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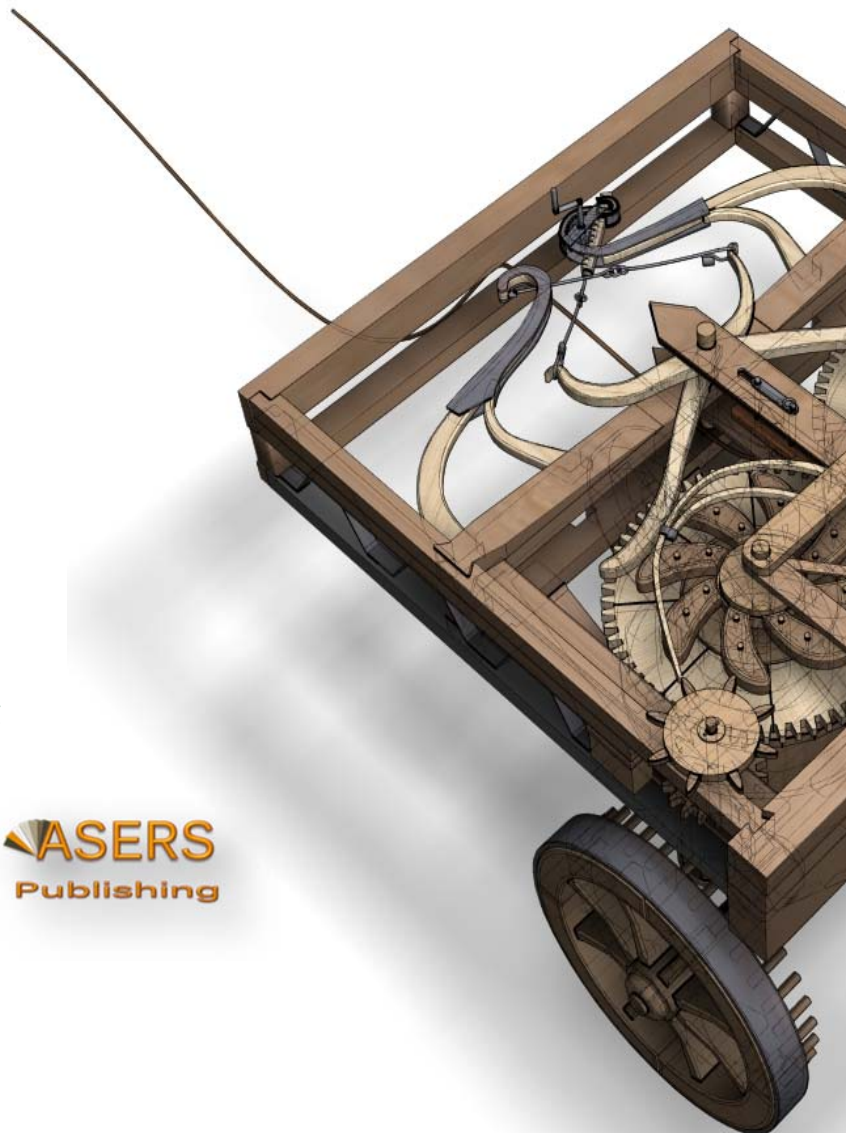
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**Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism** is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

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## Building Tourism from the Optimization of the Landscape as a Creative Economic Activity of the Community

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### Abstract:

This study finds out how the processes of optimization of the landscape in Ciawi of Tasikmalaya of West Java of Indonesia raise the economic activities of the community. Having optimized, there were a series of economic activities, creative skills, attitudes, and responsibilities of the community to the preservation of the landscape. This study is qualitative in method and a case study in approach. Through such data collection techniques as observation, interviews, and documentary studies, this writing follows Miles and Huberman's interactive model in analysing the data. The results of this study show that the optimization of the landscape made by the residents of the volcanic eruption is useful in bringing the society back in the business by metamorphosing the environment to the new one. However, the condition brought about the growing attitudes of individualism in the community, leaving for the tradition of working together for society.

**Keywords:** creative economy; volcanic inhabitants; community-based tourism; West Java.

**JEL Classification:** Z32; Q26; R11.

### Introduction

Turning disaster into a blessing one is a noble, humanitarian idea. Here, humans have shown the ability to turn the given, negative conditions by nature into positive conditions by making it optimal in terms of economic and social (Yuldinawati, Deursen and Van Dijk 2018). There have been many places that were used to natural conditions such as fiery canes that can no longer be used (Prasara-A *et al.* 2019). Likewise, a lot of idle land after being exploited industrially is just abandoned. However, in Tasikmalaya, both things have happened. Namely that sand from volcanoes has been exploited by way of sand dug for decades. Then, the lands of the former sand excavation industry are then used as a useful place.



Sand mining is an activity or location where humans exploit it as a building material (Lekatompessy *et al.* 2019). Mining tends to cause environmental problems, as revealed by the group of sand mining entrepreneurs, that the excavation has positive or negative impacts. The positive, with this excavation, can bring jobs to local residents, and the negative is environmental damage that causes no water infiltration, causing landslides and floods (Sjoraida, Anwar, and Rahman 2019). Unfortunately, Tasikmalaya is 'a paradise' for sand miners because of the ease of licensing. The permit that was issued was only aimed at residents around the hill, and the sand was of good quality so that if resold, the price could increase many times (Nugraha 2018b). Since the matter of licensing moved to the West Java Provincial Government, it is not known how many mining entrepreneurs operate in Tasikmalaya City. But the numbers are increasing. From the data in 2011, the number of sand excavations reached 53 whereas only 15 permits were given (Arifianto 2018). The behaviour of these mining entrepreneurs in extracting natural resources does not pay attention to environmental sustainability. If the sand layer on the surface has been used up, they then dig up to the bottom of the soil. Not only are the majority of the status illegal, but mining activities also do not provide income for the revenue of the city government. Damage to the hills that continue to be exploited miners in the category of dangerous to the carrying capacity of the environment Tasikmalaya, because there can create a water crisis also flooding because water is not absorbed into the ground and flows to the lowest stream.

The number of sand excavations that exist makes entrepreneurs want to make it a tourist attraction to generate profits both for the entrepreneurs themselves and open up jobs for the community around the excavation as has been done in big cities that have succeeded in turning sand dunes into tourist attractions, including Brown Canyon, Semarang (Adelin 2016).

The remaining cliffs of the towering mining and above the cliffs there are grass or trees are indeed an attraction to be the object of the photo. Named Brown Canyon, because this location is indeed called similar to the Grand Canyon in the United States, the difference is this location is a place of rock mining, which is still active until now is not a natural resource.

This is also the case with Bukit Jaddih in Bangkalan of Madura (Adelin 2016). Limestone mining activities in Jaddih Hill of Socah of Bangkalan of Madura are still in existence. It's just that as a result of this limestone mining activity, in one location on Bukit Jaddih there is a pool of water which is now converted into a swimming pool of 10 × 6 meters. This pool of water occurred because of the excavation of blurred rock, which turned out to have a water source that eventually filled the former mining puddle. Besides swimming there, the main attraction is taking pictures with a background of limestone walls with the effects of the former mining, which has its uniqueness. The last example is Bukit Jamur, located in Kaliwot Hill of Bungah of Gresik of East Java (Adelin 2016). This hill is a former limestone quarry that first operated in 1992 and then closed its mining in 2008. Finally, in 2010, it was opened to the community as an alternative tourist location. The former mine, which covers about 3 hectares, forms hills that resemble mushrooms because, in the past, mining of hard stones were left unchecked because it could not be taken, and only the bottom vertically was dredged to be mined. From the start, this area was indeed not a tourist spot. Previously Bukit Jamur was only a barren desert from the former limestone quarry. However, the name Bukit Jamur began to rise since it appeared on a travelling show of a private TV station in Indonesia. Now, Bukit Jamur is a tourist destination that is crowded with tourists.

