

Development of Forests and Coastal Tourism to Increase Society Income in Watulimo

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Abstract. Watulimo is one of the sub-districts of Trenggalek Regency located on the southern coast of East Java Province. Watulimo sub-district has great tourism potential, especially for forest and beach tourism, but has not been properly managed. Forest and coastal attractions in the Watulimo sub-district include: Prigi beach, Pasir Putih beach, Damas beach, Karanggongso beach, Pancer Cengkong Mangrove Forest, Lowo Cave, Rancang Cave, Grojok Cave, Banyunget Forest Tourism, Rangkambu Waterfall, and durian, rambutan, mangosteen plantation. The Watulimo sub-district consists of mountains, terrain, and beaches, so most people rely on agriculture, plantation and fishery products. With many tourist attractions, both forest and beach tourism, if managed properly, will contribute revenue to the district government and the people around the resort, such as the tour guide profession, opening food stalls, parking, lodging, boat rentals and so forth.

Keywords: Development of forest and beach tourism; Income increase

1 Introduction

Tourism, especially forest and coastal tourism, is positioned as a mainstay in Indonesia's national development. Currently tourism is expected to provide the greatest contribution to the increase in foreign exchange in the government's efforts to realize the welfare and prosperity of the people. The effort carried out by the tourism sector is to continue to improve its performance by strengthening existing networks and increasing the competitiveness of Indonesian tourism businesses (Astuti, 2008: 89).

However, it cannot be denied that national tourism cannot be separated from the government's efforts to make development in the tourism sector as a way to reduce poverty. The development of tourism is one of them is the development of tourism that includes local communities. Tour packages offered to tourists also become diverse, in order to develop product/package diversification. Forest and coastal tourism are one of the attractions that tourists are interested in, because they can enjoy the beauty of natural scenery. This is related to the development of tourism at this time which has undergone a shift, originally mass tourism became a special interest tourism (Ardiwijaya, 2006). Tourists feel bored with conventional tourism that has been offered, so many are turning to natural tourism.

Trenggalek Regency is one of the districts in East Java which has a number and types of diverse tourism activities. Trenggalek Regency has a beach length of around 96 km with a sea area of $\pm 71,117$ Ha and the number of islands as many as 57 islands. Trenggalek Regency is

referred to as the "Tourism Region" which has a variety of tourist attractions. In general, tourism objects in Trenggalek Regency are 18 tourism objects. One sub-district which has many tourist attractions, mainly tourism and beach tourism is Watulimo District. Places frequented by tourists in sub Watulimo is Prigi beach, Pasir Putih beach, Damas beach, Karanggongso beach, Mangrove Forest Pancer Cengkong, Lowo Cave, Rancang Cave, Grojok Cave, Banyunget Forest Tourism, Rangkambu Water Fall, Durian Plantation, Mangosteen and Rambutan [3].

Judging from the magnitude of tourism potential in Watulimo sub-district, mainly forest and coastal tourism, but the development of tourism in Watulimo sub-district is still not optimal. Activities in each object and tourist attraction are still running individually. This can be seen from tourist visits that only focused on three tourism objects, namely Prigi Beach, Karanggongso Beach, and Lowo Cave. While for other tourism objects it is still low and even decreases every year. Not yet existing tourist development resulted in the realization of the unity yet the relationship between the existing attractions in the Watulimo District, so that inter attractions that one with the other attractions that cannot contribute in accordance with the designation.

To optimize existing potential, we need a rules and directives of the Trenggalek district government as efforts to develop the tourism sector in Sub-district Watulimo by combining and integrating a number of potential ecotourism and beaches in the region to increase tourist visits. The integration of tourism potential is expected to have a large contribution to the economy, especially in the provision of employment and other economic activities, therefore to increase the income of the people around the tourist attractions.

This is in accordance with clause 4 of Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, that tourism aims to a) increase economic growth; b) improve people's welfare; c) eradicate poverty; d) overcome unemployment; e) preserving nature, environment and resources; f) promote culture; g) raise the image of the nation; h) foster a sense of love for the homeland; i) strengthen the identity and unity of the nation; and j) strengthen friendship between nations [2,3].

