

Edu-Eco-Tourism Based on Local Wisdom on The Development of Sustainable Reservoir Functions

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Edu-Eco-Tourism Based on Local Wisdom on The Development of Sustainable Reservoir Functions

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Abstract. Sematok reservoir at the region of Nganjuk Indonesia, is the largest reservoir in Southeast Asia. The impact of the construction of the Sematok reservoir, apart from its main hydrological function as flood prevention and irrigation, is also expected to improve the economy and welfare of the local population. By choosing the research method for the development of the modified Borg and Gall model, through the FGD, the types of edu-ecotourism materials based on local wisdom were sought in Sambikerep Village, where the village was directly affected by the construction of the Sematok Reservoir. Based on the results of the study, it was found that interesting tourism materials that have the potential to be developed in the research area are 1. Local cultural title tours, namely in the form of serving the tradition of devotional work to build a "splice" house and traditional "alms of the earth" tourism followed by local arts titles 2. Nature Tourism "Seven-Story Waterfall/Grojogan Putri Ayu" and "Baung Cave"³. Culinary tourism in the form of traditional food "opak dowo", "tape atos", "gatot", "tiwul" etc. 4. Shopping Tour for Natural Resources Products in the form of "agate" ornamental stones. 5. Traditional Toys/Sports Tour in the form of "paton or kekehan" 6. Selfie Tour (selfie) or Nature picture recording. Paying attention to the facts of tourism materials that attract tourists but have the potential to preserve the environment, tourism object materials that exploit natural resources, namely the presentation of "agate" ornamental stone products need to be managed carefully.

Keywords: Edu-ecotourism, local-wisdom, reservoir

1 Introduction

The background of the research conducted is based on the follow up of the collaboration between the State University of Surabaya and the Nganjuk Regency government. One of the development programs in Nganjuk Regency that is interesting to follow up is the developing of the Semantok reservoir. The developing of the Semantok Reservoir in Rejoso District, Nganjuk Regency is planned for completion in 2022. Besides the function of the reservoir to withstand flooding and provide irrigation water in the dry season, according to the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) it is hoped that the reservoir function will become a tourist attraction so that it will provide value added about the existence of Semantok Reservoir. The idea of adding added value about the existence of the Semantok Reservoir is expected to provide an increase in income for the environmental community in addition to maintaining a sustainable environment (Minister of PUPR.2021) With regard to environmental development efforts in the reservoir as a tourist attraction, according to the world agreement in environmental management, we should stick to the the agreement "Brundtland Report

of the World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987. The essence of the agreement is that achieving sustainable development requires balancing environmental, societal, and economic considerations in the pursuit of development and an improved quality of life.

Therefore, in an effort to play the role of universities in contributing ideas or thoughts to the local government of Nganjuk Regency in order to develop tourism in the Semantok Reservoir environment, the principle of sustainable development such as the Brundland agreement becomes the main basis. Thus, it is hoped that the development of the Semantok Reservoir environment as a tourist attraction can be managed by the environment while maintaining the balance of the physical, socio-cultural, and economic environment.

Based on the environmental management approach, it can be divided into three types, namely the economic approach, the rule/law enforcement approach and the educated approach. According to Sudharto P Hadi, although the educated approach takes longer to accept the community, if it is accepted or accepted by the community, it will be more sustainable and will continue to protect the environment. This condition is because the community has understood (Sudharto P

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Hadi 2019). Thus, referring to the opinion of Sudharto P Hadi, in developing the Semantok reservoir environment as a tourism object, an educated approach was chosen. Then, in an effort to develop educated tourism, it is also considered material or a variety of activities that have added economic value for the community while still considering without sacrificing the environment from the existence of the Semantok Reservoir, the best choice is to develop it as a tourism object or a variety of tourism based on local wisdom. The background for choosing the development of the Semantok Reservoir as a tourism object based on local wisdom comes from the research results of Neneng Komariah (2018), and Tati Toharotun Nupus (2019). Broadly speaking, from the two studies, it is known that tourism objects that are developed based on local wisdom will provide economic benefits for the community but do not sacrifice ecological aspects

Thus, based on the existence of the Semantok Reservoir, it is hoped that it can become a very strong "trigger" in adding added value from various interests. Thus, the specific objectives to be obtained from the research to be carried out are: 1. to find out the types of edu-ecotourism based on local wisdom, and 2. to know that the results of the trial analysis are limited to edutourism material that has the potential to be developed.

