

Sambi Tourism Village in Social, Cultural and Environmental Perspective

Hermin Poedjiastoeti, Febriana Muryanto, Eko Sugiarto,
Martha Kurnia Dewi
Graduate School of Gadjah Mada University

E-mail: hpoedjiastoeti@gmail.com

Sambi Tourism Village is a village which has fascinating exotic tourism. This tourist village at the foot of Mount Merapi, the air is cool and beautiful scenic. This village has a rural sense characteristic, so Sambi can develop into a tourist village. Sambi located in Disaster Prone Region I of Mount Merapi (Kawasan Rawan Bencana I Merapi). It has certain implications related to the impact of the eruption of Mount Merapi. Eruption in October 2010 impacted on the continuity of the activities in the village. These impacts include the destruction of rice field areas caused by debris flow at Kuning River and that tipped at Merapi and Volcanic Ash that resulted in the destruction of agriculture in the village. As a tourist village, Sambi has positive implications, such as road construction and improvement of the people's economy. Sambi's existence as a tourist village attracts enough investors, such as Ledok Sambi and Sambi Resort. The second coming of the investors has implications for the existence of Sambi Tourism Village. Competition in the management becomes a thing that must to be reviewed. Development of Rural Tourism Sambi impeded various problems, such as higher competition and internal management problems that cause the stopping of activity in Sambi Tourism Village in an approximate year.

Keywords: tourism village, socio cultural and environmental perspective



I. INTRODUCTION

Volcano is an area that has a potential of many natural attractions between natural beauty, fertile soil and abundant water resources. People's lives are integrated with nature is something interesting to be learned, the more local people have local knowledge in conserving nature. Many tourists who want to enjoy the beautiful surroundings and learn the culture of the local community to encourage opened and developed tourist village based on natural attractions, so many natural tourist village that has been opened and developed in the area of Mount Merapi Slope. One of the tourist village is the Sambu Tourism Village.

Sambu Tourism Village is located in Jalan Kaliurang km 19.5, precisely located in Padukuhan Sambu, Hargobinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency. This tourist village located at the foot of Mount Merapi and the Yellow River flows there. This region is also a mountain springs. Because of it is located in the mountains, Padukuhan Sambu having cool air with the air is still clean and the still unspoiled. with a variety of local culture is still strong, so that it was potential to be developed into a tourism village.

Village tourism is developed in accordance with the potencies has a prospect to be able to improve the welfare of the community, but from the other side, the development of rural tourism has a negative impact on the environment. The influx of tourists from outside the region, especially foreign tourists can affect local culture. It is to look out for, so that the local culture is thick with local wisdom can still be maintained. Development as a means of supporting rural tourism can also have environmental impacts, especially the physical environment. Making the opening of the restaurant and other businesses can generate waste and garbage are also likely to cause pollution to the environment.

Many volcanoes foot area serves as a water catchment area. Tourism activities require water for various purposes. On the other hand that the slopes of volcanoes generally have disaster risk posed by the volcanic activity. Merapi volcano with frequent eruptions nature can also pose risk to tourism activity. Mount Merapi eruption in 2010, is a proof that the tourist area which is located on the slopes of Mount Merapi volcano victims of the activity. Therefore, in addition to the positive impact of rural tourism development, the possible negative impacts and disaster risks that may occur need to be studied further in the development of tourism village.

Based on this background, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. Studied of Sambu Tourism Village potency in supporting further development of tourism village.
2. Analyzing of the socio-cultural impact from the Sambu Tourism Village development that derived from tourism activities.
3. Analyzing the environmental impacts and risks disaster affecting of the Sambu Tourism Village development.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is a survey research conducted at Merapi Volcano area. The selected study area is a village located in the Padukuhan Sambu, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, on the basis that, first, the village has attracted many travelers and tourists both local and foreign. Second, although this area is not exposed to direct most of the eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010, but affected by the eruption of Mount Merapi, so there is the threat of catastrophic risks such volcanoes.

The method used in this research are survey methods, interviews and questionnaires, and combined with the study documentation. For sampling questionnaire, with a broad consideration of the size and distribution of the tourist village and its inhabitants, the respondents were randomly chosen number of 27 respondents. The tourist respondents used as samples in this study were tourists who visit the Village Tourism Sambu during the duration of the study in July-August 2013. The research sample was determined by accidental sampling technique, and the number of respondents used in this study were as many as 29 people.