2 Research Method

This type of research is descriptive qualitative with a rationalistic approach. This study aims to formulate the direction of development of tourism and beaches in Watulimo, Trenggalek district. The stages in this study include preparation, data collection and data analysis, which produces recommendations for the development of tourism and beaches. Preparation stages are formulating goals, objectives, and outputs. Stages of primary and secondary data collection. Primary data obtained from the data in the field of tourism and beach area that will be developed in Watulimo sub-district,

Trenggalek district which includes Prigi beach, Pasir Putih beach, Damas beach, Karanggongso beach, Mangrove Forest Pancer Cengkong, Lowo Cave, Rancang Cave, Grojok Cave, Banyunget Forest Tourism, Rang Kambu Waterfall, Durian, Mangosteen and Rambutan Plantation. Secondary data comes from several literatures and related agencies. Stages of data analysis with comparative methods. The final report stage, is a transformation that is poured into a recommendation on the area of tourism that will be developed.

3 Results and Analysis

3.1 Potential Forest Tourism and Beach In Watulimo Sub-District

Based on the folklore that developed in the community, Watulimo comes from the Javanese language, Watu which means Stone and Limo which means Five. So Watulimo means Five Stones in the seaside sea. Watulimo sub-district is limited by: South of Indonesian Ocean, east of Besuki sub-district, Tulungagung district, north of Kampak sub-district, west of Munjungan sub-district. Watulimo sub-district consists of 12 villages, namely: 1) Watuagung, 2) Ngembel, 3) Watulimo, 4) Pakel, 5) Dukuh, 6) Gemaharjo, 7) Slawe, 8) Sawahan, 9) Margomulyo, 10) Prigi, 11) Tasikmadu, and 12) Karanggandu [3].

Watulimo Sub-District has various tourist attractions to visit, namely Prigi beach in Tasikmadu village with brown sand, Pasir Putih beach in Tasikmadu village with its white sand, Sepikul mountain in Watuagung village with its rock climbing, Lowo Cave in Watuagung village with a length of approximately 800 m and wide 25 meters away, Damas beach in Karanggandu village with its cool atmosphere, and Mangrove protected forest in Karanggandu village with the exoticity of its mangrove forests, and Banyunget forest tourism, Grojok Cave, Urang Kambu waterfall in Watulimo village [5].

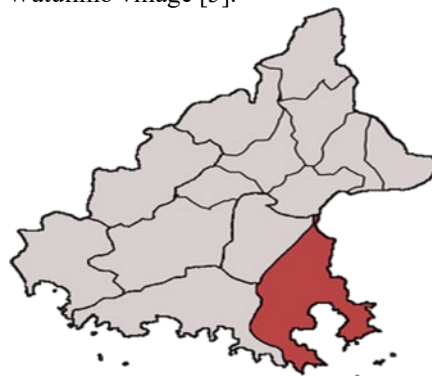


Figure 1. Map of Watulimo District Area

Products from Watulimo sub-district are very large, but the majority of fisheries and agricultural products, from fishery products, are from Tuna, Tengiri, Binoculars, squid, giant prawns, squid, shellfish, tuna and many more thanks to fishermen who work hard without knowing time to make a living by looking for fish and agricultural products in Watulimo sub-district starting from zalacca fruit, mangosteen fruit, durian fruit, and rambutan fruit [9].



Figure 2. Lowo Cave and Prigi Beach

Lowo Cave or Bat Cave is located in the village of Watuagung, Watulimo sub-District, 30 km south of the city of Trenggalek, in the direction of the route to Prigi Beach, Karanggongso Beach and Damas Beach. It is not difficult to go to the cave location, because the roads are relatively good and safe, even though they have to pass between teak forests. Lowo Cave has a width of 50 M and a height of about 20-50 M, and is decorated with walls of stalactites and stalagmites that are formed naturally and uniquely [5].

The area of ± 20 ha consists of the Lowo Cave outside area in the form of parking lots, body of the road to the cave, facilities of supporting facilities (food stalls and kiosks, children's playground, prayer room, toilet). Lowo's Cave inner area consists of visitor bridges, lighting lamps, resting places, beautiful and amazing forms of stalactites and stalagmites along 850 meters and consists of 9 high and wide spaces. Lowo Cave is located at an altitude of about 200 meters above sea level (asl) with the location structure of rocky limestone and marble.

Prigi Beach Area is ± 5 ha and ± 2 km long. This beach is located in the village of Tasikmadu, Watulimo sub-district, or about 50 km south of the city of Trenggalek. The road to reach Prigi Beach is mostly paved with good conditions. Prigi Beach distance from Trenggalek city is around 50 km [6]. The types of transportation that can be used to go to Prigi beach are: motorbikes, cars and buses. Besides being a frequently visited tourist attraction in Trenggalek, Prigi Beach is also a Fish Auction Place (TPI).

