

Research Article

Sustainable Development Based Tourism in Batu City

Asih Widi Lestari, Tri Yuniningsih, Endang Larasati, Muhammad Okto Adhitama

Department of Public Administration, University of Tribhuwana Tungadewi

ORCID

Asih Widi Lestari: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0632-8165>

Endang Larasati: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8412-1827>

Abstract.

Batu City is one of the tourism cities in Indonesia that has an extraordinary appeal. Tourism in Batu City is developing very rapidly in order to increase its economic sector, but from an environmental perspective it has decreased. This can be seen from an example some time ago in Batu City, where was a flash flood due to the decreased number of green open spaces due to tourism activities. The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze tourism in Batu City, Indonesia with sustainable development indicators. This research uses a descriptive method and a qualitative approach Data analysis in this study uses an interactive data analysis model from Miles and Hubberman, namely: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results of research and analysis show that tourism development in Batu City has not been perfect using sustainable development indicators, this is seen from the economic side which continues to increase but the environmental side is experiencing degradation.

Keywords: tourism, sustainable development

Corresponding Author: Asih Widi Lestari; email: EMAIL

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since its establishment as an autonomous region in 2001, Batu City has established and strengthened its area as a Tourism and Agropolitan Center, especially in East Java Province.¹ This is stated in the Master Plan for Regional Tourism Development (RIPPDA) 2014-2029 and Batu City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2011 concerning the Spatial Planning of Batu City 2010-2030, namely increasing the position and role of Batu City from a tourist city to a tourist center that is taken into account in regional or even national level, by adding a variety of tourist objects and attractions, supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure as well as tourism supporting elements with a relatively even distribution throughout the Batu City area in order to expand employment opportunities in order to overcome unemployment and increase the income of residents and residents. Tourism-based PAD Kota Batu. This is in line with the vision of Batu City,


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namely "Batu City as a City of Tourism and Agropolitan in East Java". Batu City has great tourism potential, both natural, artificial and cultural tourism, which is supported by supporting facilities in the form of hotels and trade in souvenirs or souvenirs. The following is data that shows that the tourism sector in increasing the PAD of Batu City.

The role of the tourism sector in the Regional Original Income (PAD) of Batu City has a fairly large role when compared to other sectors. The tourism sector in Batu City's PAD contributes an average of 38.38% annually. With this, it shows that the tourism sector has an important influence in contributing to the increase in PAD.²

Seeing the rapid development of tourism in Batu City, the Batu City Government needs to maximize the development of tourism development in Batu City through supporting policies. According to Soebagyo, tourism development has three functions, namely promoting the economy, maintaining the nation's personality and preserving the function and quality of the environment, and fostering a sense of love for the homeland and nation.³ This is because the tourism sector can provide jobs, stimulate production sectors, and contribute directly to progress in the development and improvement of roads, ports and airports. In its development the tourism sector will encourage the implementation of programs for cleanliness, health, cultural facilities, environmental preservation, and can provide benefits and pleasure to both local people and tourists, both local and foreign.

The Batu City Government has actually made supporting policies, namely through the Batu City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2004 concerning the function of Batu City. In the PERDA it is explained that the function of Batu City is as an Agricultural City and a Tourism City. Agricultural City (Agropolitan), namely its development is directed at integrated agricultural development activities where physical, socio-cultural and economic conditions tend to be strong and lead to agricultural activities. City tourism, namely the development of tourism in Batu City which includes the development of tourism service businesses, development of tourist service centers, development of integrated tourist information centers. In addition, tourism development is also stated in the Regional Long-Term Medium-Term Plan (RPJMD) of Batu City, which is carried out for 5 (five) years until the end of the term of office of the elected Mayor/Deputy Mayor of Batu. And the Batu City Government has also made a policy on tourism development, namely through the Batu City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Tourism.

