

Public Perception of the Cave Tour Extension Object Pindul, Bejiaharjo Village, Karangmojo District, Gunungkidul Regency

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Pindul is a cave which is currently managed by the community and a source of new income. The currently management of the cave is still often a conflict in society because Indonesia does not have a standard of cave operating management procedure. This study aims to assess the community participation and formulate the impact that felt by people towards development of Pindul tourism. The method is carried out by questionnaires interview with the locals. The samples are purposive random sampling method against 30 respondents, around Pindul cave. The composition of respondents is farmers, managers, guides, traders, home stay providers, and housewives. The analysis of community participation based on the samples' socio-economic differences in the character of the community, such as age, gender, educational level, marital status, occupation, income, and residential status. Based on the data obtained, the respondents who expressed strongly agree and agree with the Pindul development as a tourist attraction are 97%; respondents who agree and strongly agree to public participation in promotional activities are 97%; respondents who agree and strongly agree to public participation in are 93% facilities provision; respondents who agree and strongly agree that Pindul could boost the economy are 100%; respondents who agree and strongly agree the community's role in protecting the environment are 97%. The positive impact of tourism activities in the Pindul region, according to respondents, is to create jobs, to reduce the number of juvenile delinquency and drug abuse among teenagers, to increase people's knowledge, to belong and unify

the community, to increase public awareness to protect the environment, and to develop the local culture. On the other hand, the negative impacts that must be avoided is that there is a lot of competition among travel managers, travelers noise, fatigue affects employees mental and spiritual, the entry of foreign culture, a lot of waste, and damage to access roads.

Keywords: Participation, impact, community, Pindul



I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Pindul is a cave located in Village Bejiharjo, Karangmojo District, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta. This attraction offers a very exotic scenery and natural with fringe major attractions Pindul, Oyo River rafting, and caving glatik. Administratively, Pindul attraction located in three subvillage at once that Gelaran I Hamlet, Hamlet Gelaran II and the Hamlet of Gunung Bang, Bejiharjo Village, District Karangmojo, Gunungkidul.

Natural Object in Pindul done using the tube so using tire tourist cave in the so-called cave tubing. Cave tubing ranging from start to finish is done in the water with the distance between the water to the relatively high so rich in oxygen. It has become a magnet for tourist to visit Pindul. It is also likely that by some managers to excellence Pindul among similar attractions (caves). The traverse is done considering the way this cave has an underground river in which there is water flow. Therefore, visitors who want to use Pindul down jackets float, headlamp (flashlight head), and shoes, and must be accompanied by a guide.

Pindul is one of attractions in Gunungkidul on the rise. Famous attraction is making many foreign tourists visiting Pindul. Pindul more and more visitors, especially when the holiday season. Pindul current management is in the hands of the community and a source of new income.

Management of tourist caves in Indonesia does not have clear standards , so there is often a conflict arise . One of the social conflicts that have emerged in Pindul attraction is land ownership. Land owner named Atik Damayanti claimed that Pindul and the surrounding area was rightfully belongs to him but the citizens refused it. Conflict had finally been dealt by working with communities and local government. To prevent and resolve conflicts that arise in Pindul attraction would require public participation. Community participation is not only needed when there is a conflict , but also necessary for the development of Pindul. Before taking action participation, communities must have a perception of developmeny Pindul. Perception is the process of using your mind so there would be an incentive for action. Therefore, this study is conducted to determine the public perception of development Pindul. Seen public perception in the development Pindul and the perceived impact of the development Pindul.

B. Issues / Objectives

Pindul is a cave which is currently managed by the community and a source of new income. This study aims to assess the public perception in the development Pindul attraction. Formulating the impact is felt by people towards development Pindul attraction, as well as the extent to which public participation (role) in the development of Pindul.

C. Review of Literature

Perception can be defined as a process to understand and realize the world outside oneself. Awareness or experience about a thing. These activities can be seen, heard, felt, or react with distinguishing objects or events that occur in the environment. Perception uses the mind to grasp an object, perception also includes behaviors. Behavior is the

result of the perception of the past and the beginning of the subsequent perception (Rahmawaty, 2004)

In the above description, it can be concluded that the perception is the process of sensing, preparation and interpretation of stimuli, so that one can recognize, understand and assess the meaning of stimuli it receives. Thus, people who have a perception of something, means the person to recognize, understand, and be able to judge about something, means the person to recognize, understand, and be able to judge about something. Moreover, perception is an active process leading to the use of mind responses, even to establish a person's attitude toward a stimulus. Models used to determine the public perception of how individuals view their environment and the decisions on the environment. Perceptual model which is useful as an input to decision making in addressing environmental issues (Rahmawaty, 2004).