The data used are primary and secondary data. Primary data obtained through observations and field surveys are accompanied by interviews using questionnaires and Depth Interview. Secondary data is data that is sourced from institutional related agencies that are in the scope of Sleman.

Data analysis in this research is descriptive quantitative analysis. Descriptive analysis is used to describe how the development of the Sambu Tourism Village and the socio-cultural conditions. Scoring is done by making the score on each variable studied (environmental impacts and disaster risk) was then used to measure the impact of each of these variables.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Potential Tourism Village Sambu

Sambu Tourism Village is the original natural Jogja village, which is located at Kaliurang Road Km 19., Padukuhan Sambu , Pakembinangun Village, Pakem District, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. Padukuhan Sambu boundaries area are as follows : North side adjacent to the Dusun Pentingsari, southern bordering Dusun Balong, eastern bordering Dusun Bedoyo and western borders with Dusun Purwodadi . The total area of Padukuhan Sambu is 25,4 ha .

Giving the name Sambu according to information taken from the name of the citizens of fruit, although the existence of the tree with its sambu fruit is not found in the region now. This region has the potential for tourism based on agriculture (rice), the socio- cultural and artistic character of the rural population is still very strong appeal accompanied by the panoramic beauty of Mount Merapi . The potential is strong enough capital and strategic to be developed as a tourism village.

Based on observations and interviews that have been conducted, it can be described as follows ; potential of the Tourism Village Sambu as one of the business tourism attraction in Sleman district, divided into 2 categories: socio-cultural and natural potential. Potential socio-cultural owned Sambu Tourism Village can be seen from some supporting facilities and tourism products are packaged in the form of educational programs for visitors to add insight about the local culture, especially the culture of the people of Dusun Sambu, such as architectural art used in the development and arrangement of supporting facilities (home joglo shaped , pyramid) and performances of dance. Additionally there are also cultural activities undertaken by the local community in the form of religious ritual, as well as day-to- day activities of Padukuhan Sambu especially conducting farming in rice fields as well as educational programs such as livestock and breeding mold.

While the potential of agriculture and natural form of the landscape can be enjoyed by visitors through the various activities that the products are packed in the form of tourist attractions and facilities are complete, such as air travel, outbound facilities, flying fox and land for agricultural education.

b. Study Of Social Aspect

Rural tourism is actually a form of special interest tourism is packaged in a comprehensive manner so that the tourists can fully interact well with the natural environment and the surrounding community as well as the culture and tradition in it . Travelers can see and feel immediate value - the value of local wisdom that still feels a pulse in people's lives everyday . Such wisdom as: “gotong royong”, “upacara wiwit”, “sambatan/rewang”, “kenduri/slametan”, “dolanan bocah”, “kesenian tradisional”, “ngluku” or plowing a field with cows and so on. Sure to be a tourist village visitors at home , so it takes the involvement of the active participation of local communities in order to guarantee the sustainability of tourism activities in rural tourism . Thus , the concept of rural tourism is to offer hope of a better life for local people by increasing the active participation of the community and encourage community involvement in any activity aimed at the tourist village visitors .

Community involvement is very important because in this tourist village concept pattern of interaction between tourists and people as the point. Associated with the organization of tourism at the Tourism Village Sambu , there are three Stakeholders in the Tourism Village Sambu , the Ledok Sambu , Sambu Resort , and Tourism Village Sambu itself. The third main actor has a different management . at this time . Tourism Sambu village led by mas itok , he was one of the people who made the chairman after haryono pack . managerial although tourist third institution is different, but in fact all three are interrelated . This can be seen when a customer wants a resort outbound activities , the resort will have recourse to Ledok Sambu Sambu or Tourism Village . Linkage was also indicated by Ledok Sambu Sambu and Tourism Village . Ledok Sambu as a provider of out door travel and tourism village Sambu as consumption provider . In diagrammatic managerial linkages between these three stakeholders is shown in Figure 1 below.

