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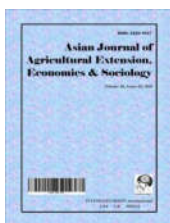
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The Impact of Tourism Development to Environmental and Socio Cultural Conditions of the People in the Taman Sari Tourism Area Yogyakarta

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Aims: (1) To know the impact of tourism development on environmental conditions in the Taman Sari tourism area of Yogyakarta, (2) To know the impact of tourism development on the socio-cultural conditions of the people in the Taman Sari tourism area in Yogyakarta.

Study Design: Case Study.

Place and Duration of Study: Taman Sari, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, Between April Until June 2016.

Methodology: This research uses the method the qualitative study. While design research methodology used is a method case study. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews with related offices, manager of Taman Sari, visitor and community around Taman Sari Yogyakarta.

Results: (1) The positive impact of tourism development on environmental conditions is the level of public awareness and attention in waste management around the Taman Sari area in Yogyakarta, The negative impacts that are polluted water and air, damage to vegetation and wildlife ecosystems and damage to cultural heritage in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism area, (2) The positive impact

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the tourism development about social and cultural namely Javanese gamelan, wayang kulit, ketoprak jawa and batik in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism area and cultural acculturation also occurs in buildings and food around Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area. The negative impacts, namely a shift in culture among young people and upper middle class people with low taste in arts and culture, in line with the development of tourism in the Taman Sari area of Yogyakarta, many foreign cultural are imitated by young people around the area Taman Sari Yogyakarta tours in particular how to dress and the culture of drinking alcoholic beverages.

Conclusion: There was an impact of positive and negative changes in the development of tourism on the environmental and socio-cultural conditions of the community around the Taman Sari area of Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Tourism; environmental impact; soci-cultural impact.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the important things for a country. With tourism, a country or more specifically the local government where the tourism object is located gets income from the income of each tourist attraction. The development of the tourism sector in a country will attract other sectors to develop as well because its products are needed to support the tourism industry, such as agriculture, livestock, plantations, folk handicrafts, increased employment opportunities, and so on [1]. The chain of activities related to the tourism industry is able to generate foreign exchange and can also be used as a means to absorb labor so that it can reduce unemployment and increase employment opportunities.

The development of the tourism industry in Indonesia is fairly advanced, increasing the number of local and international tourists visiting tourist attractions in Indonesia, increasing new routes and routes, massive investments in tourism, increasing accommodation facilities, to infrastructure improvements, all this is proof the development of the tourism industry in Indonesia [2]. The impact of the development of general tourism can have an unavoidable effect on various things in a region or tourist area, one of which is the area of Yogyakarta.

Yogyakarta grew and developed as a tourist area beginning in the 1970s. In the world of tourism, Yogyakarta received the title as the second tourist destination in Indonesia after Bali. The above is motivated by the presence of tourism objects in Yogyakarta, whether it is natural tourism, cultural tourism, historical tourism, or other types that need to be maintained and developed in terms of its facilities, other tourism supporting factors, such as transportation and accommodation.

The city of Yogyakarta as a tourist city in the period of 5 (five) years has experienced fluctuations in tourist visits due to external factors. In 2004 tourists visited Yogyakarta City as many as 1,800,000 people while in 2005 experienced a decline to 1,600,000 people (Department of Tourism, City Art and Culture, 2006). Of these 9.8% are foreign tourists. This shows that the group of tourists who visited Yogyakarta the most were domestic tourists. His statement that Yogyakarta as a tourism area has more triggered the Yogyakarta government to develop tourism in 2011-2016 with the form of additional means of transportation and accommodation and also the development of tourist attractions in areas outside the city of Yogyakarta, for example Kaliurang, Parang Tritis, Prambanan Temple, Borobudur Temple, Malioboro, Gunung Kidul and Taman Sari. besides that the city of Yogyakarta is also known as a city of culture and city of education. The number of tourism objects in Yogyakarta special region is 112 tourism objects with 26 natural tourism details, 73 cultural tourism objects, and 13 special interest tours.

One of the tourism objects in Yogyakarta is Taman Sari Yogyakarta located on Jalan Taman, Keraton, Yogyakarta City, a magnificent kingdom founded by Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono I in 1755 AD.