2 Materials And Methods

Based on the type of research, the research conducted is classified as development research. The research and development design model chosen is the Walter R. Borg and Meredith D. Gall model with modifications. The designs are presented as follows:

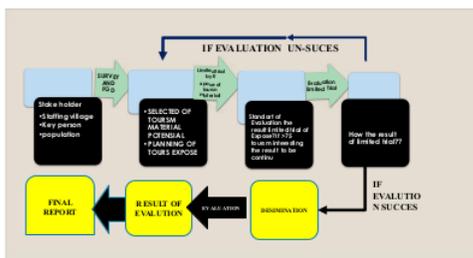


Fig 1. Research Design

Material data collected in the form of public wishes or opinions about tourism object materials that they think can attract visitors or tourists. The data collected in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through observation, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The focus group participants were selected based on proportional random sampling by involving stakeholders who were directly affected by the existence of the Semantok Reservoir development. The way the sample is selected is proportional random sampling. The sample frame and its number are as follows table 1.

Table 1. Sample Frame

Name of Sub-village	Staffing of Village		Head of family		Total Sampling
	Amout	Sampling	Amout	Sampling	
Sambi Kerep	15	5	610	30	35
Kedung padang	10	3	240	12	15
Total	25	8	850	42	50

While secondary data was obtained through document recording, visits to institutions related to the Regional Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Regional Planning and Development Agency (BAPPEDA) of Nganjuk Regency, and villages affected by the activity, as well as the results of previous research studies.

Based on the research stages, that after the data was collected, data analysis was carried out. The data analysis was carried out 2 times, namely data analysis after a need assessment was carried out, and data analysis after a limited trial. Analysis of the data resulting from the need assessment was carried out to obtain the types and classifications of potential edu-ecotourism materials. Then data analysis after conducting a limited trial was carried out to evaluate the level of tourist interest in edu-ecotourism materials that had been disposed of through exhibitions or bazaars. The standard of interest is if >50% of tourists are interested, then the edu-ecotourism material has the potential to be developed, but if tourists are interested < or equal to 50%, it is necessary to improve the quality of edu-ecotourism products/materials.

The location of the research was in Sambikerep Village, Rejoso District, Nganjuk Regency - East Java Province. The position of Sambikerep Village which is in the Semantok Reservoir area is on the side of the highway that connects Nganjuk Regency and Bojonegoro Regency. The distance between Sambikerep Village and the capital city of Rejoso District is 16 KM, while the distance from the capital city of Nganjuk Regency is 36 KM.

3 Results and Discussion

Sambi Kerep Village is a village that is part of the area within the scope of Rejoso District, Nganjuk Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. Sambi Kerep Village is located at the coordinates, latitude: -7.4646112 and longitude: 111.9000093, has an area of 2,614.83 square km. With a total population of 3,303 people, consisting of 1,633 men and 1,670 women (based on BPS data from Nganjuk Regency in 2017/2018)

The Semantok Dam has been under construction since December 2017 with an upright core zonal type which has a height of 38.5 meters and a peak length of 3,100 meters. The dam, which is located in Kedungpingit Hamlet, Sambikerep Village, Rejoso Nganjuk District, is designed to have a capacity of 32.67 million m3 which is sourced from the Semantok River flow. The dam equipped with an irrigation network can function as a water channel during the dry season to prevent drought in the 1,900-hectare (ha) rice field area.

Thus, the presence of the dam will increase agricultural production in the area.