One of the potentials to be glimpsed as a lesson of human power to utilize nature optimally is what is happening in the Tasikmalaya area. Tasikmalaya is one of the tourist destinations of interest, while the tourist attraction is local wisdom, the beauty of natural resources, as well as cultural differences. Tasikmalaya deserves to be a tourist destination because it already has 3 A, namely, attractions, amenities, and accessibility (Nugraha 2018a). The attractions in Tasikmalaya are already quite great. The city has prominent industrial potential, ranging from embroidery fabrics, batik fabrics, crafts based on *mendong* (long grass), traditional and modern footwear, and other handicrafts based on wood and bamboo. Then in terms of amenities (facilities), Tasikmalaya is also quite ideal because it already has quite a lot of hotel facilities; there are around 13 starred hotels. Then in terms of accessibility, Tasikmalaya is a strategic area, and easily accessible, both from Jakarta and East Java. Moreover, now the City of Tasikmalaya has Wiriadinata Airport in Cibereum so that it can be reached from other areas.

Tasikmalaya, which is also known as "The Pearl of the East Priangan," is one of the cities in West Java that has the potential and development of good natural resource tourism. In Tasikmalaya, several tourist destinations are worth visiting, including:

1. Sindangkerta Beach. This beach not only presents beautiful natural resources, but there is also turtle cultivation, which consists of breeding and preservation activities.

2. Ciawi Hot Springs. The baths serve cold water pools and hot water pools; besides that, there are several restaurants along the road so that in addition to relaxation, culinary tourism can be done.

3. Kampung Naga. Kampung Naga is known as a traditional village, which means residents of the inhabitants of this village still hold fast to all the customs and traditions handed down by their ancestors. The uniqueness of the written Dragon Village is that the buildings are all facing the same direction. Even in terms of the size and design of residential buildings, almost all of them are similar to each other.

4. Ciparajah Waterfall. The location of the waterfall is known to be at the foot of Mount Galunggung behind the crater of Mount Galunggung.

5. Mount Galunggung. Galunggung Mountain is one of the volcanoes located in the West Java region with an altitude of 2,167 meters above sea level. The hot springs and the crater on Galunggung Mountain are the most popular and well-known in Tasikmalaya. Galunggung Mountain included in the category of volcanoes, this mountain is known as a tourist attraction that presents a variety of beautiful scenery and exciting vacation facilities after 1982, the year the volcano erupted.

6. Cipatujah South Coast. The beach, which is surrounded by steep cliffs, has an undeniable beauty. In addition, there are quite a lot of facilities that can be found around the beach, such as adequate parking lots, tourist huts, lodgings, entertainment stages, gazebos, tourist halls, tourist kiosks, and various food stalls that will satisfy the culinary desires of visitors.

7. Waterboom Maarif Garden. Founded in 2008, this water park tourist site was built with the aim of being a family tourist destination. The Water boom offers a number of rides that are quite numerous and varied to be enjoyed with the family, for example, flying fox, fish therapy (fish spa), as well as unique gadgets for just a short break.

8. Indihiang Watersplash. Unlike the Maarif garden water boom, this Water boom provides a variety of vehicle facilities that can be played, such as bomb-bomb cars, go-kart, M2HL, boogie, kiddie ride, mini wheels, rotary comedy, Mini Moto GP, child ATV, mini tricycles, charger cars, trains mini, adult ATV, canoe and flying fox.

9. Great Mosque of Manonjaya. In addition to nature tourism, religious tourism can also be done in Tasikmalaya. Tasikmalaya has a mosque called the Great Manonjaya Mosque, which dates back to 1832. This old mosque was built during the Sukapura Kingdom when Raden Tumenggung Danuningrat led it. That was the time when Tasikmalaya was founded (Widodo 2016).

Although there are so many tourist attractions in Tasikmalaya, it still does not make the city the belle of West Java tourism. This can be seen from the following table 1.

Based on these data, it is stated that the number of tourist visits to Tasikmalaya Regency and Tasikmalaya City is quite low compared to Bandung city and Regency. Although many factors affect, one of them is the lack of tourism destinations that can attract tourists. For this reason, creative entrepreneurs want to add tourist destinations through the use of sand dugouts.

The sand excavation that has been used as a tourist spot is the Ciawi area. Ciawi is a district in Tasikmalaya Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia. The economic characteristics of Ciawi generally rely on the agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries sectors, as well as relying on the mining sector such as Galunggung sand, which has good enough quality for building materials, industry, and trade. One of the ways to improve the economy of the Ciawi region that will be done is to open a tourist destination by utilizing sand excavation. Tourism is starting to be looked at as one of the very promising sectors for regional development on a scale that is more economically valuable to the surrounding community.

To limit the problem of this research, it is necessary to identify the problem in order to determine the focus of the problem. It needs to be arranged in order to obtain research results that are appropriate to the background and can answer the problem formulation correctly. The identification problems that will be examined include:

1. Analysis of tourist objects and attractions that aims to determine the potential of the aspects of tourism objects and attractions (ecotourism potential) in the Ciawi region, which will be carried out using explorative methods. The results of this analysis are in the form of descriptions and maps of potential objects and tourist attractions in Ciawi.

2. Community analysis which aims to find out the potential of social aspects in the Ciawi region, which is carried out using exploratory methods. The results of this analysis are in the form of descriptions and maps of social potential in Ciawi.

3. Management analysis which aims to find out aspects of the management of tourism activities in the Ciawi region related to the development of community-based ecotourism in the region, which is carried out using exploratory methods to illustrate the potential aspects of management in Ciawi.

4. Analysis of community empowerment, which aims to find out aspects of community empowerment in the Ciawi region, related to the importance of this to the development of community-based ecotourism, which is carried out using exploratory methods based on interviews to illustrate the potential aspects of community empowerment in Ciawi.

Table 1. Number of Tourist Visits to Tourism Objects by Regency/City in West Java in 2016

Regency/City	International Tourists	Indonesian Tourists	Total
<b>Regency</b>			
Bogor	228.913	4.955.079	5.183.992
Sukabumi	49.985	2.031.979	2.081.964
Cianjur	12.100	212.095	224.195
Bandung	867.000	5.583.468	6.450.468
Garut	4.983	671.858	676.841
Tasikmalaya	1.362	505.570	506.932
Ciamis	-	126.022	126.022
Kuningan	116	1.189.102	1.189.218
Cirebon	-	644.224	644.224
Majalengka	1.500	443.001	444.501
Sumedang	18.637	992.315	1.010.952
Indramayu	-	111.703	111.703
Subang	748.972	3.477.300	4.226.272
Purwakarta	2.782	1.957.194	1.959.976
Karawang	649	4.574.411	4.575.060
Bekasi	-	49.740	49.740
Bandung Barat	278.027	1.289.657	1.567.684
Pangandaran	10.344	1.824.367	1.834.711
<b>City</b>			
Bogor	13.217	5.293.040	5.306.257
Sukabumi	3.266	82.316	85.582
Bandung	432.271	1.431.290	1.863.561
Cirebon	1.423	1.354.722	1.356.145
Bekasi	-	-	-
Depok	7.812	1.864.273	1.872.085
Cimahi	339	1.968	2.307
Tasikmalaya	25	302.908	302.933
Banjar	-	50.453	50.453

Source: (Provinsi Jawa Barat 2016)

The results of the overall analysis are a map of community-based ecotourism potential, which is a combined result of a potential map of tourist objects and attractions and a map of community potential, which shows the categories of villages based on the potential of community-based ecotourism, and their contribution to rural development in the region.

