



Eco-Tourism Management South Bontolangkasa Village Strategy, Gowa District Based on Community Empowerment

Andi Sukainah¹, Nur Rahmah², Sukarman B³, Andi Kasirang⁴

^{1,2}Agricultural Technology Education Study Program, Faculty of Engineering,
Makassar State University

²Visual Communication Design, Faculty of Arts and Design, Makassar State
University

³Departement of Agriculture, Faculty of Agriculture, Makassar Islamic University

INFO ARTIKEL

Abstract

Keywords:

*Empowerment, Community,
Ecotourism, Lotus*

Province which has natural potential in the form of Lotus Swamp. Apart from that, the area around the lotus swamp has plantations and livestock which in these activities produce waste. If managed well, plantation waste and livestock will produce products of economic value. One of them is organic fertilizer or compost. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out outreach and training regarding the management of lotus swamps into tourist attractions based on Ministerial Regulation Number 9 of 2021 as well as the use of plantation and livestock waste into organic fertilizer or compost products. The aim of this activity is empower the people of South Bontolangkasa Village through the concept of ecotourism and the use of waste resulting from plantation and livestock activities around the lotus swamp to be used as a product in the form of organic composter which has economic value. Through this socialization and training, the South Bontolangkasa Village Community has been provided with basic knowledge regarding the strategies for managing Lotus Rawa tourism as well as managing plantation and livestock waste into organic fertilizer or compost products so that they can be used as a source of income for the local community.

✉ Corresponden Author
(*) Author

Email:
andi.sukainah@unm.ac.id¹

E-ISSN: 3026-0965

DOI :

Introduction

One effort to develop a region's economy is to make optimal use of existing resources. Yosepa et al., (2020) . The use of human resources in increasing regional income is by developing the economy in the tourism sector

(Ecotourism) as well as involving and empowering the community, in order to improve the quality of life, both from an economic and social perspective. Nafi et al., (2017) . Ecotourism is considered to be an alternative in optimizing natural resources by maximally utilizing local resources.

Ecotourism is a business that operates in the service sector and is one of Indonesia's proud sectors. The concept of ecotourism does not only refer to natural and cultural potential, but can be developed through the use of environmental services that prioritize elements of conservation, education and local communities. Adharani et al., (2020) . Utilization of resources related to tourism activities requires community involvement, so as to produce long-term benefits both socially, economically and ecologically. South Bontolangkasa Village is a village located in Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province which has natural potential in the form of Lotus Swamp. According to data obtained from the Gowa Regency Government (2019), the lotus swamp has an area of approximately 8.9 Ha. The existence of the lotus swamp has the potential to be used as a tourist destination. Apart from that, the area around the lotus swamp has plantations and livestock which in these activities produce waste. If managed well, plantation waste (vegetable and fruit waste) and livestock (cow dung) will produce products of economic value. One of them is organic fertilizer or compost.

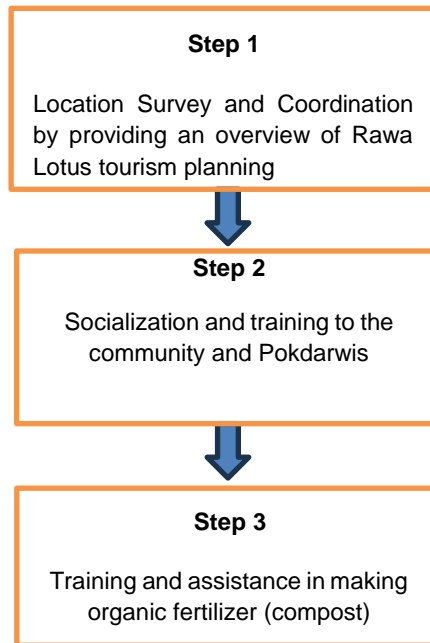
South Bontolangkasa Village, with the various potentials that have been mentioned, needs to be managed optimally in order to develop community empowerment as a form of advancing regional economic development, especially South Bontolangkasa Village. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out outreach and training regarding the management of lotus swamps into tourist attractions based on Ministerial Regulation Number 9 of 2021 as well as the use of plantation and livestock waste into organic fertilizer or compost products. The aim of this activity is to empower the people of South Bontolangkasa Village through the concept of ecotourism and the use of waste resulting from plantation and livestock activities around the lotus swamp to be used as a product in the form of organic fertilizer (Composter) which has economic value.

RESEARCH METHODS

The methods used in this activity are socialization, training and assistance to the Bontolangkasa Village community, especially to tourism awareness group members (Pokdarwis). This activity will take place on April 5 - October 26 2023, located in South Bontolangkasa Village, Bontonompo District, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province. This activity is divided into 3 stages with the following details:

1. Initial coordination was carried out on April 5 2023, in this activity the service team coordinated with local officials of South Bontolangkasa Village to find out the extent of knowledge of the community and Pokdarwis regarding the concept of community-based tourism and how tourism management has been carried out so far with landscape output in the form of a picture or scheme development of lotus swamp ecotourism in South Bontolangkasa Village.
2. Socialization regarding strategies for managing Lotus Swamp and making compost fertilizer. In this case, outreach is carried out to determine the sustainability of ecotourism development to be carried out in August-October 2023.

