

Situ Tunggilis Spatial Planning for Community Participation-Based Tourism Development in Order to Improve Welfare

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Abstract: Situ Tunggilis is located in Desa Situsari Village, Kecamatan Cileungsi, is one of the 96 lakes in the Kab. Bogor. Currently, it has not provided benefits for the community even though there are development directions according to the Spatial Plan as desa wisata, this requires optimizing the use of the area. Community service activities aim to develop the site as a tourist attraction in the context of a tourist village and improve the community's ability to manage tourism objects there and to realize the policy of MBKM program. PKM is funded by the MBKM policy research assistance program and community service based on research results and prototypes of the Directorate General of Research, Technology and Higher Education. The implementation method is through field surveys, Focus Group Discussions and training. PKM produces a site development Master Plan with animations and regional icons, HR training, finance and digital marketing. The implications of PKM are having a lake development plan, increasing the ability of the community and BUMDesa to manage the lake as a tourist attraction and creating a tourist village and improving community welfare.

Keywords: Community, participation, tourism, welfare

1. Introduction

According to Elya Nusantari (2010) a lake or lake is a naturally formed water area, in the form of a very wide water basin. Based on a study published in the Kompas daily, lakes or lakes are large basins on the earth's surface that are inundated by fresh or salty water, all of which are surrounded by land. Lakes have the main function of stabilizing the flow of water. In addition, the lake also has a very high economic function, namely to provide clean water, both for drinking, irrigation, and industry, as well as for aquaculture and capture fisheries. If managed properly, the lake will function optimally as a life support. Maintaining the quantity and quality of lake water is expected to ensure the availability of raw water throughout its watershed. Other functions of lakes are water sources, supporting biodiversity functions, transportation and sports and tourism facilities, reducing flood fluctuations in rivers, sources and places for protein formation, controlling toxicity in water bodies, sources that fill groundwater, climate control, and its position. central to tradition, culture, and religion.

Situ Tunggilis is one of 93 lakes in Bogor Regency, administratively it is located in Tunggilis Village, Situsari Village, Cileungsi District. Situ Tunggilis is a wetland with an area of 35 hectares where its existence is very important for the survival of the surrounding community, especially in the fields of fisheries and irrigation. Situ Tunggilis has an amazing panorama for a Situ located in a residential area and national highway which is located right on the edge of Jalan Raya Jonggol-Cileungsi.

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Fig. 1 - Situ Tunggilis

In order to maintain the existence of Situ Tunggilis as a wetland, it is necessary to make efforts to manage and utilize it through spatial planning. One of the efforts is to make it a tourist area and maintain the utilization of biological natural resources and the ecosystem is maintained and able to create balance and integrate with development, while its activities are the protection of life support systems, preservation of the diversity of plant and animal species and their ecosystems and sustainable use, which include: by developing tourism in water conservation areas. This tourism activity is of course expected to improve the economy of the local villagers and surrounding areas.

A tourist village is a village that is used as a tourist spot because of its attractiveness. The tourist village is a form of integration between attractions, accommodation and supporting facilities that are presented in a structure of community life that is integrated with applicable procedures and traditions.

Tourist villages usually fulfill all the elements of tourism that have potential attractiveness. These include nature tourism, cultural tourism, and man-made tourism in a certain area supported by attractions, accommodation and other facilities. This is in accordance with the local wisdom of the community. The tourist village is completely integrated, all elements in the village to promote the uniqueness and local wisdom as tourism.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, tourism is one of the hardest-hit sectors of the economy. The government continues to prepare for the adaptation of new habits in tourism destinations, especially tourist villages as an option for local economic recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic. The government also continues to build Super Priority Destinations (DSP) which have been declared by inviting the other party

The policy of The Bogor Regency Government in The Regional Spatial Plan mandates that village development through tourism villages. The existence of Situ Tunggilis can be a tourist attraction as a capital for the development of a tourist village of Sitasari Village, Cileungsi District, Bogor Regency. In the context of developing a tourist village, it is necessary to identify the potential of the village in the development of a tourism village includes the potential for social and cultural, environmental, institutional and economic, and spatial planning. (according to the figure 2).

