The Role of Village Tourism in Environmental Education and Social Disaster Management

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Abstract. The development of the tourist village is very fast. People are aware of the need for tourism which tends to return to nature and offers a natural atmosphere. There have been many villages that have tried to develop their territory into a Tourism Village. However, this tourist village is not yet fully ready to provide for the various needs of tourists who come at any time. Some are only labeled as tourist villages, but have not maximally applied their tourism charm. The purpose of this study was to analyze the role of tourist villages in providing environmental education and social disaster management. This research uses descriptive qualitative. The use of qualitative methods is also considered because the research instrument is a human being or the researcher himself. The research location is in Grogol Sleman Tourism Village. Researchers conducted observations and interviews with village officials and the community in the tourist village of Grogol. The research subjects were determined by purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a technique of taking data sources according to the special considerations of the researcher. Data collection techniques in this study using a questionnaire (questionnaire), interview (interview), observation (observation), and documentaries (secondary sources). The data analysis technique used in this study was the triangulation technique. The triangulation technique used in this study includes triangulation of methods to compare research results obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation. The results show that the development of the Grogol Tourism Village is one of the steps for entrepreneurial opportunities, environmental management and social disaster management.
Grogol tourism village is an independent tourism village. Grogol tourism village initially relied on cultural potential in self-promotion. Over time, the management of the tourism village has innovated to make Grogol Tourism Village a nature-based tourism village, but without eliminating the cultural elements and local wisdom of the local community.

Keywords: Potential, tourism village, environmental education, social disaster

1. Introduction

Tourism is one of the largest sources of income in Indonesia. Tourism development is experiencing rapid dynamics and adaptation. Tourism as a catalyst for development [1]. The essence of tourism is an activity to provide comfort for the audience. Traveling is a basic human right to improve the quality of human life[2]. Tourism, with its various positive aspects, is seen as a passport for development, a new type of money, a means of regional development, invisible exports, non-polluting industries and others [3]. This sector is considered capable of being a strategic support for economic growth for the country [4]. This economic growth can have an impact on the level of welfare of the population and is expected to reduce economic problems such as unemployment and crime.

Local communities that can systematically build tourism activities, namely villages. Tourism experts say that a community-based tourism development approach is a prerequisite for sustainable tourism [5], [6]. Tourism must be developed at the community level to ensure this flow of money reaches local communities[7]. The community that builds eco-friendly tourism activities comes from the village. Nowadays, the development of tourist villages is experiencing rapid progress, especially in the province of Yogyakarta as a favorite tourist destination in Indonesia after Bali. Within 10 years the emergence of tourist villages has increased significantly. Nature-based tourism is a reference for developing tourism with high social values. Symptoms of a shift in tourism patterns that appear to Indonesia indicate that tourists (58%) want tourism activities to natural objects [8]. The community is aware of the need for tourism which tends to return to nature and offers a rural atmosphere for a moment to release mental and physical fatigue from routine activities.

BPS data shows that the number of tourist villages in 2018 reached 1,734 tourist villages and scattered where the island of Java - Bali occupies the highest position with 857 tourist villages. Then followed by Sumatra as many as 355 villages, Nusa Tenggara 189 villages, Kalimantan 117 villages. In addition, Sulawesi Island also recorded 119 tourist villages, Papua 74 villages, and Maluku 23 villages [9]. The Ministry of Tourism is targeting Indonesia to have 2,000 tourist villages by the end of this year. The Head of the Tourism Ministry's Rural and Urban Tourism Acceleration Team Vitria Ariani said the government continues to encourage the potential of villages that can be used as tourist villages [10].

Tourism villages provide freedom for people to manage their hometowns in accordance with the authenticity of the village. This is in accordance with Republic of Indonesia Law Number 10 Year. 2009 concerning Tourism Article 4 that tourism aims to increase economic growth; improve people's welfare; eradicating poverty; overcoming unemployment; conserve nature, the environment and resources; promote culture [11]. The mutual concern between the government and parties involved in developing a tourist village is felt to be able to stimulate the community's economy. Environmental education is part of tourism destinations, especially in rural nature tourism. This type of tourism is called green tourism which pays special attention to tourism and
nature[12]. However, natural tourism locations have not prioritized the values of environmental education, which are still limited to natural landscapes to be enjoyed and documented.

