

Preparation of Site Plan and Landscape Design in the Development of Green and Edu Tourism in Semoyo Village, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta

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Abstract. This research seeks to develop tourism potential and reduce economic inequality in Semoyo Village, Patuk District, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta tourism area in order to develop this area as a tourism destination. The challenge in Semoyo Tourism Village is that there is no comprehensive spatial planning and the tourism packaging is not yet appealing. The concept for the development of Semoyo Tourism Village employs a spatial planning approach and elements of Community-Based Green and Edu Tourism development, namely attraction, accessibility, amenities, and ancillary.

1 Introduction

Tourism is one industry capable of generating rapid economic development in terms of job creation, income growth, improved living conditions, and stimulation of other productive sectors [1]. This definition demonstrates that tourism is a relationship resulting in the interaction of tourists, business people, government, and society in the process of attracting and serving tourists and other visitors at a tourism destination. The Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 1990 states that tourism plays an important role in expanding and equalizing business and employment opportunities, encouraging regional development, increasing national income in the context of increasing the welfare and prosperity of the people and fostering a sense of love for the motherland, enriching national culture and consolidating its development so as to strengthen national identity and foster friendship.

Since the middle of the 19th century, historical structures, archaeology, natural scenery, and culture have been attracting visitors to Yogyakarta [2]. As a result, Yogyakarta's natural scenery has become one of its most prominent features and a major tourist attraction. Based on Law Number 13 of 2012 concerning the Privileges of Do-It-Yourself, this emphasizes the state's recognition of the uniqueness/privileges of DIY. DIY's unique tourism-related capabilities include culture, land, and spatial planning. The Tourism Village in Semoyo Village, Patuk District, Gunungkidul-DIY has the potential for natural beauty in the form of

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quite attractive scenery and is shrouded in a thin mist each morning. The landscape of Semoyo Village is comprised of hills and valleys with fertile soil. Unfortunately, Semoyo Village is currently encircled by well-known and well-established tourist attractions at the entrance to Gunungkidul, resulting in a stark economic disparity between the village and the surrounding villages.

Tourism is an industry capable of generating accelerated economic development in terms of job creation, income growth, improved living standards, and the stimulation of other productive sectors [3]. The proposed Community Service Activity is the application of the concept of interaction and synergy between government elements, tourism village communities, industry/companies, and academicians for the development of a Tourism Village in Semoyo Village, Patuk District, Gunungkidul-DIY. This is due to the tourism industry's domino effect on the local economy. It is anticipated that tourism activities will help increase people's income and alleviate destitution. Development of tourism destinations focuses on the creation of Regional Tourism Strategic Areas and the expansion of tourism's allure and services [4].

As a solution to Semoyo Village's economic inequality, Community-Based Green and Edu Tourism is developed in the form of a site plan and area landscape as the initial stage in launching the development of Semoyo Tourism Village.

2 Methodology

The stages contributing to implementing community service projects with Semoyo Village participants are as follows:

2.1 Observation and analysis of the initial situation

2.1.1 Potential location/area

Semoyo Village, Patuk District, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region is situated at the entrance to Gunungkidul Regency and is approximately 21 kilometers from the center of Yogyakarta city (zero point). Semoyo Village is surrounded by well-established tourist attractions, one of which is Nglanggeran Tourism Village, which was awarded the best tourism villages in the version by UNWTO in 2021 [5] in <https://www.unwto.org/tourism-villages/en/villages/nglanggeran/>. In the midst of the accelerated development of villages in Gunungkidul Regency as tourist destinations, it can be said that Semoyo Village has been left behind.

In terms of facilities and infrastructure, there is already paved access to the village road that connects Semoyo Village to the provincial road that crosses the center of Patuk District, while the roads connecting the hamlets are self-supporting cement-cast roads. Village road access also connects Semoyo Village with neighboring villages that already have a number of well-established tourist destinations, including the Mount Ireng site, Jelok Tourism Village, HEHA sky view tourism, Watu Amben city view tourism, etc. This indicates that Semoyo Village can serve as a connection among these tourism destinations, transforming it into an integrated tourism destination.