In line with the Bogor Regency government's plan to optimize the Situ Tunggilis, knowledge of the potential of the lake is needed so that its use does not cause problems between ecological interests and socio-economic interests of the community. So that the concept of tourism that reflects environmental insight and follows the rules of balance and sustainability according to the objectives of nature conservation and economic development of local communities can work well. Previous studies on the potential of Situ Tunggilis regarding the potential of Situ Tunggilis to become an ecotourism area need to be followed up through Community Service activities. For this reason, planning is needed that begins with identifying tourism potential that can be combined with ecological factors, visitors and the community that can support efforts to conserve natural resources and increase income local communities to improve welfare. Through spatial planning for tourism development, the function of Situ Tunggilis is not only as a water catchment area and flood control, but also as a conservation area, tourism area, creative attraction center and public space.

Village Tourism Development in its implementation require collaboration and synergy between development actors in the village known as the penthelix concept.



Fig. 2 - The Tourist Village Potential
Source: Wiendu, 2013

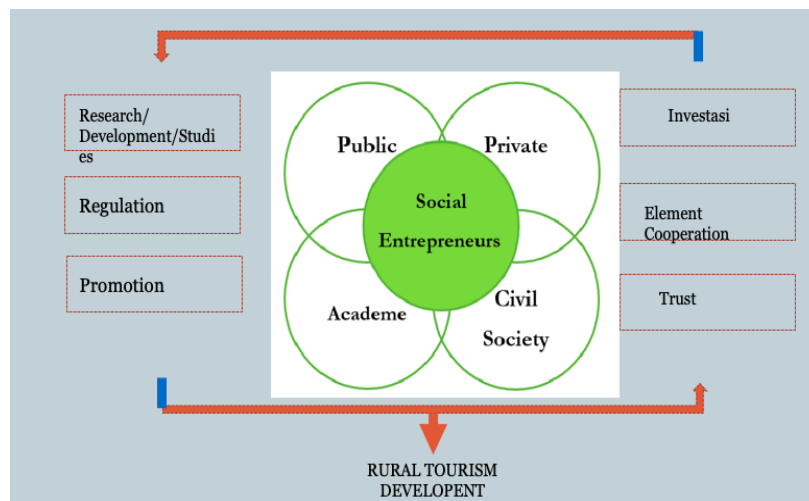


Fig. 3 - Pentahelix collaboration concept in Village Tourism Development
Source: Calzada, 2016

The implementation of community service in Sitisari Village involves stakeholder, universities and research institution playing a key role in forming a knowledge-based village community for the tourism village development. Feller (2009) stated that university has a) the capacity to shape society through providing the skill workforce needed for the economy to thrive, b) preparing students to think critically and developing, innovative, entrepreneurial knowledge and skills, c) producing key players in the generation and transfer of knowledge, d) contribute to economic growth and development through innovation programs and the commercial application of the knowledge, product and service and technologies application of the knowledge, e) turns the achievements of college into economic benefits is responsible for developing innovations.

BUMDesa Wijaya Kusuma Sitisari is a village-owned business entity that aims to improve the economy of the communities of the site of the site by exploiting the natural potential of the village. However, the existence of Situ Tunggilis is currently still managed by the Ciliwung Cisadane Situ Regional Office (BBWS). If the Tunggilis lake area can be managed and utilized as a tourist area by the BUMDesa, of course this can provide benefits for the Sitisari village community. However, to make this area a tourist area, of course, it requires spatial planning so that the Tunggilis lake area can become a beautiful, attractive, safe and accessible tourist area for the community. Currently, the BUMDesa management still does not understand what to do so that the Tunggilis lake area can be used as a tourist area managed by BUMDesa and provide income for BUMDesa Wijaya Kusuma.



Fig. 4 - Situ Tunggalis from Air Monitoring

This Community Service refers to the theory Wilson and Piper (2010) who provided view of the definition of spatial planning from a policy point of view in development that spatial planning is for unite and integrate policies for development and land use with programs related to how they used according to its function. This view also in line with the Commission's decision for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) 1997 which formulated the definition of spatial planning as a method and or concept for preparing space in future by creating rational land use in balance between demand for development with the need for protect the environment in order to achieve social and economic goals.

