



# Development Dynamics of Former Mining Site as Tourist Area SETIGI Based on Local Community

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**Abstract.** The development of a village is not only seen from a physical aspect, such as the construction of facilities, road infrastructure, and the village's environmental layout that looks fair and beautiful. The community also needs to have a role in developing their village. The spread of tourist villages in a number of areas is one of the visions and missions of the head of Sekapuk village to be able to eradicate poverty and unemployment in the village so that SETIGI tourism emerges by turning former mining site land and waste dumps into beautiful tourist attractions that many people can enjoy. SETIGI tourism was successfully built, however, many dynamics occurred in the construction process. This research aims to determine the dynamics related to the development of the SETIGI former mining site as a tourist area based on local communities. The research location is Sekapuk Village, Manyar District, Gresik Regency, East Java. The research method used is descriptive qualitative by conducting interviews with and describing sources. The research results show that the development of the SETIGI tourist area experienced dynamics and occurred before physical development. Cultural and socio-economic aspects also color the dynamics in the SETIGI tourism development process. The community is able to adapt to various existing changes, adapting to new patterns of life that previously had minimal activity but are now more varied; the previous routines are starting to change with positive activities that support the existence of SETIGI tourism. Dynamics is needed to evaluate a program so that it can measure the deficiencies needed for sustainable tourism development, of course involving the active role of local communities to change for the better.

Keywords: Dynamics, Tourism Development, Village Tourism, Local Community.

## 1. Introduction

Tourism is now part of the needs considered by society. There was a shift in meaning when it used to be a tertiary need because it was related to costs incurred, transportation costs, allowances, and all kinds of equipment that needed to be prepared at an average cost that was not cheap. However, changes in people's behavior that now spend time on weekends to travel with family, friends, and relatives are able to increase tourist attraction even higher.

The daily hustle and bustle of working, the routine of caring for children, and the demands to meet increasingly higher needs have made people aware of the importance of leisure time for traveling. This activity can create a feeling of joy, and increase motivation and self-confidence with the cool term "healing" or "me time." Awareness of the importance of tourism makes people set aside some of their shopping money to be used on weekends, just for traveling with family, friends, or relatives. This tourist activity is also often carried out over a short period of time because people feel "addicted" as if they want to travel again to a different time and place. Technological factors also influence this; using "gadgets" such as "cellphones" to take "selfies" or show solidarity with the family then posting on social media what they have and getting "likes" or comments makes you feel happy.

Other communities also capture this tourism opportunity as tourism agents such as "stakeholders", regional governments, official departments of tourism and even village governments with the promotion of BUMDes (village-owned enterprise) carried out in many villages in Indonesia. The community itself captures many tourism opportunities or potential that can be favored from their respective villages. Since the ADWI (Indonesian Tourism Village Award) program from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, every village has competed to develop its own village, looking for the advantages of its respective village so that it can push its village forward, be independent and free from poverty or unemployment so that it can revive the community's economy. So, having a tourism village like SETIGI based on local communities certainly requires cooperation between village officials, local communities' local government, and the private sector that can support the positive development of SETIGI tourism.

The form of cooperation that occurs shows "collaborative governance" because of the involvement of other parties in developing tourist villages with a greater percentage of support from the local community itself [1]. This form of community support can be seen clearly with the existence of BUMDes, Taplus Invest, cooperation in cleaning up places that were previously used as rubbish dumps, and building the SETIGI tourist attraction which is a former limestone mine with dry natural conditions, but on the initiative of the village head it was able to be reforested so that it can be attractive. Tourists from various cities (outside the city of Gresik) to come and enjoy directly the very interesting natural tourist attractions.