Public perception models in the field of tourism poured in community – based tourism. CBT is very thick issue once inside Pindul attraction. Community involvement is evident ranging from the economic, social, political, cultural, environment.

Principle	Indicator
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involve community members in starting every aspect . - Develop community pride . - Developing the quality of community life .
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognize , support and develop community ownership in the tourism industry . - Distribute benefits fairly among community members .
Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining the unique character and culture in the local area - Assist the development of learning about the cultural exchange community . - Respecting cultural differences and human dignity .

Environment	- Ensure environmental sustainability
Politics	- Participate in determining the percentage of income (income distribution)

CBT principles according to UNEP & WTO (2005)

(Anonymous, 2011)

- From the economic side, tourism activities Pindul able to absorb about 500 local residents. As out example, the Dewa Bejo able to absorb about 110 workers (64 guides rest superintendent, janitor, guard parker, tire guards, etc). Travel Wira able to absorb about 153 people ranging from guides, TIC officer, counters, parking, etc. As an illustration of the magnitude of the economic contribution Pindul tour guides in Dewa Bejo can result 100.000 rupiahs/ day.
- From the social side, community pride will be seen from their villages, and pelinatan communities in the planning, management, etc
- From the culture side, communities are able to strengthen their own culture in a way to hold art *jathilan*, *gejog mortar* and other art. Art is often displayed in Wira Wisata which indeed had stage facilities.
- From the environment side, it can be appeared , especially guides keep Pindul not damaged. In addition, the negative impact of such waste has been dealt with 2 large garbage can be transported two times a week, and then the waste has also beed addressed with the thrasher to make compost. It is the efforts made to keep to the right sustainable environment.
- From the politics side, the community plays a role in determining the percentage of revenue, for example Dewa Bejo, revenue is based on the following system : 50% for a guide, 25% of administrators and 25% for cash. While the system prevailing in the study tour are : all net income is used to pay the workers/ employees including tourist transport drivers and the rest is divided for the board.

II. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Pindul is a tourism object which is currently managed by local communities as a source of new income. In addition to the manager, the community also participated in a variety of ways, for example the provision of facilities, environmental sanitation, promotion, and tenure of social conflict resolution. Participation of the community who look visibly, raising questions about the public perception of the development Pindul. Public perception of the development Pindul measured by conducting interviews with respondents, kuosioner, and literature study. Respondents are local communities around Pindul from different backgrounds. We distributed to each respondent checklist (kuosioner). Broadly speaking, the list of fields to dig up information about :

1. The identity of respondents (age, gender, education level, marital status, occupation, level of income and population).
2. Respondents perceptions of the development Pindul
3. Respondents perceptions of the impact is felt due Pindul opened as a tourist attraction
4. How much participation respondents indicated Pindul development with participation in taking the role of the development Pindul

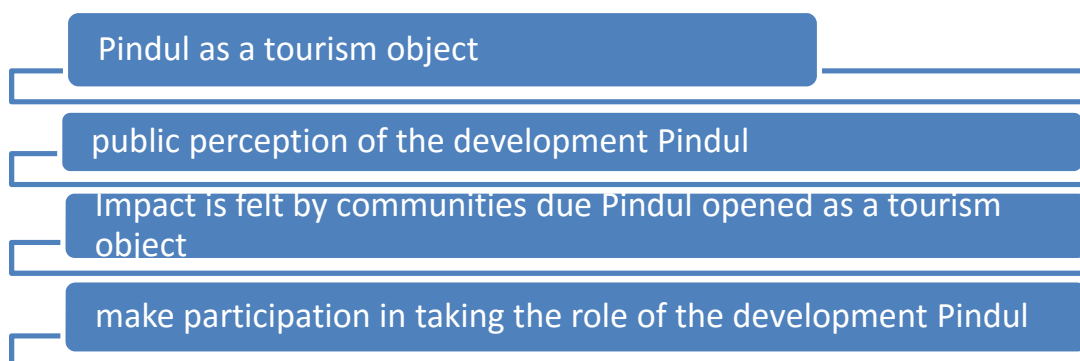


Figure 1. Public perception of the conceptual framework development Pindul

III. RESULT

A. Respondents character

Respondents consisted of 30 individuals from different backgrounds. Age of the respondents in the study area 63% less than 40 years, 27% over 40 years to 65 years, and 10 % over 65 years. Respondents consisted of 57% male and 43% female.

