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The Influence of Boma Gunung Pasang Tourism on the Environment in Suci Village, Panti District

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Abstract. The environment is a collection of physical conditions that include the state of natural resources. Forests play a vital role in life as a climatic counterbalance, a source of economic development, and a source of people's lives. Humans are social beings, thus it is anticipated that they understand environmental ethics in order to preserve environmental cleanliness, which is intimately tied to all human actions that cannot be separated from garbage or products that might contaminate the environment. This study employs data gathering methods such as observation, interviews, and documentation. The subject of this study is Boma tourism on Mount Pasang. According to the research findings, the environment may be utilized as a tourism destination by paying attention to environmental management so that the beauty of the environment is preserved. Boma tourism has a positive impact on Gunung Pasang Hamlet by raising people's knowledge of their environment. Additionally, the use of controlled trash may provide economic value, and the presence of Boma tourist attractions helps the community to create their own jobs.

Keywords: Boma Gunung Pasang, Tourism, Environment, Suci village, Panti district

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an activity or activities carried out by a person or group of people moving from one place to another repeatedly for a while with the aim of enjoying the beauty of nature and not to make a living. The objectives and benefits of tourism based on Law

number 10 of 2009 can actually be divided into 4 (four) parts, namely economic, socio-cultural, environmental benefits and benefits in the nation and state (Revida, et al. 2020).

Tourist destinations need to develop and implement long-term development strategies that pay attention to the environment, economy, society, culture, quality and health, health and safety, security and beauty to be developed. with society. A monitoring and evaluation system should also be in place to minimize impacts caused by tourism activities. Furthermore, tourist attractions require an effective organization, group or committee to coordinate sustainable tourism development with the involvement of the private sector and government. This organization also plays the role of regular monitoring and reporting to the public (Srisusilawati, et al. 2022).

The environment is a combination of physical conditions that include the state of natural resources such as land, water, solar energy, minerals, as well as flora and fauna that grow on land and in the oceans, with institutions that include human creations such as decisions about how to use the physical environment (Bead, 2018). The environment can also be interpreted as everything that exists around humans and influences the development of human life. The Indonesian Ministry of National Education instills character building through the concept of environmental care character education and its implementation in schools. The focus of this study is: (1) Definition of Environmental Care Character Education; (2) The Purpose of Environmental Care Character Education; (3) Implementation of Environmental Care Character Education in Schools. It is expected that every student can apply good environmental ethics. Because as we know that now there is an environmental crisis. That's why the researchers this time took one of the tourist destinations located on Mount Pasang, the Holy Village. Where the place was originally a coffee and rubber plantation, which was eventually managed to be used as a tourist spot that still preserves the natural beauty of the environment.

Forests have an important role in life as a counterbalance to the climate, a source of economic development, and people's lives (Niman. 2019). Therefore, humans are expected to take good care of their environment. Because human activities have an impact on the environment, especially in mountainous areas. Humans are social beings, who cannot live alone, which means humans need cooperation with others. In living together, humans also need an organization, namely a network of social interactions between people to ensure social order (Purba, 2005).

The social environment is used as a place for living creatures to live, and there are various social interactions in it. Because humans need a living environment, to be able to continue to maintain their survival, a supportive social environment is also needed. The way to create a harmonious social environment requires a collective cooperation among fellow members. The existence of such cooperation aims to help carry out the rules that have been mutually agreed upon by residents or the community as a mechanism for controlling social behavior. With a good social environment, it is hoped

that the surrounding natural environment will also be good, its sustainability is maintained, in other words, humans must also be able to balance between the social environment and the natural environment which is used as a place to live everyday by humans.

Environmental cleanliness is closely related to all human activities that cannot be separated from leftovers or items that can pollute the environment. It depends on the hygiene behavior of each person. Hygiene behavior is in the form of a series of actions taken on waste, including environmentally responsible behavior such as the act of polluting the environment to responsible actions such as maintaining and cleaning the environment. Pollution that reaches a critical point has a dangerous impact on the environment and needs to find a way out. Community concern for the environment needs to be developed, starting from a sense of awareness of owning the surrounding environment which will later give rise to a sense of responsibility (Yoeti, 1997). Ethics in the environment must also be considered by humans as part of behavior towards the social environment (Keraf, A. 2018).

The understanding of ethics is very narrow, this has an impact on various forms of behavior that do not care about the environment, such as littering, turning the natural environment into a residential or tourist area that has an impact on the beauty of the natural environment.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research type, namely a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior (Wibowo, 2018). Data collection methods used include observation, interviews, and documentation. Observation is a data collection method that is carried out by coming directly to the object of research to make observations. Interviews are data collection by holding questions and answers with tour managers. This is said to be carried out with the aim of obtaining clear and detailed data, besides that the researcher conducted interviews with those who directly handle tourism management. Before conducting interviews and observations, researchers have prepared several questions that will be addressed to the manager as an informant about the tour.