Taman Sari Yogyakarta is one of the tourist destinations in Yogyakarta that is often visited by domestic and foreign tourists. Along with the development of tourism in Taman Sari Yogyakarta, the impact of tourism development on the environment and socio-culture such as the buildings in Taman Sari are now alarming, because many buildings that were damaged and even destroyed by large tectonic earthquakes and land function experts became residential areas in the Taman Sari area that could damage

the characteristics of Taman Sari and cause environmental damage such as water, air pollution and damage to vegetation and wildlife ecosystems with the development of community tourism around more caring and paying attention to the cleanliness of the environment which is one of the main factors supporting the tourist area, along with the development of tourism in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism area, the socio-cultural activities of the community around the tourist area of Taman Sari Yogyakarta also experienced changes such as its sustainability and the maintenance of Yogyakarta's arts and culture due to the staging of traditional arts and art market festivals and a cultural shift among young people and upper middle class people who have low taste in arts and culture [3].

2. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

This research uses the method the qualitative study. While design research methodology used is a method case study. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews with related offices, manager of Taman Sari, visitor and community around Taman Sari Yogyakarta.

This study aimed to the following: (1) To know the impact of tourism development on environmental conditions in the Taman Sari tourism area of Yogyakarta, (2) To know the impact of tourism development on the socio-cultural conditions of the people in the Taman Sari tourism area in Yogyakarta.

2.1 Concepts and Definitions of Tourism

According to Suwanto [4] essentially "tourism is a process of temporary departure from someone or more to another place outside his place of residence". The encouragement of his departure is due to various good interests due to economic, social, cultural, political, religious, health and other interests such as just wanting to know, add experience or to learn.

While Marpaung [5] defines tourism as "temporary displacement by humans with the aim of getting out of routine jobs, out of their homes". Activities are carried out as long as they live in the destination and facilities are made to meet their needs.

Definition of tourism according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. "Tourism is a variety of

tourism activities and supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, businessmen, government and local government". Ismayanti [6] states that "Tourism is a combination of goods and services products".

2.2 Tourist

Definition of tourists according to Ismayanti [6] "Advocates / travelers / travelers / travelers / travelers are terms given to someone who travels from one place to another". If he travels for tourist purposes, it is counted as a visitor (visitor) in tourism statistics.

2.3 Cultural Heritage Tourism

There are various definitions and terms for preserved objects. The following is a collection of definitions from various sources.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage is known as the Cultural Heritage, Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, Cultural Heritage Structures, Cultural Heritage Sites and Cultural Heritage Areas.

Cultural Heritage is a material cultural heritage in the form of cultural heritage objects, cultural heritage buildings, cultural heritage structures, cultural heritage sites, and land and / or water conservation areas that need to be preserved because they have important values for history, science, education, religion, and / or culture through the process of determination.

Cultural Heritage objects are natural objects and / or man-made objects, both movable and immovable, in the form of units or groups, or parts thereof, or remnants that have a close relationship with the culture and history of human development.

Cultural Heritage Buildings are built structures made of natural objects or man-made objects to meet the needs of walled and / or non-walled, and roofed spaces.

Structure of Cultural Heritage is the composition of a building made of natural objects and / or man-made objects to meet the needs of an activity space that integrates with nature, facilities and infrastructure to accommodate human needs.

Cultural Heritage Sites are locations that are on land and / or in water that contain Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, and / or Cultural Heritage Structure as a result of human activities or evidence of past events.

Cultural Heritage Area is a geographical space unit that has two or more Cultural Heritage Sites that are located close together and / or show typical spatial characteristics.

2.4 The Impact of Tourism Development to Socio Cultural

According to Ismayanti [6] tourism is an activity that directly touches and engages the community so that it influences the local community. Even tourism is said to have extraordinary destructive energy, which is able to make local people experience changes, both towards improvement (escalation) and towards decline (degradation) in various aspects. Tourism is a social phenomenon, which concerns people, society, groups of organizations, and culture.

2.5 The Impact of Tourism Development to Environmental

According to Ismayanti [6] the tourism industry has a close and strong relationship with the physical environment. The natural environment is a tourism asset and has an impact because the nature of the physical environment is fragile and inseparable because it is fragile because the natural environment is God's creation which, if destroyed, will not necessarily grow or return as before. Being inseparable because humans have to go to the natural environment to enjoy it.

This research uses the method the qualitative study. While design research methodology used is a method case study. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews with related offices, manager of Taman Sari, visitor and community around Taman Sari Yogyakarta.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Tourism Development in the Taman Sari Tourism Area of Yogyakarta

Taman sari is one of the historic assets owned by the palace. Tamansari has historically been a long time before the local community lived in the Tamansari area. Tamansari can be developed but only building and restoring, is only done by selected people from various regions on the

permission of the palace without changing and reducing the form of tourism itself, so that historical tourism is maintained.

