

Conference Paper

The Potential of Jonggol Garden in Cibodas Village in the Prospect of Developing Ecotourism

Dian Meliantari, Ari Apriani, Achmad Tarmizi

Universitas Dian Nusantara, Jakarta, Indonesia

ORCIDDian Meliantari: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4339-3783>**Abstract.**

The Covid-19 pandemic has devastated the Indonesian economy, including the tourism industry. After the pandemic, tourism began to reopen. This study aims to find out the potentiality and obstacles of Jonggol Garden after the pandemic. The method used is the quantitative purposive sampling and incidental sampling through the provision of questionnaires, interviews, and secondary data from literature materials. Analyze with SWOT to see the potential and obstacles of Jonggol Garden. Followed by univariate and bivariate analysis for each of the observed.

Keywords: post-pandemic, ecotourism, Jonggol tourism, Jonggol Garden, creative economy

Corresponding Author: Dian Meliantari; email: dian.meliantari@dosen.undira.ac.id

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The author sees the Covid Pandemic has devastated the world economy, as well as in our country Indonesia. All economic activities have stopped which has resulted in many industries being choked. After more than two years, the condition has begun to recover even though it has not been said to be stable. One of them is community-based ecotourism, which is an effort to develop rural areas through the tourism sector.

According to the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Sandianga Salahuddin Uno in his official statement, it targets as many as 244 certified tourist villages to become independent tourism villages by 2024 [1]. The foresight of local governments and citizens to develop ecotourism produces double benefits. Economic benefits are obtained from tourist visits, which provide an addition to the finances of the region [2]. One of the areas that has the potential to be developed into an ecotourism area in

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Bogor Regency is cibodas village in Jonggol district. Reporting from the bogor indo raya online media, the Regent of Bogor, Ade Yasin wants to optimize three tourist attractions such as Jonggol Garden, Ciwadon Cave and Curug Sedong in Cibodas Village, Jonggol District [3].

Jonggol Garden is one of the tourist attractions located in the village of Cibodas which during the pandemic was also affected. During the pandemic Jonggol Garden was closed not operating. There has been no research on Jonggol Garden before. So interested in seeing the prospects.

Some similar studies that have been past such as Ghawa's research entitled Mangrove Ecotourism Development Strategy in Nira Nusa Village, East Nusa Tenggara. As a result, mangrove forests have the potential to become educational tourism [4]. Ecotourism mangrove forests as tourism destinations in Belawan North Sumatra. There needs to be good relations and cooperation between local communities, governments local and central to develop Belawan mangrove forest as an ecotourism area [5]. Nitanghahai Beach Ecotourism Development Strategy in Morela Village, Central Maluku Regency. Maintain and preserve the potential of fisheries [6]. Strategy and Potential for the Development of Rumbia Ecotourism, Jeneponto Regency. The Rumbia ecotourism area has great potential in terms of attractiveness, social capacity and economic capacity. Priority strategy by developing travel packages, building access with economic, educational, and government centers [7]. Karst Ecotourism Development Strategy in Rammang-Rammang Maros Hamlet, South Sulawesi. The diversity of tourist attractions in Rammang-Rammang is very diverse, but not yet well organized. The strategy is to increase social potential with cultural attractions and keep natural resources beautiful [8]. The Potential for Ecotourism Development in Green Canyon, Pangandaran Regency, West Java Province. This tourist destination has not led to ecotourism. Managers focus on promotions to attract visits. Community participation has not been optimal, not all communities have received benefits. Efforts are needed to introduce ecotourism to managers in order to apply the basic principles of ecotourism, namely education, community welfare, and conservation [9]. Study Potensi Ekowisata Air Terjun Sitimbulan in Desa Haunatas Kecamatan Marancar Kabupaten South Tapanuli. The potential of Sitimbulan Waterfall is 74.86% worthy of development [10]. Community-Based Ecotourism Development in Tarumajaya Village, Upper Citarum River: Potentials and Obstacles. Community Based Tourism has been carried out in the practice of ecotourism in Tarumajaya Village, but it is not adequate. It is sought so that ecotourism is able to provide a source of livelihood for residents as farmers without land. CBT activities are expected to reduce residents' dependence on land, especially conservation land [11]. Tourism Potential

and Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy in Sukajadi Village, Bogor Regency. Development of 10 tourism components so as to create a tourist village that has competitiveness and is sustainable by referring to local potential, tourist preferences, and also provisions and policies that are integrated with each other [12]. The strategy of developing natural tourism in the Citambur waterfall tourism wana KPH Cianjur. Strategy: a) improving and creating new creative attractions in order to compete with other tourist attractions b) maintaining the condition of the citambur waterfall tourist attraction, c) optimizing the natural potential and uniqueness of tourist attractions to face competition [13]. Potential Attractions of Ecotourism in Bukit Batu Reserve Game Bengkalis Regency Riau Province. Potential of SMBB is as follow: rivers and lakes, flora and fauna, peatland, cottage and community's plantation, Ekonominawisata Research Station and Canopy tower, a Japanese research cottage, and village tour [14]. Community-Based Ecotourism Potential, Urug Village, Sukajaya, Bogor. The potential of Urug village: a. diversity of plants commonly used by the community b. primate species such as langurs, long-tailed monkeys, Javan eagles, srigunting and Javanese cakakak. c. rice fields and rivers [15]. The Potential of Community-Based Ecotourism Development as an Effort to Empower Urban Communities in the Ayung River Basin (Case Study of Bindu Village, Kesiman Village, East Denpasar District). The resulting strategy is: S-O strategy : preserving urban agriculture and river environments. S-T strategy: empowering local communities intheir management. W-O strategy: providing counseling so that urban farming can be improved, so that tourism promos are more effective. W-T strategy: establish cooperation with the government, the private sector in the continuation of the program [16].