Other reason SETIGI tourism exists is because some of the land in Gresik is limestone so there are several limestone mining areas, one of which is in Sekapuk Village. The potential of this former limestone mine provides an opportunity to be used as a tourist attraction that can help revive the economy of the surrounding community thereby minimizing the social disparities that occur between community members [2]. However, in its implementation, there are always dynamics that make the existence of SETIGI tourism a challenge for local communities as well as existing village officials. The existence of this tourism started from a village head's vision and mission to ensure that people in his area had jobs, and there was

no more unemployment and poverty. The dynamics that occur are related to before and after the SETIGI tourism, several parties have pros and cons. This tourism is known to be community-based because of the solid cooperation between the community and village officials to create prosperity in their village. To date, many people have enjoyed the results of their investment in SETIGI tourism. Community participation is considered very important because it can strengthen community relations and facilitate cooperation as well as create an attitude of tolerance and awareness of the importance of shared interests, especially in SETIGI tourism development [2].

This community-based tourism, known as CBT (Community-Based Tourism), is tourism that is managed and owned by the community and the benefits also return to the local community [3]. This form of tourism aims to protect the nature where local people live, preserve cultural heritage, and improve the socio-economic welfare of the community [3]. This research was conducted to determine the dynamics that occur in the development of SETIGI Gresik former mining site tourism so that researchers can find solutions from the surrounding community in resolving the polemic that occurs. The dynamics occurred before the development of tourist areas and, until now, were worse when the Covid-19 pandemic hit Indonesian tourism. Local communities and tourism are required to be able to adapt to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the way they recover, and survive and their solution efforts show they are able to face the dynamics that are occurring. Dynamics always occur in several sectors such as the tourism sector, both in terms of community culture, the physical aspect of tourist buildings, and in terms of social economics of the community, so that it can lead to better changes in the development of SETIGI Gresik former mining site tourism.

## **2. Methods**

In this research activity, the method used is the qualitative research concept, which is related to the problem raised, namely related to the social and cultural problems of society. The data collection techniques used in this research were participant observation, free and in-depth interviews, and supported by a literature review. The process of selecting informants was taken purposively, where this method selected informants who were not random and also based on certain considerations who could provide information in accordance with the problem being studied. Findings in the field will be processed with data obtained from literature and will be presented in a descriptive ethnographic work [4]. This research culminates in Sociological-Anthropological studies so that the use of holistic research methods cannot be separated from this research.

## **3. Results and Discussions**

The development of the former mining site as a tourist area SETIGI in its efforts to survive amidst competition for village tourism, has gone through various processes, which are not easy. Collaboration between village governments and local communities is necessary to support sustainable tourism. Sustainable tourism can be implemented in rural areas as tourist villages because it includes various daily activities of local communities and good BUMDes management from the local village government. Sustainable village tourism is important to carry out because it can create independent villages and increase local community income from the results of tourism management in accordance with Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages [4]. Village tourism has become a high attraction because it offers tourist attractions based on local wisdom, each with its own uniqueness [4]. The same problem is faced by the SETIGI tourist attraction, one of the tourist villages in Gresik, with a natural panorama of a former limestone mine that has been transformed into a tourist attraction and can be enjoyed by local and foreign visitors. The development of SETIGI tourism is gradual by building lakes, bridges, and other tourist spots. The existence of SETIGI tourism began with the initiative of a village head who had the aim of ensuring that his village community could work and earn a decent income. In the first 100 days of his work period, the activities carried out were together with community members to clean up former mining site waste dumps. This waste has been a problem for a long time, there have been 3 changes in village heads but there has been no response to waste management. After the waste problem was resolved, a meeting was held to agree on the development of a former mining tourist area from independent community funds managed by the village government (BUMDes) and there were also investment savings paid by representatives of each family and collected for the benefit of developing the tourist area. However, polemics also occur because several parties have pros and cons with the vision and mission of SETIGI tourism development.

Differences in interests were the reason for not supporting the newly elected village head, because several supporters of other village head candidates disagreed with the program proposed by the elected village head. On the other hand, the proposal to develop a former mining area into a tourist spot is continuing, involving local communities as part of the development. The community is fully involved in the construction and development of this tourism. The name SETIGI was also taken on the initiative of the village head from the name Selo, which means rock, Tirto which means water and Giri which means mountain so it clearly does not change the original conditions of the former mining area, and does not abandon existing ancestral customs and "local wisdom".