Respondents consisted of 2% complete primary school education, 10% graduated from junior high school, 16% from senior high school, and 2% from university. Based on this composition, the majority of the population graduated from high school . Respondents consisted of people who are married 21 % , 8 % unmarried , and 1 % had never been married (divorced). Respondents consisted of farmers 7 % , 3 % of civil servants , 12% of private sector employees , self-employed 6 % , and other (without a job) 3 % . Income is still low . The majority income less than one million/ month . Respondents consisted of 97 % indigenous people and settlers 3 % . Employees and managers Pindul almost Bejiharjo majority native village . Here is a table of characters of respondents in terms of age , gender , education , marital status , occupation , level of income and population.

Tabel 1. Respondents character

Componen	Amount	Persen (%)
Age		
< = 40 years	19	63
41 - 65 years	8	27
> 65 years	3	10
Sex		
Woman	13	43
Man	17	57
Education		
Not complete elementary school	0	0
Elementary school	2	7
Junior high school	10	33
Senior high school	16	53
Academy	0	0
University	2	7
Marietal status		
Already	21	70
Not yet	8	27
Ever	1	3

Occupation		
Farmer	7	23
Servant	3	10
Private employee	12	40
Entrepreneur	6	20
The other (un employee)	3	10
Income level		
< = 1000.000	16	53
between 1 jt - 3 jt	11	37
Between 3 jt - 5 jt	1	3
> 5000.000	0	0
0	0	0
Population		
Original	29	97
Settlers	1	3
Others	0	0

B. Public perception

In this study, respondents who strongly agree on the existence of existing tourist Pindul 53 % . Respondents who had agreed to the presence of existing tourist Pindul 44 % , residents disagreed stating there are 3 % . Here is the percentage of public acceptance of development Pindul (Figure 2).

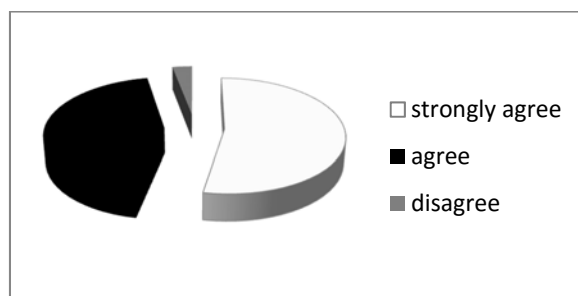


Figure 2 . Pindul acceptance as a tourist attraction

In this study, respondents who strongly agreed that community participation in promoting much-needed Pindul there were 57 % , 40 % agreed that states , and respondents who did not agree there was 3 % . Here is the percentage of community participation in promoting Pindul (Figure 3)

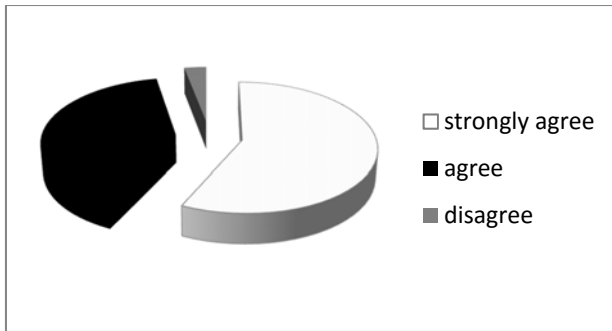


Figure 3 . Community participation in Pindul promotion

Society has always tried to provide the required visitor , by providing facilities and infrastructure such as guides , restaurants, home stays , worship facilities , parker and mutual cooperation hygiene . In this study, 43 % of respondents stated strongly agree , 50 % disagree , and doubt 7 % . Here is a picture percentage of the response to the provision of public facilities in Pindul (Figure 4).

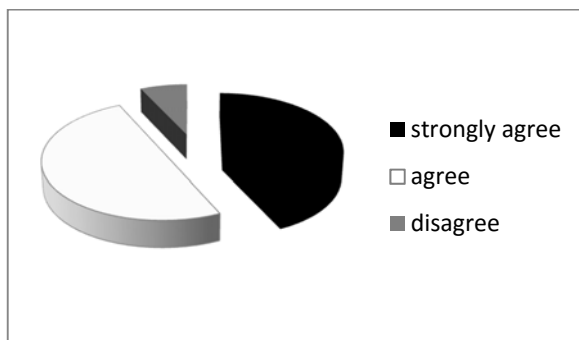


Figure 4 . Community participation in the provision of Pindul facilities

In economic side, respondents strongly agree (77 %) and agree (23 %) , that the attraction Pindul can drive the wheels of economic society . Here is a picture

percentage Pindul public perception that the economy can move (Figure 5)