In the Batu City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Tourism, that the objectives of tourism in Batu City are:

1. Increase economic growth;
2. Improving people's welfare;
3. Eradicating poverty;
4. Overcoming unemployment;
5. Preserving nature, environment and resources;
6. Advancing culture;
7. Raising the nation's image;
8. Cultivating a sense of love for the homeland;
9. Strengthen national identity and unity; and
10. Strengthening interregional and international friendships.

Seeing the purpose of organizing tourism in Batu City, it is clear that the implementation of tourism in Batu City contains elements of sustainable development, where it must prioritize the economic, social, and of course the environment. This is also in line with what Soemarwoto said in Sutisna, explaining that there are four indicators that can be used as simple benchmarks for sustainable development that can be used both for central and regional governments to assess the success of a Head of Government in implementing sustainable development process.⁴ The four benchmarks include:

1. Pro Welfare Economy

The explanation of Pro Welfare Economy is that economic growth is aimed at the welfare of all members of society, which can be achieved through innovative technologies that have a minimum impact on environmental damage.

1. Pro Sustainable Environment

The explanation from the Pro-Sustainable Environment concerns non-anthropocentric environmental ethics which are the guidelines for people's lives, so that they always strive for environmental sustainability and balance, conservation of vital natural resources, and prioritizing the improvement of non-material quality of life.

1. Pro Social Justice

The explanation of Pro Social Justice is justice and equality of access to natural resources and public services, respecting cultural diversity and gender equality.

1. Pro Environment

The explanation of the environmental pros is about several indicators that can be used to measure it. One of them is the suitability index, such as the ratio of forest area to area (decreasing or not), the ratio of river water discharge in the rainy season to the dry season, air quality, and so on.

The development of tourism in Batu City which is very rapid indeed has a positive impact on economic growth, but on the other hand there is massive exploitation of nature which has an impact on environmental sustainability. The following are some cases of environmental degradation due to tourism development activities in Batu City:

1. Rising Air Temperatures in Batu City
2. Reduced water sources in Batu City
3. Reduced Green Open Space (RTH)

From these data we can conclude that tourism development activities in Batu City cause environmental degradation. This certainly shows that tourism development in Batu City does not apply the principle of sustainability (sustainable). According to Suwantoro, tourism development basically pays attention to several concepts such as: (1) Sustainable Tourism Development, (2) Integrated Regional Development and Tourism Product Development; (3) Tourism Economic Development; and (4) Environmental Development.⁵ This is also in line with what Soemarwoto said in Sutisna, where in sustainable development four benchmarks are used which include: (1) Pro-Economic Welfare; (2) Pro Environmental Sustainability; (3) Pro Social Justice; and (4) Environmental Pro.⁴

2. RESEARCH METHODS

For this research, the type of research used is qualitative research. Qualitative research is used to produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken data from people and observable behavior.^{6,7} Qualitative research is also a study conducted by taking into account independent variables but without making comparisons or connecting with other variables using a qualitative approach the research location in this study is in Batu City. The choice of location in the city of Batu is because researchers consider it a contemporary tourism city which is the main destination in the main tourist destinations by domestic tourists. The types and sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data . Primary data is obtained directly from

the main source in the form of interviews and observations. Secondary data obtained from documents, archives and reports. Collecting data in this study using three kinds of techniques, namely interview, observation, and documentation. The instrument used in this study was the researcher himself, and a supporting instrument consisting of an interview guide, a recording device, a cell phone, and a small pocket book.⁸ Data analysis in this study uses an interactive data analysis model data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification.⁹

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia is a nation and state that has national ideals and goals, namely realizing a just and prosperous, equitable and sustainable society as has been mandated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution. so that it can carry out development in accordance with the goals that have been set. For developing countries such as Indonesia, development is the first step taken to achieve an increase in people's quality of life. One of the best developments is development in the tourism sector.