An agreement through deliberation involving the local community and village officials resulted in developing the former SETIGI mining tourist area. In deliberation, there is a dominant element of power that directs the community to reach a consensus in order to achieve common goals [4], in this case the village head. In the construction and

development of SETIGI, many dynamics occurred. There are physical, cultural and socio-economic changes faced by local communities. Physical changes can be seen from the efforts of residents and equipment to clean up a rubbish dump that was once a limestone mine, now a beautiful lake. Other physical changes, from the comprehensive construction of SETIGI tourist attractions, public facilities, UMKM (Two Small and Medium Enterprises) bazaar stands, photo spots that complement the SETIGI tourist scene. However, polemics also occurred before the development of SETIGI tourism, such as use rights and management rights by PT. Polowijo, which has not been resolved by the leadership of the previous village head, is like a rubbish dump which has also been left without a good solution to manage it because it is not only the residents' rubbish, but it also comes from market and hospital rubbish. Thanks to the initiative and courage of the new village head with the vision and mission of developing a former mining tourist area, finally the problem with PT. Polowijo can be resolved well, and his party must free up around 5 hectares of land for the residents of the Sekapuk community. Likewise, the waste problem that has been piling up and not managed for years has been transformed into a beautiful tourist spot. Several parties support and reject the new village head's decision to make it a tourist area. Those who are pro are people who have the awareness and desire to progress and be independent.

Those who disagree with the decision are those whose candidates did not win in the village elections and then there is a feeling of pessimism that tourism can be built, considering that there are no financial resources and the former limestone mine has a dry and hard soil texture. However, the opinion of some residents who do not support the delegation's decision to build the SETIGI tourist attraction is proven by cooperation between residents so that the funding problem is resolved and the dry land is reforested by the village head into a shady area where the view can be enjoyed. The reason for the disapproval of some residents was used as motivation by the village head and the local community to continue to develop and improve the facilities of tourist attractions so that SETIGI tourism can be achieved to date. Another change occurred in the POKDARWIS (Tourism Awareness Group) whose members were young people who were also involved in developing the SETIGI tourist area. Some of their proposals are considered to conflict with SETIGI's tourist objectives, namely that they want to add facilities for photo spots, while the purpose of tourism is as a means of education, introduce civilization and natural tourism. However, their suggestions are considered in tourism development, considering that currently social media has great power as a tourism promotion tool. When planning a program related to development, the impact is often prepared for positive or even negative impacts.

Unexpected things often arise in the middle of the program, such as several POKDARWIS members who resigned due to lack of organizational interest, reasons for marriage, and working outside Sekapuk village. This is related to the amount of income made by

community members who work in SETIGI tourism because it is related to the number of visitors who come. Regarding the income of SETIGI tourism employees, there are quite a lot of them, around 40-55 people who have to be paid every month, while raising the visitor graph is also not an easy thing. However, the issue of employee salaries was also resolved well, initially the community received 40 percent, for tourism development 60 percent, now the community receives more, up to 80 percent and tourism 20 percent. Public trust is also increasing because it has been proven that SETIGI tourism provides good changes for people's lives and the economy. This shows that the participation of the Sekapuk village community in the development of SETIGI tourism is very good because they believe in providing money, property, skills and energy. Likewise, social participation, thoughts and decisions are invisible forms of participation [2] but are necessary for developing SETIGI tourism. The following is the explanation of the head of RT (neighborhood) 03 RW (hamlet) 05 regarding the distribution of investment received by residents from SETIGI tourism income: The level of public trust is also increasing because it has been proven that SETIGI tourism provides good changes for people's lives and the economy.

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"SHU returns from Taplus Invest for the first and second years are given to residents who invest with a percentage of 40:60. Residents who invest receive SHU of 40% and 60% to be given to the village as maintenance costs for SETIGI tourism. The scenario for the amount of SHU received will be changed to 80:20 in the third and following years. Residents who invest get a larger portion than before. "This is a form of the Village Head's appreciation for the residents who really want to be involved in the beginning of tourism development by investing their money."