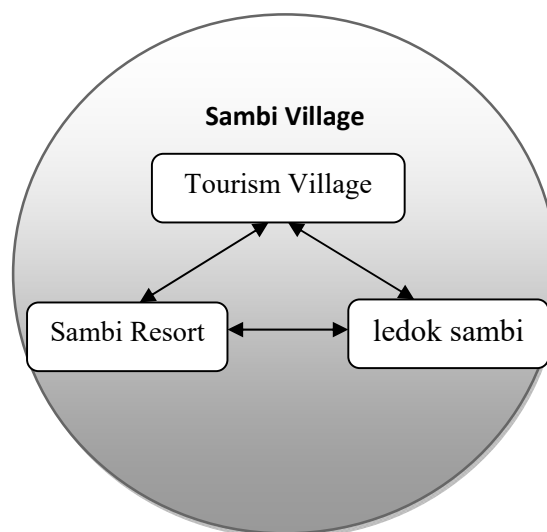


Figure 1. Managerial linkages between Tourism Village Third Stakeholder Sambu
Sources: Primary Data Analysis Results (2013)

In terms of the relationship between the public stakeholders, seen in the establishment catering for tourist consumption. catering is usually given to the catering group owned by residents Padukuhan Sambu. There are 4 groups catering used in rotation to provide travelers untuk consumption.

The existence of Village Tourism Sambu with the three institutions managing a positive impact on society Padukuhan Sambu, among others, with increasing economic income residents, through a home stay and catering, as well as land rent, then the opening of new jobs, thus minimizing unemployment.

In addition to the positive impact that has been described above, there are also negative impacts, negative impacts include latent conflict between managerial. This conflict occurs because of a conflict of interests among stakeholders. Management of natural resources that are less regulated by consensus, making allowances-kelongaran rules, for example related to land lease community, latent conflicts often occur in the process, namely the Tourism Village and Ledok Sambu Sambu, because financially Ledok Sambu has more capital than the Tourism Village Sambu, therefore the owner of the land to be leased rather Ledok Sambu, because it is able to pay more than the Tourism Village Sambu. While the latent conflict that occurred in internal tourism village board is not destructive conflict. The conflict was triggered due to lack of transparency in budget management Tourism Village. This led to the reform of the management of the Village Tourism Sambu in 2011, to effect the cessation of activity of Gods Travel Sambu for almost a year.

c. Study Of Cultural Aspect

From the observations in the Village Tourism Sambu and interviews with residents, can be generally described that the elements of local culture is relatively still awake. However, there are several things about local culture began to fade and it was feared to be extinct someday. Here is a description of the findings of the cultural aspects of Village Tourism Sambu based on observations and interviews with residents.

1. Farming Culture

Farming is one of the cultural elements that are relatively still awake at the Tourism Village Sambu, since most of the residents is the main livelihood of the agricultural sector. In fact, while in the location, the researcher observed that they generally can only be found in the home between the hours of 12:00 to 14:00 at lunch and take a rest after Maghrib (above 18.00). The rest, most people spend their time on agricultural land (paddy or dry), either one's own or other people's work. Please note that this farming activity carried out by people who are elderly, while younger people generally work outside the region and even outside of Java. One example of the young man who left the village to work is Travel Sambu Kristiyanto Edi (27), who is also the son of STM graduates Hamlet Head Sambu, who now works at a coal mine in Kalimantan.

When asked why so many young people out of the area for work, Mr Sutardi (63), a farmer, said that most young Hamlet Sambu feel proud to work in the agricultural sector. Therefore, they opt out of the area for work rather than remain in the homeland.

The reason that young people are reluctant to work in the agricultural sector is feeling the prestige is not entirely true. This, among others, pointed out one young man Padukuhan Sambu, Restu Ari Wibowo (19 years), when interviewed by investigators at work at Sambu Resort on August 24, 2013 evening. According to a new Restu two months working at Sambu Resort, he chose to work outside the agricultural sector due to the reason that realistic, ie income outside the agricultural sector is relatively more certain than if working in the agricultural sector. Restu who had worked in the printing and chose to work in this factory Sambu Resort because it is closer to home so he does not need to pay for gas money (transportation). Blessing of working with status as an intern at the front office upon the recommendation of a friend has revealed that he obtain a holiday for five days in a month. In other words, one month off work for 25 days. With a wage of Rp 30,000 per day, in one month Restu Sambu Resort earn from Rp 750,000 which he quite because he does not need to spend money for transport and food allowances. Restu occasionally eat at Sambu Resort and eat at home more often.