Nature tourism that is present in tourism villages actually provides benefits not only for relaxation but also for the value of environmental and social education for the community. Ministerial Regulation (Permen) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations that is to create orchestration and ensure the quality of activities, facilities, services, and to create experiences and value benefits of tourism in order to provide benefits and benefits to society and the environment [13]. The social life of the community is full of dynamics and prone to conflict if there are differences and gaps, especially those related to welfare. To minimize negative things and bring positive things, tourism can use a special approach, namely the special approach, namely The Adaptancy approach as an approach in tourism states that the negative effects of tourism activities can be controlled by looking for other forms of tourism development than the ones that are already common. This approach proposes strategies such as small-scale development, controlled tourism, sustainable tourism, tourism by enjoying the local community and tourism related to ecology [14].

The People's Core Company is a Tourism Village, which is a rural area that offers an overall atmosphere that reflects the authenticity of the village both from socio-economic life, socio-culture, customs, daily life, has a unique building architecture and village spatial structure, or economic activities that are unique and attractive and have the potential to develop various components of tourism, for example: attractions, accommodation, food and beverages, and other tourism needs [15]. In the attraction component, the whole life of the population can be studied and used as an insight enhancer for tourists who live together. In this case, CBT (Community Based Tourism) is manifested in the implementation of tourism villages.

The interaction of tourists and communities produces contacts and exchanges of cultural values, generates new knowledge for the community and acceptance of modernity symbols from outside the community. Factors that influence the application of environmental principles. CBT is a condition of the global environment and local wisdom of the community [16]. It can also be said that tourism villages provide a harmonious life so that conflicts prone to local residents and tourists can be dammed because they interact with each other in the harmony of tourism activities. Community empowerment is a means to be able to create an independent tourism village. The local community is fully involved in the management of the tourist village, so that the income earned can be enjoyed by the local community. However, the community is not yet fully aware that the existence of a tourist village where they live brings opportunities to achieve economic independence. Tourism has a significant impact on the growth of creative entrepreneurs [17].

Yogyakarta Special Region has abundant tourism potential in the form of natural and cultural tourism. Its various tourist attractions make this area one of Indonesia's main tourist destinations. Yogyakarta has modern tourist attractions that are managed professionally and traditionally(Aji, 2020). Grogol Tourism Village is located in Margodadi, Seyegan, Sleman, Yogyakarta. This tourist village is a cultural village because Grogol Hamlet is a village for making wayang kulit and gamelan. Besides visitors can learn about the process of making leather puppets, visitors can also watch performances such as Karawitan, Wayang Kulit / Pedalangan, Campursari, Keroncong. Apart from the show there is a Tuk Bedhug ceremony which is a spring in the Grogol Tourism Village. There are also interesting tourist attractions such as the beauty of the village environment, ancient buildings, Tobong gendeng, and Petilasan Sunan Kalijogo: "KETANDAN". Culinary tours are also available in this tourist village, namely with foods such as Cethil, Sego Gudangan, Tumpeng.
2. Research Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. The use of qualitative methods is also considered because the research instrument is a human being or the researcher himself and reveals the noumena of an event in a place. Qualitative research is research that is used to examine the conditions of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher acts as a key instrument, sampling at the data source is done purposively [18]. The research method used in qualitative descriptive is a case study approach [19]. The research was carried out within 5 months (January - June 2018). The research is located in Grogol Tourism Village, Margodadi Village, Seyegan, Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia. The informants in this study consisted of 5 people, namely the head of the Grogol hamlet, the originator of the Grogol tourism village, the manager of the Grogol tourism village, youth leaders, and business actors. The informants were determined by using purposive sampling technique. The informants were chosen because they are considered to know and can provide the data needed in the research. Data collection techniques using interviews, observation and documentation. The data validity technique used data triangulation. The data analysis technique in this research is descriptive, namely the data analysis technique using a simple explanation of the data obtained and then doing an in-depth analysis. The analysis technique used in this research is interactive analysis. In this analysis model, the three components of the analysis are data reduction, data presentation,

