	Learning from the surrounding, Discussing,
Teenagers - youth groups	Manipulation, therapy, receive information, informing, consultation	Learning from others; Discussing with others; Sharing their playing experiences; Simulation process
Adolescence - individual	Therapy, information, consultation, placation, partnership, delegated power	Learning from others; Educating the youngers; Deciding to act, Acting individually
Adolescence - groups	Therapy, information, consultation, placation, partnership, delegated power	Learning; Discussing together; Sharing knowledge; Educating; Simulation process; Deciding together; Acting together
Elderly - individuals	Therapy, information, consultation, placation,	Learning; Educating the youngers;

What stage of the lifespan?	Which level of participation?	What roles?
	partnership, delegated power	Deciding for village improvement; Acting for own benefit
Elderly - groups	Therapy, information, consultation, placation, partnership, delegated power	Learning from others; Discussing with other stakeholders; Sharing experiences; Educating others; Simulation process; Deciding together; Acting together
Experts/professionals	partnership, delegated power, controller	Discussing with others; Sharing expertise; Educating lay people; Simulation process for a decision; Making decisions
Outsiders	Therapy, information, consultation, placation, partnership, delegated power, Partnership	Learning; Discussing; Sharing; Simulation process
Other stakeholders (Bantul Development Planning Office)	partnership, delegated power, controller, supporting donation	Learning; Discussing, Sharing; Educating; Simulation process; Deciding together; Acting together

Source: summarised results from the author, 2019.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The contents of the tourism environment area will reveal the prospective quality of the local community. Visitors and local people's activities within the common tourism area and their behaviour pattern and experiences are also part of those contents. Modifying such design in its physical environment seems essential to support and accommodate tourism attractions and tourist's needs.

The community need to be enhanced qualitatively to achieve more well-organised involvement in the village development. The empowerment of the society population in maintaining and sustaining the village environment is mainly indispensable. The enhancement of participation methods depends upon who will participate and what the intended results are. The Village Tourism Board or the village tourism development coordinator shall cater to a more in-depth discussion forum that includes formal local authority with Bantul Regional Development Planning Office to link with the Regional Development Plan suitably. Like what was stated by Kapera, 2018 [9] in the study of sustainable tourism development efforts by local governments in Poland, the participants concerning tourism development still need to have more education. It is necessary to monitor the outcome implementation of tourism development. This result follows the principle of sustainable tourism development, in which the partnership amongst stakeholders will take actions, good collaboration with the academic community is also significant.

The authority should regularly share any information about new good practices and guidance to achieve a more sustainable tourism environment area for the whole village and its linkage to the surrounding local tourism destination areas to enhance the implementation quality of tourism activities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This paper is a part of the project entitled "Planning and Designing the Master Plan of *Bukit Tompak* Tourism Area, *Srimulyo* Village, *Bantul* Regency, Yogyakarta Special Province." We express our gratitude to The Regional Development Planning Office of *Bantul* Regency for the collaboration and assistance and to Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta for the financial funding support. We also thank the research assistant, who helped us collect data through interviews, observation, and construction drawing.

REFERENCES

1. "Desa Srimulyo, Kecamatan Piyungan, Kabupaten Bantul, Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta," [Online]. Available: srimulyo-bantul.desa.id/index.php/first/article/547-Peta-Desa. [Accessed 26 September 2019].
2. Urban Design Group, "A Special Report on Urban Design Group's Public Participation Program," *Urban Design Quarterly*, no. 67, pp. 15-38, July 1998.
3. S. R. Arnstein, "A Ladder of Citizen Participation," *Journal of the American Planning Association*, vol. 4, no. 35, pp. 216-224, 1969.
4. D. Wilcox, *The Guide to Effective Participation*, Brighton: Partnership Books, 1994.
5. L. Alvarez, B. Katharina and L. Rodrigues, "The Roles of Social Network Analysis on Participation and Placemaking," *Sustainable Cities and Society*, no. 28, pp. 118 - 126, 2017.
6. F. Magnis-Suseno, *Javanese Ethics and World-view: the Javanese Idea of the Good Life*, Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1997.
7. G. Melica, P. Bertoldi, A. Kona, A. Iancu, S. Rivas and P. Zancanella, "Multilevel Governance of Sustainable Energy Policies: The Role of Regions and Provinces to Support the Participation of Small Local Authorities in the Covenant of Mayors," *Sustainable Cities and Society*, no. 39, pp. 729 - 739, 2018.
8. N. Wates, *The Community Planning Handbook, How People Can Shape Their Cities, Town & Villages in Any Part of the World*, London: Earthscan Publication, Ltd, 2000.
9. I. Kapera, "Sustainable Tourism Development Efforts by Local Governments in Poland," *Sustainable Cities and Society*, no. 40, pp. 581 - 588, 2018.