## 1. Literature Review

Etymologically tourism comes from the word "tour," which means to spin around from one place to another (Gelbman and Collins-Kreiner 2018). "Tourism" also means travel or travelling (Kannisto 2018). In essence, tourism is a process of temporary departure from one place to other places outside of their places of residence (Suvantola 2018). The impetus for this departure was due to various interests, whether it is economic, social, cultural, political, religious, health, or other interests, such as simply being curious, adding experience, or learning (Qomaruzzaman and Rahman 2020).

The development of tourism in a country must be supported by such various factors as government policies towards tourism and tourists, interests or desires of tourists and how to stimulate them, indigenous attitudes towards tourists, planning the time provided for tourists, maintenance of tourism objects and tourist attractions, tourist areas, organizations of tourism, accommodation, transportation, prices, promotions and souvenirs or memories for these tourists.



1. *Government Policy.* The government is trying to create a safe and peaceful atmosphere in the country as well as a peaceful atmosphere with foreign countries so that tourists visiting the country feel safe and prosperous to enjoy the things they want.

2. *The Role of Interests or Desires in Traveling.* City residents who work in various offices, factories or companies will feel bored with their daily routine. So that during the holidays, they go outside the city to get refreshment for their souls and bodies by enjoying new places or sights. Conversely, villagers or outside the city on certain days travelling to see the beauty, the crowd, and the atmosphere of the city.

3. *The Role of Indigenous Attitudes.* Poor service, indifferent, and thoughtful reception will also give a bad impression and will reduce the number of tourists visiting the tourist destination in the future.

4. *Time Planning.* There is no doubt that tourists who are on their way always want to see, visit, know, experience, or enjoy as much as possible in the shortest possible time. That's why tourism companies that serve more in a relatively short time always get the top choice from tourists.

5. *The Role of Tourism Objects and Attractions.* Objects can be grouped into two, namely what is called the object of God's creation or is called natural, and there is also the work of humans. Some even add a third type of object and attraction, namely a mixture of the two elements combined in harmony. Objects and attractions are everywhere; what is needed is the development in a healthy direction and the best possible care so that there is no damage, shrinkage, or abuse.

6. *Role of Accommodation.* In tourism, good accommodations need to be provided, both in the form of hotels and motels, pensions, guesthouses, or in the form of ordinary houses, even in people's homes. Some things that need to be considered are, namely, relating to health, safety, food and beverage hygiene, service and communication, and transportation facilities so that certain times can be used.

7. *The Role of Transportation.* Tourism activities really need transportation facilities. Distance and time factors greatly affect one's interest in travelling. By providing satisfactory services in the field of transportation, in addition to being able to reach their destination within the allotted time, they will also feel satisfied and not feel disadvantaged by stifling tariffs.

8. *The Role of Prices.* High prices in a tourist destination will give an impact to tourists. So, tourism demand will be reduced, and vice versa (Khan *et al.* 2020).

Sociologically, tourism consists of three kinds of interactions, namely business interaction, political interaction, and cultural interaction. Business interactions are interactions in which economic activity is the material basis, and the measures used are economic measures. Political interaction is an interaction in which intercultural relations give rise to the dependence or relationship of a nation with other nations, which is triggered by the contact of tourism activities with the existential activities of a country; whereas cultural interaction is an interaction carried out on a social and cultural basis (Li and Wu 2020).

In developing tourist areas, the model used is an open model. So do not rule out the possibility of social contact between tourism activities with the activities of local communities. This contact cannot be limited by any force, let alone supported by the availability of facilities and infrastructure that enable community mobility. The social contact is the contact that occurs between tourists and local people who live around attractions (Anwar, Sjoraida and Rahman 2019).

The relationship between tourists and the public is characterized by four things, as follows:

1. They have a temporary relationship (transitory relationship), so there is no deep relationship. Relationships that are transitory (temporary) and non-repetitive (non-repetitive), often cause those who are connected do not think about the impact of their interactions on interactions in the future, so it rarely raises mutual trust. As a result, each party has the potential to blackmail and lie to one another. Tourists can fool local people, and vice versa.

2. There are space and time constraints that hamper relationships. Tourists generally visit seasonally and not repeatedly. Tourists only deal intensively with some community members who are directly related to services to tourists.

3. In mass-tourism, there is no spontaneous relationship between tourists and local people, but most are arranged in tour packages handled by tourism businesses, with a strict schedule. The interactions that occur between tourists and local people are more of an economic transaction. So that the relationship between humans that was originally based on traditional hospitality turned into commercial hospitality.

4. Relationships or interactions are generally unequal and unbalanced, and in general local people feel more inferior. Tourists are richer, more educated, and in a holiday setting, while local people in an atmosphere of doing work are full of obligations and expect tourist money. This unbalanced position causes exploitative or

inferior-superior relations. On the other hand, because local people have a better knowledge of the local situation (including culture), tourists can also occupy an inferior and exploited position (Chanarnupap 2010).

The impact of tourism on the socio-economic conditions of local people can be categorized into eight major groups namely: 1) the impact on foreign exchange earnings, 2) the impact on people's income, 3) the impact on employment opportunities, 4) the impact on prices, 5) the impact on the distribution of benefits, 6) the impact on ownership and control, 7) the impact on development in general, and 8) the impact on government revenue (Qin, Xu, and Chung 2019).

In addition to the various positive impacts, almost all studies also showed unexpected impacts (negative impacts), such as worsening income inequalities between groups of people, worsening inequality between regions, loss of control of local communities over economic resources, the emergence of neo-colonialism or neo-colonialist-imperialism, and so on. In addition, tourism has become a vehicle for exploitation from the developed countries (countries of origin of tourists) to the developing countries (tourist destinations) because most of the tourism facilities in tourist destinations are importing from tourist countries of origin (Mrsic, Surla and Balkovic 2020).

Efforts to strengthen community economic development need to be seen as a necessity, including in the management of local tourism. Building community participation to strengthen democratic economic networks in the local tourism environment also means developing non-material cultures to enhance social capital competitiveness. From the economic point of view, strengthening the role of the community must give birth to increasing social, economic competitiveness in the management of culture and the environment (Boiral, Heras-Saizarbitoria and Brotherton 2020).

Therefore, a tourism development strategy that is supported by community participation in rural areas can be pursued, among others, by supporting local institutional development, developing industrial-based agricultural agriculture, developing local-based agro-industry, or developing appropriate and location-specific technologies. There are three main pillars of institutions to support community life in rural areas, namely: living institutions that have been accepted by local or traditional communities (voluntary sector), market institutions (private sector), and political institutions in decision making in the public sector (Raina 2020).

The local-traditional community institution needs to be transformed towards a local community institution that is developed and responsive to change. These changes can be in the form of technological changes (traditional to modern), sectorial (agriculture to industry), and the values that live in a society (traditional agricultural culture to agricultural culture to industrial culture) (Miah, Hasan and Uddin 2020).

Market or private institutions can create people economic actors who have a high entrepreneurial spirit, resilient, tireless, and dynamic in following changes in market dynamics (Pomeroy 2020). Meanwhile, local government institutions or political institutions in the decision-making system must be directed at reliable local political institutions (Guerrero 2020). Thus, it is hoped that local communities can access the decision-making system at the district/city level as a higher autonomous unit. In turn, local communities in rural areas have access to and control over the management of resources in their areas so that their utilization and maintenance can be optimized according to the spirit of decentralized development (Mazur and Tomashuk 2020).

Agricultural development that has been carried out so far is essentially agriculture, which is partially adaptive to an established environment. An example is the development of rice plants by using production inputs such as superior seeds, fertilizers, and medicines in a rice field environment that is ready and integrated with the culture of the community (Sharma *et al.* 2020). The green revolution was successful because it was based on the mastery of cultivation technology accompanied by the preparation of supporting institutions so that it could run quickly and was widely adapted by rural communities (Jew *et al.* 2020). In the effort to develop smallholder agriculture in the future, in addition to the provision, dissemination, development, and utilization of cultivation technology, we also need to deepen technology in aspects of post-harvest, processing, and distribution and marketing (Singh *et al.* 2020).

