

NATURAL TOURISM AREA DEVELOPMENT (STUDY ON JEMBER DISTRICT TOURISM DEVELOPMENT)

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The development of tourism areas in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 makes the innovation theory from Schumpeter as the basis for spatial planning and economic development. Where in the aspect of tourism are interconnected with economic, social and cultural aspects. The purpose of this research is to find out and analyze the ecology, economy, social, law and regulations as well as institutions in developing the sustainability status of Rembangan tourism village in Jember Regency. Ecological (environmental), economic, social, legal and regulatory aspects as well as institutional influences on the development of the Rembangan tourism village. The results showed the development of the sustainability status of the Rembangan tourism village in Jember Regency with ecological dimension with a sustainability index value of 77.29, an economic dimension with a sustainability index value of 75.85, a social dimension with a sustainability index value of 80.67, a legal and regulatory dimension with a sustainability index value of 64.76 and an institutional dimension with a sustainability index value of 66.74. These results indicate that the tourism village has the potential to be developed and the seriousness of intervention from the local government of Jember through the provision of supporting infrastructure facilities such as infrastructure and easy accessibility to and from the Rembangan tourism village.

Index Terms— Status of Sustainability, Leverage Factors and Tourist Village.

1 INTRODUCTION

Rural development and planning is one of the most complex contemporary themes because it involves local economic, environmental, social and cultural issues. Associated with Gunn tourist village, Clare A. (2002) explains that the movement of tourism development in various terminology such as, sustainable tourism development, rural tourism, ecotourism, is a tourism development approach that seeks to ensure that tourism can be implemented in non urban areas. One approach to developing alternative tourism is a tourist village for sustainable rural development in tourism. Next Nasikun (1997), explained that the tourist village is a rural area that has some special characteristics to become a tourist destination. In the area of tourist villages the population still has a tradition and culture that is still relatively original. In addition, several supporting factors such as typical food, agricultural systems and social systems also color a tourist village area. Beyond these factors, nature and the environment that is still original and awake is one of the most important factors of a tourist village area. The existence of tourist villages in Indonesia is now growing rapidly. Referring to the data of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2016, currently in Indonesia there are 987 tourist villages. The increasing trend occurred since the first tourist village was held in 2009. The development of the tourist village can have a positive impact for the villagers themselves, among them is the existence of new jobs for the community so that it can reduce the unemployment rate in the village, besides the tourist village that carries the concept ecotourism will make a village able to preserve the nature and culture of the village. Another thing is, tourist villages can make a village an independent

village because it can provide alternative jobs that can be entered by the local community. The current tourist village has a tendency to use the concept of ecotourism, where tourism is offered is all the potential owned by rural communities. Rural tourism makes the community more maintain the authenticity of culture and nature in the village to be able to maintain the interest of tourists in the tour in the tourist village. UNDP and WTO (1981) in the Tourism Development Plan describes in relation to the tourist village, that is the Tourism Village Development Approach. The development of the tourist village should be carefully planned so that the impacts can be controlled. Approach in arranging work framework / work concept from the development of a village into a tourist village, among others:

1. Indirect Interaction. The development model is approached in a way that the village benefits without direct interaction with tourists. Form of activities that occur such as: writing books about developing villages, village life, traditional architecture, historical background, postcard making and so forth.
2. Interirect interaction. One-day trip forms conducted by tourists, activities include meals and activities with residents and then tourists can return to the place of accommodation. The principle of this type of model is that tourists just stop by and do not live with the population.
3. Direct Interaction. Tourists are allowed to stay / overnight in accommodation owned by the village. Impacts that occur can be controlled with various considerations of the carrying capacity and potential of local communities. (UNDP and WTO 1981. Tourism Development Plan for Indonesia pp. 69).

Jember Regency is one of the areas in Indonesia which has tourism potential to be developed. One of the potential tourist area owned by Jember Regency is Rembanagan Tourist Village. Rembangan Tourist Village is located at the foot of Mount Argopuro, approximately 12 kilometers from the north of Jember city. Rembangan Tourist Village area was established on an area of 13.45 hectares with an altitude of 650 meters