Nearly identical statement proposed by Susilo (29 years), Sambu Resort employee who is also Vice Chairman of the Youth Padukuhan Sambu. Prior to working at Sambu Resort, he worked odd jobs. The reason he works at Sambu Resort is due to the distance from home to work pretty close. With wages as regular employees around Rp 1 million per month, he can save expenses.

Given the current farming activity is only done by the older generation and very few young people who are interested in working in the field of agriculture, it could be one day farming activity would disappear from the Tourism Village Sambu because there is no regeneration. In other words, farming as a livelihood (economic system) which is one element of a long-long universal culture will be lost. This will certainly threaten one tourist attraction in the village of Tourism Sambu, the attractions in agriculture (eg, rice planting, hoeing, plowing, and so on).

2. Mutua Aid

One of the local culture that is now beginning to fade is the value of mutual support among residents. This is partly expressed by Yuli Suwarno (39 years), Treasurer of the Village Tourism Sambu. Based on the results of an interview on July 7, 2013, it is known that in order to improve public facilities are used together (eg roads and Talut), still there are certain people who should be paid. In the interview mentioned that one of the people who have to pay is the one who installed (handyman) stone. However, Mr. Yuli also could not confirm whether the values of mutual cooperation in the Tourism Village Sambu started to fade caused by tourism or indeed because of the times.

Prasetyo (2010) illustrates that the value of mutual cooperation which started bleeding is a common phenomenon that occurs in this country. Thus, mutual assistance began to fade in the Village Tourism Sambu also can be regarded as a part of the phenomenon that is common. Value of mutual cooperation in the Tourism Village Sambu started to fade which Prasad was a "form of tradition began to fade" and become "a wonderful slogan to say but hard to do" realized by the citizens. According to Mr. Yuli, for among citizens no friction associated with tourism activities, it was good.

3. "Kenduri" and "Nyadran"

Some residents of the Village Tourism Sambu still revere religion handed down by their ancestors. In Big Indonesian Dictionary, religion is defined as a belief in God; belief in the existence of supernatural forces in the human (Drafting Team Dictionary, 2008:1159). Supernatural power is power beyond or outside nature natural; supernatural (Dictionary

Compiler Team, 2008:10). Form of belief held by some citizens of the Village Tourism Sambu, among others, can be seen in the tradition of kenduri and nyadran.

According to Mr Mujiman (55 years old) who worked as a farmer, living traditions and preserved in the Village Tourism Sambu associated with religious traditions include the "kenduri" and "nyadran". As related to the execution time of "kenduri", Mr Mujiman explained that Kenduri Suro on January 10, *Sapar* on the 15th. Selain *merti dusun* (bersih dusun) 15th kenduri *Sapar* intended to send prayers for Ki Ageng Gribig. Whereas in Mulud kenduri held on 12 Mulud. Ruwah feast on December 21, 21 kenduri on the date 21 months fasting, and kenduri on the 1st "Bada Sawal (Shawwal)".

When examined, the people at the Tourism Village Sambu majority still believe and maintain a relationship with the ancestors. It is seen from destination executed any festivity dedicated to ancestors or certain characters as described above. Besides kenduri, another tradition what have done people is nyadran. This even happening in "Ruwah" mount before "Puasa".

1. Wiwit

Zuri Prasetyo (41 years old), a farmer in Padukuhan Sambu, revealed that to develop the Tourism Village Sambu, there needs to be a unique attraction that could be an attraction for tourists so they decided to pay a visit to the Tourism Village Sambu. If possible, not only local tourists, but also foreign tourists. Ithok DN (32 years old), a farmer who is also Chairman of the Tourism Village Tourism Village Sambu Sambu hope can grow and can bring more tourists.

One of the cultural attractions that bring tourists can actually wiwit tradition or ritual is performed before the rice harvest. Unfortunately, this tradition has been abandoned by many residents Padukuhan Sambu. Only certain people who number only a few who still carry the tradition wiwit.