2. Implementation Method

The method of implementing Community Service activities is divided and carried out in several stages, as follows:

- a. Data Collection
Data collection includes primary data and secondary data through field surveys, agency surveys and interviews with the community. (IKU: students get off-campus experience)
- b. Focus Group Discussion
This activity is related to the community and related institutions so that the achievement of the activity gets good results regarding the spatial arrangement of the Tunggalis lake for the development of tourism based on community participation. (IKU: students get off-campus experience, lecturers engage in off-campus activities)
- c. Planning
This activity includes assistance in improving the Master Plan and Design of Regional Icons. (IKU: lecturers have activities outside the campus, utilizing the work of lecturers).
- d. Training
- e. These activities include training in human resource management, marketing, and finance involving partners and lecturers. (IKU: lecturers have activities outside the campus, utilizing the work of lecturers)
- f. Program Socialization
This activity is a program socialization carried out at community service locations, which is socialized by partners to students and lecturers. (IKU: utilization of the work of lecturers, teaching practitioners on campus)



Fig. 5 - Focus Group Discussion

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the established implementation method and schedule, the implementation of activities is carried out as follows:

- a. Drafting the concept of a participatory mapping system carried out by the PKM team which will be held on 12 – 13 December 2021.
- b. The socialization of the implementation of the activities was carried out in the village office hall of Sitisari Kec. Cileungsi which was attended by the village head and village government staff, BUMDesa Management Wijaya Kusuma in Sitisari Village, Karang Taruna, PKK movers, MSME actors and community leaders. The socialization activity will be held on December 14, 2021.
- c. The field survey was carried out by the PKM team accompanied by the BUMDes management and community leaders, the field survey was carried out by directly observing the location of Situ Tunggilis and the area that would be used as an arrangement. The field survey was conducted on December 15, 2021.
- d. Preparation of the Master Plan and Design of Regional Icons, carried out by lecturers and students of the Civil Engineering Study Program
- e. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was held in 3 stages, stage 1 FGD was held on 16 December 2021. Stage 2 FGD was held on 17 December 2021. Stage 3 FGD was held on 21 December 2021. FGD was held in the hall Sitisari village office, Kec. Cileungsi which was attended by the village head and village government staff, BUMDes management Wijaya Kusuma in Sitisari Village, Karang Taruna, PKK movers, MSME actors and community leaders.
- f. Management training is conducted in 3 stages, namely Human Resource Management training held on 20 December 2021, Financial Management training on 22 December 2021 and Marketing Management training on 24 December 2021.
- g. The preparation of the publication draft is carried out by the PKM team referring to the provisions for the preparation of the final report.
- h. Development of regional icons is carried out based on the results of the FGD, the location points and the design of the regional icons have been agreed.
- i. Monitoring, evaluation and seminar results are carried out by the Pakuan University Research and Community Service Institute (LPPM) on 27 December 2021
- j. The PKM Seminar will be held on December 29, 2021