Tourism is one sector that has an important role in the development of the level of economic welfare of the nations of the world, which has improved and advanced in the last two decades. Welfare and progress that is getting higher makes tourism a trend of people's needs or lifestyles to get to know nature and culture to various regions. The current tourism trend is like a link that drives the wheels of the economy which has a common thread to become a service industry that contributes to the world economy.

The national tourism sector is now the new prima donna for national development. Foreign exchange contributions and employment in this sector are very significant for the country's foreign exchange. In fact, it is estimated that in 2019 it will beat foreign exchange earnings from the palm oil (CPO) industry. Foreign exchange from the tourism sector in 2016 of US \$ 13.568 billion was in second place after CPO of US \$ 15.965 billion. In 2015, foreign exchange from the tourism sector amounted to US\$ 12.225 billion or was in fourth position under Oil and Gas at US\$ 18.574 billion, CPO at US\$ 16,427 billion, and coal at US\$ 14.717 billion.¹⁰

Indonesia is also rated as one of the 20 fastest growing countries in the tourism sector. Indonesia's tourism growth in recent years has reached 25.68%. Meanwhile, the tourism industry in Southeast Asia only grew 7% and the world only grew 6%. The Indonesian Tourism Competitiveness Index according to the World Economy Forum (WEF) shows encouraging developments. Indonesia's ranking rose 8 points from 50 in 2015, to 42 in 2017).¹⁰

The regional autonomy policy as stipulated in Law Number 9 of 2015, Regional Governments must be able to show their identity and abilities in the context of independence to determine the future of their regions within the corridors of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Regional autonomy is an important national agenda considering the complexities faced in administering government in Indonesia, especially in terms of demographic and geographical dimensions.

Specifically, the main objective of implementing regional autonomy is the desire to create and improve efficiency and effectiveness in managing regional potential and resources, improve the quality of public services and regional welfare, as well as empower and create space for the community to participate in development. So that in the implementation of this regional autonomy policy, a Government Regulation concerning the Division of Government Affairs between the Government, Provincial Government, and Regency/City Regional Governments is stipulated.

Government Affairs, as regulated in Government Regulation Number 38 of 2017, are Government Functions which are the rights and obligations of each level and/or composition of the Central, Provincial and Regency/City Governments to regulate and manage these functions within their authority in order to protect, serve, empower, and prosper the community. Government affairs consist of government affairs which are fully under the authority of the Central Government and government affairs which are shared between levels and/or composition of government. The Provincial Government and Regency/City Governments regulate and manage government affairs based on the criteria for the division of mandatory and optional affairs. Tourism is included in the government's choice of affairs where it actually exists and has the potential to improve the welfare of the community based on the conditions, characteristics, and superior potential of the area concerned. One of the regional superior potential is tourism, where the form of services and services is the mainstay of attraction in improving the national economy.

There is a division of tourism policy affairs between the Central, Provincial and Regency/City Governments, namely: (1) The Central Government determines the policies regulated in Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, Granting tourism business permits, Facilitating international cooperation Development of tourism destinations, Monitoring and evaluation of national scale tourism development; (2) Provincial Government as implementer of national policies, establishing policies, granting tourism business permits, facilities for international cooperation in developing tourism destinations, monitoring and evaluating tourism development on a provincial scale, (3) Regency/City Governments as implementing national, provincial policies and establishing policies on

scale Regency/City, policy stipulation, Granting tourism business license, Facilitating international cooperation in the development of tourism destinations, Monitoring and evaluation of Regency/City scale tourism development.

Meanwhile, the division of tourism management affairs between the Central, Provincial and Regency/City Governments, namely (1) the Central Government as the organizer of national and international promotions, Development of a national-scale tourism marketing information system, Determination of national-scale tourism branding; (2) Provincial Government as the organizer of provincial-scale promotions, Development of provincial-scale tourism marketing information systems, Application of national tourism branding and determination of provincial-scale tourism taglines; (3) Regency/City Government as the implementation of district/city scale promotion, development of tourism marketing information system on regency/city scale, application of national tourism branding and determination of tourism tagline on regency/city scale.