With an inundation area of 365 hectares, another benefit of the Semantok Dam is to reduce the risk of flooding by 137 m³/second in the downstream area which is drained by the Semantok River during the rainy season. The Semantok River with a length of about 18.19 km and a catchment area of about 54,032 km² has an average inflow volume of 64.77 m³/year. The presence of the Semantok Dam can also function as an effort to maintain rivers in the downstream area of the dam at 30 liters/second and provide raw water at 312 liters/second for Rejosum District. In addition, it also has the potential as a tourism destination in East Java that can grow the local economy

3.1 The Variety of Edu-Ecotourism Based on Local Wisdom

Based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion and Field Observations, various recordings of materials or performances or edu-ecotourism attractions based on local wisdom were found as follows:

3.1.1 Tourism Of Cultural Endiguons Local “Sambatan”

This “splice (sambatan in indigeounes local)” cultural tour package can be found when some villagers are building houses. This “Sambatan” Cultural Tourism can be identified with the “mutual cooperation” culture which is a characteristic of living together in rural communities in Indonesia. The residents of Sambikerep Village carry out the “splice” culture. The culture of gotong royong in Javanese custom to build a house without calculating wages



Fig 2. The Culture of Mutual Cooperation (“Sambatan Culture”) in Sambikerep Village Community in Building Houses

The content of local wisdom in the Sambikerep Village community in the implementation of building or rehabilitating houses is not just any day. But they have their own calculations to choose a good day in building or rehabilitating their homes. They avoid taboos to build / rehabilitate their homes. Before the construction/rehabilitation of the house, a prayer is performed and a “tumpeng brokohan” is served (similar to the tumpeng/offering when a child is born) accompanied by “sengkolo” jenang in the form of two types, namely “brother/red” jenang and “white” jenang. Red jenang is made from rice and brown sugar, while white jenang is made from rice with a little coconut.

Jenang sengkolo is an expression of local wisdom to refuse reinforcements. The desire to be achieved by those who have the intention that the construction / rehabilitation of their homes will be kept away from all evil. Thus, the ritual of local wisdom of the culture of “splice” is a form or expression of the belief of the people of Sambikerep Village about God the Creator and protecting the environment.

3.1.2 “Alms of the Earth (Sedekah Bumi local Wisdom)” Tour

This tour contains several tourist presentations/attractions, among others: Cultural Tourism, Art Tourism, traditional food presentation tours, and traditional sports performance tours. Cultural tourism which is usually accompanied by a ritual ceremony by giving “offerings” or giving “alms to the earth” out of gratitude to God Almighty by the residents of Sambikerep Village who want safety and prosperity in their lives. This event is usually held once a year, and art performances are usually presented



Fig 3. Ritualization ‘Sedekah Bumi “at Sambikerep Village

In the “alms of the earth” event, tourists can see not only the ritual offerings of the villagers, but also the presentation of artistic performances, for example: dances, kledekan (similar to the art of leger in West Java), and sports competitions.

The “Sedkah Bumi” activity is usually attended by all villagers, and is usually followed by cleaning the environment, and finally closed with a celebration by bringing their own food, then after they gather their food is exchanged with each other.

The content or content of tourism materials at the “alms of the earth” event is relatively diverse. The content of tourism materials in “Sedekah Bumi” that can be enjoyed by tourists includes ritual performances, cultural and artistic performances, traditional and modern game and sports performances. Mutual support, and togetherness in one village appear in this event

3.1.3 Nature Tourism “7 Level Waterfall/Grojogan Putri Ayu” and “Baung Cave”

This tourist attraction is classified as a newly discovered natural tourist attraction. The new tourist location is right in the forest area belonging to Perhutani Nganjuk with an area of about 2 hectares. Head of Sambikerep

Village, Agus Juhandoko, said that the discovery of the tourist location started from reports of residents who saw a cave and adjoining a waterfall



Fig 4. Grojogan Ayu is one of Destinationoan (Sources: <https://direktori pariwisata.id>, *aces* : 27 Jun, 2022

Grojogan Putri Ayu is a natural tourist attraction that offers views of waterfalls that flow from a height and a unique panorama of nature around it which is certainly enchanting. Address: Sambikerep Village, Kec. Rejoso, Nganjuk Regency. Facilities: Parking area, prayer room, gazebo, toilet Opening hours: Every day (07.00 – 17.00) Ticket: Rp. 5,000/person.