1.2. Problem formulation

1. What is the potential of Jonggol Garden in Cibodas village in the prospects for ecotourism development?
2. What are the obstacles faced by Jonggol Garden in Cibodas village in the prospects for ecotourism development?

1.3. Research objectives

1. To describe the potential or opportunities for the development of Jonggol Garden in Cibodas village

2. To describe how the obstacles faced by Jonggol Garden in Cibodas village.

3. **Research contributions**

4. This research is expected to contribute thoughts to the cibodas village government and Jonggol sub-district as input to increase the potential of tourist attractions in the future.

5. This research is expected to contribute to science and as a reference for further research.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Resources in the context of tourism

2.1.1. Definition of resources

In planning the development of tourism or tourism destinations, one of the aspects that must be considered is the resources available in tourism destinations. Both natural resources, cultural resources, and human resources, because these three resources are the main supporting aspects in tourism activities. Where one of these aspects is that human resources have an important role in the development and development of tourism or tourist destinations.

Resources are a potential that has material value that can be utilized in human life if the potential is managed properly, it can provide economic benefits for welfare and improve human welfare (society).

In terms of tourism development or tourist destinations, basically the resources utilized are natural resources, cultural resources and human resources. One example of tourism development by utilizing natural resources is the development of ecotourism or what is also called nature-based and environmentally friendly tourism activities [17].

2.1.2. Ecotourism

In Law Number 33 of 2009 concerning Tourism, it is explained that Ecotourism is a natural tourism activity in the area that is responsible for taking into account the elements of education, understanding, and support for natural resource conservation efforts, as well as increasing the income of local communities. Ecotourism development is an activity of planning, utilizing, and controlling ecotourism. Ecotourism actors are the

government, local governments, the business world, and people engaged in tourism [18].

Ecotourism is currently associated with two criteria, namely being responsible for nature and siding with the socio-culture of the local community. Ecotourism destinations that are managed properly and correctly become one of the effective efforts to finance the conservation movement and as an alternative livelihood, the beauty of natural resources is the main capital of ecotourism promotion. Ecotourism actors and experts agree to emphasize that ecotourism should minimize negative impacts on the environment and local culture, as well as be able to increase economic income for local communities and uphold conservation values [19].

The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy generally classifies tourist villages into three categories. The first is a stub, which is a tourist village that has potential but there are still limitations on facilities and infrastructure so that there are not or are still few tourists visiting. Assistance from related parties is urgently needed. Then the tourism village is developed and developed, namely a tourist village that already has tourist visits from outside the area and foreign tourists and has infrastructure and tourism facilities that have developed. The community also has awareness of tourism and is able to manage tourism businesses through pokdarwis/local working groups [1].

2.1.3. Elements of geography form tourist attractions

Geography includes both physical and non-physical elements. The physical or physiographic element is formed naturally. A non-physical element or sociogeography is human life with its traditions, culture and all behaviors. These physical elements naturally have beauty, exotics and amazing and non-physical elements have characteristics and uniqueness. In the study of tourism geography, the elements of geography become tourist products, which are packaged into tourist attractions, enjoyed by tourists into tourist attractions.

2.1.4. Cibodas village profile

Cibodas Village is one of the villages in the Jonggol District, Bogor Regency, with an area of 812,353 ha, 700 m above sea level, and a rainfall height of 30⁰C, which is divided into 2 hamlets, 5 community pillars (RW), and 11 neighboring pillars (RT). The boundaries of Cibodas Village are as follows: the northern part is bordered by Singajaya village, the

The distance of the Village Office to the Subdistrict Capital, Bogor Regency, West Java Province and to the National Capital city is as follows:

1. Capital city of Jonggol Subdistrict : 7 Km
2. Capital City of Bogor Regency : 59 Km
3. Capital city of West Java Province : 96 Km
4. National Capital : 61 Km

2.2. Demographic overview

The total population of Cibodas Village in 2016 was recorded at 11,207 people. The division of the population by age can be seen in table 1 below.

TABLE 1: Population of Cibodas Village by Age.