2.1.2 Natural potential

Semoyo Village's natural potential consists of natural beauty in the form of stunning scenery and is shrouded in a thin mist each morning. Semoyo Village is characterized by its hills and valleys. Additionally, the luxuriant community forests and conservation forests have their own potential. There is one waterfall location that was inaugurated many years ago. In this

region, it is simple to cultivate various medicinal plants (traditional medicinal plants). For example, the various varieties of *empon-empon* (rhizome), including turmeric, ginger, mango turmeric, cloves, lemongrass, and lime. Medicinal plants do not just represent horticulture. Medicinal plants are inherited from our ancestors, so they can be classified as culture. Biodiversity is a cultural heritage that must be preserved [6]. Among urban communities, lifestyle trends returning to nature and going green, which are extensively campaigned to increase the propensity to use herbs [7], are increasing the propensity to use herbs. The COVID-19 pandemic that emerged at the end of 2019 and is still ongoing has also created a behavioral tendency to use medicinal plants believed to boost the body's resistance, such as red ginger [8]. This phenomenon has the potential to become a tourist attraction and open the door to the creation of educational botanical parks.

Given with the characteristics of Semoyo Village's fertile soil, it is still possible to enrich tourist attractions by promoting biological resources inherited from ancestors, such as cosmetic, aromatic, and medicinal plant species. The inhabitants of this region have not utilized the potential of biodiversity as part of their culture, which is also a means of enhancing the community's economic independence (green economy). This latent capability should be realized.

2.1.3 Institutional potential

Regarding village leadership, the head of the village, who has just been in the position for a few months (Mr. Sudari), has expressed his desire to make Semoyo village a tourism destination and has authorized the use of "*lungguh lurah* land" as a tourism area. Institutionally, the head of the village has initiated the establishment of a Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis). Pokdarwis has now established jeep excursions that transport the travellers around the village and connect to jeep tours in neighboring villages.

The Women Farmers Group (KWT) is a community organization that has been in existence for a long time with prominent activities, namely the transformation of plastic and inorganic refuse into products with economic value. KWT is currently initiating the growth of grapevines. BumKel (Kelurahan Owned Enterprise), which manages existing and new kelurahan business units, has also been reactivated by the head of the village. Bamuskal (Kelurahan Deliberative Body) oversees the administration activities of the village authority.

2.1.4 Community empowerment potential

In general, people in this age bracket plant *palawija* crops according to the season and rear cattle and goats. Bantul and Sleman Regencies, two regencies immediately adjacent to Patuk Gunungkidul District, employ the majority of their youth and productive age groups in the service industry sector. In general, the residents of Semoyo Village welcome "guests" with the typical villager hospitality. Tolerance between religions has thus far been well maintained. Every night, vigilant patrol posts ensure the security of the community. This community circumstance has the potential to be developed as a community-based tourism destination.

The refining of herbal plants into innovative, economically valuable, and marketable herbal products is a further opportunity that can be realized through the community empowerment aspect [9]. The similar condition as Semoyo Village is Dieng plateau which reveals that locals have a favorable view of self-medication with traditional medicine for minor maladies. The community is familiar with and able to identify a variety of medicinal flora native to their area. However, few individuals utilize botanicals and medicinal plants. There are few individuals who cultivate, maintain, and use medicinal plants intensively [10]. Dasa Wisma is a community of women in Semoyo Village who conduct regular meetings.

This group of mothers has the potential to be further empowered to process innovative herbal products like Javanese Beer, Sambiloto Cookies, and Wedang Seruni.

2.1.5 Collaboration potential

The viability of a Tourism Village is largely determined by the local community's ability to continually investigate the village's potential and then actualize it as a new destination within the village. The innovation of the local community must always be refined and enhanced in response to the desires of travellers, with the result in being an increase in tourism. Community-based tourism that involves the active participation of the community must be maintained and pushed to a higher level. This requires the participation and support of multiple parties. The pentahelix concept encourages interaction and synergy between five elements for tourism development, namely government, tourism village communities, industry/companies, academia, and the media, in order to revitalize tourism following the COVID-19 pandemic [11].

At this time, one of the villagers have invited the Tourism Agency Office of Gunungkidul District to assist in the development of Semoyo Village as a tourism destination.

2.2 Topographic survey

The tourist destination area of Semoyo Village, whose landscape design is planned, has a land area of 2.1 ha.



Fig.1. Land boundary (Source map from Google.com).

The area developed in Semoyo Tourism Area has the concept of Community Based Green and Edu Tourism because this area has hilly contours with natural resources, as well as a geographical landscape that produces beautiful views that are characteristic of the environment of this village tourism destination.