Taman Sari area has ceased to function since the second half of the XIX century and has been languishing ever since the big earthquake in 1867 in Yogyakarta which destroyed several buildings and drained their artificial ponds and lakes. As time went on, people began to arrive and set up settlements in vacant buildings and areas of the former lake that had dried up. For more than a century, this old building complex was left eroded by erosion due to natural influences. In 1970 a plan emerged to open Taman Sari as a tourist attraction. At that time there were five restored buildings, while other buildings still remained in a problematic condition.

Since January 12, 2004 the Taman Sari rehabilitation work began. The work that is expected to be completed on August 21, 2004 was carried out in collaboration between the Government of Yogyakarta Special Region (in this case the Cultural Office), Center for Environmental Studies at Gadjah Mada University (PSLH UGM), BP3 Yogyakarta, and Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation from Portugal.

In 2007 Taman Sari Yogyakarta seemed untreated, its condition was covered by residents' settlements, the roads to the Taman Sari tourist area were filled with settlements, the amount of garbage in the waterways in the Taman Sari tourism area of Yogyakarta. In 2010 a tectonic earthquake occurred because the eruption of Mount Merapi in Yogyakarta caused damage to historic buildings in Taman Sari Yogyakarta.

Increasing domestic and foreign tourists at Taman Sari Yogyakarta, the government of Yogyakarta Special Region in 2011-2016, developing tourism in Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area by restoring historic buildings, structuring residents, building garbage banks and holding art festivals and culture in the Taman Sari tourism area of Yogyakarta.

3.2 The Impact of Tourism Development on Environmental Conditions in the Taman Sari Tourism Area of Yogyakarta

The development of tourism in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism area has given a positive and negative impact on the environment around the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area.

3.2.1 The positive impact of tourism development on the environmental conditions around the Taman sari tourism area in Yogyakarta

In line with the development of tourism around the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area, the level of awareness and attention of the Patehan community regarding the handling of waste problems is indeed very large. This is supported because the Patehan region itself is located in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area, so that the surrounding community is very concerned about the cleanliness of the environment which is one of the main factors supporting the area of tourism.

One of the strategies of the Yogyakarta government in the PSM (Mandiri Waste Management) program through a waste bank. Garbage bank is an effective means of education to the community around the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area, the waste bank has the potential to reduce up to 50% of waste around the Taman Sari Yogyakarta area which must be disposed of to the landfill. On the one hand effective in mobilizing citizen participation in the management of household waste, on the other hand is one of the people's economic opportunities that can be implemented easily.

One of the waste management communities in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area is UAP (Uwuh Art Project), a community that cares for environmental sustainability, especially in the management of plastic waste.

This community was established in 2000 which was initiated by Gunadi. Armed with the available skills they finally made the garbage into high-art items. At first glance, if people see the results of the work they have produced, no one would ever have thought that it was actually produced from garbage.

3.2.2 The negative impact of tourism development on the environment around Taman Sari tourism area in Yogyakarta

Water conditions in the vicinity of the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism area get pollution from the disposal of liquid waste such as the residual detergent and soap and solid waste such as food scraps from residential areas around the Taman Sari area of Yogyakarta, due to the waste disposal of residents around Taman Sari Yogyakarta.

3.3 The Impact of Tourism Development on the Socio-Cultural Conditions in the Taman Sari Jogjakarta Tourism Area

The development of tourism in the Taman Sari Tourism Area in Yogyakarta has had a positive and negative impact on the social culture of the local community. Positive impacts that arise include; preservation of culture, customs, way of life, art, providing employment, and generating economic activities in local communities. While the negative impacts that arise include; the occurrence of cultural upheaval among young people and middle class society.



Fig. 1. Creatif products UAP (Uwuh Art Project)

3.3.1 Positive impact of community socio-cultural around the Taman sari tourism area Yogyakarta

In connection with the development of tourism in the Taman Sari tourism area of Yogyakarta, in general the cultures of local communities such as the way of life, customs, religion, and arts that are inherited by their ancestors are still preserved. That is, although it has mingled and is influenced by foreign cultures, the culture of the community can still be found easily and routinely carried out by the local community, such as wedding ceremonies, inheritance ceremonies and skating ceremonies.