This serves to direct researchers to uncover the phenomena contained in these tourist attractions, which can be useful for researchers to develop theories (Nungrahani, 2014). Documentation can facilitate research, researchers use secondary and primary data, which are obtained from representatives of customary literature studies that are available from related institutions and materials that support research and field notes of research that has been carried out. The object of this research is Boma tourism, Mount Pasang. According to its geographical location, Boma tourism is included in local tourism (local tourism), which is local tourism with a limited scope in certain places (Subekti & Ahmad Fadli, 2022). The subjects of this study were residents of

Gunung Pasang hamlet, Suci village, Panti sub-district, Jember district. With the criteria of people who work as managers of tourist attractions Boma, Mount Pasang.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Research data

NO	Aspects	Description		
		Good	Adequate	Poor
1	Waste management	√		
2	Environmental beauty		√	
3	Biodiversity	√		
4	Water quality	√		
5	Air quality		√	
6	Land productivity	√		
7	Community participation in boma tourism		√	

Interview result

Interviewer: "Regarding the environment in this Boma tour, how is the environment in this area? "

Resource person: "if the environment is still well maintained both from local residents and from visitors"

Interviewer: "from this good environment, what is the waste management like?"

Resource person: "Someone already controls waste management here, mainly from the village and also risky, who manages garbage through the trash can. Previously, the trash management approach was still being burnt, which irritated tourists. Riski, who handles garbage through the trash can, now lives in a village. Where garbage is managed by segregating organic and inorganic waste, organic waste can be managed by burying it in the ground. Inorganic waste, such as creating skills, can be recycled."

Interviewer: "Regarding Boma's land, has it been a tourist spot from the start or what, sir?"

Resource person: "This property was originally planted with rubber trees, and it was also planted with coffee. There are still around 9 original inhabitants here. Madurese is also used in the accent. So the name "Bomeh" is derived from the word "Bomea." So there is no domain for this excursion, despite the fact that these inhabitants designated their own territory, namely Boma. After the flash flood in 2006, the population began to relocate; some went away from the land, while others stayed by moving to a neighboring location. After the catastrophe, the area was deserted, and those of the locals who remained had a breakthrough in developing tourism as a business. The first time the icon was made, namely the train, is still standing strong, which is a relic from the Dutch era. Then start planting various flower plants. Tree. Herbal plants are also there. There are gazebos, prayer rooms, and playgrounds here that were newly built.

Plants such as those that are no longer productive are again reduced by cutting them down.”

Interviewer: "What about the quality of the river water sir, before it was hit by a flood?"

Resource person: " Thank God, the river water is still healthy, and it appears extremely clear and fresh; during the dry season, the river water does not recede, but rather becomes colder, because the boma river originates from the Tancak waterfall. So from the highlands, namely the waterfall.”

Interviewer: "Regarding biodiversity here, is it still maintained or not?"

Resource person: "For biodiversity, such as trees, it is well maintained. In fact, many of the local residents have made donations in the form of herbs and flowers to make this tour more beautiful. There are also rubber trees, as well as coffee trees, which are still well managed. For fauna such as wild boar, it's still there, it's just not disturbing.

From the results of research, observations and interviews that have been conducted, it was found that the environment in the Boma Gunung Pasang tour is still well maintained, this can be seen from the environmental conditions that are still beautiful. Waste management was carried out well because the tour already had parties from waste management, namely from DESTANA and Rizki, where waste was collected into one through a waste bank.

Garbage is collected by separating organic and inorganic waste, organic waste is managed by burying it, not burning it because it can cause air pollution. Then inorganic waste is managed by recycling it into hand-creative materials. In addition, there is the participation of local residents who take part in preserving the environment, especially the Boma tourism environment, by providing trash bins, so that no one throws garbage indiscriminately. In addition, we suggest that the remaining leaves of vegetation around rivers and tourist attractions can be used as biotechnology products, such as composting (Nasution & Rizka, 2022).

The productivity of the tourism area is managed well because there is already a party responsible for managing the tourism compared to before, which was before it became a tourist spot, only land was overgrown with rubber and coffee plants. With native residents in the area totaling 9 houses, the majority of which are Madurese, so the place is called Boma, which comes from the Madurese language, namely "Bomeh". Then the flood hit so that the residents moved or fled, the land was finally empty. Local residents have innovations to make the land a famous tourist spot to this day, namely Boma Gunung Pasang Tourism.

The first icon on the tour is a train that was formerly from the Dutch heritage which was later reconstructed to be more modern, so that until now it is standing firmly. In addition, there is participation from the local community to develop the tour even better. By planting flowers or herbal plants such as red shoots, orchids, white cotton and so on, well-managed playgrounds, prayer rooms and toilets are also established. In

addition, the quality of river water in the Gunung Pasang tour is still well maintained. The river area can also be used as a community fish farming area, as it is called lubukban in Sumatra (Nasution, 2021).



Figure 1. Boma gunung pasang tourism environment images.

This can be seen from the river which flows swiftly, clear and cold. Because the water comes directly from the Tanjak waterfall, which is the second highest waterfall in

Indonesia, the tour is managed well from trees that grow well and the majority of the population works as farmers, the air quality is still quite good, and the Boma tourism environment its naturalness is still maintained with panoramic waterfalls, flora and fauna that are maintained sustainably. The existence of the Boma Gunung Pasang tourist spot has a positive influence on the surrounding environment, especially the Gunung Pasang hamlet, Suci Village, Panti sub-district. Apart from protecting the environment. This tourist spot is one of the tourist destinations that helps the local community's economy through waste management to tourism management (tickets and places to sell food).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it was found that the environment can be used as a tourist spot by paying attention to environmental management so that the beauty of the environment is maintained. Because many tourist attractions only care about the development of tourist attractions without caring about the impact they get on the environment, such as unorganized waste disposal (sorting of types of waste). Boma Tourism has a good influence on Gunung Pasang Hamlet by increasing people's awareness of their environment, besides that the use of managed waste can generate economic value, and the existence of Boma tourist attractions also allows the community to open their own jobs.

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