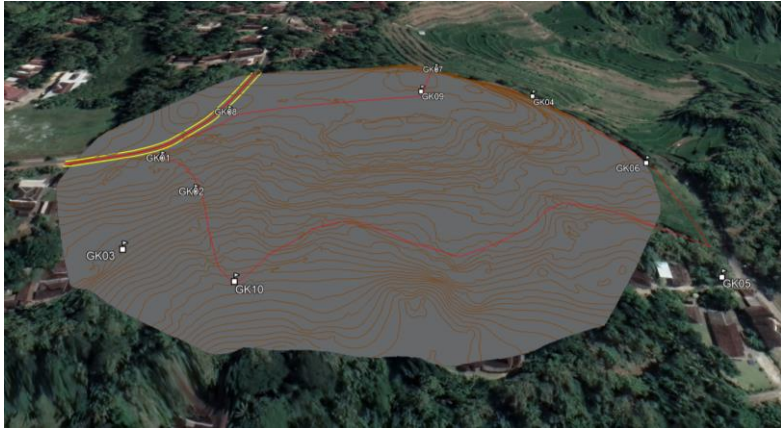


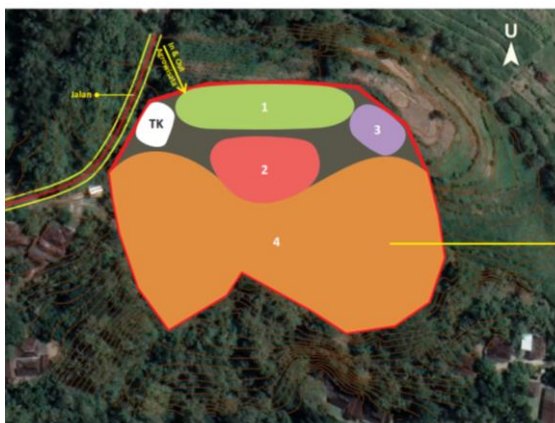
Fig.2. Topographic contour survey results.

2.3 Preparation of the site plan and landscape of the Tourism Village Area

Structuring the tourism environment will not only increase tourism activity, but it will also increase tourist interest and encourage tourist visits, as well as encourage investment opportunities; therefore, the use of hard and soft landscape elements to beautify the tourism environment is essential because it will assist in attracting visitors to tourism centers [12]. Tourism activities will have both positive and negative effects on the environment, economy, and social community, either directly or indirectly [13].

The purpose of a site plan is to map all potential natural resources that can be developed into tourism sites, and a development plan can be derived from the master plan by combining potential or resources with the distribution of existing tourism facilities in order to achieve a good site plan arrangement.

The prepared landscape is planned to suit effective land use, by preparing entry and exit access to the northwest which goes directly to the parking area with the management building and surrounding public facilities. The area of planting plants as Edu tourism was made on terracing contours which add to the beauty, apart from having its own benefits for the slopes.



Information:

1. Parking Area
2. A pair of pavilions
3. Management room & Public Facilities
4. Plant Garden Area

terraced contour

Fig.3. Site plan and land use of Semoyo Village Tourism.



Fig.4. Landscape Design of the Semoyo Tourism Village.

3 Results and Discussion

According to the preceding discussion, Semoyo Village confronts economic disparity with neighboring tourism areas. To address this issue, Semoyo Village intends to construct a tourism village concept in an effort to boost the economy and close the gap with other tourism villages. The government has been attempting to recover the tourism sector after the COVID-19 pandemic, citing a study presented by [14] which states that tourism villages are one of the efforts to restore tourism conditions after the COVID-19 pandemic, one of which is through the utilization of the village's potentials. Utilizing the assets and potential of the local community, the ABCD (Asset-Based Community Development) strategy is used in community empowerment initiatives. This method is a community empowerment model that prioritizes the utilization of local community assets and potential [15]. In this approach, the village's community is viewed as a valuable asset. As for what is meant by an asset in this context, it is the community's own potential [16]. This potential can take the form of community members' assets, such as intelligence, creativity, compassion, mutual cooperation, and solidarity. In addition, potential can be interpreted as the availability of natural resources such as attractive landscapes, fertile fields, and rivers [17]. To develop sustainable tourism products, community-based tourism (CBT) is also implemented [18]. Attractions, accessibility, amenities, and ancillary services are required as fundamental aspects of tourism products. Semoyo Village will identify tourism potential and construct a comprehensive master plan and site plan for a tourism village area. The Green and Edu Tourism development plan for Semoyo Tourism Village calls for three years (2023-2025) of community service activities.

4 Conclusion

Semoyo Village has great potential to be developed into a tourist destination area. Semoyo Village is situated near well-known tourism destinations at Gunungkidul gate and boasts spectacular natural beauty. The local government also has a strong commitment to contribute to the development of this tourism destination, including by preparing 2,0 hectares of land to be used as a Semoyo edupark tourism location. The site plan and landscape area have been created to act as a master plan and direction for the village administration as they continue to develop this area.

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