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above sea level. The average temperature ranges between 18° celcius and 25° celcius. Administratively, Rembangan is part of Kemuning Lor Village, Arjasa Subdistrict, Jember Regency, East Java Province (Tourism Regency and Jember City, 2017). The data of tourist visit in Rembangan Tourism area change from year to year. In 2013 the number of tourists in Rembangan Village amounted to 83,077 people, while the year 2014 experienced a decrease in the number of tourists in the end amounted to 45,051 people and followed by the increase in the next year that is 2015 amounted to 67,230 people, but in 2016 experienced a decrease back totaling 56,630 people (Tourism and Culture Official of Jember Regency, 2017). Increasing and decreasing the number of tourists certainly can not be separated from the role of government in managing the potential of Rembangan Tourist Village that has been owned with appropriate strategies and institutions. The potential of Rembangan Tourist area is very diverse, such as the existence of dragon fruit cultivation, dairy cattle, beautiful natural scenery, swimming pool, and so forth. Dragon fruit cultivation can be used as an agro-tourism area. Tourists will also be served with jade of dragon fruit plants are also cultivated by local residents along the journey to the top of Rembangan. Cultivation plants dragon fruit with the concept of agro tourism can attract tourists because tourists can pick and taste dragon fruit directly. Leverage factors that influence development and expansion in Rembangan Tourist Area should be intervened through Jember regency government policy. One of the social dimensions that need to be considered is to change the mindset of the community in maintaining and nurturing the natural beauty environment in the area of Rembangan Tourist Village. In addition, invite and increase the support from private parties to invest their capital both in the field of hotels and restaurants and disseminate or promote the area of Rembangan Tourist Village. The local government should also support development through the improvement and development of facilities that support tourism activities, as well as accessibility in the availability of transportation that can support tourists moving from one place to another. Therefore it is important to conduct research on "Sustainability Status as Leverage Factors Toward Support Capability Development of Rembangan Tourist Village In Jember Regency".

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Ecotourism can be seen as a concept of sustainable tourism development with the aim to support the conservation of nature and culture as well as the need for community participation in its management. Ecotourism includes on three things, such as the sustainability of the natural environment, economic benefits, and social acceptance in the community. Ecotourism is a tourist activity towards an area, both on the natural tourism area, artificial tourist area, as well as the cultural tourism area which is informative and participatory in order to guarantee the sustainability of the natural environment, social, and culture. Institutional basis of ecotourism as an organizing and management of a tourist area that seeks to maintain and preserve the natural environment as well as cultural life as well as the effect on the welfare of society by having a governance Tourism directional and optimal (Satria, 2009). According to the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 33 Year 2009 explained that ecotourism is nature tourism activities in the area that pay

attention to the elements of education, understanding, and support to the efforts of conservation of natural resources as well as an increase in the income of the surrounding communities (Kete, 2016:28). Tourist areas can be managed optimally if keep and maintain the sustainability of the natural environment, improve the well-being of the community at the site of a tourist area, optimizing the satisfaction of tourists, and improve the construction and development of the tourist area. The existence of a tourist area directly gives access to the public as well as tourists in obtaining information regarding tourist areas visited, enjoyed the experience of nature is natural or artificial, and add to the knowledge of the local culture on the location of tourist areas. Travelers who have an interest in ecotourism is aiming to visit the location a tourist area that has natural natural beauty and for the local community at locations of tourist areas will gain opportunities in business activities (Mulyadi and Fitriani, 2010). Getz state that planning a tourist area as a process that aims to optimise the potential contribution of tourism in community welfare as well as the quality of the environment (Wardiyanto and Baquini, 2010:41). Yoeti stated a number of principles of planning of the tourist, among others (Hilma, 2013): (i) the planning of the development of tourist areas are included in national development frameworks of a country because it is a Union of national development as well as regional economic development of the country; (ii) the necessary integrated approach with sectors that are interconnected in planning the development of the tourist area; (iii) the need for coordination of physical planning area as well as the country as a whole in order to minimize various problems that may arise in the development of the tourist area of perencanaan; (iv) needs to be based on a study made in particular in the planning of the development of tourist areas with attention to the protection of nature, environment, and culture; (v) physical planning based on research in accordance with the State of the natural environment around based on factors such as geography, in terms not only of administrative; (vi) planning and research needs to look at the ecological sustainability to the development of tourism activities can take place on an ongoing basis; (vii) the need to look at the social impact that may be incurred; (viii) need to be planning the entertainment facilities in urban areas or industries; and (ix) the planning of the development of tourist areas is based on improving the well-being of the community without differentiating race, tribe, religion, class or nation.

3 METHODOLOGY

As demonstrated in this document, the numbering for sections upper case Arabic numerals, then upper case Arabic numerals, separated by periods. Initial paragraphs after the section title are not indented. Only the initial, introductory paragraph has a drop cap. This study uses a rationalistic approach which is a combination of theory (theoretical analytic) and empirical truth (empirical analytic) (Ikhwanuddin, 2015). Theoretical analysis approaches used is related with type of potency that exist in tourism village concept with empirical fact that happens study area. The study type used is quantitative descriptive. Quantitative descriptive study leads to detailed and in-depth description of the existing condition views that occurred in the study area (Suhamdani, 2013). This study is focused on the study about the potential of support

capacity of Rembangan Tourist Village with five dimensions of sustainability in the future.

