

Research Article

The Use of Former Stone Excavations in Natural Tourism in Setigi for Raising Village Original Income from a Green Economy Perspective

Ismail, Fierda Nurany*, and Anisa Umiyana Khorida

Public Administration, Universitas Bhayangkara, Surabaya, Indonesia

Abstract.

The government of Indonesia is intensively improving the tourism sector, especially tourist villages. For example, there is one village that has now succeeded in exploring its tourism potential. The village has the potential to become an independent village and be even dubbed as a billionaire village. The name of the village is Sekapuk Village, which is precisely located in Ujungpangkah District, Gresik Regency. This study aims to determine and analyze the use of former stone excavations in natural tourism after the village's original income from a green economy perspective. The study uses the descriptive-qualitative method. The subject of the study is natural tourism from the perspective of the green economy to raise the village's original income. Data collection techniques include interviews, observations, and literature studies. The result of the study is that Setigi Nature Tourism is a tourist destination that adheres to the principle of green economy, can build a beautiful village tourism, and can be known to foreign countries. With tourism development, not only can the community's economic problems be solved, but the existence of tourism also affects the village's original income. There needs to be innovation and promotion so that natural tourism can be more developed and advanced.

Keywords: village, tourism, development

Corresponding Author: Fierda Nurany; email: fierdanurany@ubhara.ac.id

Published: 2 October 2024

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

© Ismail et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the 4th ICONISS Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

Tourism is an activity to travel with the aim of getting satisfaction, knowing something, improving health, enjoying sports, and resting [1]. The scope of the tourism sector is so wide, ranging from tourist destinations to MSMEs that produce souvenirs, food and beverage sellers, and lodging rentals, which are not spared from the influence of tourism [2,3].

Sekapuk Village has a natural tourist destination called SETIGI Nature Tourism. SETIGI natural tourism comes from the words Selo, Tirta, and Giri, which mean Selo (Goa), Tirta (Water), and Giri (Hill). From 2003 to 2017, this mining site was used as a garbage



dump by the surrounding community because the mine site was no longer used. The excavation marks on this limestone hill form curves, the contour of the soil becomes layered, and holes that form cave-like cavities make this cliff look unique and beautify the place [4]. The village government still needs to develop natural tourism so that it is better known by the outside community. Setigi nature tourism has also used the concept of the green economy. The meaning of a green economy is an economic activity that generates profits by utilizing the surrounding nature so that the lives of the people are prosperous [5-7]. Based on the above background, this study aims to analyze the use of former stone excavations in natural tourism as well as increasing village original income from a green economy perspective.

2. Research Methods

In this study, the author used a qualitative approach as a research method. Qualitative research is an approach that allows researchers to observe observations in detail using specific methods such as in-depth interviews, observations, content analysis, virtual methods, and life history or biography [8]. This research is descriptive, namely the formulation of problems that direct research to examine or describe the social situation studied thoroughly, comprehensively, and in depth [9]. The informants in this study were the head of Sekapuk village, Setigi tourism village administrators, and tourist visitors. Data analysis techniques in this study include reducing interview data and literature studies, presenting data, and drawing conclusions [10].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Utilization of former stone quarries into natural tourism in green economy perspective

The natural potential of Sekapuk Village is a gift for which we should be grateful. With its beautiful limestone scenery, the idea of tourism development was created by the Head of Sekapuk Village, namely Mr. Abdul Halim. Based on reviews, the average person is satisfied with Setigi tourism. This can be seen from testimonials, videos, and some digital traces uploaded and comments. Not only that, many visitors who come from abroad also come to Setigi Tourism, even up to two or three times. Quality can also be

seen from the percentage of visitors who come, as well as the number of visitors who have been to tourism after choosing to return to vacation in Setigi.

Use value, intrinsic value, and quality are concepts related to the evaluation or valuation of an object or product. Use value refers to the benefit or utility of a good or product for users or consumers [11]. It should be noted that use value, intrinsic value, and quality are interrelated and can influence each other. In evaluating an item or product as a whole, these three aspects must be considered to get a complete and accurate picture of the value of the product [12].