In line with the process of transformation from an agrarian society to an industrial society, or from a traditional-subsistence society towards a modern-commercial society; then it is necessary to transform from folk agriculture with local-traditional culture towards folk agriculture with industrial culture. Some characteristics of agriculture-industrial among others are: (1) Science and knowledge are the main foundation in decision making (not intuition or habit); (2) Technological progress is the main instrument in the utilization of resources; (3) Market mechanism is the main media in the transaction of goods and services; (4) Efficiency and productivity as the main basis in resource allocation; (5) Quality and quality are the orientation and objectives of the actors; (6) Professionalism is a prominent character in every activity or activities carried out; and (7) Engineering must

replace dependence on nature, so that each product produced is of a standard both in quality, quantity, shape, taste, and other characteristics, and with timeliness (Nourbakhsh and Keating 2020).

The process of cultural transformation must be the driving force of the modernization process of agricultural societies. This paradigm has at least three aspects: (1) agro-industry development begun by prioritizing the development of human resource competencies and strengthening local institutions; (2) using the village as the lowest autonomous unit as a forum for activities; and (3) the rural area approach can improve rural-urban linkages both the link of goods (agricultural inputs, agricultural outputs, consumption goods), labor linkages, and capital links. The people's economy in the small and medium industrial environment is finally in line with the main focus on developing SMEs (Giotitsas 2019). The source of increasing people's economic productivity in the environment of small and medium industries is through investment activities through the development of social economy-industry supported by investment in human resources, physical facilities and infrastructure, and investment in social capital through institutional development. The development of people's economic productivity through industrial-economic development needs to be encouraged by growing traditional institutions that are modern, reliable, and rooted in the culture of the people (Purbasari and Wijaya 2019).

## 2. Methodology

In this study, the research method used by researchers is an exploratory method with an inductive approach. Explorative research is research that aims to explore broadly the causes or things that influence the occurrence of something (Ram 2020). The explorative research method is research that aims to say an object relatively in-depth, or in other words, explorative research is research conducted to look for causes or things that influence the occurrence of something and are used when we do not know exactly and specifically about the object of our research. Researchers express this explorative research qualitatively. In this study, researchers wanted to find out the potential of community-based ecotourism in the Ciawi region, especially the former sand excavation. The informants of this study were selected by researchers based on the purpose of choosing a sample that was rich in information (purposive sampling). The sampling strategy used is the maximum variation sampling, which is to obtain variations in various phenomena, identifying patterns that are often encountered until new variations of information (saturation) are no longer found.

In qualitative research does not use the population because qualitative research departs from certain cases that exist in certain social situations, and the results of the study will not be applied to the population but transferred to other places on social situations that have similarities with the social situation in the cases studied. Samples in qualitative research are not called respondents, but as resource persons, or participants, informants, friends, and teachers in research (Hennink, Hutter and Bailey 2020) whereas data sources were collected purposively, with certain considerations.

Data collection in this case study research uses various data sources. Potential data sources may include, but are not limited to documentation, archival records, interviews, physical artefacts, direct observations, and participant-observation, in order to obtain credible data (Crump 2019). The data collection techniques used in this study is as follows:

1. Library Research, which is collecting, studying, and correcting theories, information, and problems from books, magazines, and other literature that are relevant and relevant to research problems (Balapour, Nikkiah and Sabherwal 2020).

2. Field Research is a data search carried out directly plunge into the field to find out more in-depth problems. The data collection techniques used, namely: a) interview, which is a method used to try to obtain information or an oral stand from an informant by way of face to face with several informants related to research, b) observation, namely data retrieval from direct observation and taking pictures at the relevant tourism location, c) documentation, i.e. collecting data by viewing and storing documents, archives, pictures or photographs and other secondary data sources related to the topic and research problems. Study documentation in research, secondary data is used to support the literature study to sharpen the analysis (Athanasas, Sanchez and Martin 2020).

This research was conducted in the Ciawi region of Tasikmalaya Regency and carried out within 12 (twelve) months.

## 3. A Case Study: Optimization Landscape Program

In general, this study wants to find out the potential of community-based ecotourism in the Ciawi region of Tasikmalaya Regency, Indonesia. Ecotourism is a tourism activity that is directed to be able to integrate economic

development and at the same time, be able to generate funding for resource conservation efforts as attractions. While the concept of community-based ecotourism, namely tourism that presents all the region's natural resources, which not only develops environmental aspects in terms of conservation, but also benefits the surrounding community, as one of the efforts to develop rural areas to improve the local economy, where the community in that area is the main control holder.

Ciawi is one area that has former sand dugout. The existing sand left so that it does not produce profits for anyone. The character of the Ciawi region is in accordance with the character of the region that can be developed as an ecotourism area, which has a lot of tourism potential that can be developed and can improve the economy of the surrounding community. However, the area still has many problems, both from the environmental aspects, management aspects, to aspects of human resources, so that tourism activities in the region have not been well developed, and the surrounding community has not benefited from the existence of such tours. The problem in the Ciawi region, in general, is the insignificant lack of rural development in the region, which can be seen from the lack of processing and utilization of the region's potential, one of which is tourism potential. Both are very related because if the development of tourism in the Ciawi region is carried out optimally, the rural development will also be optimal. These problems have hampered the development of community-based ecotourism in the Ciawi Region. The ignorance of the people in the Ciawi region regarding the tourism potential in their area makes them not care about the environment, so they need coaching in rural development efforts, which is done by developing tourism activities in the region. With the development of tourism activities in the Ciawi region, it is hoped that the community will want to empower themselves so that the development of community-based ecotourism in the region can be realized.

In the map sheet of Tasikmalaya Regency, the location of Ciawi Sub-district is in the north and at the same time is the gateway to the Tasikmalaya Regency, which is crossed by a 3 km state road that connects the Capital Cities of West Java and Central Java Provinces, also by the railroad connecting the capital city of Jakarta and cities in Central Java to East Java.

Geographically Ciawi Sub-district is located around 550 m above sea level with an area of 4413,145 m<sup>2</sup> with a population of 58,928 people, while the distance between Ciawi Sub-district to the capital city of Tasikmalaya Regency is 40 km and to the provincial capital of West Java is 80 km.

Ciawi Sub-district has 11 villages, 58 villages, 104 RWs, and 363 RTs with different conditions, namely six villages that have a flat area, namely Pasirhuni, Sukamantri, Ciawi, Kurniabakti, Pakemitan, and Pakemitan Kidul. While for five villages, there are hilly areas consisting of Gombong, Bugel, Kertamukti, Margasari, and Citamba Villages. All villages in Ciawi Sub-district can generally be passed by either 2-wheeled or 4-wheeled vehicles. As for the Ciawi District boundary area is as follows: In the north, there is the Duchy District; In the South, there is the District of Sukahening; East of Sukaresik and Jamanis Districts; and in the West, there is Garut Regency.

At a glance, Ciawi is a less attractive area. In terms of mediocre natural charm, there does not appear to be any special compared to other regions in Tasikmalaya Regency. But if we go to Tasikmalaya by land, especially from Bandung, we can feel how important Ciawi's position is. So that many rested along the road in the Ciawi area. Thus, Ciawi's first attraction was a place of rest, especially after crossing the Garut-Tasikmalaya border, called the Gentong area.

The second attraction is the existence of Hot Springs. This place is visited by many domestic tourists, especially from Tasikmalaya and Garut. However, with the management starting to tidy, this place is also an attraction for people outside Tasikmalaya-Garut. Indeed, there are several ponds belonging to the community around Ciawi. But the biggest is owned by Ampera Restaurant, which is called the Ampera Waterpark of Ciawi. This pool is a metamorphosis of sand excavation, which is an abundance of the eruption of Mount Galunggung. Now, the mini pool has expanded into a place of natural entertainment that makes local traders arrive. Seeing its potential, in the future, it may be the location of this water vehicle that will be able to suck up many tourists, both foreign and domestic.