3. Finding

Grogol tourism village was launched in 2001 by being spearheaded by 10 residents of Grogol hamlet. Grogol tourism village was originally a culture-based tourism village, this is due to the many cultural potentials that can be highlighted in Grogol hamlet. The cultural potentials that exist in Grogol village, such as adat midang, wijayakusuma studio, and brahmaniten studio. The results achieved by the tourist village of Grogol have received appreciation from various parties, for example, the government and local communities. The tourist village of Grogol now has the status of an independent tourism village. This means that this village has been able to manage its potential well. The government's role is no longer intense because the government believes that independent tourism villages can manage and develop their own potential.

![Figure 1. Map of Grogol Tourism Village](image-url)
Grogol hamlet is located in Margodadi sub-district, Seyegan sub-district, Sleman. The border of Grogol hamlet in the north is kadipiro hamlet, in the east it is bordered by Mlati sub-district, in the south it is bordered by Nyangkringan, Klabgkapan, and in the west it is bordered by Gendengan hamlet. Most of the natural environmental conditions in Grogol are rice fields and settlements, the rest are gardens or people's yards. 70% of the residents of Grogol Hamlet work as farmers, both private rice owners and rice cultivators.

At first, the attractions in the tourist village of Grogol were in the form of arts and culture. At that time, the Grogol tourist village offered local cultural wisdom and arts in Grogol. In the past, the tourist village of Grogol relied on its cultural and artistic potential, such as midang, especially the custom of the midang and the local wisdom that exists here. Besides that, there is also a studio owned by Mr. Sancoko. There is also a lot of history in Grogol, there are Hindu Buddhist relics, there are stones and statues.

The life of the Grogol community is thick with Javanese culture. Based on the observations of researchers, it can be seen from the various community activities in Grogol hamlet. Community activities that reflect Javanese cultural wisdom are musical activities, dancing, upload-uploading or manners that are always upheld by the local community, which are unique in their own right which is rarely found in the modern era like today. In Grogol hamlet, we are rich in culture, about midang customs, about the culture of the studios in Grogol, such as the Wijayakusuma studio where Mr. Sancoko is, the brahmaniten studio owned by mbah kadi there, which has artistic potential such as leather puppet crafts, as well They also teach dance and gamelan for children and adults.

The tourist village manager feels that the tourist attraction in the form of local wisdom is lacking, therefore the tourism village manager has made an innovation to manage the green and beautiful natural environment of the Grogol village. The result is that the tourist village of Grogol is increasingly visited by tourists. Natural tourist attractions are developed and attract many tourists to visit the tourist village of Grogol. The rice fields and rivers that are managed are a vehicle for outbound activities and river tubing has become the prima donna for tourists visiting Grogol. The attractiveness of the tourist village of Grogol continues to develop until now. Based on the observations of researchers, in addition to a pleasant rice field and river play area, tourists can learn to do TABULAMPOT, which stands for planting fruit or flowers in pots.

**Table 1. Potential of Grogol Tourism Village**

| No. | Potency                  | Activity                                           | The value contained in the activity                                                                 |
|-----|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Natural                  | River tubing, outbound,                           | Train courage, confidence, team building, love nature, participate in protecting nature so that it remains sustainable |
| 2.  | Environmental education  | Tabulampot (Planting Fruits and Flowers in Pot), Clean the river | participate in protecting the environment in order to remain sustainable, |
Natural tourism in the tourist village of Grogol is increasingly in demand by the wider community. The tourism village manager continues to strive so that tourists don't get bored and want to come back to visit the tourist village of Grogol, even though there are many natural tourism enthusiasts, elements of culture and art are still inserted in every tourist attraction. The tourism village manager realizes that culture is something important, as well as the local community always participates in cultural preservation. Indigenous knowledge refers to the methods and experiences developed by a group of people who understand the local environment, which has been formed from previous generations [21], [22], [23], [24]. The preservation of culture and the natural environment is important for the people of Grogol tourist village, because it is a tourist attraction, therefore the potential in the tourist village of Grogol continues to be developed so that it continues to attract tourists to visit the tourist village of Grogol.