Tourism development in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism area also participates in preserving other community cultures such as art and customs. The traditional arts of local communities that are still preserved are Javanese gamelan arts, wayang kulit, ketoprak javanese and batik.

a. Javanese Gamelan

Javanese gamelan is a set of traditional Javanese musical instruments which usually consist of Gong, Kenong, Xylophone, Celempung and several other accompanying musical instruments, the specialty of music strings Javanese Gamelan is tend to sound soft and like deliberately presents an atmosphere of peace of mind, where it is harmonized with the principle of life Javanese society in general.

Instrument Javanese Gamelan cannot be separated from the view of Javanese people who tend to maintain harmony of life both physically and spiritually, these conditions make Javanese people always avoid temperamental experimentation and strive to create tolerance among others. The most tangible form we can find in gamelan music is attraction the rebab rope is medium, the sound balance guide is kenong, saron, kendhang and gambang and the sound of the gong on each rhythm cover. Gamelan music composition was created with several rules, consisting of several rounds and pethet. limited by one gongan and the melody. created in units consisting of 4 tones. the main components of gamelan musical instruments are: bamboo, metal and wood. Each tool has its own function in Javanese gamelan music performances. The Javanese gamelan did not at all subside. On the contrary, Javanese Gamelan is more sustainable and maintained its existence because it is used

as one of the tourist attractions displayed at art festivals in the Taman Sari tourism area of Yogyakarta.

b. Wayang Kulit

Wayang kulit is one of the traditional arts that grows and develops in Javanese society. More than just a show, wayang kulit was used as a medium for reflection on the spiritual spirits of the gods.

Wayang kulit is believed to be an embryo of various types of puppets that exist today. This type of puppet is made from dried buffalo skin sheets. Leather puppets are played directly by narrators called dalang. The mastermind cannot be played by just anyone. In addition to having to play the puppet skillfully, the puppeteer must also know various stories of wayang epics such as Mahabrata and Ramayana. While playing the puppet, the puppeteer is accompanied by music that comes from gamelan instruments. In between the sounds of the gamelan, Javanese poems sung by the pesinden are generally female. As a traditional art that has magical value, offerings or offerings are mandatory elements in every puppet show. In line with the development of Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism wayang kulit is an art that is made as one of the tourist attractions displayed at art festivals in the Taman Sari tourism area of Yogyakarta.

c. Java Ketoprak

Ketoprak is one of the Javanese arts whose presentation forms are like drama, but ketoprak has a unique story that contains the history of Javanese society. Ketoprak is played by a number of people who play a role in one story, the costumes and makeup are always adjusted to the storyline. Usually in every ketoprak performance always accompanied by gamelan and Javanese songs.

Before the development of tourism in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area, this traditional art was only staged at certain times, especially at traditional ceremonies, so that it was not well known by domestic and foreign tourists, tourism growth which grew rapidly from year to year helped raise and revitalize These traditional arts and now are often performed in front of tourists through art festivals in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area, as regional attractions characterized by indigenous Javanese people.

d. Batik

Batik Tulis is one of the traditional arts in Kampung Seni in Patehan Village, Kraton District. Many residents make batik as a business commodity by opening kiosks in their homes. It is also what makes writing batik the hallmark of batik craftsmen in the Art Village as well as preserving ancestral heritage. The visitors can directly see the process of making batik, starting from making patterns, giving gradual colors, drying, and so on. We can find several batik studios in the vicinity of Pasar Ngasem, one of which is Sanggar Kalpiko owned by Ibu Tuti, one of the studios that has preserved traditional batik in the Art Village since 1975. The studio is located in Tamansari village alongside the Tamansari cultural heritage building and other people's homes.



Fig. 2. Image of batik craftsmen

Not only as a cloth, but this batik can also be used as a wall decoration. So that visitors can buy batik at a more affordable price compared to buying batik cloth. Of course the size of the fabric and the complexity of the desired image become the differentiator of the price of batik. In addition to providing various wall hangings and fabrics, this studio also makes painting clothes that are starting to become a trend in the society today. The unique picture is one of the attractions of visitors to buy it. And if you want to learn how to make batik, this studio opens batik courses at a cost of Rp 100,000 per day. This is what makes

Kampung Seni always crowded with visitors, both local and foreign visitors.

With the development of tourism in the Taman Sari tourism area of Yogyakarta, the Batik Tulis art village around the Taman Sari area of Yogyakarta is known by domestic and domestic tourists, this makes Batik Tulis art more sustainable and maintained because it is used as one of the tourist attractions in the Park area Sari Yogyakarta.

