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Local Wisdom for Sustainable Development of Rural Tourism, Case on Kalibiru and Lopati Village, Province of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Tourist village in the province of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta is growing rapidly. This is occurred because tourists began visiting places in small groups that focused on the experience of nature and culture. The development of the tourist village is in line with the demands of the rural as a tourist destination. Sustainability of a tourist village begins with the motivation to develop the village while preserving environmental sustainability. This research is conducted in Kalibiru and Lopati tourist village to figure out community awareness’ driving factor about local wisdom upheld to maintain the rural environment which is the trademark of the tourist village. This study uses the participation of community to obtain data based on the community motivation. Observations by mapping and interviews were conducted to measure aspects of environmental conservation. The results are expected to become a model of conservation of nature-based tourism village by citizen participation therefore can be implemented for the development of rural tourism in the future.

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Keywords: tourist village; local wisdom; conservation; community participation, rural tourism.

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1. Introduction

Ecotourism is a new type of tourism that is being developed in Indonesia, despite of introduced internationally since October 1999 by the World Tourism Organization (WTO), (Gunawan, 1997), and has issued “Global Code of Ethics for Tourism” as encouragement for the countries in the world to develop sustainable tourism. Yogyakarta as a tourism city also affected by the new trend. Activity-based tourism or ecotourism and this culture began to emerge in Yogyakarta. Data for 2012 from tourism department states that the number reached 97 tourist villages (Department of Culture and Tourism Statistics Tourism DIY 2012). The location of this research are two villages located in the DI Yogyakarta, Kalibiru and Lopati. They were chosen in consideration that both have their own unique hallmark of natural objects which resides in Kalibiru village and rural household industry in Lopati. Map of the location is shown in the following figure:

Kalibiru tourist village, Hargowilis, Kokap, Kulonprogro is a tourist village located in Kulon Progo District and has a unique natural object. Kalibiru Village has a beautiful natural scenery objects with a view of Sermo Reservoirs, and has a variety of rare fauna such as the Javanese Eagle, partridge, porcupine, wild boar, and even Java Tiger and Tiger Beetle. Access to the village is a bit difficult because it (is at) altitude of 450 asl – or above sea level. The village also has achieved the 1st rank for tourist villages competition in the province of DIY and got 4th rank of national tourist village competition in 2014.

Lopati tourist village is located in the Hamlet Lopati, Village of Trimurti, Srandakan, Bantul which is about 25 km to the southwest of Yogyakarta, near Pandansimo Beach. The object of this village is quite different, because it has various kinds of tours in culinary and craft. The village is famous for its culinary like local noodles called "mie lethek", bakpia, crackers milk, tofu, geplak, lima bean and soybean tempeh, “kokis” a traditional cake, salted eggs and herbs as well as the manufacture of fresh milk. The village is also known for its unique handicrafts such as batik bamboo, crafts from bamboo, batik, kronjot / krondho, chicken coops, batik, arang bathok and furniture. Traditional entertainment and performances to attract tourists also been developed, this village has a package of art and culture such as Reok, jatilan children, kerawitan and sholawatan. The village also has homestay facilities that provide 17 houses with 21 rooms.

Along with the goal to improve the local economy, then it will be followed by various forms of modernization such as the expansion of the built environment, increased number of rooms used as homestay, and moreover there will be an alteration of room quality from its shape, structure, and meaning of space according to the the public perception. The perception of tourists who are interested in traveling in the countryside may be different from the perception of the local communities. Based on Purwaningsih, 2014, it shows that the previous research in empowering communities to preserve the environment in a tourist village is focused to the planning and started with the motivation to develop the village, but on furthermore it must have also the motivation to maintain the sustainability of the village. In the previous research in Pentingsari Village, Sleman, Yogyakarta, actually the original culture in the village becomes the main attraction (Pudianti, 2013), while community, on its own initiative...
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