The next thing is the existence of a religious tourism complex, which is a neighbour of Ciawi Sub-district, the Suryalaya Islamic Boarding School Complex. Although the location of the *pesantren* (boarding school) is in Pagerageung District, it must pass through Ciawi District. So that Ciawi got abundant blessings from the visitors of the *pesantren*. The *pesantren* is well-known because its management scholars can cure sufferers or victims of drugs. Thus, so many people came to the *pesantren* and came from various cities throughout Indonesia, even from abroad.

The existence of these three things makes people crowded so that culinary tourism will emerge so that the resting people can be served. Among the big 'players' restaurants in West Java are the Asep Strawberry restaurant and the Ampera restaurant. Both Sundanese culinary providers offer a taste that is relatively accepted



by many people who cross in West Java, especially the Priangan area. Therefore, the two restaurants still survive and even continue to inspire other culinary endeavours — for example, the appearance of Noodle Meatballs Hj. Atun Yohana can complement the impromptu rest area in Ciawi. The seriousness of the three culinary tourism locations is shown by the mutually beneficial arrangements between consumers and producers. RM. Asep Strawberries, for example, makes a pond that is quite spacious and pleasing to the eye, just right for a relaxed atmosphere while waiting for the meal to be served. Then, the location is Ampera Restaurant also repeatedly made renovations in order to make the visitors feel at home. Likewise, Noodle Meatballs Hj. Atun Yohana made a beautiful, small mosque, which made a peaceful atmosphere on the trip.

In those three places, it was found that most of the visitors deliberately went to Tasikmalaya to see their children who were studying at the *pesantrens*. The *pesantrens* they visited indeed differed in terms of their superiority. There are boarding schools for drug treatment such as the Pesantren Suryalaya of Abah Anom; there are monotheism schools such as Miftahul Huda Manonjaya. There are *pesantren* who excel in the field of qiroat (musicality) of the Qur'an, and others. According to them, Ciawi was indeed the right place to rest after a long day of being in the car.

Then, where is the participation of the community in developing and carrying out local tourism? From the search, it turns out that the community was very helpful in this development. The government itself represents a lot of work together to develop local tourism for the local community. This is what is typical in the findings obtained in the field - namely the activities of planning, organizing, and evaluating tourism activities in the Ciawi area.

### 3.1 Making Landscape Economic and Social

Of the several places mentioned above, Ampera Waterpark is one of the prominent tourist attractions in the Ciawi District. Therefore, our discussion is focused on what happened with Ampera Waterpark. Before the construction of the Ampera Waterpark tourism object, the land was only a forest area that was used by the Timber Hoarding Site (THS) and was known to have little effect on the community's economy. The social and economic welfare of the people of the Ciawi Sub-district was classified as low. The economy of the people of the Ciawi Sub-district, the majority of the people work as farmers or farm labourers. Namely, there were 4,452 people who worked as farmers and farm labourers. The economic conditions of the community are middle to lower, income from agricultural produce is not much, can only meet for daily food or primary needs and in the District of Ciawi before the Ampera Waterpark many who work to enter the soil into a polybag, grow crops, the woods in the area where Ampera Waterpark or Wood Piling Place. The minimum wage is only IDR 17,000 as simple as explained by Ms ET, one of the people of Ciawi Sub-district that her work as a farm labourer entered the land, and growing horticultural plants only received a small wage.

It was also explained that the wage of working as a farmer was only for every harvest, that is, three months and ten days, his income was IDR 50,000/day (1,500,000/month) and then until evening.<sup>6</sup> Low income from the agriculture sector encourages residents in Ciawi Sub-district to look for additional sources of income outside the agricultural sector, such as trading in the area where the Ampera Waterpark was authorized in 2017. Although it seems trivial, it brings quite a decent income. At least it is still able to support family life and children's school fees<sup>7</sup>.

However, with the flow of hot water from Mount Galunggung in unison with an abundance of volcanic sand, since 1982, this place really likes someone to visit to bathe. In addition, the presence of abundant sand makes many residents take the sand for building materials. The more serious the excavation is so that it becomes a sand excavation industry. Finally, there are efforts to make a swimming pool from the water reservoir. At first, it was traditionally cultivated, but now with the Ampera Waterpark, the business has become modern. With this effort, the community also flocked to try to sell in the place. In terms of social welfare before the Ampera Waterpark, the surrounding community was still backward from an economic perspective. Likewise, social interaction between the community and the government has not yet been established. So, with the Ampera Waterpark, which has capital, the community-based tourism activities in Ciawi began to grow and develop.

### 3.2 Social Benefits

After the Ampera Waterpark, which was ratified in 2017, provided employment opportunities and opened up business opportunities for the community around the Ampera Waterpark. There are approximately 150 people in

<sup>6</sup> An Interview with UR, trader in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>7</sup> An Interview with ES, trader in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.



Ciawi Sub-district who work in Ampera Waterpark as the Forest Village Community Institution (LMDH). After Ampera Waterpark, the social and economic welfare of the community has also increased. The income from the origin of the community only gets income at harvest every three months ten days (IDR 1,500,000/month) now after the Ampera Waterpark, the average income of the community plus the business at Ampera Waterpark can reach IDR 2,000,000 to IDR 2,500,000/month<sup>8</sup>. The community can open a business in Ampera Waterpark without having to leave their previous jobs. Many housewives who originally did not have income worked in Ampera Waterpark as traders and renting hammocks. This clearly increases the income of the people of Ciawi Sub-district because by opening a business, their income has also increased. With the Ampera Waterpark attraction, the problem of unemployment can be overcome; Ampera Waterpark is able to absorb a lot of labour, creating jobs for the people around Ampera Waterpark.<sup>9</sup>

From the statement above, it can be concluded that the community was greatly helped by its economy after the Ampera Waterpark. Ampera Waterpark tourism object is used by the community to open as wide business as possible to create jobs. With this tourist attraction, some teenagers who were previously unemployed do not have jobs that can now work as hammock renters, parking attendants, security, traders, and others who are able to absorb labour so as to reduce the unemployment rate. In fact, many traders who were originally housewives and now sell at the Ampera Waterpark to increase family income.

Ampera Waterpark tourism object is able to provide increased social and economic welfare for the people of the Ciawi Sub-district; because of the existence of such tourism, the community is able to open new or side jobs, so that community income also increases. The income earned is used by the community to fulfil all necessities of life, ranging from clothing, food and shelter needs, being able to buy secondary and tertiary goods and to send their children to school. With the Ampera Waterpark, the social interaction of the Ciawi Sub-district community has become even more harmonious. It is seen because Perhutani (Perusahaan Hutan Negara Indonesia -- Indonesian State Forest Company) built the Ampera Waterpark, and the aim is to improve the welfare of the Ciawi Sub-district community. The revenue from Ampera Waterpark was divided into three, namely to Perhutani, LMDH (Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan; i.e., the people around the forest that were recruited by Perhutani to manage tourist attractions), and the District Government of Ciawi. As stated by AK: "With the Ampera Waterpark, the relationship between the community and Perhutani is more established, more harmonious. Originally it was fine, but with this tour, it became more intertwined because of the collaboration with the people of Ciawi District. There is cooperation between the tourism object management and the police, every month there is coordination with the local police, every month there is a revenue-sharing with the Ciawi District government, CSOs are also involved as Pancasila (Indonesian sole ideology) youth if there are crowds or those many visitors aids safety for the flow of traffic."<sup>10</sup>

Then we can see that after the Ampera Waterpark tourism object, the economic prosperity of the Ciawi Sub-district community increased, among others:

1 Increase in meeting basic needs. As we know that food or food is a basic need for humans to be able to continue living and to be able to maintain health for human beings. Therefore, humans need healthy and nutritious food; the results of the study show that the people of Ciawi District can meet their food needs. This is reinforced by the results of an interview with Mr RD, he explained as follows: "It's been two years selling here, I sell here every Sunday or every day if a long holiday. The income per day can approximately reach IDR 300,000 when there are many visitors sometimes more; thank God by selling here can meet their daily needs"<sup>11</sup>.