Local wisdom in order to educate to love the environment, among others, tourists are prohibited from bringing, damaging the environment. Some "pamali" owned by the community, among others, every visitor who comes is prohibited from shouting in the forest area around the waterfall. Thus, it is known that the people of Sambikerep Village already have local traditions or wisdom in maintaining harmony between them and their environment

3.1.4 Ornamental Stone Tour ("Akik"local wisdom).

The potential of ornamental stones resulting from natural resources in Sambikerep Village has been felt by residents, especially during the "agate bombing" time. Chalcedony ornamental rocks from the limestone area of Sambikerep Village provide added value to residents' income



Fig 5. Stone craftsmen from Sambikerep Village, Rejoso District decorate Chalcedony stones to be used as home or garden decorations (sources from: <http://ristika/bhirawa>)

The ornamental stone 'agate' found in the village of Sambikerep is well known and sought after by people from other areas. However, continued exploitation has limitations. This is because if the natural resources of this ornamental stone are overexploited, it will damage the environment. The local wisdom found in the ornamental stone from Sambikerep has the "ability" for someone to use it will be pitied by others

3.1.5 Culinary tour.

Based on observations through social media, it is known that in Sambikerep Village there has been Culinary Tourism in the form of food stalls and coffee shops. As for administratively on social media, the address and the presence of culinary tourism are presented as follows:

Kikil Kambing Warung, Address / Address: GV3V+JV9, Kedungpingit, Sambikerep, Kec. Rejoso, Nganjuk Regency, East Java 64453 Open Closes 6:30PM Updated by others 7 weeks ago

Yunge Coffee Shop, Service options: Dine-in Takeaway. Address: Jl. Nganjuk-Rejoso, Rejoso, Kec. Rejoso, Nganjuk Regency, East Java 64453. Descriptively, this goat kikil culinary tour has the typical/traditional characteristics of the Sambikerep village. If the culinary tourism sites offered are gravel from cows, but in Sambikerep Village Culinary Tourism the gravel comes from goats. This is the uniqueness that might attract tourists to try the taste of goat kikil. Then the Yunge Coffee Culinary Tour has a characteristic blend of modern services, but has a rustic feel. The name of the coffee shop Yunge, took the name "the mention of mothers in Sambikerep Village with Yunge". Then, Yunge coffee culinary tourism, has the uniqueness that this coffee shop is located in rural areas, not in urban areas. However, in the presentation of the Yunge coffee shop in Sambikerep Village, it is packaged in the presentation of coffee shops like in urban areas, such as this coffee shop equipped with WiFi. Traditional culinary tourism in the form of traditional market snacks such as: crackers dowo, tape atos, sampelok, sawot, dumbleg. Some of these traditional food craftsmen are getting rare. In culinary tourism at the Sambikerep Village location, visitors can see the process of making it

Traditional Sports Tourism In the form of "paton or kekehan". Paton or kekehan is a toy that can rotate on an axis and balance. These children's toys are made of Kolomtoro wood, sapodilla wood or the like which are shaped in such a way. This kekehan form has a bulging head, neck and body with a pointed bottom. Usually, at the bottom of the tapered nail is attached. So if the joke is played and combined with the opponent, as long as it is right on target, the rotating chuckle may break and the player is declared defeated