The study location is Rembangan Tourist Village area located in Kemuning Lor Village, Arjasa District, managed by local government of Jember Regency and has tourism potential, that is *something to see* (tourists can see the natural beauty in Rembangan), *something to do* (tourists can do various activities, such as swimming, playing, picking dragon fruit, milking cows, and various other activities), *something to buy* (tourists can buy dragon fruit, pure cow's milk, etc.) and *something to learn* (tourists can gain additional knowledge for planting and caring of quality dragon fruit without using excessive chemical and gain additional knowledge for caring and maintaining dairy cattle). Primary data collection in the form of field survey is the data obtained from study subjects using a direct data retrieval tool on the subject as information sought. Data collection is obtained through observation at the study location to find facts related to the problems to be studied. This is usually done by questioning or interviewing directly to the related parties with the appropriate questions. Primary data that is intended is the data on the development of Rembangan Tourist Village in Jember Regency. Secondary data collection is obtained through other parties which is data obtained from literature study. This can be data collection techniques or information related to the problem to be studied by studying from studying books, magazines or newspapers, documents, archives, and other forms of writing that related with the issues to be studied. Data analysis method used in this study is MDS analysis. The MDS analysis is an analysis that uses three components, that is environmental dimension, economic dimension, and social dimension. study on these three components is done to sustain the development of other dimensions, that is ecological, economic, social, legal and regulatory, institutional and also infrastructure and technology dimensions. The stages of MDS analysis as follows (Nurmalina, 2008):

1. The determination of the environmental, economic, and social dimensions attributes also attributes of each subsequent dimension is determined by the initial determination of the interview and survey results;
2. Assessment of each attribute on an ordinal scale to know the sustainability in each dimension;
3. Preparation of index and sustainability status at the location of the study area based on the scores that have been obtained. The category of sustainability levels, are: (i) unsustainable with a score of ≤ 25 ; (ii) less sustainable by a score of 25-50; (iii) sustainable enough with a score of 50-75; (iv) sustainable with a score of 75-100;
4. Determination of attributes of sensitive levers in each dimension, sensitive attributes are attributes that have a big and dominant role in determining the sustainability index value in each dimension.

This study was analyzed by using Rapfish application installed at add-ins mode in microsoft excel application. There are three options of running the application program, namely run rapfish, run leverage, and run monte carlo (Nurmalina, 2008).

1. Run Rapfish

Run rapfish which modified into Rap-Rembangan is used to determine sustainability positions in each of the studied dimensions. This application applies two point of reference, that is point of "good" and point of "bad". These reference

points aims to help applying sustainability positions that will be difficult given the presence of many attributes in the existing dimensions. MDS serves to standardize scores for each attribute so that each attribute has a uniform weight and the differences between measurements can be eliminated.

2. Run Leverage

Run leverage is used to measure attributes in study and shown in the order of magnitude of leverage value. The magnitude of the leverage value becomes the basis for determining the attributes of a lever factor or a key factor in each dimension. The factor of accuracy level in this study can be seen by doing run monte carlo.

3. Run Monte Carlo

Run monte carlo is a statistical stimulation method in evaluating the effects of a random error on the process and estimating the confidence level of a measurement. This analysis is used to understand: (i) error in scoring in each attribute, (ii) variety of scores due to difference of opinion, (iii) stability of repeated analysis process, and (iv) data entry error.

4 CITATIONS

Sustainability of Rembangan Tourist Village in Jember Regency is analyzed using rapfish analysis tool. The sustainability status of Rembangan Tourist Village in Jember Regency is measured by sustainability index. The results of this study are five dimensions of sustainability which are ecology (environmental) dimension, economic dimension, social dimension, law and regulation dimension and institutional dimension. The explanation of each dimension can be explained as follows:

1. Ecological Dimension

The ecological dimension sustainability index on the development of Rembangan Tourist Village of Jember Regency can be seen in the figure below. The attributes on the ecological dimension gives influence consideration on the sustainability levels of development of Rembangan Tourist Village. The results of rapfish analysis which modified into rap-Rembangan, and known value of sustainable development of Rembangan Tourist Village on ecology dimension is 77.29 and shows that on the ecological dimension has a sustainable status. The results of the rap-Rembangan on ecological dimension has a pretty good analysis results because the stress value of 0.134 and the value of R2 of 0.954, while the allowable stress value is not greater than 0.25 and the value of R2 is not greater than 1.