With the reference to this mindset, the region is expected to be able to process and develop the potential of its resources, especially in developing potential in the tourism sector. Along with the progress of national development in Indonesia, the development of national tourism as part of national development which has the ultimate goal of improving people's welfare.

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the COVID-19 case began in China on December 30, 2019, namely in the city of Wuhan. The Wuhan Municipal Health Community made a statement that "urgent notice on the treatment of pneumonia of unknown cause". Where the rate of spread of this virus case is very fast, even reaching across countries. It was recorded that 188 countries reported cases of corona in their country. Coronavirus turned out to have a significant impact on the country's economy, including Indonesia. Coronavirus has harmed Indonesia in the fields of trade, tourism, and investment.¹¹

The tourism industry is a sector that has been greatly affected by the coronavirus. Whereas previously the tourism industry in Indonesia was growing rapidly through the hashtag "Wonderful Indonesia". However, since the Covid-19 pandemic, foreign and local tourists have experienced a very significant reduction in the number of visits. The tourism industry is a sector that is significantly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic compared to other sectors. Losses were experienced by Indonesia during the pandemic Covid-19, according to the "World Travel and Tourism Council" is less than 1,5 billion US Dollars.

The development of tourism in Batu City, turned out to have a positive impact on increasing the PAD (Regional Original Income) of Batu City. This is evidenced by the

increase in PAD Batu City from year to year. However, in terms of the environment, natural exploitation occurs on a large scale so as to damage the environment. In tourism development, it should be balanced, and not damage the environment. This is as revealed in the research of Chaudhary and Sharma.¹² A Case Study on Sustainable Development interns of Adventure Tourism-Ecotourism which says that "The development of a nation is determined by its resources. The concept of sustainable development is very feasible to protect the heritage and natural wealth for future generations. Sustainable tourism development is expected not only to help the growth of economic, cultural, social aspects, but also to preserve the natural environment. With the concept of ecotourism, it is hoped that it can provide education for managing tourism well."

From this, it can be seen that tourism development in Batu City has not been maximal in applying the principle of sustainability (sustainable). Whereas in the Batu City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of Tourism, CHAPTER II concerning (PRINCIPLES, FUNCTIONS, AND OBJECTIVES) Article 2 states that one of the principles in the implementation of tourism in Batu City is the principle of sustainability.

Soemarwoto in Sutisna, explained that there are four indicators that can be used as simple benchmarks for sustainable development that can be used both for central and regional governments to assess the success of a Head of Government in implementing the sustainable development process.⁴ The four benchmarks include:

1. Pro Welfare Economy

"The explanation of Pro Welfare Economy is that economic growth is aimed at the welfare of all members of society, which can be achieved through innovative technologies that have a minimum impact on environmental damage."

From an economic perspective, tourism development in Batu City has a significant impact on increasing PAD (Regional Original Income). This is evidenced by the increase in PAD in Batu City which continues to increase from year to year. In 2008, Batu City's PAD was 14.2 billion; In 2009, Batu City's PAD was 17.3 billion; In 2010, Batu City's PAD was 17.7 billion; In 2011, Batu City's PAD was 30.2 billion; In 2012, Batu City's PAD was 38.7 billion; In 2013, Batu City's PAD was 59.6 billion; In 2014, Batu City's PAD was 78 billion; In 2015, Batu City's PAD was 104 billion; In 2016, Batu City's PAD was 109 billion; and in 2017, Batu City's total PAD was 124 M. Based on these data, it can be concluded that tourism development efforts in Batu City have had a positive impact on the economic sector.

1. Pro Social Justice

“The explanation of Pro Social Justice is justice and equality of access to natural resources and public services, respecting cultural diversity and gender equality.”