Fig. 6. Paton/Snickering games for kids

In traditional games/sports, paton/kekehan. Contains elements in sports, namely "sportsmanship" and "strength" and "accuracy". The content of sportsmanship is that if there is "annoyance" that becomes a losing bait with a sign of "slapping after being hit by the opponent" or even "broken" then this real measure can teach sportsmanship in terms of admitting defeat. Then the element of "fighting power" is in the competition, if you want to win, you must have strength, and the element in competing to win requires "high accuracy". We can also find local wisdom in the selection of "kekehan" materials. In terms of choosing wood as a "kekehan" material, not all wood is chosen. Only Sawo and Kolomtoro wood (local language) are considered strong enough to be used as "suffocating" materials. Likewise, not all parts of the wood "sapodilla and lamtoro" were selected, but the parts of the wood that were old and grateful were selected in the "galih (regional language)" section. Then as a rope for the "kekehan" player, it is taken from the fibers of the hibiscus tree. The hibiscus tree fiber selected is an old hibiscus tree. After the fiber is taken, the hibiscus fiber is soaked. Then after a long time the fiber is diplin to be made.

3.1.6 Nature Tourism "Swafoto"

In Sambikerep Village and also around the Semantok Reservoir, many have used it for selfies. Efforts to utilize the reservoir view actually existed, namely when the Ngomben Reservoir existed. The construction of the Semantok Reservoir is actually an expansion of the Ngomben Reservoir. At the Ngomben Reservoir location, there have always been locations for selfie tours and fishing tours. Semantok Dam" which has the potential to attract many tourists.



Fig. 7. Tourism in Selfi.

Evaluation of Edu-ecotourism Materials Based on Local Wisdom To evaluate the types of attractions or materials that have the most potential for tourism in Sambikerep Village, an opinion poll of visitors to the bazaar was conducted. The bazaar was held in conjunction with the 77th Anniversary of Indonesia's Independence which was held by the Rejoso District, Nganjuk Regency. The enthusiasm of visitors to see the expo bazaar in Sambikerep Village is quite a lot. Most of the Edu-ecotourism materials that can be displayed are traditional food or snacks from Sambikerep Village.

Based on the opinions of 126 visitors, the interest in ecotourism edu materials based on local wisdom in the research area is as follow.

Table 2. Tourism Interest Quantity

No.	Materials/Attractions of Edu-ecotourism	Tourism Interest Quantity	
		Amount	%
1.	"Sambatan" Tours	110	87.3
2.	"Sedekah Bumi" Tours	123	97.6
3.	Natural Tours at "Air Terjun Tingkat/Grojogan Putri Ayu"	121	96.0
4.	Natural Tours at "Baung Cave"	111	88.0
5.	Natural Tours of Selfi foto	125	99.0
6.	Natural Tours of 'Memancing'	120	95.4
7.	Culliner Tours "warung Kopi YUng"	72	57.2
8.	Culliner Tours of "Kikil Kambing"	67	53.6
9.	Culliner Tour of Tradisional Food	109	86.5
10.	Tradional Sport Tours	102	80.1
11.	Ornamental Stone Tour ("Akik" local wisdom).	95	76.2

Sources: Collecting Primer Daten 2022

Based on the evaluation of visitor/tourist interest in tourism object material, it is known that the average tourist interest in the object presented is 83.35%. Thus, it can be seen that the results of finding tourist objects through focus group discussions have been in accordance with the wishes of the community in choosing superior materials that have the potential to attract tourists to visit the Semantok Reservoir and its surroundings.

Then in detail that the order of interest of the edu-ecotourism objects presented from the highest interest to the lowest tourist interest is as follows: 1. Selfie, 2. Alms of the earth, 3. Waterfall natural tourism. 4. Nature tourism fishing. 5. Natural tourism "Baung Cave, 6. "Sambat" tourism for making houses. 7. Food Culinary Tour / Traditional Snacks.8. "Traditional sports" tourism in the form of "kekehan/Pathon" games. 9. "AKIK" decorative stone hunting tour.10. Yune Coffee culinary tour, and 11. Goat kikil culinary tour.