Age	Population	Percentage of Population
0 - 4	1.177	10,50
5 - 9	1.103	9,84
10 - 14	1.017	9,07
15 - 19	920	8,21
20 - 24	933	8,33
25 - 29	840	7,50
30 - 34	862	7,69
35 - 39	907	8,09
40 - 44	915	8,16
45 - 49	769	6,86
50 - 54	655	5,84
55 - 59	529	4,72
60 - 64	338	3,02
>65	242	2,16
Total	11.207	100

Source: [21]

Cibodas village is an agricultural village, because the people mostly work in agriculture. Cibodas Village has several excellent potentials that can be developed seperti:

1. Agricultural businesses in the form of Durian, Mangosteen, Rambutan, Hamlet, Rice, Bananas and others.
2. Handicraft businesses in the form of woven, rusbang chairs, sills.

3. Japanese grass farming business.
4. Home Industry's business is in the form of making Sode Handles, Banana Chips.
5. Trading businesses such as basic necessities and middlemen / contractors of fruits and vegetables).
6. Free-range chicken farming business, beef cattle and native chickens [21].

One of the tourist attractions located in the village of Cibodas is Jonggol Garden. The tourist attraction to be studied was originally by an orchard planted with mangosteen, petai, longan, nnumbers and others. By not changing the original garden, instagramable photo spots are created that are trending nowadays. Saung-saung was also built as a place to sit and rest. Jonggol Garden is expected to be one of the tourist attractions that implement ecotourism in its implementation so as to make the cibodas village environment remain beautiful and the people also benefit from it.

3. Research Methods

3.1. Time and place of research

The research is planned to be carried out in June 2022. This research was conducted at the Jonggol Garden tourist attraction located in Cibodas Village, Jonggol District, Bogor Regency, West Java Province.

3.2. Research Methods

The method used in this study is the kuantitative method. Data collection techniques are divided into two, namely primary data collection obtained from the results of direct observation and interviews. The interviews conducted are structured (through questionnaires) and in-depth interviews (deep interviews). These secondary data is data from the results of literature studies and documentation of the village of Cibodas. Sel collection using purposive sampling method. Data analysis using statistical analysis this analysis will process the collected data, both in the form of ideas and expressions from the results of questionnaires, interviews and grouping observational data. So that finally conclusions can be drawn from the results of the study [22].

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Result

TABLE 2: Research Results.

Spearman's rho		Tourist Attractions	Road Access	Facilities and Infrastructure	Cleanliness	Facilities Satisfaction	Tourism Satisfaction
Tourist Attractions	Correlation coefficient	1.000	-.500	.359	.900*	.300	-.500
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.667	.553	.037	.624	.391
	N	5	3	5	5	5	5
Road Access	Correlation coefficient	-.500	1.000	.500	-.500	.500	1.000**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.667	.	.667	.667	.667	.
	N	3	3	3	3	3	3
Facilities and Infrastructure	Correlation coefficient	.359	.500	1.000	.160	.555	.359
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.553	.667	.	.682	.121	.553
	N	5	3	9	9	9	5
Cleanliness	Correlation coefficient	.900*	-.500	.160	1.000	.167	-.600
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.037	.667	.682	.	.668	.285
	N	5	3	9	9	.167	5
Facilities Satisfaction	Correlation coefficient	.300	.500	.555	.167	1.000	.300
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.624	.667	.121	.668	.	.624
	N	5	3	9	9	9	5
Tourism Satisfaction	Correlation coefficient	-.500	1.000**	.359	-.600	.300	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.391	.	.553	.285	.624	.
	N	5	3	5	5	5	9

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

4.2. Discussion

From the results of the Spearman test in the table above, it can be seen that the Facilities and Infrastructure, Visitor Satisfaction results are not significant. Road access to tourist attractions is related to Tourism Satisfaction is very significant. While Cleanliness is related to Tourist Attractions significantly. According to researchers, even though the facilities and infrastructure are inadequate, people will still visit Jonggol Garden because the community still lacks tourist attractions that are not too far to visit. The entrance ticket price is cheap, visitors can bring food from outside so it is more economical.

Jonggol Garden needs to make signposts as a signpost to tourist attractions. Repair of fragile selfie spots, arrangement of flower gardens. Papermaking Entrance tickets and

parking tickets that do not yet exist. Propagate trash cans. Improving the cleanliness of park areas, toilets and prayer rooms. Do not let animals such as chickens and cats roam disturb visitors. There is no lighting task. Petugas is less friendly. Finally, it is necessary to increase online promotion.

5. Conclusion

1. Jonggol Garden still has internal strengths such as close distances, cheap tickets and canteens, many selfie spots. The opportunity is still open because people are hungry for natural tourism.
2. Improvements to facilities and infrastructure were carried out in order to alleviate the threat of new tourism that emerged. There is no public transportation to tourist access nor are the directions lacking making it a little difficult for visitors to reach it.
3. The manager has not provided maximum service to visitors due to limited insight as a seller of tourist services.
4. The community supports the continuation of this tour, because the existence of Jonggol Garden has a positive impact on the community's economy with the opening of business opportunities.
5. The concept of ecotourism has begun to be carried out by Jonggol Garden even though not all communities have participated in getting the impact of improving the economy.

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