If packaged in attractive, wiwit is a tradition that brings potential travelers. In fact, the food menu is usually used as a "sacrifice" in wiwit ritual has become typical of a diner menu. In Yogyakarta, the researcher's knowledge there are two places that serve wiwit rice menu, the food stalls "Sega Wiwit" in the area of Ring Road West (near Mataram ditch) and in the area Berbah, Sleman regency. Both of these stalls have had distinctive market segments, ie people who missed a "sega" dishes (rice) wiwit complete in the field area.

From the above it can be concluded that the culture in the Village Tourism Sambu relatively still awake, although some of them endangered. If this is allowed, it is possible that some traditions are becoming obsolete will lead to extinction. Therefore, need to concern all parties to come together to preserve the culture that is slowly began to be abandoned.

d. Assessment of Environmental Aspects

Environmental aspects in the development of tourism village among others the reduction and prevention of pollution, waste management and conservation / preservation of natural resources. Increased use of the area as a Sambu Tourism Village

Based on the results of research conducted in the period of July - 27 August 2013 against the respondents note that 66.67% of the public agrees (with a score of 113, category : Agree) that the development of the Sambu Tourism Village must consider aspects of sustainability / sustainable. This means that both people agree that the landscape is enjoyed by visitors through the various activities that are packed in tourist products should not damage / loss of quality, so it can still be enjoyed by the next generations.

Understanding is also shown by the public to the existence of Sambu Village Tourism who can foster understanding and environmental awareness and knowledge about environmental conservation. This is indicated by the score of each variable at 113 (category Agree). Similarly, statements about the existence of Sambu Tourism Village who can produce environmentally friendly products also responded "Agree" (74.4%) by the respondents.

Overall, respondents to the environmental impact variables are presented in Table 1 , shows that more than 50 % agreed with the statement answered an average score worth 107.86 (Categories: Agree). This means that the existence of Sambu Tourism Village and subsequent development should pay attention to elements of sustainability and environmental sustainability so that the impact of tourism activities do not result in environmental degradation. Besides that, the role of the public authorities and institutions in protecting and managing the environment is also very necessary .

While in Table 2 , which describes the response of tourists to the environmental aspects of the Sambu Tourism Village, showed that 68.97 % of respondents agreed that the interests of the Village Tourism Sambu Village can improve the utilization of natural and cultural preservation in a sustainable manner .

If viewed from variable environmental impact statement, tourist respondents responded "Agree " (with an average score of 115). This means that travelers respondents agreed that the positive impact is felt by travelers of the presence of the Sambu Tourism Village cultural diversity of local communities and the increased understanding and awareness of the environment and environmental conservation efforts .

Table 1. Community Response to Environmental Aspects of Sambu Tourism Village

No.	Pernyataan	Tanggapan responden										N	Skor	Kategori
		SS(5)		S(4)		R(3)		TS(2)		STS(1)				
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%			
1	Menurut Anda, dengan adanya Obyek Pariwisata Desa Wisata Sambu, norma dan nilai-nilai budaya setempat masih berlaku dan dipegang teguh serta mengikat di masyarakat	6	22.22	18	66.67	3	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	27	111	Setuju
2	Menurut Anda, pengembangan Obyek Pariwisata Desa Wisata Sambu harus memperhatikan aspek kelestarian/berkelanjutan	7	25.93	18	66.67	2	7.41	0	0.00	0	0.00	27	113	Setuju
3	Menurut Anda, dengan adanya Obyek wisata Desa Wisata Sambu dapat menumbuhkan pemahaman tentang arti dan manfaat lingkungan	4	14.81	21	77.78	1	3.70	0	0.00	1	3.70	27	108	Setuju
4	Menurut Anda, dengan adanya Obyek wisata Desa Wisata Sambu dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dalam upaya konservasi lingkungan	4	14.81	21	77.78	1	3.70	0	0.00	1	3.70	27	108	Setuju
5	Menurut Anda, dengan adanya Obyek wisata Desa Wisata Sambu dapat meningkatkan kesadaran lingkungan bagi masyarakat dan pengunjung	3	11.11	23	85.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.70	27	108	Setuju
6	Menurut Anda, dengan adanya Obyek wisata Desa Wisata Sambu dapat meningkatkan tersedianya produk-produk yang ramah lingkungan	1	3.70	20	74.07	4	14.81	1	3.70	1	3.70	27	100	Setuju
7	Menurut Anda, dengan adanya Obyek wisata Desa Wisata Sambu dapat meningkatkan peran aktif dari institusi dan masyarakat setempat dalam pengelolaan lingkungan di Desa Wisata Sambu	3	11.11	22	81.48	1	3.70	0	0.00	1	3.70	27	107	Setuju
Jml skor variabel Dampak Lingkungan													755	
rata-rata													107.86	Setuju