2 Increasing family education. Education is the most important thing in human life, and education is an asset for human life personally, and for the future of the nation. Education is very much needed to develop personality and to improve human abilities. Likewise, when humans want to live well, they must have knowledge. The results of the study showed that the people of Ciawi Sub-district were able to send their children to a public high school (SMA)<sup>12</sup>.

3 Meeting health needs. Health is important for human life after education. When humans are sick, they cannot carry out their activities. But there are still many people who do not care about health, because of several factors, such as the inability of humans to seek treatment, check their health routines due to financial limitations. The results showed that the health level of the Ciawi Sub-district increased along with the increase in their income.

<sup>8</sup> An Interview with UR, [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>9</sup> An Interview with RS, a photo service businessman, in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>10</sup> An Interview with AK, a Perhutani officer, in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>11</sup> An Interview with RD, rujak trader in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>12</sup> An Interview with PR, siomay trader in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

### 3.3 Economic Benefits

Ampera Waterpark's contribution to the social and economic welfare of the community is seen in the number of people who open businesses in the tourist area, which are about 150 people who become LMDHs at Ampera Waterpark. Ampera Waterpark, which used to be a forest and a place to store wood, is now converted into a natural tourist place, which is the first tourist place that was built in the District of Ciawi Tasikmalaya Regency. The construction of the Ampera Waterpark was caused by a large number of school children coming to the Timber Hoarding Site not only for positive activities such as selfy-photos against a pine tree background, but there were also those who did negative things such as brawls, drinking, adultery, and others. As stated by Mr. DS: "Initially there was interest in playing with school children in the past, there were those who had good intentions for selfies, and there were also brawls and used as a liquor event, this was once a bush, so it wasn't looks and lots of drink bottles. Therefore, Perhutani took the initiative to make a tourist spot"<sup>13</sup>.

In the statement of Mr. DS as part of the administration at the Ampera Waterpark, that the Ampera Waterpark area, which was once a Forest and Timber Hoarding Place (TPK), is so vast that it is not visible if there are school children who are doing negative things. Therefore Perhutani took the initiative to build natural attractions in the forest and this TPK. The purpose of the construction of the Ampera Waterpark is to increase the use of forest functions, public awareness, participation and involvement of the community, the private sector, entrepreneurs and the government to preserve the function of environmental services and natural tourism in the forest area so that it will improve the local, national and regional economy. The purpose is to utilize the existing land as a means of recreation and education as well as an effort to increase the income of the Tasikmalaya Regency in the field of tourism and can be a business opportunity for people around the forest. The management of Ampera Waterpark consists of Perhutani and Forest Village Community Institutions (LMDH). LMDH is a Ciawi Sub-district community recruited by Perhutani to be a partner in managing the Ampera Waterpark tourism object.

Basically, Ampera Waterpark has a special program organized to improve the social and economic welfare of the people of Ciawi District. The community welfare program used the PHBM (Community-Based Forest Management) pattern. This can be seen in the management of Ampera Waterpark tourism objects that involve 26 people from LMDH (Forest Village Community Institution) and four people from Perhutani. Ampera Waterpark really provides opportunities to improve the social and economic welfare of the community. As explained by Mr. AJ as the Secretary-General of LMDH at Ampera Waterpark: "At Ampera Waterpark we have a special program to improve the welfare of the community around the forest, with the construction of tourist sites that have opened employment opportunities, entrepreneurial fields for communities around the forest. Nearly 90% of workers at Ampera Waterpark are people around Ciawi Sub-district"<sup>14</sup>.

Seeing from the statement above, that Ampera Waterpark has a special program for the welfare of the community, with the Ampera Waterpark provides opportunities for the community to be able to improve the welfare of the community. In implementing the program, Perhutani cooperates with the Ciawi Sub-district to realize these programs. And the Perhutani also includes the community around the tourist attraction to help make it happen, such as encouraging people always to maintain the cleanliness of the tourist attractions and support the planned program.

One of the indicators of social welfare is the increasing level of family income, as stated by Mrs. UR that before, it was farmers who earned their income even at harvest time, which was three months and ten days. IDR 50,000 or per month is calculated as IDR 1,500,000, which can only be used for food, sometimes less. Because Mrs UR has five daughters, and her husband has died since 2001. The existence of Ampera Waterpark Mrs UR with her son named IM can trade (open a stall) in tourist attractions, and her income has increased by approximately IDR 2,000,000 to IDR 2,500,000 / month even more if there are many visitors to Ampera Waterpark<sup>15</sup>.

From the existence of these attractions, there are indicators in the welfare of society that are creating opportunities to increase family income. These opportunities include the following:

1. *Job/Job Opportunities*. Job opportunities are one of the opportunities that result from Ampera Waterpark as a form of Ampera Waterpark's concern for the people of the Ciawi Sub-district. When Ampera Waterpark was built, Ampera Waterpark prioritized the people of the Ciawi Sub-district to be able to work in Ampera Waterpark. Before the Ampera Waterpark employment opportunities to sell such as batagor, meatballs, etc. only a little more

<sup>13</sup> An Interview with DS, a Perhutani officer, in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>14</sup> An Interview with AJ, an LMDH secretary, in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>15</sup> An Interview with UR, [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

or less only three people who sell like this business because the majority of the population of Ciawi Sub-district were farmers. After the Ampera Waterpark provided a change in employment opportunities in Ciawi Sub-district, there are currently 150 people opening businesses in Ampera Waterpark. Employment opportunities from the Ampera Waterpark provide benefits in improving the welfare of the community, especially for residents around tourist attractions.

*2. Entrepreneurial Opportunities.* With this opportunity, the community has the opportunity to be able to open a business in Ampera Waterpark. A total of 150 Forest Village Community Institutions (LMDH) opened a business in Ampera Waterpark, which covers an area of 16.17 H. 150 people including 30 managers of Ampera Waterpark, 26 people who opened stalls, 5 rujak vendors, 3 drink makers, 5 bakers, 20 people who opened rides and opened photo spots that are up to date, 3 parking attendants, 2 bricklayers, 7 grilled sausages, 3 chicken noodle vendors, 5 dim-sum vendors, 20 people hammock and carpet rental services, 3 cakkers, 6 horsemen, 2 *odong-odong* (see-saw machine), and 5 dumplings<sup>16</sup>. As described by Mr. AJ as Secretary-General of LMDH that: the purpose of the development of Ampera Waterpark is to improve the welfare of the community by using the PHBM (Community-Based Forest Management) pattern. With this tour, it opens job opportunities and entrepreneurial opportunities for people around the forest. As the manager of the Ampera Waterpark, there are also many from the community around the forest or commonly called LMDH. As many as 26 people and from Perhutani only four people. And to open a business here, the conditions are only one as long as the indigenous people of Ciawi District are. There are also many who open a business in Ampera Waterpark; there are approximately 150 people with various types of businesses<sup>17</sup>. According to the writer's observation, there are indeed many types of businesses in Ampera Waterpark, including culinary businesses (meatballs, cuanki, salad, sausages, food stalls, etc.), rental business (hammocks), horse riding, spot photo services, open upside-down vehicle rides, and others. And those who open businesses here are also the people of Ciawi Sub-district. As explained by Mr. ES the owner of the vehicle upside down, that: "To get into this vehicle, the ticket is IDR 10,000/person. Income to open a business here is not necessarily ordinary days, sometimes IDR 100,000 - IDR 200,000, but currently quiet, now only seven tickets have been sold. If a holiday can reach approximately IDR 600,000 - IDR 700,000 because of the many tourists. This vehicle also opened food stalls such as sausages, instant noodles, and drinks taken care sometimes my child, or my wife<sup>18</sup>. "With the Ampera Waterpark opening up business opportunities for the people of Ciawi Sub-district, it is very beneficial even though sometimes the income is small, but there is still income for the community, and the community is very benefited on holidays or red dates because many tourists come to Ampera. Waterpark on holidays.