Activities that can be done on Prigi beach include: swimming and playing water, camping, sports, shopping for fresh fish, and fishing. Prigi Beach will become more crowded if there is a Labuh Laut or Larung Sembonyo ceremony, which is an annual ceremony as a form of thanksgiving to God for abundant sea products. This ceremony is usually held every Pon market on Selo month of Javanese calendar.



Figure 4. Karanggongso Beach

Karanggongso Beach is located ± 3 km east of Prigi Beach, precisely located in the village of Tasikmadu Watulimo sub-district ± 52 km south of the city of Trenggalek. The area of Karanggongso Beach is around 4 ha and a length of 1 km. The waves on Karanggongso Beach are relatively calm, so it is suitable for swimming and bathing. To go to Karanggongso Beach, from the three-way Prigi intersection straight eastward for 3 km with relatively good road conditions, with modes of transportation of motorbikes, cars, and buses. Facilities available at Karanggongso Beach are cottages, hotels and boat rentals.

Damas Beach is 5 km southwest of Prigi Beach, precisely located in the village of Karanggandu, Watulimo sub-district. There are still many roads leading to Damas Beach that are damaged. Damas beach area is approximately 5.5 ha and a length of 2 km. The area that is built is linear along the coast in the form of road bodies and parking. Damas Beach is still very natural, has a long and sloping coastline, a spacious and shady campground, fishing area with a diversity of fish and crayfish. Damas Beach is suitable for swimming, surfing, sunbathing or beach sports such as beach volleyball.



Figure 5. Pancer Cengkong Mangrove Forest and Banyu Nget Forest Tourism

Pancer Cengkong Mangrove Forest is located in the Karanggandu village, Watulimo sub-district and not too far from Prigi beach. This Mangrove Forest is not far from Prigi beach and is also a tourist destination. Apart from being a tourist place, in this mangrove forest tourists can also get training held by forest managers, such as seeding and planting mangroves, as well as mangrove syrup processing.

Banyu Nget forest tourism is one of the natural attractions managed by Perhutani which has an area of 7 hectares. Inside there are various rides that are ready to spoil every visitor. A cool and refreshing atmosphere immediately felt when we arrived at the Banyu Nget location. This is because the surroundings are still overgrown with lush trees. Banyu in Javanese means water, while Nget stands for anget which means warm.

So here is warm water that can be used for bathing. The warm water comes from natural spring sources that appear on one of the rocks. In addition to the warm water baths, there are many other tourist attractions in the Bangu Nget location, including Urang Kambu Waterfall which has a height of 20 meters, Grojok Cave, Rancang Cave, and Watu Payung [7].



Figure 6. Urang Kambu Waterfall dan Grojok Cave

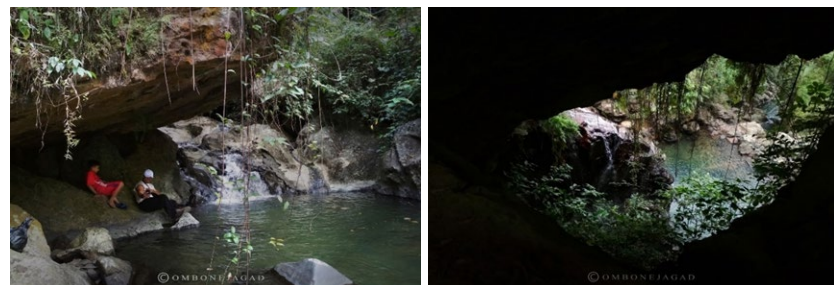


Figure 7. Watu Payung dan Rancang Cave

Facilities in Banyu Nget tourism sites include; hanging bikes or flying bicycles, hammocks or swings mounted between two trees, gazebos, traditional stalls, prayer room, and camping ground.

3.2. Development of Tourism and Beach Development in Watulimo

Tourist areas in Watulima sub-district, especially tourism and beach areas need to be developed optimally by involving stakeholders and the participation of the community around the tourist sites. The development of this tourism area in the future is expected to contribute income to the regency government and the community around the tourist attractions, including the tourist guide profession, opening food stalls, the profession of parking attendants, lodging rentals, boat rentals and so on.