4. Discussion
The environment is a place for life to take place and a place for living things to do activities. Environment is a condition of the ongoing relationship between humans and humans, between humans and animals, between humans and plants, and between humans and inanimate objects around them [25]. In theory that we are familiar with environmental ethics, both anthropocentrism, biocentrism and ecofenism, all environmental ethical theories equally recognize that the universe needs to be respected [26]. The form of respect for the universe is to maintain and care for it in order to remain sustainable. Together with the local community, maintain the existence of the environment so that it can provide balance to nature.

One model for implementing local communities is tourism that focuses on culture so that it can initiate sustainable tourism which has elements in the form of culture, community, economy and the environment [27]. The existence of the Grogol tourist village needs to be managed so that it is attractive and preserved its environment in order to maintain its existence. The form of environmental management in the tourist village of Grogol has been carried out. Management of the natural environment in the tourist village of Grogol includes the use of rivers for playing facilities or river tubing. There are two programs that must be carried out for environmental management, namely programs to improve quality and access to information on natural resources and the environment [28]. This program aims to improve the quality and access to information on natural resources and the environment in order to support planning for the use of natural resources and the environment.

The forms of environmental conservation activities carried out by the Grogol tourist village community vary. The form of environmental conservation activities that are often carried out by the community is community service. Community service includes cleaning the tourism village environment, facilities and infrastructure. The purpose of carrying out community service in addition to preserving the environment is to maintain the beauty of
the Grogol environment. The entrepreneurial activities carried out are Home-based Entrepreneurs. Home-based entrepreneurs are entrepreneurs who are run at home. Fathers or housewives who start their business activities from the household, for example mothers who are good at making cakes and various dishes, then send the products to retail stores in the surrounding area.

Environmental management has a broad scope, stating that there are various ways of environmental management [25]. First, is routine environmental management. Second, is the early planning of the management of an area which becomes the basis and guidance for development planning. Third, is environmental management planning based on the estimated environmental impact that will occur as a result of the planned development project. The fourth is environmental management planning to repair damaged environments, either due to natural causes or due to human actions.

Environmental management in the tourist village of Grogol takes the form of preventing environmental damage, according to the theory above. The people of Grogol hamlet routinely carry out community service in order to maintain cleanliness and environmental sustainability. The implementation of community service programs is routine and incidental. Incidental community service activities are carried out when a tourist activity is over. When tourists have finished carrying out activities, officers consciously immediately carry out cleaning activities. Cleaning activities include collecting and collecting trash from tourists, and tidying up the place so that it is as usual.

This environmental conservation program is carried out so that the environment of the Grogol tourist village remains beautiful and comfortable to visit. Public awareness of the importance of preserving the environment has begun to appear, this is evidenced by solid community participation when there are environmental conservation activities. The importance of preserving the environment is a shared responsibility because the tourism village environment is an asset so that the Grogol tourist village can maintain its existence as an advanced tourist village.

The United Nation Environment Program (UNEP) defines green economy as an economic activity capable of improving welfare and social justice on the one hand. But on the other hand, it is able to eliminate the negative impact of economic growth on the environment and scarcity of natural resources. According to UNEP, a green economy is an economic activity that is low carbon, does not rely on fossil fuels, saves natural resources and is socially just(Asj'ari, 2018). This will support the realization of a Tourism Village with the principles of Sustainable Tourism. Sustainable tourism is a development model in which tourism, resources and the human environment come together, where tourism is well coordinated with socio-economic, natural resources and the environment.(Guo et al., 2019).

5. Conclusion
The development of the Grogol tourism village is one step for entrepreneurial opportunities, environmental management and social disaster management regarding the value of peace, cooperatives and preservation of local culture. Grogol tourist village is a tourism village that is classified as independent. This independent predicate is not obtained instantly. It takes struggle and perseverance in developing Grogol Tourism Village which was originally a developing tourist village. Tourism village managers and the surrounding community continue to strive to develop a tourist village into an independent tourism village. Grogol tourism village initially relied on cultural potential in self-promotion. Over time, the tourism village management innovated to make Grogol Tourism Village a nature-based tourism village, but without eliminating the cultural elements and local wisdom of the local community.
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