*3. Inclusion of Original Income of Ciawi.* Original Income of Ciawi Sub-district is one of the sources of the village budget that is generated from the existing potential in the village. One of the original incomes of Ciawi District is from the tourism sector. Every tour in the Ciawi Sub-district provides the PAD in the Ciawi Sub-district. One of the attractions is Ampera Waterpark, giving funds provided by the Ampera Waterpark to the local government is one of Ampera Waterpark's participation in the surrounding community. Ampera Waterpark tourism object provides funds to the District Government of Ciawi IDR 5,000 from the price of one ticket or IDR 1,800,000 / month. The funds are then entered into the Regional Original Revenue (PAD) which is referred to as funds from the participation of business owners, which then from the PAD itself goes to the Village Budget and Expenditure (APBD) which will later be distributed by the village government for community development, village development, empowerment society, and for government. As explained by Mr. DI as the Head of the Ciawi District Government: "Before the construction of Ampera Waterpark, a committee was formed about Ampera Waterpark, the tour was divided into three partners, namely Perhutani, LMDH and Ciawi Sub-district Government. From the tour, the Village Original Income (PAD) income is IDR 5,000 of the price of the ticket that goes to the Ciawi Sub-district, which is poured into the APBD. The entrance fee for tourism to the Ciawi Sub-district will be absorbed into the regional budget and will be included in the capacity building activities for RT, RW, Cadres, and returned to the community in terms of capacity building, whether it is increasing the capacity of their village apparatus, BPD, and posyandu (integrated service post) cadres."<sup>19</sup> Mr DI also explained that the Village Original Income (PAD) prior to the Ampera Waterpark precisely in 2016 was IDR 20,800,000, and after the existence of Ampera Waterpark PAD in Ciawi District in 2017 is IDR 22,800,000, and PAD in 2018 is IDR 36,900,000.<sup>20</sup> Judging from the explanation

<sup>16</sup> An Interview with JA, a Perhutani officer, in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>17</sup> An Interview with UR, [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>18</sup> An Interview with ES, [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>19</sup> An Interview with DI, a Government officer, in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>20</sup> An Interview with DI, [18/09/2019] in Ciawi.

above, there is a comparison of PAD in Ciawi Sub-district before and after the Ampera Waterpark. After the Ampera Waterpark PAD in Ciawi District, there was an increase.

Ampera Waterpark's contribution to improving the social and economic welfare of the people of Ciawi District provides benefits to the community around the tourist sites. Without Ampera Waterpark, the people of Ciawi Sub-district will continue to be farmers, the majority of whom only rely on income from one sector, but with the Ampera Waterpark, the community has additional income, namely from trading<sup>21</sup>. It can be seen from Mrs. ET's explanation that the Ampera Waterpark is very helpful for her needs, not just relying on agriculture. Communities can meet their needs, clothing, shelter, food, education, and health.

Efforts that have been made by the management of Ampera Waterpark in providing jobs for the surrounding community are through the Ampera Waterpark program, such as holding events or events that are routinely held every year at the Ampera Waterpark tourism object, which is every Ampera Waterpark birthday. With these events, providing entertainment in the form of an entertainment stage, a leisurely walk accompanied by Door prizes, typical dances of West Java, and so on so that it will increase the number of tourists visiting tourist attractions because they want to see the entertainment.

Furthermore, the efforts made by the management of Ampera Waterpark in providing jobs for the surrounding community are the construction of new facilities. To increase the attractiveness of Ampera Waterpark, several new facilities will be built, including the construction of mosques, swimming pools, haunted houses, rare tree parks, and cafes so that tourists do not get bored to come to Ampera Waterpark.

With the contribution of Ampera Waterpark, it provides benefits and changes experienced by the Ciawi Sub-district in terms of employment, social interaction, and others related to the life of the Ciawi Sub-district community itself. From the origin of the forest land and TPK used and built into tourist attractions, Perhutani social empowerment involving indigenous villagers around the forest so that it can provide benefits to the communities around the tourist attractions.

#### 4. Discussion

The existence of Ampera Waterpark is something important in the life of the community around Ampera Waterpark because, with the Ampera Waterpark, the development of Ciawi Sub-district community welfare has increased. Various impacts can occur due to this Ampera Waterpark, both positive and negative impacts both in terms of social impacts and in terms of economic impacts. From the results of the study, the positive impacts of the Ampera Waterpark on community welfare are:

1. Increase employment opportunities. Ampera Waterpark is able to absorb labour, such as LMDH (Forest Village Community Institution), which is appointed by Perhutani as the manager of Ampera Waterpark tourism objects, the community can work as security guards, ticket guards, cleaning services, parking attendants, traders and many more. So that their economies go up and affect the economic welfare of the people. Before the Ampera Waterpark, the majority community was farmers. But after the Ampera Waterpark, there are job opportunities for people around the tourist attractions. According to Mr. JA, one of the Perhutani KPHs of Tasikmalaya Regency, there were about 150 people working in the Ampera Waterpark area. Starting from LMDH, traders, parking attendants, and others. This condition shows how positive impact of tourism on employment opportunities happened in the society (Qin, Xu and Chung 2019).

2. Increase community income. Ampera Waterpark is able to increase the income of the community, initially many people who became agricultural labourers, but with the construction of Ampera Waterpark, the community has more income from business in Ampera Waterpark, the people of Ciawi Sub-district can also earn more without leaving their previous jobs. Community income increased after the Ampera Waterpark, such as the people of Ciawi Sub-district, who traded in the area where tourism could reach IDR 50,000 - IDR 150,000, especially if there are many tourists who come to the income of people who try to the tourist attractions can reach approximately IDR 500,000. The development of landscape management of tourism shows how positive impact of tourism on the community income blessed the society (Qin, Xu and Chung 2019).

3. Sub-district Ciawi is increasingly known. With the Ampera Waterpark, which was built in Ciawi Sub-district, Ciawi Sub-district is now more aware because there are many tourists who come from various regions for recreation to Ampera Waterpark. Previously not many people knew about Ciawi Sub-district in Tasikmalaya District.<sup>22</sup> It is because of the cooperation between voluntary sector, private sector, and public sector of the community (Raina 2020).

<sup>21</sup> An Interview with ET, a trader in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>22</sup> An Interview with UR, [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.



4.Changes in the mind-set of the people of the Ciawi District. Infrastructure development is increasing. The mind-set of the people of the Ciawi Sub-district is changing; that is, the mind-set is getting more creative and always looking for ways to make things interesting. This is proven that at present, the people of Ciawi Sub-district are involved in Ampera Waterpark, which develops and utilizes the natural beauty of Ampera Waterpark, which is partly packaged into attractive photo spots. It shows the strengthening social, economic competitiveness in the management of culture and the environment (Boiral, Heras-Saizarbitoria and Brotherton 2020).

5.Changes in social interaction. Social interaction is a relationship between one individual and another individual, between groups, and between individuals and groups. In Ciawi and Perhutani Sub-districts, several prominent social interactions were seen. Changes in social interaction before and after the Ampera Waterpark attractions remain good between residents and residents and between residents and Perhutani. This is caused by all the people of Ciawi Sub-district, who are able to work well together. The people of Ciawi Sub-district realize that they have the same interests. To fulfil these interests, the people of Ciawi Sub-district collaborated with fellow community members and with the Forestry Service of Tasikmalaya. One form of cooperation that is seen in the people of the Ciawi Sub-district is that they are formed in an organization named LMDH. If previously, they were only limited to neighbours, so now with the LMDH, they are working in the same place, have the same goals, and also, they have the same interests, namely maintaining and developing the Ampera Waterpark tourism object by creating new tourism spots. Around these attractions and there is cooperation between Perhutani and the community in maintaining sustainability, the beauty of the tourist attraction environment. Here the process of dissociative social interaction that is manifested in the form of competition (Lehmann *et al.* 2019).