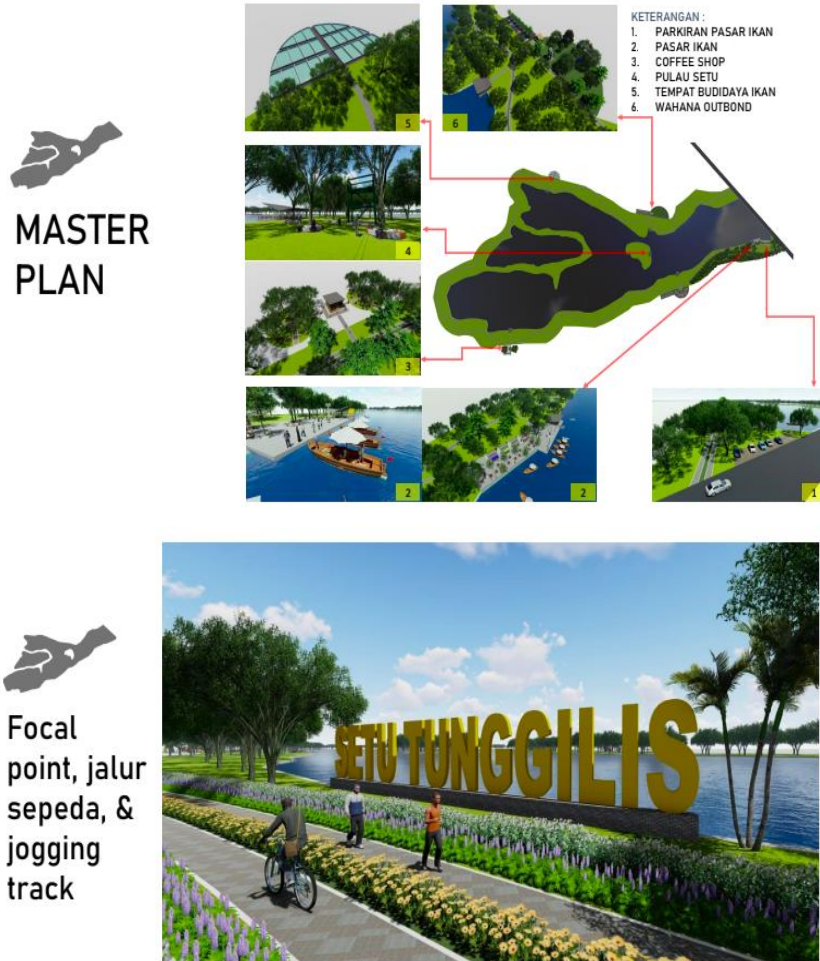


Fig. 6 - Master Plan Situ Tunggalis



Figure 7 - financial management training



Fig. 8 - Marketing management training



Fig. 9 - Situ Tunggilis Ikon

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of Community Service Activities using "Funding Assistance for the Independent Learning Policy Research Program Merdeka Campus and Community Service Based on Research Results and PTS Prototypes of the Directorate General of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 2021 with the title "Situ Tunggilis Spatial Planning for Tourism Development Based on Community Participation in the Framework of Increasing Welfare", are as follows: Master Plan and Design of Regional Icons have been made, socialization has been carried out to PKM partner communities, documents have been made for obtaining permits for the use of Situ to the Ciliwung Cisadane River Basin Center (BBWS), Focus Group Discussions (FGD) have been conducted involving village heads and village government staff, BUMDesa management Wijaya Kusuma in Sitisari Village, Karang Taruna, PKK movers, MSME actors and community leaders, training in Human Resource Management, Financial Management and Marketing Management has been made and published articles on In the National Journal, an icon for the Situ Tunggilis area has been built and monitoring, evaluation and seminars on the results of PKM have been carried out. Situ Tunggilis Spatial Planning Concept as a Nature Tourism Area with Protective Function in Bogor Regency.

a. The meaning and purpose of local protected area for the area around the reservoir and there is suitable with West Java Regional Regulation No. 2 Year 2006 is to protect the reservoir area and the lake from cultivation activities that can interfere with the preservation of reservoir functions and there itself. Criteria for the area around the reservoir and there is land along the banks of the reservoir and there whose width is proportional to shape and physical condition of reservoirs and situ at least 50 meters from the point highest tide landward. West Java Regional Regulation No. 22 Year 2010 about the West Java RTRW too provide zoning directions for Situ border area management Tunggilis to provide a portion of RTH as a protected area function. Based on these descriptions that the use of tourism in this area must be still able to accommodate the main function area as a protected area with does not change the landscape of the area and provide area green open space.

b. Land suitability concept

Wilson and Piper (2010) revealed that the concept of planning space gives directions about land use suitability policy on an area/region. Based on Presidential Decree Number 32 of 1990 concerning protected area management, characteristics the area that is used as a reference determining the function of the area is one of them from the aspect of the slope of the field. Situ Tunggilis area will be more suitable using the concept of conformity land for extensive recreation. Recreation area extensive is an area that allows to build a tourist attraction with a specific purpose. Recreation that can carried out in this area in the form of passive recreation, adventure, special interest, forest camp and tracking. The facilities and infrastructure found in this area are usually semi-permanent. Based on overlay results slope map with map land use obtained land unit which provides conformity information for the development of spatial planning Situ Tunggilis.

The physical condition of the Situ Tunggilis area quite supportive in the effort development of space-based tourism on the area protection function is good in terms of topography, hydrographic factors, and also land use. Potential of Situ Tunggilis tourism spatial arrangement are grouped into three group of potential factors, namely potential topographical, hydrographic and land use in the Situ Tunggilis area.

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