Sources: Data Processing Results (2013)

Table 2. Tourist Response to Environmental Aspects of Sambu Tourism Village

No.	Pernyataan	Tanggapan responden										N	Skor	Kategori	
		SS(5)		S(4)		R(3)		TS(2)		STS(1)					
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%				
1	Adanya Obyek Pariwisata Desa Wisata Sambi dapat meningkatkan pemanfaatan lingkungan alam dan budaya yang berkelanjutann	3	10.34	20	68.97	6	20.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	113	Setuju	
2	Adanya Obyek wisata Desa Wisata Sambi dapat menumbuhkan pemahaman tetang arti dan manfaat lingkungan	4	13.79	24	82.76	1	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	119	Setuju	
3	Adanya Obyek wisata Desa Wisata Sambi dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dalam upaya konservasi lingkungan	5	17.24	21	72.41	3	10.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	118	Setuju	
4	Adanya Obyek wisata Desa Wisata Sambi dapat meningkatkan kesadaran lingkungan bagi pengunjung	5	17.24	19	65.52	5	17.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	29	116	Setuju	
5	Adanya Obyek wisata Desa Wisata Sambi dapat meningkatkan tersedianya produk-produk yang ramah lingkungan	2	6.90	20	68.97	6	20.69	0	0.00	1	3.45	29	109	Setuju	
Jml skor variabel dampak lingkungan rata-rata													575	115	Setuju

Sources: Data Processing Results (2013)

In addition to the positive impact that is felt by people and tourists, Tourism Village where Sambi also have a negative impact . Tourism is an industry whose survival is largely determined by the merits of the environment and are very sensitive to environmental damage, such as pollution by domestic sewage that smells and looks dirty, garbage piled up, and the view of the damage caused by the act of the man himselfes .

Based on the survey results and observations on the location of Sambi Tourism Village, the problem of waste derived from animal manure, seems to need attention more serious. Given the habits of local communities in raising livestock, especially chickens, goats and cows, in the manufacture of enclosure is fused with the house. Especially chicken manure strewn across many roads, even on the terrace or inside the home. If this is allowed in addition to disturbing the aesthetics and health would also tend to affect the tourist traffic, because the village environment is not kept clean. In fact one of the elements of rural tourism supporting facilities is where lodging / homestay which must be maintained cleanliness and comfort .

Upgrading infrastructure and sanitary conditions in the Sambu Tourism Village also got the attention of many tourists. Based on interviews with respondents, many of which provide critique of environmental hygiene and damaged roads and environmental hygiene advice that is maintained by providing bins and cleaning toilets and places of workshop .

Without a good environment may not growing tourism. Therefore, the development of tourism should pay attention to preservation of environmental quality, because that's the environment in the tourism industry that is actually sold . As with other industries, tourism became not attract tourists if the quality is no longer adequate. Therefore the impact of tourism on the physical environment should be kept and environmental sustainability must always be maintained.

e. Disaster Risk Studies

Sambu Tourism Village is a regional padukuhan included in Disaster Prone Areas I Merapi. Cartilage disaster area is an area of potential I pounded lava / flood and did not rule could hit the expansion of hot clouds and lava lava flows. Lava lava flow is a blend of mass flow of water past a variety of sizes and materials derived from the height of Mount Merapi volcanic eruption products in 2010 around 130 million m³ of which 30-40% of them in the form of hot clouds Gendol time, the rest goes into great rivers other course in the summit of Mount Merapi. Sediment hot clouds on the rivers potential lahars in the event of rain with high intensity. Meluapnya form lava lava threat of river bodies in the district for settlement, agriculture, and infrastructure. When lava occur on a large scale, so that citizens are threatened to prevent casualties evacuated (Bappenas and BNPB, 2011).