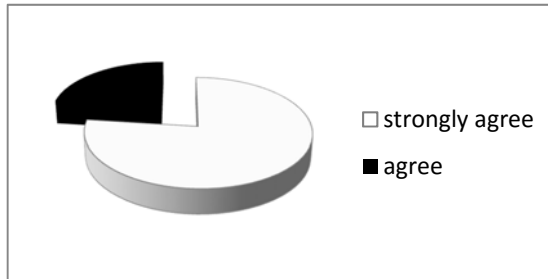


Figure 5 . Community's response to the effects of the Pindul in moving economic society

Communities and institutions active in the area of environmental management around Bejiharjo . The proof , there is mutual support schedule every 13 or Wednesday 2nd pecans . Here is the percentage of participation in the community about environmental stewardship (Figure 6).

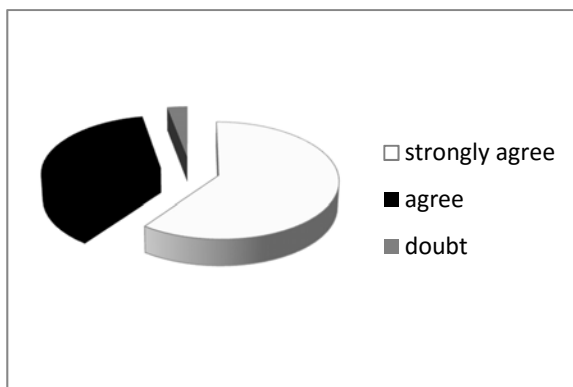


Figure 6 . Community participation in environmental management at the Village Bejiharjo

IV. DISCUSSION

It can be appeared that the respondent characteristics influence the perception and role of the community towards the development of Pindul as a tourist attraction . Someone above the age of 40 years to 65 years of age are considered as productive . At this age , generally a person already has a solid increasing responsibility for their families and communities , so that will affect the seriousness of making a living and participation in the larger interests of society . Age 20-40 is a young age to contribute to the spirit and learning is still great . Age over 65 years , an age that is no longer productive , so its role in society has diminished . Most of the relatively young age of the respondents and productive . The more productive a person's age , especially

entering the working age population , the more both labor participation or even thoughts . Thus , it is assumed Pindul many communities involved in tourism development Pindul .

Gender effects Gender affects participation in the development Pindul attraction . The many men who are employees or managers Pindul , whereas women selling food or snack . The majority of men who have a higher awareness towards development Pindul .

Level of public education affects participation in development thinking Pindul . The higher the education level , the higher Pindul knowledge of development in accordance with the concept of sustainability . Based on this composition , the majority of the population graduated from high school , so it is still necessary that the student has a specific capacity in the field of development of tourism and the environment.

Marital status affects one's way of thinking in the development of Pindul . Residents who are married have experience in partnering or collaboration , resulting in a more mature thinking . The majority of respondents were married , so it is assumed the Pindul have enough synergy of cooperation with one another , with the manager of each mutual aid traders.

Highly influential work on community participation in the development of Pindul. Who worked as a civil society tends to ignore the development of Pindul . As for the private sector employees work and a lot of farmers who participated in the development of Pindul . Private employees are managers and employees Pindul . Is a self-employed traders around Pindul . While the farmer is the main occupation Pindul before Pindul made attractions . Since Pindul in the open as a tourist attraction , people began to hone his entrepreneurial spirit . Increased community participation in terms of entrepreneurship.

Income effect on community participation in development Pindul . The high income person makes that person had enough , so no more effort to advance himself along Pindul development. But in this study , is still relatively low incomes . The majority month income less than one million . So that people have more spirit to achieve the target revenue from visitors .

Indigenous people better understand the area where he lives , so that participation in the development Pindul greater . Employees and managers Pindul almost Bejiharjo majority native village .

Pindul acceptance as a tourist attraction that can be accepted customs of local people is a major cornerstone in the formation of public participation . If someone has a large enough acceptance that Pindul as the attraction will be the more likely to participate in the development of Pindul , but if the reception is low , then lower the public participation in the development of Pindul . The majority of respondents strongly agree and agree on development Pindul . The existence of this disagreement is caused due to a conflict with the land owner and disrupt the main occupation as a farmer . Residents who agree with the existence Pindul as a tourist attraction because Pindul has a lot of potential , the natural scenery (cave) beautiful , contains elements of education and contain elements of cultural preservation area.