Then the results of the evaluation that visitors who come to exhibitions or titles of tourism material products are still dominated by tourists from within Nganjuk Regency 124 (98.4%). There are only 2 tourists from outside Nganjuk Regency (1.6%).



Fig 8. Situation in Bazaar (expo) product at 17 August 2022



Fig. 9. Material of Culinary product was display in Bazaar (expo) at 17 August 2022

Based on the results of the evaluation of visitor interest in edu-ecotourism materials presented in the bazaar, and visitors/tourists, it can be seen that the interest of tourists coming to tourism object materials is relatively high (83.35%), but the number of those interested is still dominated by tourists from the district. Nudge. Therefore, to increase the number of visitors who come from outside the Nganjuk district, it is necessary to expand the distribution of information, socialize the existence of the Semantok Reservoir Tourism Object in Sambikerep Village-Rejoso District-Nganjukke Regency more intensive

4 Discussion

With regard to developing edu-ecotourism or it can be equated with the term ecotourism and education-based tourism based on local wisdom in the village of Sambikerep where the Semantok Reservoir is being built, the discussion will be presented in the form of content and prospects for Edu-ecotourism material, the potential of local wisdom as an educational basis

4.1 Edu-ecotourism

A term that has the same meaning or meaning from edu-tourism is Edu-ecotourism. Edu-tourism or Edu-ecotourism is defined as a responsible travel in the natural environment as a form of support for the conservation and optimization of the welfare of rural communities (Suyanto, 2019). Another definition of edu-ecotourism is a form of tourism object that is developed more towards tourism design that provides learning materials. Based on the results of Arif Hidayat Efendi's research in Gronggong-Banyumas-Central Java, it is known that the application of environmental education with an edu-ecotourism pattern has led to education-based entertainment. Activities that explore the feelings of pleasure of students with the critical power and sense of responsibility of students. Likewise, it is stated that through edu-tourism it is said to reduce environmental pressure (Arif Hidayat Effendi, 2018).

Reviewing the results of Arif Hidayat's research, it is stated that the concept of Edu-ecotourism is a form of tourism-based education. Through qualitative research, namely research that examines the perspective of participants with strategies that are interactive and flexible. Based on a literature review on the basic concepts and understanding of edu-tourism, the research that will be carried out summarizes the notion of edu-ecotourism or edu-tourism from Suyanto and Arif Hidayat. Based on the results of a literature review on the basic concept of edu-ecotourism, it can be used to reveal the variables of this research. Therefore, the notion of edu-eco tourism as referred to in this study is a form of responsible tourism by paying attention to environmental management, preserving the life and welfare of the local population, then tourism objects are developed more towards tourism design that provides learning materials.

The content of Edu-ecotourism in the research results is found in almost all of the materials or objects presented. The values of edu-ecotourism in providing knowledge, giving positive attitudes and environmentally friendly behavior are quite a lot. The results show materials that contain Edu-ecotourism, among others: 1. In Nature Tourism Materials, ecotourism edu content contains knowledge about the need to maintain environmental balance, then environmentally friendly attitudes, as well as efforts to carry out environmental protection activities in order to remain sustainable the reality that occurs in the research area has taken place. Environmental conservation education has actually been done a lot.

According to Sudarto P Hadi, an environmental management expert, environmental education is a form of environmental management/management approach. It is said that environmental management is carried out through an educational approach, so if the education has been accepted and absorbed by the community the results will penetrate and the loss will take a long time (Sudharto P Hadi 2019).

Thus, it can also be studied that Sudharto's opinion has been strengthened by the results of showing materials containing Edu-ecotourism in the research area. Directly that the existence of the Semantok

Reservoir in the village of Sambikrep is a key factor in increasing community income while maintaining a sustainable environment. It is assessed that in addition to developing the community's economy, it will also maintain a sustainable environment.

4.2 Tourism Based on Local Wisdom

Local wisdom is formed as a cultural advantage of the local community and geography in a broad sense, and places more emphasis on place and locality. Understanding Local wisdom is one of the important factors in environmental management, community and state regulation.