In Sekapuk Village, the leadership factor is very influential. At that time, the candidate for village head won the election because of the large number of votes cast by the people who voted for him. This shows that most people have agreed with the development of tourism. Even the head of Sekapuk Village involved the community in this development. According to the Head of Sekapuk Village, investment saving is a program provided by the village government so that the community can participate in advancing the village. The Head of Sekapuk Village invites his residents to be self-sufficient by saving Rp 8,000 per day, or around 200,000 per month, and counting 2.4 million per year managed by the village government as shares. A total of 420 households from 1,614 families in Sekapuk Village participated in 2019 with a total of 1,000 share letters.

Participation can be interpreted as a person's conscious involvement in social interaction in a given situation [13,14]. With that understanding, a person can participate when he finds himself with or in a group, through various processes with others in terms of values, traditions, feelings, loyalty, obedience, and shared responsibility.

Currently, the people of Sekapuk Village are quite good at developing their creativity. This can be proven by those who become tourism-conscious groups and want to develop natural tourism strategies. By being a reliable and friendly worker, you make visitors feel at home on vacation in Setigi tourism.

In addition, the government provides space for those who have a talent for making souvenirs and snacks that can be used as souvenirs for visitors while on vacation. And food sellers, of course, must be more creative in selling diverse foods so that visitors do not get bored with menus that are considered unattractive.

Creativity is the ability to create new ideas, concepts, or solutions that are original and valuable. Community development means two concepts: community, which means the quality of social relations, and development, which means change towards planned and

gradual progress [15,16]. This meaning is important for the true meaning of community development [17].

3.2. Utilization of former stone excavations into natural tourism to increase the village's original income

In addition to looking at it from a green economy perspective, natural tourism has a significant impact on village income. The income received from the Setigi tourist entrance ticket is managed by the village government, after which it will be given to the village government.

TABLE 1: Village budget income.

No	Year	Village Budget Income
1	2019	929.000.000
2	2020	1.419.000.000
3	2021	3.957.383.000
4	2022	8.076.000.000

Source: Financial report of BUMDes Sekapuk.

Table 1 shows that in 2019, there were 929 million village budget incomes. In 2020, it will increase by 500 million to 1.4 billion. In 2021, the village's original income continued to increase by 63 percent to 3.9 billion. Even in 2022, it increased dramatically by 100 percent to 8 billion. With the large number of results deposited per year, of course, the village's original income will also increase. Village income that has been managed by the village government will be deposited with the village government. Meanwhile, the village income budget recorded in the government budget is larger because the village income will be added to market income and the company's compensation per year.

The Sekapuk Village Government is also very transparent in terms of the village budget. In a Facebook account owned by the Head of Sekapuk Village, Mr. Abdul Halim. He is quite active in social media. In his upload, the head of Sekapuk village quite often shares the development of Setigi natural tourism. Not only that, the head of Sekapuk village also shared information about the budget of Sekapuk village.

With the income derived from tourism, the village government can buy several movable goods, such as cars, to support the smooth running of village government tasks and improve the function of services to the community. In addition, the village government can also improve the village office by purchasing office equipment to be

able to serve the community well. With tourism, the village government can improve the standard of living in the community. Because the unemployment rate is reduced, it can make rural communities more productive.

4. Conclusion

Utilization of Former Stone Quarries into Natural Tourism in the Green Economy Perspective, namely the principle of quality, refers to the efforts made to meet the expectations of consumers or tourists. In this case, the quality possessed by Setigi tourism can be said to be good. Apart from adequate facilities and infrastructure, positive reviews found on the internet prove that the quality of Setigi tourism can be said to be good. The development of natural tourism is influenced by self-ability. The development does not require assistance from outside parties. The village government is assisted by the village government and the community hand in hand in this development, starting from cleaning up waste because its location was once used for landfills to financial problems. The village government provides space for the community to develop their creativity. With the construction of Setigi natural tourism, village people, especially those who work in Setigi tourism, can devote all their creativity to advancing Setigi natural tourism.