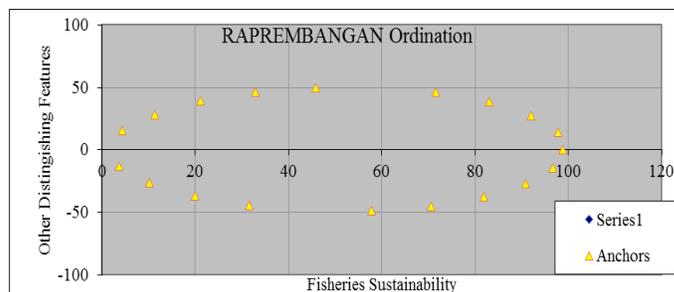


Figure 1: Sustainability Index of Ecological Dimension

of Rembangan Tourist Village The result of leverage analysis

on ecology dimension has 11 sensitive attributes, which are: (i) condition and quality of Rembangan tourism area has value 2.21; (ii) green fields distribution area has a value of 2.61; (iii) the quantity of greenery growth in the highlands has a value of 2.79; (iv) availability and quality of water has a value of 2.84; (v) the disruption level of development activities to the regional ecosystem has a value of 2.74; (vi) the occurrence frequency of drought has a value of 3.26; (vii) green conservation and conservation program has a value of 3.33; (viii) business use to tourism area has value 3,14; (ix) changes in community behavior in the presence of tourism areas has a value of 1.61; (x) the implementation of land rehabilitation has a value of 2.82; and (xi) the application of environmental taxes and regulations to land users has a value of 2.66. The influence of attributes that are very sensitive and have a bigger influence on the development of Rembangan Tourist Village is the attribute that has the largest Root Mean Square (RMS) value among other attributes, the attribute is the conservation program and the arrangement of green fields (RMS value 3.33), the occurrence frequency of drought (RMS value 3,26) and the utilization of business of tourism area (value RMS 3,14) because the bigger value of RMS, then the greater role of attribute in sustainability status so causing attribute to becomes more sensitive. The result of ecological dimension leverage analysis on Rembangan Tourist Village.

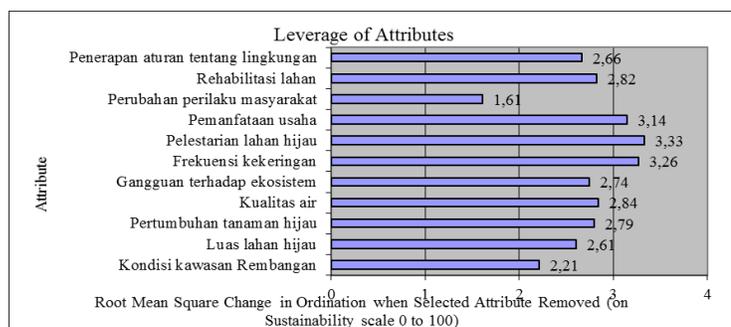


Figure 2: Leverage Analysis of Ecological Dimension of Rembangan Tourist Village

The monte carlo analysis was used to identify and evaluate the impact of random error on each dimension and to show the stability of MDS results and leverage that performed by repetition 25 times.

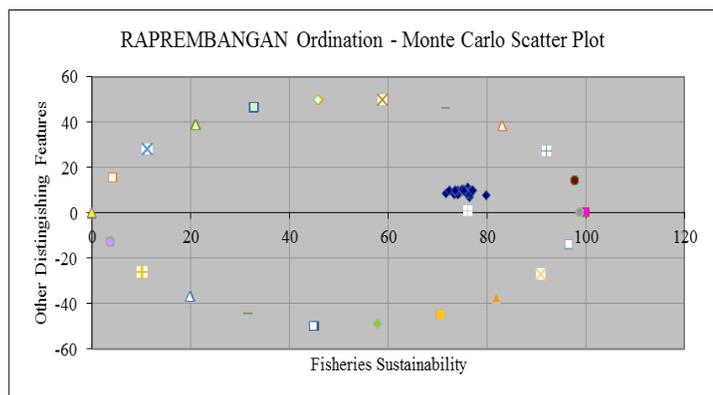


Figure 3: Monte Carlo Analysis of Ecological Dimension of Rembangan Tourist Village

The picture above shows that in monte carlo analysis the

ecological dimension shows good result (not having significant error range) was indicated by converged scatter plot of MDS repetition or ordination point which is adjacent to each other. The position of adjacent ordination points indicates that the repetition which is 25 times is in the range of values of 71.65 - 76.14.

2. Economic Dimension

The results of rapfish analysis modified into rap-Rembangan, it is known that the value of sustainable development of Rembangan tourism area on the economic dimension of 75.85 and shows that the economic dimension have sustainable status. The results of rap-Rembangan economic dimension has a good analysis results because the obtained stress value of 0.148 and R² value of 0.943, while the allowable stress value is not greater than 0.25 and the value of R² is not greater than 1. Sustainability index of economic dimension in the development of Rembangan tourism area of Jember Regency can be seen in the figure below.

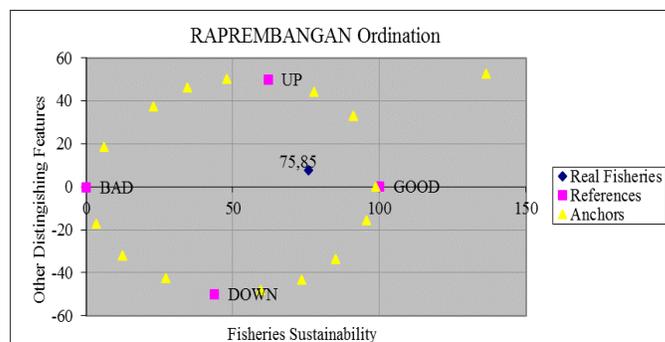


Figure 4: Sustainability Index of Economic Dimension of Rembangan Tourist Village

The result of leverage analysis on the economic dimension has 9 sensitive attributes, which are: (i) creation of new business opportunity has a value of 1.95; (ii) the effect on people's income has a value of 5.52; (iii) the effect on corporate or private revenues has a value of 2.51; (iv) the economic value of the land that becomes the business opportunity has a value of 3.14; (v) economic activity post-tourism development area has a value of 2.39; (vi) tourism development contribution to PAD has a value of 3.12; (vii) community development programs to encourage the management of tourist areas has a value of 2.49; (viii) the cost of restoring environmental damage has a value of 2.15; and (ix) economic programs for local communities have a value of 2.46. The influence of attributes that are very sensitive and have a greater influence on the development of Rembangan tourist area is the effect on community income (RMS value 5.52). The result of leverage analysis of economic dimension in development of Rembangan tourism area is shown in the figure below.