The negative impacts arising from the presence of Ampera Waterpark attractions are:

1.Congestion. Congestion is one of the negative impacts of tourism activities (Zhuang, Yao and Li 2019). Because of the many vehicles coming in and out of the attractions (Tuli 2019). Likewise in Ciawi Sub-district, Ampera Waterpark is one of the causes of traffic congestion, many vehicles come in and out of Ampera Waterpark, when on holiday many visitors come to Ampera Waterpark to cause congestion, and when visitors burst, sometimes parking is not enough so that vehicles many parked on the side of the road and narrowed the road<sup>23</sup>. Ciawi Sub-district has a population of 9,072 people. Coupled with the Ampera Waterpark, there will always be tourists who come to Ciawi Sub-district. An increase in population will cause an increase in traffic flow. But even though the number of vehicles is always increasing, it is not matched by the expansion of the road area, especially around the Ampera Waterpark site. So the road just being repaired is not expanded. The cause of congestion around the tour is because if there is not enough Ampera Waterpark inside the parking lot, so many vehicles are parked on the shoulder of the road, which is one of the causes of congestion around the tourist site. So that when vehicles that pass through the road around the tourist site experience traffic jams, and this usually happens when many tourists visit Ampera Waterpark.

2.Cause of noise pollution. This Ampera Waterpark tourism object activity causes noise pollution, especially for people who live near Ampera Waterpark. Having so many vehicles passing by, the peace of the surrounding community is disturbed.<sup>24</sup> It is because there was sense of responsibility of the tourists, for they felt that they did not live around the park. It is in the sense of 'colonial' mentality (Mrsic, Surla and Balkovic 2020).

3.Generates a lot of garbage. With so many visitors who come so much garbage because of the amount consumed. Waste management in the Ciawi sub-district has not yet been formed; there is no final garbage disposal; garbage is always acute by garbage trucks once a week. This is also coming from the irresponsible tourists who did not feel belong to the community (Mrsic, Surla and Balkovic 2020). Law enforcement of discipline should be applied here.

4.The growth of individualism. Competition in the economic field has made society more individualistic (Alston 2019). This can be seen from the lack of self-awareness to work together or maintaining mutual perseverance of cleanliness or security of the tourist location. All busy with their own businesses. This has been excluded from the main mission of the holding and support of these tourist attractions, namely making the community together to build tourist destinations that are beneficial to all, especially the local residents.

## Conclusion

Environmental areas such as in Ciawi of Tasikmalaya Regency can guarantee its own sustainable survival if the region can provide concrete benefits for the surrounding community. The Ciawi local community must not be neglected to participate in conducting socio-economic activities while ensuring the maintenance of the area in

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<sup>23</sup> An Interview with DS, parking attendants [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.

<sup>24</sup> An Interview with RM, a local inhabitant, in Ampera Waterpark [05/09/2019] in Ciawi.



accordance with its natural principles. Conservation alone is certainly not sufficient enough so that it must give meaning to the community that the surrounding community can be a true preserver of the region. Therefore, the surrounding community must be invited to do cooperation (partnership) with professionals in the field of maintenance and development.

The results of this study found that the concept of environmental-based community development actually took place in the midst of the community around the Ciawi area. The concept of Community Based Ecotourism has actually taken place in the community in accordance with their existence in biodiversity. However, the actors and the degree of involvement in the development vary. The community has had the initiative to be involved and participate in the development of natural wealth. The forms of their participation include conservation activities, maintenance activities, and activities to utilize the wealth of the region. Factors driving the community to participate in the development of cultural wealth are religious factors, cultural factors, and economic factors whereas the inhibiting factors of community participation are due to limited community funds, weak ability, lack of involvement of all parties, lack of stimulus from the government, and individualistic attitudes that are more selfish.

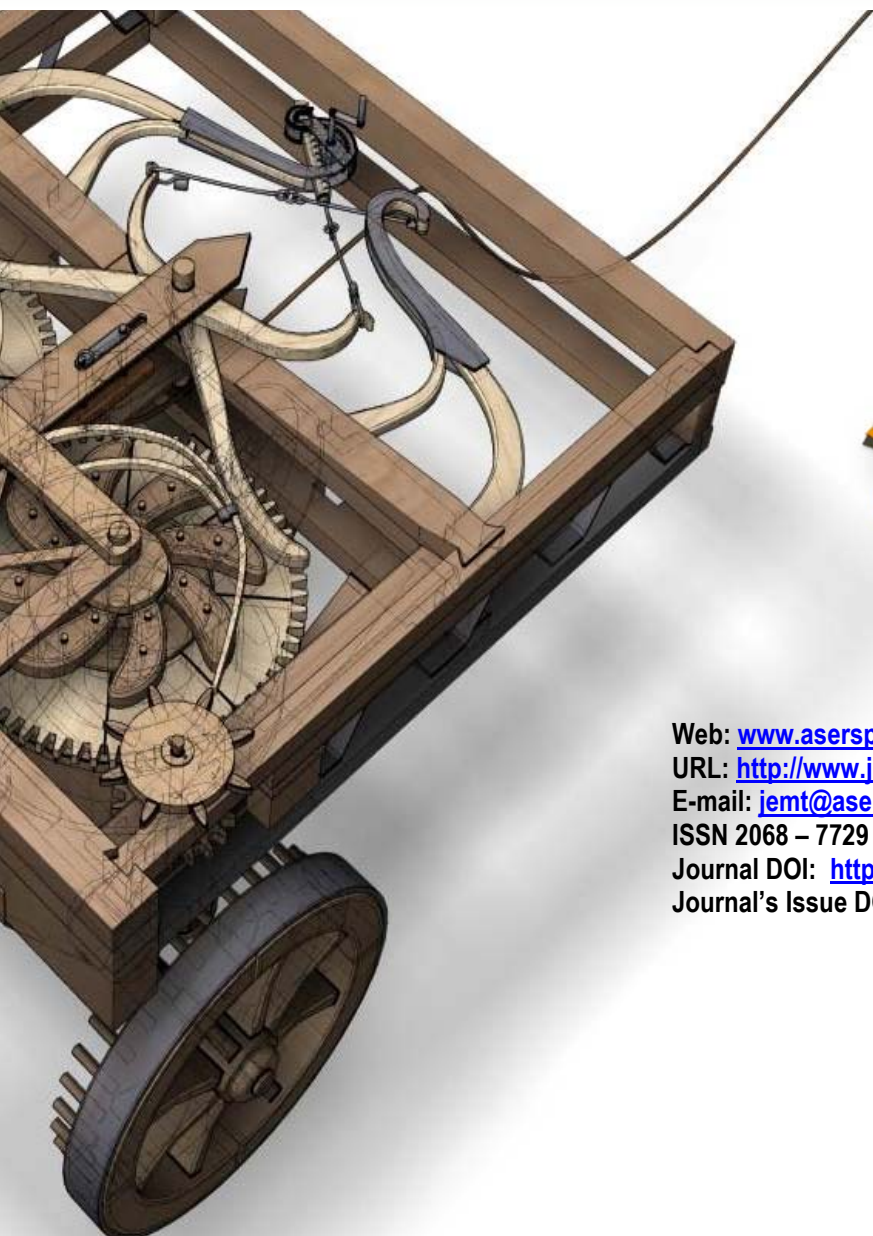
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