Tourism Sambu village bordering the Yellow River, which is one of the rivers that disgorge at Merapi. In the 2010 eruption, Village Tourism Sambu affected by lava flooding rain. From interviews with the head of one of the hamlet and village managers Tourism Sambu, is that roughly 5 acres of rice fields lost due to exposure to rain Merapi lava. Five hectares of rice paddy missing cash is village located on the banks of the Yellow River. On the banks of the Yellow River in addition to the village treasury contained rice, rice citizens, as well as outbound tourism arena GAIA Foundation hired the managing Ledhok Sambu. At the time of the eruption of Merapi, some outbound arenas such as swimming and flying fox athletic pole damaged by cold

lava of Merapi. In addition, approximately 20 hectares of paddy crop failure due to eruption of Merapi.

As you well know, stakeholders (stakeholders) Rural Tourism Sambu there are three, namely Ledhok Sambu, Sambu Resort, and Tourism Village Sambu. Ledhok Sambu renting a place on the banks of the Yellow River as a game area (outbound). The damaged area was badly hit by rain Merapi lava. It results in the area should be closed some time. Sambu Ledhok area resulted in the closure of the public revenues to decline, especially for mothers who are members of groups who cook for tourists visiting Ledhok Sambu. They do not get additional revenue from the closure area Ledhok Sambu. The decrease in revenue was also experienced by the young people involved Sambu Village Holidays as facilitator when there is outbound tourists coming.

Sambu Tourism Village is located less than 300 meters from the Yellow River. BNPB stated safe limit of rivers that disgorge settlements in trim is 300 meters. However, due to the limit with the Yellow River homes is as high as approximately 8 meters, so the lava flood threat does not threaten people's homes directly. Cold lava floods threaten rice fields located around the Yellow River. Another threat is from Mount Merapi volcanic ash. Volcanic ash can damage the health of the public, especially disrupt the respiratory tract in humans. In the fields, volcanic ash can cause crop failure due to agricultural land becomes dry. Besides the threat of rain Merapi lava, as the region east side of the Yellow River which borders the cliff, it makes the region prone to landslides. Landslides have occurred in the region and damaging some rice in it.

IV. CONCLUSION DAN RECOMMENDATION

a. Conclusion

Based on the research that has been presented, it can be delivered the following conclusions:

1. Potency of the Sambu Tourism Village is one of the business tourism attraction in Sleman regency, divided into 2 categories: socio-cultural and natural potential. Socio-cultural potential can be seen from some supporting facilities as well as tourist products such as art, architecture (joglo shaped houses, pyramid) and the art of dance performances. There are also cultural activities undertaken by the local community in the form of religious ritual is performed, as well as day-to-day activities of Dukuh Sambu especially the

farming activities in the rice fields as well as educational programs such as livestock and breeding mold. While the potential of agriculture and natural form of the landscape can be enjoyed by visitors through the various activities that the products are packed in the form of tourist attractions and facilities are complete, such as air travel, outbound facilities, flying fox and land for agricultural education.

2. the cultural and social aspects of the need for training related to the management of organizational resources and local knowledge necessary maintenance. related to the potential conflict should have no reexamination rules agreed
3. Rural tourism development Tourism Sambu give a positive impact is felt by people Sambu and tourists visiting the Tourism Village Sambu, associated with the additional knowledge and awareness of environmental conservation Aerta. Besides the negative impact related to the quality of the environment is a problem of cleanliness and comfort should be considered.
4. Community capacity building in the field of disaster risk reduction

b. Recommendation

Based on the research that has been described previously, it can put forward some suggestions as follows:

1. The existence of Sambu Tourism Village as one of the business tourism attraction in Sleman district needs to be maintained and further developed as a mission of conservation, education and the existence of local culture (Java), especially regarding traditional farming system where the current condition of urban communities received less attention.
2. As with other industries, tourism became not attract tourists if the quality is no longer adequate. Here relates to the quality of the physical aspects (infrastructure), managerial, tourist attractions, and the quality of the environment should be kept and should be kept.

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