Alternative development of tourism and beach area in Watulimo sub-district that can be done include:

- a. Increasing tourist attraction, both tourism and beach tourism with the addition of tourist attractions in every less developed object. For example, in Prigi Beach, namely by increasing tourist attraction through the addition of beach tourism attractions in the form of attractions on fishing boats, sporting beach volleyball, sea picking ceremonies, labuh laut or Larung Sembonyo ceremonies, which are annual ceremonies to thank God for the results abundant sea as a tourist attraction. Whereas for Damas Beach to increase tourist attraction should add to the tourism attractions such as surfing, boating and beach volleyball.
- b. Integrating beach tourism attractions, namely banana boat and boating on Karanggongso Beach followed by water sports, shopping for fresh fish and traditional ceremonies on Prigi Beach. Furthermore, tourists can enjoy mangrove tourism at Cengkong Beach, as well as surfing and fishing attractions on Damas Beach. With this integration between marine tourism objects can give a distinctive impression for tourists and can attract many tourists so that tourists after visiting tourist attractions get an interesting travel experience.
- c. The addition of area to Karanggongso beach tourism objects, namely the development to the east, the addition of car and motorbike parking areas, and the repair of roads that are still damaged.
- d. To build a tourist route by providing public transportation facilities to get to a series of tourism and beach objects found in Watulimo sub-district. The establishment of a tourist route consists of an internal tourist route through a series of beach tourism objects in the form of banana boats and boating on Karanggongso beach, water sports, shopping for fresh fish and the traditional Larung Sembonyo ceremony at Prigi Beach, mangrove tourism in Cengkong Beach, surfing and fishing in Damas Beach.
- e. Development and procurement of special tourism transportation modes that connect between coastal tourism objects and tourist attractions (both land and sea) in the form of cars or mini buses, as well as tourist-specific boats.
- f. Improving the quality and addition of accommodation facilities in every tourist object and beach located in tourist areas in Watulimo sub-district.
- g. Development of parking facilities services in the form of an expansion of parking areas that meet the needs of visitors at tourist attractions, both tourist and beach.
- h. Development and improvement of the quality of electricity and clean water infrastructure in tourist objects that have not been optimally served.
- i. Development and improvement of the quality of security for tourists, so that tourists feel safe in enjoying tourist attractions.
- j. Development and improvement of the quality of health facilities around tourism objects, in the form of building health clinics.

- k. Conducting cooperation between government agencies, the private sector, and the community in terms of management, planning the development of forest and coastal tourism areas in Watulimo.
- l. Improving Human Resources and empowering the quality of Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) in Tasikmadu Village and the Tourism Supervisory Group (Pokmawas) in Karangandu Village with mastery of science and technology, skills and entrepreneurship.

3.3. Impact of Wana Tourism and Beach Development in Watulimo

The development of tourism and beach facilities in Watulimo sub-district must be carried out simultaneously and integrated between government agencies, the private sector, and the active role of the community. The existence of tourism objects, especially tourism and beaches as one of the drivers of economic growth and development, has a very important and decisive role in the framework of regional and national economic recovery.

For this reason, tourism development needs to be supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure, including communication, transportation, promotion and market information systems as well as other supporting instruments which are also very important in their role, namely government policy in the field of tourism. Watulimo Subdistrict which has the potential of tourism and natural resources as well as large human resources, has given birth to tourism activities which are also constantly increasing and developing. With the increase in tourism business activities, of course there is also a need to increase business development and development.

The development of tourism businesses in the Watulimo sub-district area in earnest it will be able to:

- a. Increase employment for the community around tourist attractions.
- b. Reducing unemployment.
- c. Increasing income and welfare for the community around the tourist attractions, by opening a lodging business, opening a food stall business, managing parking lots, renting boats, opening laundry businesses, tour guides, and so on.
- d. Reducing urbanization.
- e. Reducing the sending of Indonesian workers abroad.
- f. Increase the original regional income of the Trenggalek Regency.
Enlarge the contribution of Indonesia's Gross National Product

4 Conclusion

The development of tourism and beach areas in Watulimo sub-district is directed at increasing tourist attraction through the addition of beach tourism attractions, the addition of area of tourism objects, and integration between forest and coastal tourism attractions in Watulimo sub-District. Regional development is also supported by accessibility, in the form of provision of internal tourist routes through a series of tourism and beach objects through land and sea access that are adapted to the road network, as well as providing special tourist transportation modes in the form of cars or mini buses, as well as tourist-specific boats. Quality improvement and additional accommodation facilities or lodging in every tourist object found in Watulimo sub-district area. Through the development of tourism and coastal areas, Watulimo is expected to contribute revenue to the district government of Trenggalek and increase income and welfare for the people around the tourist attractions.

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