Pindul attractions promoted by people in non-formal , with the government through community , through a cast and even through tourism Gunungkidul . In this study, the majority of respondents strongly agree and agree society promotes Pindul . Disagreements because people rely on the government's main organizer and promote it . Society has always tried to provide the required visitor , by providing facilities and infrastructure such as guides , restaurants, home stays , worship facilities , parker and mutual cooperation hygiene . Respondents who expressed doubt that people provide visitors with better facilities , since roads are still not good and there is no public transport to the site.

Respondents said strongly agree and agree that attraction Pindul can drive the wheels of economic society . This is due to attraction Pindul can increase incomes , providing employment opportunities in the field of services , as well as an opportunity to trade and manufacture of souvenir (although not much) . Society more amenable if the attractions managed by the community , without interfering foreign investors .

Community also felt the need Pindul development concerning the aspect of sustainability , increase knowledge in environmental conservation efforts , increase awareness for the community and visitors , as well as increasing the availability of

environmentally friendly products . Residents there who feel worried and hesitant in defending the values and norms enshrined in the community , because there are some visitors who dressed irreverent , so there is unrest on the parents if their children imitate so.

Disaster risk is not yet a great unrest among the people , but as an early awareness of the need for the formulation of a clear direction of development of the area as directed by the city spatial development . Needs to be disseminated to visitors about the dangers of the region with respect to the possibility of flooding . Need to include warning signs , prohibition caves belonging to the disaster -prone , as well as the need to include the path to the anticipation of an emergency evacuation .

Expectations related to the development of society Pindul attractions , which are kept together with the conserved surrounding communities , continue to be developed without destroying the purity of water tourism development , conflict resolution , improved way to object , add to the game , no investor is not allowed , laos Arrangement for merchants and cleaning traders who do not fit the place , Oyo Rivers Out activities developed to bond.

The positive impact of tourism activities in the area of attraction Pindul , who felt society is creating jobs , cleanliness maintained , adding income , keeping local arts , reduce the number of juvenile delinquency , reduce drug abuse among teenagers , increasing people's knowledge , belonging and unity communities , increasing public awareness to protect the environment , develop the local culture .

While the negative impacts that must be avoided is a lot of competition among travel managers , travelers noise , if you can not flood activity , the employee fatigue affects mental and spiritual , social degradation such as drunk, saw a bad example for the children such a way dressed , Lots of trash , and the destruction of access roads.

Society has a very big role in the management of Pindul attraction . It can be seen from all members of management who is a native of the village of Bejiharjo . Management is divided into five management of Dewa Bejo , Wira Tourism , Panca Wisata , Tunas Wisata , and Karya Wisata . They consulted in determining the member's own management and management models . It was a distinction between one

and the other managers . Suppose Dewa Bejo only have 1 Chairman , 1 Secretary , 1 Treasurer , while the Karya Wisata has 2 Chairman ,2 Secretary , 2 Treasurer , even has 4 sections that are not owned Dewo Bejo is sexy fixtures , public relations , security , and marketing . These are the things that indicate the strength of community-based management . This is in line with the concept of community-based tourism. UNEP and WTO (2005) mentions that one of the indicators of CBT is to include community members in every aspect of activity .

V.CONCLUSION

1. Public perception of the development Pindul influenced by age, gender, education, marital status, occupation, income level and population.
2. Based on the data obtained, the citizens who expressed strongly agree and agree Pindul developed as a tourist attraction there are 97% people who agree and strongly agree to public participation in promotional activities there are 97% people who agree and strongly agree to public participation in there is 93% facilities provision, citizens who agree and strongly agree that Pindul could boost the economy there is 100%, people who agree and strongly agree the community's role in protecting the environment there is 97%.
3. The positive impact of tourism activities in the region Pindul, according to residents is creating jobs, reducing the number of juvenile delinquency and drug abuse among teenagers, increasing people's knowledge, belonging and unity of the community, increasing public awareness to protect the environment, develop the local culture. While the negative impacts that must be avoided is a lot of competition among travel managers, travelers noise, fatigue affects employees mental and spiritual, the entry of foreign culture, a lot of waste, and damage to access roads. `
4. Society has a very big role in the management of Pindul attraction. It can be seen from all members of management who is a native of the village of Bejiharjo.

VI. LITERATURE REVIEW

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