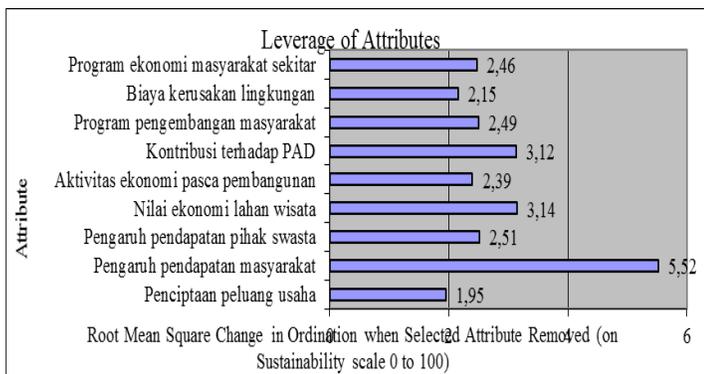


Figure 5: Leverage Analysis of Economic Dimension of Rembangan Tourist Village

The monte carlo analysis of the economic dimension shows good results (not having significant fault ranges) indicated by converged scatter plot of MDS repetition or ordination points adjacent to each other shown in Figure 6. The adjacent ordinate point position shows that the repetition results are 25 times in the range of values 72.35 -76.80.

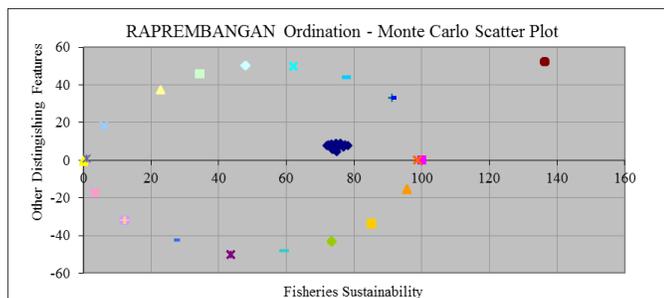


Figure 6: Monte Carlo Analysis of Economic Dimension of Rembangan Tourist Village

3. Social Dimension

The sustainability status of social dimension in Rembangan Tourist Village can be seen in figure 7. Based on the rapfish analysis modified into rap-Rembangan, it is known that the sustainability value of Rembangan Tourist Village in social dimension is 80.67 and show that social dimension has sustainable status. The result of rap-Rembangan social dimension has a pretty good analysis result because the obtained stress value equal to 0,136 and value R2 equal to 0,955, whereas the allowable stress value is not bigger than 0,25 and the value of R2 is not bigger than 1.

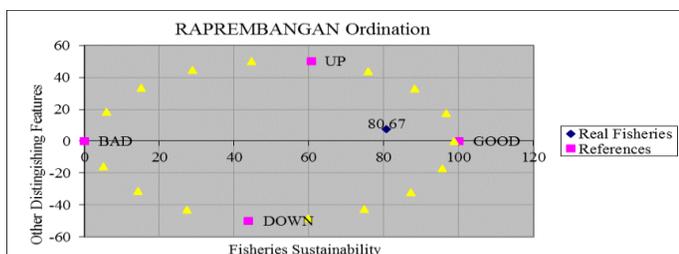


Figure 7: Sustainability Index of Social Dimension of Rembangan Tourist Village

The result of leverage analysis or leverage on social dimension at Rembangan Tourist Village is shown in the figure below.

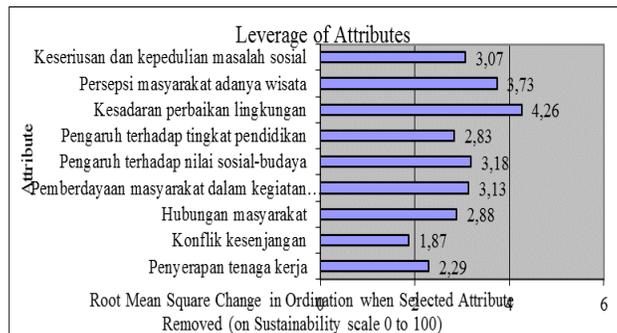


Figure 8. Leverage Analysis of Social Dimension in Rembangan Tourist Village

Atribut kesadranterhadap perbaikan lingkungan mempunyai nilai paling besar diantara faktor sosial lainnya sebesar 4,26

The monte carlo analysis of the social dimension shows good results (not having significant fault ranges) indicated by converged scatter plot of MDS repetition or ordination points adjacent to each other shown in Figure 9. Position of adjacent ordination points shows that the repetition results are 25 times in the range of values 76.16 - 81.03.