Socialization activities related to strategies for managing Lotus Swamps and Utilizing Plantation and Livestock Waste to produce organic fertilizer (Compost) are divided into 3 stages as shown in Picture 1. As follows:



Picture 1. Outreach activities related to Lotus Swamp management strategies and Utilization of Plantation and Livestock Waste to produce organic fertilizer

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The first step taken was a location survey and collecting information regarding the characteristics of the area around the lotus swamp, then coordinating with government officials and the local community regarding the potential of the Lotus Swamp. As for the results of this activity, it was obtained that the lotus swamp area was 8.9 H. This area has great potential to be used as a tourist attraction. The presence of lotuses covering the surface of the water provides beauty and is an attraction for tourists. Swamp Lotus is an aquatic plant (Hydrophyte) that naturally lives floating in aquatic ecosystems. Lotus has leaves, fruit and flowers and can be used as a medicinal plant. Harmida et al., (1998) . Road access to Rawa Teratai is fairly easy and can be reached by both 2-wheeled and 4-wheeled vehicles. There are several alternative roads that can be accessed to Rawa Teratai. Road access to Rawa Teratai can be accessed from various alternative roads in the north direction of Barembeng, the south direction of Bategulung, the west direction of Bontoramba, East of Rappokaleng.

The second step was to carry out outreach regarding planning for the Rawah Teratai tourist destination. The socialization and training was attended by various elements from village officials, community elements, figures and Pokdarwis. Management of tourism destinations must be carried out using an approach in accordance with the guidelines for sustainable tourism destinations

using a tourism destination criteria approach such as: sustainable management, environmental sustainability and socio-economic sustainability.

Management of the Lotus Swamp ecosystem as a tourist destination in South Bontolangkasa Village must be managed continuously. Sustainable tourism is tourism that takes into account current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, meets the needs of tourists/visitors, industry, the environment and local communities and can be applied to all forms of tourism activities in all types of tourist destinations, including mass tourism and various types of tourism. other. Environmental Sustainability Rawab Teratai as an ecotourism market is a journey that leads to environmental conservation efforts. As a development approach, ecotourism is a method of utilizing and managing tourism resources in an environmentally friendly manner. Management of the lotus ecosystem into a tourist destination must be managed using a zoning system. The zoning referred to in managing lotus swamps is mapped and divided into 3 main zones, namely: ecological zone, social zone and economic zone. Socio-economic sustainability in the form of lotus ecotourism management is expected to be a solution after the Covid-19 pandemic in terms of social activities, moreover a breakthrough in the economic sector in terms of reducing unemployment rates, becoming a source of income for local communities and increasing local original income.

The enthusiasm for this socialization activity is aimed at dialogue between resource persons and participants can be seen in (Figure 2). There are many questions related to planning for Rawah Teratai ecotourism and there are also many inputs that provide a lot of information that can help plan Rawah Teratai ecotourism successfully. Several questions such as how to manage tourism funds, what is the concept of ecotourism, as well as input such as the existence of a flying fox destination above the lotus swamp, the existence of a futsal field, badminton court, and many more unique inputs submitted by the participants. The input given to the service team was very positive to become a reference in creating the Lotus Swamp Ecotourism Landscape for South Bontolangkasa Village.



Picture 2. Socialization

The third step is training in making organic fertilizer (Compost) by utilizing waste from plantations and livestock in the form of fruit, vegetables and livestock manure. The materials used in making organic fertilizer are waste obtained from plantation and livestock activities. In this training, the community was introduced to a compost making tool called a composter (Figure 3). A composter is a tool used to make compost from wet waste or organic waste that rots easily such as food waste, leaves, fruit, vegetables, grass Yohana et al., (2020) .



Picture 3. Composter Alar



Picture 4. Compost Making Training

It is hoped that the use of plantation and livestock waste can add economic value to local communities. In this training, 2 organic fertilizer products were produced, namely liquid organic fertilizer and solid organic fertilizer. Apart from making compost fertilizer, the people of South Bontolangkasa Village are also taught packaging techniques for organic fertilizer products. Organic fertilizer packaging is carried out to ensure the product remains safe from weather, light, temperature changes, piles, dirt, insects, bakeries and so on (Widiati, 2020). With the training, it is hoped that the community can be independent in making compost fertilizer and use it as capital. start to entrepreneurship.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of community service is:

1. The people of South Bontolangkasa Village have been provided with basic knowledge regarding the Rawa Lotus tourism management strategy based on Ministry Regulation Number 9 of 2021 .
2. The people of South Bontolangkasa Village have been equipped with skills regarding managing plantation and livestock waste into organic fertilizer or compost products so that they can be used as a source of income for the local community.

REFERENCE

- Adharani, Y. Zamil, YSAstriani, N. & Afifah, SS2020. Application of the Ecotourism Concept in Cihurip District, Garut Regency in the Context of Environmental Protection and Management. *Proceedings of Research and Community Service*: 7(1), 179
- Harmida, H. Aminah, N. & Ridho, MR 1998. Taxonomic Study of Lotus in Swamp Habitats. In *Science Research Journal* (Issue 4, pp. 25–32)
- Nafi, M. Supriyadi, B. & Roedjinandari, N. 2017. Development of regional ecotourism. *The Potpourri Flower Book. The Rampai Flower Book* ISBN: October 38–45
- Gowa Regency Regional Government. 2019. Gowa Regency Medium Term Development Plan. E-Book: 1–658 Ministerial Regulation Number 9 of 2021.2021.
- Ministerial Regulation Number 9 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations. 781
- Widiati, A. 2020. The Role of Packaging in Improving Marketing of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Mumkm) Products at the "Mas Pack" Pontianak Packaging Terminal. *JAAKFE UNTAN (Audit and Accounting Journal, Faculty of Economics, Tanjungpura University)*: 8(2), 67 –76
- Yohana, E.MuchammadSuryo, T.SyaifulYunianto, B.& Guslan, DA2020. Procurement of composters as a waste management effort in Gedawang Village, Semarang, Central Java.*Pasopati*:2(2),72–76
- Yosepa, H. Samsudin, A. & Ramdan, AM2020. Development of Human Resources (HR) on the Level of Employee Work Ethic at Hotel Santika Sukabumi. *Journal of Management Science*: 8(3), 742