The definition of environmental management in the research carried out refers to Law no. 23 of 1997. The law explains that environmental management is an integrated effort to preserve environmental functions which includes policies for structuring, utilizing, developing, maintaining, recovering, monitoring, and controlling the environment. Environmental management which is carried out with the principle of State responsibility, the principle of sustainability and the principle of benefit, aims to realize sustainable development that is environmentally sound in the context of developing Indonesian people as a whole and the development of Indonesian society as a whole who have faith and fear of God Almighty.

The regulation of local wisdom according to Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management Article 1 number 30 are noble values that apply in the order of people's lives which aim to protect and manage the environment sustainably (Rinitami Njatrijani, 2018).

In a series of strengthening and strengthening the concept of an edu-tourism development plan based on local wisdom in the Semantok Reservoir Environment, the results of studies that have been carried out by previous researchers were obtained. The results of research by Neneng Komariah, Encang Saefudin and Pawit M Yusuf in the Paledah Village Area, Padaherang District, Pangandaran Regency, it is known that through extracting local wisdom on the potential of villages and communities on an ongoing basis, the development of tourist villages can have a maximum impact on the welfare of farmers and rural communities. cannot be separated from culture or community life.

Therefore, in tourism activities there will be cultural interaction between tourists and the local community. Nature must be kept in balance; society is part of nature. Therefore, in the development of tourist villages, nature conservation is the main thing that must be maintained. This concept becomes a common grip and rules that must be carried out in all aspects of people's lives. In other words, maintaining the balance of nature is local wisdom because it has become a belief held by the community (Neneng Komariah et al, 2018). Then, the results of Tati Toharotun's research found that tourism development through local wisdom in Kunjir Village, Rajabasa District, South Lampung Regency has been able to increase community income. Then, the conclusion obtained from Tati Toharotun's research that Tourism village development based on local wisdom is

in line with the three principles of sustainable tourism development developed by the World Tourism Organization (WTO), namely ecological sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability, and economic sustainability, both for the current generation and future generations. young (Tati Toharotun Nupus, 2019).

Based on the local wisdom base of the tour packages offered by Lingkuang, Sambikerep village where there is the Semantok Reservoir, it seems that the main attraction is nature tourism. However, the dominance of natural tourism needs to be watched out for because natural tourism has a high vulnerability to environmental damage. If the environmental management is destroyed, the tourism object will also be destroyed. The experience of environmental damage due to tourism activities can be obtained from several research results, including research by Arniputriani Fauzan. et al (2020), then research by Nofriya Nof et al (2019).

Therefore, based on Edu-ecotourism material based on local wisdom that has a high potential to attract tourists is Edu-ecotourism material using the natural environment, so that the condition of the natural environment remains sustainable, firm management is needed. community income, but must maintain a sustainable environment able.

5 Conclusion

Based on the results of showing materials or edu-ecotourism attractions based on local wisdom, there are 11 types that have the potential to attract tourists. The order of types of objects or attractions that have the potential to attract tourists from rank 1 to 11 are: 1. Self-portrait, 2. Alms of the earth, 3. Waterfall natural tourism, 4. Nature tourism fishing, 5. Natural tourism "Baung Cave, 6. "Sambat" tourism for making houses, 7. Food Culinary Tour / Traditional Snacks, 8. "Traditional sports" tourism in the form of "kekehan/Pathon" games, 9. "AKIK" decorative stone hunting tour, 10. Yune Coffee culinary tour, and 11. Goat kikir culinary tour.

Then based on the evaluation of edu-ecotourism materials/attractions based on local wisdom, the tourism that is considered the most attractive to tourists is the natural environment tourism object or material. This fact has implications for better environmental management. Because if the environmental management is not good, there will be environmental degradation and, in the end, there will be a decrease in tourist attraction/interest and result in a decrease in people's income

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