The participation of residents' thoughts can be seen during meetings held every 1st, here residents can provide responses, express their opinions regarding the development of SETIGI tourism. Citizen participation regarding tourism starts from the planning,

management and evaluation stages. This can be seen from the award received by SETIGI wisata, namely *Pesona Wisata Daerah* or *The Most Potential Destination Awards 2020* [2]. Labor participation can also be seen from the beginning of tourism development which is carried out jointly, carried out physically (meeting and face to face) directly. It started with community service to clean up piles of rubbish dumped in former mining site holes, although some residents refused because it was considered a shame to turn a rubbish dump into a tourist spot. However, thanks to the optimal participation of Sekapuk residents, they built a beautiful SETIGI tourist attraction. This is in accordance with the participation theory that the rejection of some residents does not make citizen participation decrease, it actually makes development more intensive [2].

Actively involving community members in a development program for a common goal is the same as giving community members confidence to care more about and love their local environment. This is what the residents of Sekapuk did to make SETIGI tourism a reality. The next participation concerns property, in the form of physical money and personal belongings, which Taplus Invest has opened from the start for the SETIGI tourism development program because the funds needed are very large without the help of any party, whether private, regional government or central government. Taplus Invest (Investment Savings) is not considered difficult by the residents of Sekapuk because the system is like saving every day and is collected within 1 month when the meeting on the 1st is held. This is also in line with the theory of participation in the form of property for various development activities and village improvements as a form of help from other people [2].

This shows that the community has entrusted their property, including money in the form of investment savings, to be managed and used wisely and also to feel the benefits in developing SETIGI tourism. Skills participation is also no less needed in beautifying tourist facilities, such as making statues, making ornaments carved on cliffs, miniature mosques and so on which involve community members with certain "skills" to make SETIGI tourism more attractive. An interesting tourist attraction as a photo spot, packaged in a modern way but still not abandoning the local ancestral culture.

Apart from POKDARWIS, Karang Taruna (Community Youth Development) is also active in activities related to tourism development. Form their solidarity in August 17 ceremonial events, fairs and other activities. In the management of the new village heads, they were given freedom to express their opinions in meeting forums, and were always involved in activities in the village even though there was political friction after the Pilkades election which made the old chairman of the youth organization resign from the organizational structure so that a new restructuring was carried out to keep it alive. youth organization. If small changes like that are not immediately addressed and a solution is provided, they will become even more confusing because they are related to dissatisfaction, disappointment with the results of the Pilkades, which are not in line with expectations.

The Covid-19 pandemic storm at that time also hit the tourism industry. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is increasingly being felt because income from tourism is also experiencing changes, considering that the tourism sector is important for regional income and is a hope for local communities to improve the economy of their respective families. However, strategies are always implemented to overcome the decreasing number of SETIGI tourist visitors, such as implementing health protocols according to the rules socialized by the government, and continuously promoting "branding" on social media. The Covid-19 pandemic also has benefits for tourism with an "outdoor" landscape because people can visit it more freely with minimal spread of the virus, "outdoor" tourism is increasingly in demand by the community, especially local people because of the policy of limiting visits, resulting in local people limiting their ability to travel outside their area, and prefer to travel in their respective areas. This has become a "trend" in a number of local tourist attractions, the impact of which is felt to this day. A number of regions mutually develop village tourism aimed at local communities as enjoyers and visitors. SETIGI tourism was completely closed in May 2020 and reopened on June 6 2020, immediately, visitors experienced an increase, of course by implementing health protocols [5].