References

- [1] Hall CM, Page S. *Tourism in South and Southeast Asia: Issues and cases*. 2nd ed. *Tourism in South and Southeast Asia: Issues and Cases*. New York: Routledge; 2012. 1–293 p.
- [2] Nurany F, Fitriawardhani T, Fasya DI, Wahyuni D, Damianty OL. Eksplorasi Potensi Wisata Heritage Kampung Peneleh Sebagai Daya Tarik Wisata. In: *Seminar Nasional dan Call For Paper 2023 dengan tema” Penguatan Kapasitas Sumber Daya Manusia Menuju Indonesia Emas 2045” PSGESI LPPM UWP*. 2023. p. 136–47.
- [3] Lesmana H, Sugiarto, Tercia, Widjojo H. *Model Keunggulan Bersaing Destinasi Pariwisata Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Andi Publisher; 2023. 160 pp.
- [4] Pramudiana ID, Rafiatma ZA, Kamariyah S, Sholichah N. Peranan Wisata Setigi (Selo Tirto Giri) Dalam Peningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Desa (Pades) Di Desa Sekapuk Kecamatan Ujung Pangkah Kabupaten Gresik. *Asketik*. 2022;6(1):119–35.
- [5] Noviarita H, Kurniawan M, Nurmalia G. *Pengelolaan Desa Wisata Dengan Konsep Green Economy Dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Pendapatan Ekonomi Masyarakat Pada*

- Masa Pandemi Covid-19 (Studi pada Desa Wisata di Provinsi Lampung dan Jawa Barat). *J Akunt dan Pajak*. 2021;22(2):546–54.
- [6] Agustina LD, Kirana AP, Rahayu ES, Arif MF, Irianto, Heru FN. GREEN ECONOMY DALAM PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA MIRU Di era industri 4. 0 seperti sekarang ini pembangunan dalam aspek perekonomian semakin dikembangkan dengan pemerintah semakin gencar untuk mendorong perekonomian nasional khususnya dalam bidang pariwisata. *J Penelit Pendidik Sos Hum*. 2022;7(2):63–73.
- [7] Indrayana S, Kurniawan BA. Pengembangan Desa Wisata Dalam Meningkatkan Kunjungan Wisatawan (Studi di Kampung Coklat Desa Plosorejo, Kabupaten Blitar). *Innov J Soc Sci Res*. 2023;3(5):4420–7.
- [8] Creswell JW. *Penelitian Kualitatif dan Desain Riset (memilih diantara lima pendekatan)*. Penelit Kualitatif; 2015.
- [9] Irianto H. BB. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada; 2004.
- [10] Miles MB, Michael Huberman A, Salda na J. *Qualitative data analysis. A methods sourcebook*. Sage Publications; 2014. pp. 485–7.
- [11] Hidayattuloh MH, Bambang AN, Amirudin A. The Green Economy Concept as Development Strategy of Cempaka Tourism Village toward Sustainable Tourism Development. *Indones J Plan Dev*. 2020;5(1):30–7.
- [12] Kartika H. Analisis Kualitas Layanan Dan Kepuasan Pelanggan Pada Jaringan Gas Bumi Rumah Tangga. *J Ilm Tek Ind*. 2017;3(3):187–97.
- [13] Pellu YS, Irianto H, Fahmi A. Peningkatan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Desa Di Kecamatan Taman Kabupaten Sidoarjo. *Intelekt J Adm Publik dan Ilmu Komun*. 2017;4(2):147–55.
- [14] Normina N. Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pendidikan. *Ittihad*. 2016;14(26). <https://doi.org/10.18592/ittihad.v14i26.874>.
- [15] Kurniawan BA, Nurany F. *Keterkaitan Politik dengan Administrasi Pembangunan*. Surabaya: Alpha; 2022. 1–70 p.
- [16] Aisyah RH, Shubhan MH, Minarno NB, Siswanto S, Sudarsono S, Hendarta S, et al. The Community Empowerment Policy to Lead A Clean and Healthy Life in Indonesia. *Sriwij Law Rev*. 2023 Jan;7(1):173.
- [17] Theresia AK. *Pembangunan Berbasis Masyarakat*. Bandung: Alfabeta; 2014.