In the development of tourism in Batu City, it is still not optimal in implementing the principles of Pro Social Justice. Based on data from Batu in Figures 2018, it shows that at the level of education, some people in Batu City only have an elementary school diploma (elementary school), and there are still many people in Batu City who have not finished elementary school (elementary school). From this it can be seen that there is no equal distribution of education in Batu City.

2. Pro Sustainable Environment

The explanation from the Pro-Sustainable Environment concerns non-anthropocentric environmental ethics which are the guidelines for people's lives, so that they always strive for environmental sustainability and balance, conservation of vital natural resources, and prioritizing the improvement of non-material quality of life.

The existence of tourism development activities in Batu City, turned out to have a significant impact on the environment, including the increase in air temperature in Batu City, reduced water sources in Batu City, and reduced green open space (RTH) in Batu City.

3. Rising Air Temperature in Batu City

There has been environmental degradation or environmental damage in Batu City which has caused the temperature to rise in Batu City in recent years. This is in accordance with data obtained by researchers in one of the mass media which states:

“The air temperature in Batu City in recent years has increased quite significantly. If in 2009 the air temperature was still around 21°C, at the end of 2011 yesterday it was 23°C. In addition to the factor of climate change or also often referred to as global warming, environmental damage in the Batu City area is suspected of accelerating the change in air temperature. Data from the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) of the Karangploso Climatology Station said that in December 2009 the air temperature in Batu City reached 21.9°C. The air temperature rose again in December 2010 to 22.6°C and reached 23.8°C and reached 23.8°C in December 2011. BMKG Karangploso Analytical and Observation Staff, Rahmatullah Aji said, to find out the main cause of the change, it must be

done in-depth study. Indeed, in general there is climate change in various parts of the world. But in theory, environmental damage will also have an effect on accelerating that change," said Aji, yesterday. He added that the destruction of forests or the conversion of productive forests into plantations also contributed to the change in the air." (Anonymous, 2013)

4. Reduced water sources in Batu City

A total of 60 springs owned by Batu City, East Java, were disturbed. This is due to the actions of investors who invest in the hotel and villa sector as well as other tourism objects that are mushrooming in Batu City. In 2012, the damage to the environment and water sources in Batu City was already visible and it was marked by the discovery of the number of existing springs. Of the 115 springs, in 2012 there were only 55 springs. So, 60 points of springs are disturbed or dried up. (Sustainable, 2016)

5. Reduced Green Open Space

The massive land use change in Batu City in recent years has threatened the existence of the Green Open Space (RTH) area. This function shift is feared to trigger natural disasters.

"Ecology in Batu is on the verge of being critical, due to environmental destruction and looting," said the Regional Council for the Forum for the Environment (Walhi) East Java, Purnawan Dwikora Negara, Friday (10/05/2012). According to him, the policy of the Batu City Government is to provide opportunities for the establishment of hotels and tourist areas easily, without any restrictions".¹³

Based on these data, it can be concluded that in the development of tourism in Batu City, it is still not optimally using the Pro-Environmental principle.

6. Pro Environment

The explanation of the environmental pros is about several indicators that can be used to measure it. One of them is the suitability index, such as the ratio of forest area to area (decreasing or not), the ratio of river water discharge in the rainy season to the dry season, air quality, and so on.

Tourism development activities in Batu City have had a negative impact on environmental sustainability. However, efforts to reduce the negative environmental impact have been carried out by the Batu City Environment Service, namely reforestation by planting trees, and making infiltration wells.

4. CONCLUSION

Tourism development in Batu City turned out to have a significant impact on Regional Original Income in Batu City, this was indicated by the increasing PAD of Batu City from year to year, but on the other hand environmentally there was massive exploitation of nature which was marked by, reduced springs in Batu City, and reduced green open space (RTH) in Batu City. This can be seen from the indicators of sustainable development, namely: Pro Welfare Economy; Pro Sustainable Environment; Pro Social Justice; and Pro Environment.

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