The performances of traditional arts and art market festivals mentioned above have been carried out since 2005, usually held 5 times a year located in the courtyard of the Taman Sari tourism area in Yogyakarta. This performance was held in collaboration between the local community and the Yogyakarta tourism service. This program is presented free of charge so that many tourists visit both domestic and foreign tourists.

Cultural acculturation also occurs in buildings and food around Taman Sari tourism area in Yogyakarta. For example, Hotel Rengganis was built with a blend of European models and traditional architecture. From the outside the building looks magnificent, but inside it is designed by displaying typical Yogyakarta buildings. Likewise with the food served at this hotel.

In addition to serving European foods, there are also a number of Yogyakarta specialties. Examples of traditional foods that are usually served to tourists are Gudeng and Pecel, Gudeng is made from young jackfruit boiled with traditional spices, Pecel is a vegetable that is boiled and cooked with Javanese peanut sauce. This typical Jogja food can also be found around the Taman Sari area of Yogyakarta, indirectly selling traditional food to foreign tourists and domestic tourists participating in preserving traditional culinary and raising the economy of the local community.

3.3.2 Negatif impact of community socio-cultural around the Taman Sari Tourism area Yogyakarta

Cultural acculturation is a combination of indigenous cultures that get influence from foreign cultures, but both elements of culture are both visible and prominent, one form of cultural acculturation that occurs is lifestyle especially in appearance and dress. At present some local communities have adopted the appearance and

dress patterns of tourists. The forms of negative impacts that can be seen clearly that arise in connection with the development of tourism in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area are cultural shifts among young people and middle class society.

Tourism development in the Taman Sari tourism area in Yogyakarta also has a negative impact on the behavior of young people, in line with the development of tourism in the Taman Sari area of Yogyakarta, many foreign cultures are imitated by young people around the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area especially the culture of drinking alcoholic beverages. Low Appreciation and Commitment to art and Culture of the middle class society in building an identity image of the frenzied music and colorful architectural styles, interiors, art items unwittingly have entered the vortex of cultural impoverishment. The phenomenon of cultural poverty born by the development of tourism is:

Increasingly widespread society or young people who feel low towards art and culture. More and more people are infected with Feodalistic Snobism (want to portray nobility, through the architecture of houses and furniture in European neoclassical style, Spanish style or "traditional" smells like European noble castles or a local aristocrat).

The things above arise due to the growth of the middle class who begin to have economic stability, although sometimes not lasting, usually stimulating desires that lead to personal image. Appreciation and cultural commitment of a nation is indeed not a gift that falls from the sky, drama of dismantling buildings / ancient areas that have historical values or cultural arts values have ever occurred in America, Europe, Japan and others. Cultural appreciation and commitment is indeed a condition that must be built, created, conceptually, consistently and continuously. And this is an important part of nation and character building.

The superficial spirit of modernization, which is solely oriented towards economic-pragmatic interests, is often used as a pretext to legitimize the demolition of cultural heritage buildings / areas. Demolition of ancient buildings / areas that are now being highlighted, on the one hand raises concerns (for those who are "conscious"), on the other hand are indicators of the emergence of public awareness (at least some circles) of cultural / historical heritage objects.

Buildings and areas that have a meaning of welfare or the value of architectural art, basically must be chosen as objects of cultural heritage. The object of cultural heritage is the nation's cultural wealth which is important for understanding and developing the history of science and culture itself. So it needs to be protected and preserved in order to foster national identity and national interests.

4. CONCLUSION

Tourism development in the Taman Sari Tourism area of Yogyakarta has had a positive and negative impact on the environmental conditions as well as socio-cultural conditions around the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area,

- a. For environmental conditions, the positive impact is the level of public awareness and attention in waste management around the Taman Sari area in Yogyakarta, the surrounding community is very concerned about the cleanliness of the environment is one of the main factors supporting the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism area. In addition to the positive impacts there are also negative impacts that are polluted water and air, damage to vegetation and wildlife ecosystems and damage to cultural heritage in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism area.
- b. For socio-cultural conditions, the positive impact is the sustainability and development of art and culture, namely Javanese gamelan, wayang kulit, ketoprak jawa and batik in the Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourism area and cultural acculturation also occurs in buildings and food around Taman Sari Yogyakarta tourist area. In addition to the positive impacts there are also negative impacts, namely a shift in culture among young people and upper middle class people with low taste in arts and culture, in line with the development of tourism in the Taman Sari area of Yogyakarta, many foreign cultures are imitated by young people around the area Taman Sari Yogyakarta tours in particular how to dress and the culture of drinking alcoholic beverages.

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COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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