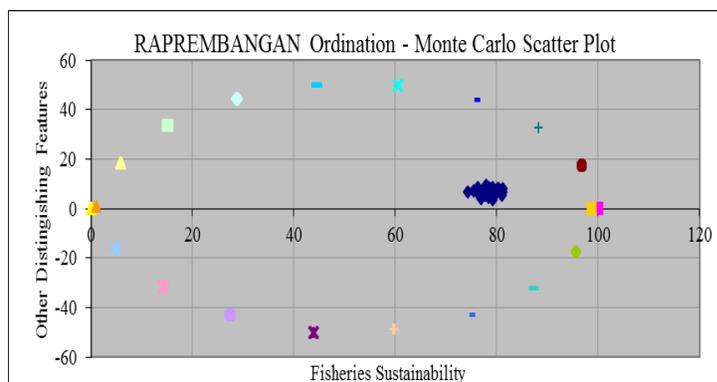


Figure 9: Monte Carlo Analysis of Social Dimension in Rembangan Tourist Village

4. Legal and Regulatory Dimension

The sustainability status of legal and regulatory dimension in Rembang Tourist Village can be seen in Figure 10. Attributes on the legal and regulatory dimension gives influence consideration to the sustainability levels of Rembang tourist area development. Based on rapfish analysis that modified into rap-Rembangan, it is known that the value of sustainable development of Rembangan tourism area on the dimension of law and regulation is equal to 64,76 and shows that on the legal and regulatory dimension has enough sustainable status. The results of rap-Rembangan on legal and regulatory dimension has a pretty good analysis result because the obtained stress value is equal to 0,146 and the value of R2 is equal to 0,949, whereas the allowable stress value is not bigger than 0,25 and the value of R2 is not bigger than 1.

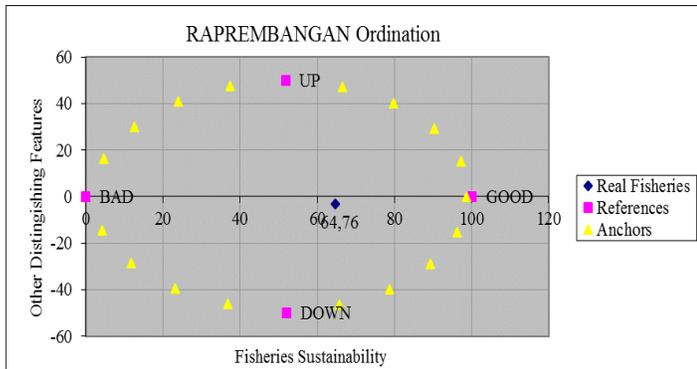


Figure 8: Sustainability status of legal and regulatory dimension in Rembangan Tourist Village

The result of leverage analysis of legal and regulatory dimension in Rembangan Tourist Village is shown in the figure below.

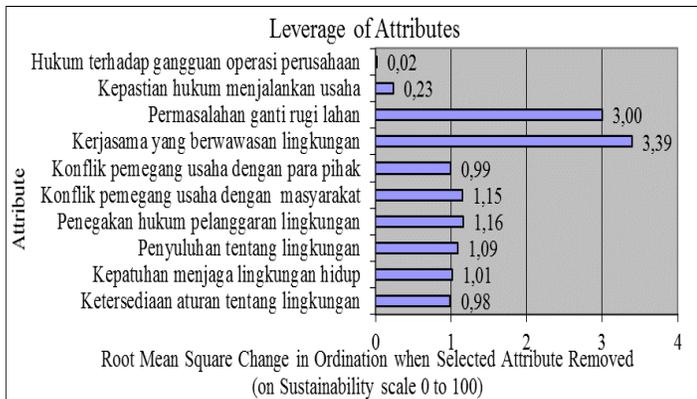


Figure 9: Leverage analysis of legal and regulatory dimension in Rembangan Tourism

The result of leverage analysis or leverage on the legal and regulatory dimension has 10 sensitive attributes, which are: (i) availability of regulation to preserve environment has a value of 0,98; (ii) compliance in meeting and preserving the environment has a value of 1.01; (iii) legal counseling and implementation of spatial and environment has a value of 1.09; (iv) law enforcement against environmental violation has a value of 1.16; (v) conflicts between business holder and community have a value of 1.15; (vi) conflicts between the business holder and the parties have a value of 0.99; (vii) cross-sectoral cooperation in the development of environmentally concerned business has a value of 3.39; (viii) land compensation issues have a value of 3.00; (ix) legal certainty in running a business has a value of 0.23; and (x) law enforcement against the company's operating disruption has a value of 0.02. The influence of attributes that are very sensitive and have a greater influence on the development of Rembangan Tourist Village is a cross-sectoral cooperation in the development of environmentally concerned business (RMS value of 3.39). The monte carlo analysis of the legal and regulatory dimensions indicates good results (not having significant error ranges) is indicated by converged scatter plot of MDS repetition or ordination points adjacent to each other shown in Figure 12. Position of the ordinate point close together shows that the repetition results are 25 times in the range of values 62.47 - 66.53.