Problems also enliven the dynamics of SETIGI tourism development, but all can be resolved well. The quality of human resources is also a problem that must be resolved, educating the public is not an easy thing so that in the end they have the awareness to care about their own environment. Every problem always brings changes to adapt again, adapting to the existing conditions of the community because SETIGI tourism fully involves the active role of the community, both in terms of funding, development which is considered to be a "role model" for tourism in other areas and improve the welfare of the community. When community participation increases, community trust also increases so that it will be easier to develop further tourism. Solutions are also continuing to be sought for the problem of the quality of human resources for local residents, there must be special guidance and education for local communities. The role of local government is also very necessary to overcome existing problems, support the activities of community members who have successfully gained income from their villages independently. The development of a region can be successful if human resources who are actively involved, such as the community, are also well educated, have good quality so that tourism not only lasts in the short term but is long and sustainable. Some of the impacts related to SETIGI tourism development felt by community members are as explained by the Tourism Manager as follows:

"So, thank God, with the existence of SETIGI tourism, we can see that the economy of the community and its surroundings is alive and growing. The second is related to empowerment, related to unemployment in the village. where there are young people who do not have the opportunity to work outside, related to abilities, human resources and others.



Thank God, that can be covered here, even though it doesn't 100 percent reduce unemployment in the village. because at the beginning, the recruitment (recruitment) was around 55 people, our capacity (to provide wages). Then, thank God, the MSME problem, which is commanded by the PKK, is coordinating with the MSMEs in the RTs, which we include on Sunday snacks tickets on Sundays. Then the culinary and accessories are all owned by the RT, which we as management, have prepared. Only the RT only brings merchandise, the form is related to independence. Continuing with the employees here, it's because of their ability and sincerity. Including my employees here, some of them are also disabled. Because he was fired from his job, we finally accommodated him here. It's related to economic issues." Mr. E's explanation (the initials of the tourism manager) shows that there have been many changes due to the development of the SETIGI tourist attraction.

These changes have positive value for community members, starting from managing their economic life, new activities for young people are more focused and optimal to take part in developing SETIGI tourism. The role of MSMEs is also to enliven SETIGI tourism, so the impact of this tourism development can be said to be evenly distributed because everything can be "covered" well, so that people with disabilities are also given the opportunity to work at these tourist attractions.

Cultural changes were also felt by community members after the tourism development, who previously were often indifferent to environmental activities, however, are now more active in participating in these activities and have awareness or care about the environment of the village where they live, such as working together to clean roads, strewn rubbish, without waiting for an appeal from the regional government. The community is starting to abandon the habit of burning rubbish, as has been done for a long time, because they already have a concern for the environment. This is in accordance with what the head of RT 03 RW 05 explained regarding community awareness in participating in environmental service activities so that social jealousy does not occur and community members are not easily provoked. Things like that that are considered small, however, can cause polemics between residents. So there is always socialization regarding environmental activities, reminding and motivating each other to create a sense of concern for the environment.

#### **4. Conclusions**

The dynamics of development of the former SETIGI mining area impact community participation. The dynamics arise due to several factors, namely internal and external factors, from the residents of Sekapuk. Internal factors can be seen from the existence of some community members who reject the development of former mining site tourism, the habit of residents throwing rubbish in former mining site holes, political friction after the Pilkades election, as pessimism about the funds needed to develop SETIGI tourism. External factors can be seen from the use rights and land management rights vested in PT.

Polowijo has been going on for years, until finally, Polowijo wanted to free up 5 hectares to give to the residents. Lack of cooperation and support from local and central government is also an external factor in developing SETIGI tourism, residents are able to develop this tourism without interference from any party, residents are able to be independent with the participation of thoughts, energy, property, skills to manage SETIGI tourism jointly. Dynamics always follow every development program that involves community participation in terms of social, cultural and economic aspects. However, the Sekapuk residents who succeeded in developing the former SETIGI mining area were able to prove that they could overcome various forms of dynamics that continue to occur with changing times, and technological advances amidst the onslaught of the Covid-19 pandemic, they were able to rise and attract more visitors to this day. The need for local community-based tourism to be developed today is important in increasing regional income, making the region more independent, alleviating poverty and having a better welfare of life. Local wisdom must be maintained as a form of defensive weapon against attacks from foreign culture, as well as technological advances. The cultural values that still exist in society should be appreciated in order to create sustainable tourism.

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