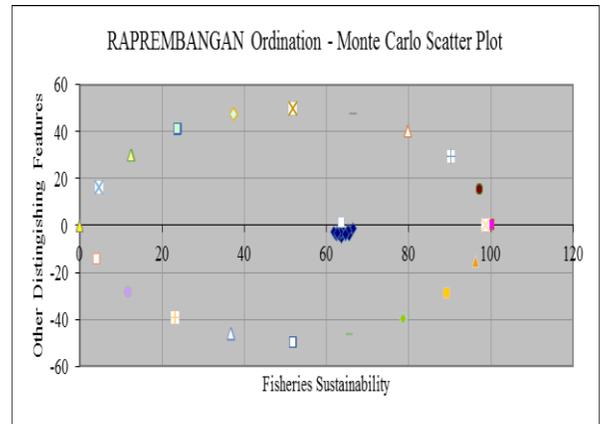


Figure 10: Monte Carlo analysis of legal and regulatory dimension in Rembangan Tourist

5. Institutional Dimension

The sustainability status of the institutional dimension in Rembangan Tourist Village can be seen in Figure 13. The attributes on the institutional dimension give consideration to the effect on the sustainability status of Rembangan Tourist Village. Based on the rapfish analysis that modified into rap-Rembangan, it is known that the sustainability value of Rembangan Tourist Village in the institutional dimension is 66.74 and indicates that the institutional dimension has the status of sustainable enough. The result of rap-Rembangan of institutional dimension has pretty good analysis result because the stress value is 0,147 and the value of R2 is 0,949, while the allowable stress value is not greater than 0,25 and the R2 value is not greater than 1.

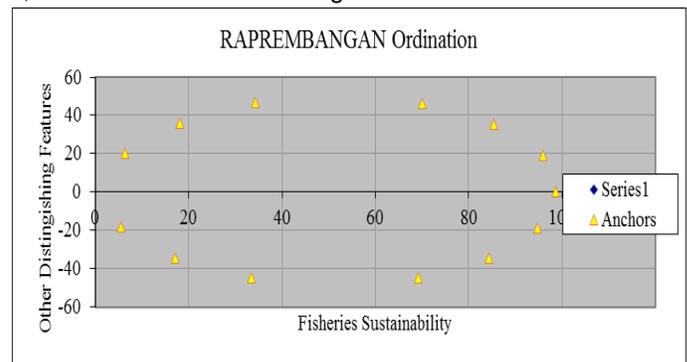


Figure 13: Sustainability Status of Rembangan Tourist Village

The results of leverage analysis or levers on the institutional dimension have 8 sensitive attributes, which are: (i) how the organizational structure and management of tourism managers has a value of 0.26; (ii) the performance of human resources in managing tourism areas has a value of 1.03; (iii) the role of government institutions in tourism area management has a value of 1.51; (iv) the method and strategy of managers in attracting tourists has a value of 4.44; (v) the way managers overcome obstacles and barriers faced has a value of 1.60; (vi) government agency's strategy to develop tourist area has value 3,81; (vii) the involvement of government agencies in the development of tourist areas has a value of 1.52; and (viii) the role of the institution in achieving objectives, monitoring and evaluation has a value of 1.38. The

result of leverage analysis of institutional dimension in Rembangan Tourist Village is shown in figure 14. The influence of attribute that is very sensitive and has a bigger influence on Rembangan Tourist Village is the method and strategy of managers in attracting tourists (RMS value 4,44).

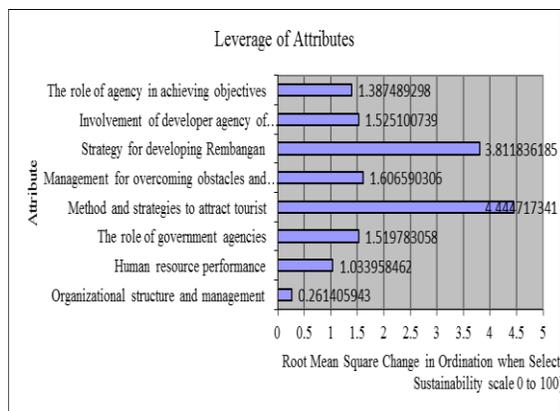


Figure 11: Leverage analysis of institutional dimension in Rembangan Tourist Village

The monte carlo analysis of the institutional dimension shows good results (not having significant fault ranges) indicated by converged scatter plot of MDS repetition or ordination points adjacent to each other shown in Figure 15. Position of adjacent ordination points shows that the repetition results are 25 times in the range of values of 63.44 - 66.30.

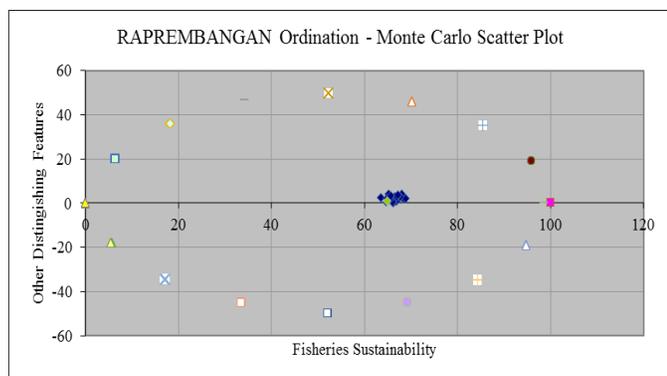


Figure 12: Monte Carlo analysis of institutional dimension in Rembangan Tourist Village

Sustainable development is a systematic and planned perspective at improving the prosperity, quality of life, and environment and also providing opportunities for future generations to enjoy and utilize existing resources. The dimension of Rembangan Tourist Village development in Jember Regency when viewed from its sustainability status from the largest to the lowest are social, ecological, economic, institutional and legal and regulatory dimensions.

The sustainability status of Rembangan Tourist Village for the future is also influenced by the ecological dimension. According to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 33 of 2009, ecotourism is a natural tourism activity in areas that pay attention to the elements of education, understanding and support for natural resource conservation efforts and the

increase of people's incomes (Kete, 2016: 28). Communities and local governments should pay attention to environmental conditions for sustainable development because by maintaining the environment naturally without damaging the natural ecosystem will affect the future development.

The condition and quality of Rembangan Tourist Village, the distribution area of green field, the quantity of greenery growth, the level of disturbance to the regional ecosystem, the frequency of drought, the preservation and the arrangement of green field, the utilization of business to the tourist area, the change of community behavior in preserving the environment, land rehabilitation, the rules on the environment are very influential on the development of Rembangan Tourist Village. Community awareness of the environment has a major impact on the sustainable development of Rembangan Tourist Village, if the environment and ecosystem are maintained and preserved, the people who will come can still enjoy the beautiful environment. The importance of POKDARWIS is to invite the people of Rembangan to maintain the natural conservation and always concern for the surrounding environment, because Rembangan is prone to landslide, the community must be very concerned about environmental sustainability to prevent erosion. Economic dimension is an important sustainable development role. Creation of business opportunities, community income, corporate earnings, economic value of land, economic activity, contribution to PAD, development programs to improve the community economy, damage costs, and economic programs for the community are important in the goal of achieving sustainable development of Rembangan Tourist Village. Local government in managing the tourism areas Rembangan recruits the Rembangan community to become workers or employees at UPTD Rembangan tour, dragon fruit agro tourism, as well as dairy farms, this is done in order to reduce the number of unemployed people in Rembangan Tourist Village. People can also open new businesses, such as small stalls to increase their income. The local government also conducts training for the community in order to innovate, such as training to make chips from processed fruits. According to Schumpeter's theory that economic development is caused by changes, such as innovation is to make discoveries of new economic resources (Jhingan, 1992: 158). Institutional dimensions are government institutions that support the development of Rembangan tourism area, such as Tourism and Culture Department, Regional Revenue Board, and UPTD Rembangan tourism. Government institutions should pay attention to institutional structure, human resource performance, institutional role, and institutional methods and strategy in its effort to develop Rembangan tourism area, because with the institutional system and good human resource performance can influence the process of development of Rembangan Tourist Village. Legal and regulatory dimensions are aspects that support the government in implementing agreed-upon rules. The availability of legislation, compliance, legal counseling, law enforcement, and disturbance issues may be governed by local government rules and policies. Regulations and laws used by the government and society as benchmarks of actions that are contrary to humanity or actions that harm the other party, in the presence of rules and laws, the parties who commit the wrong act according to the law will bear the sanctions given and according to rules or laws that have been written or agreed.

5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

The Development of Rembangan Tourist Village is influenced by ecological (environmental), economic, social, legal and regulatory, institutional and infrastructure and technology dimensions. Social, ecological, and economic dimensions are a more influential role in the development of Rembangan Tourist Village compared to other dimensions (law and regulation, institutions, infrastructure and technology). The sustainable status of Rembangan Tourism Development in Jember Regency on ecological dimension is sustainable with sustainability index of 77.29, the economic dimension is sustainable with the sustainability index of 75.85, the social dimension is sustainable with the sustainability index of 80.67, the legal dimension and the regulation is sustainable enough with a sustainability index of 64.76, the institutional dimension is sustainable enough with a sustainability index of 66.74, also the infrastructure and technology dimensions are sustainable enough with a sustainability index of 66.82.

The sustainable status indicates that Rembangan Tourist Village has potential in its development which also needs to pay attention to the development strategy of local government and society, such as facilities and infrastructure (infrastructure, accessibility and accommodation, and attractions), community role, private sector role, and promotion. The recommendations that can be given for the development of Rembangan Tourist Village, are: (1). The importance of the local community to pay more attention to or realize the importance of education level both formally and informally, in order to form creative and competing human resources in facing challenges for the economic progress of local people and development of Rembangan tourism area. (2). Increased participation and the role of private parties or investors in supporting the development of Rembangan Tourist Village, and (3). For the Government of Jember Regency, to further improve the methods and strategies in attracting tourists to visit Rembangan Tourist Village.

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