

EVALUATION OF INTERNAL VISITORS MANAGEMENT CONTROLLING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AT CAMPSITE RANU KUMBOLO TNBTS

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Abstract

Camping activity is one of the outdoor activities that are considered to have the biggest role in environmental damage. On the other hand, the impact of environmental degradation can be substantially minimized by managing visitor behavior. The formulation of a visitor management framework as a strategy to achieve a sustainable state needs to pay attention to 3 basic elements that are interrelated, namely the formulation of indicators and standards according to management objectives, implementation of a monitoring system, and implementation of strategies to maintain conditions according to predetermined standards. A documentation study based on the standard operating procedure of hiking activity at Ranu Kumbolo Campsite was done to evaluate the accuracy of the visitor management strategy carried out by the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park as the area manager in addressing the environmental impact problems that occurred.

Keywords: Camping; Environmental Impact; Visitor Management

A. INTRODUCTION

Global tourism developments still show high interest in the types of natural tourist attractions. This trend continues to increase along with the rapid expansion of urban areas which shifts the existence of a pure and attractive natural environment (Mikulić, Krešić, & Kožić, 2015). Therefore, it is not surprising that until now natural tourist attractions such as conservation areas are still the prima donna for most tourists. and for this reason, tourism destination managers need to explore tourist orientation (which in this case is positioned as a customer) and prioritize their needs and desires in order to get optimal tourism performance (Sutono, 2019). however, it is undeniable that the type of natural tourist attraction requires a special managerial study because of its characteristics that are prone to change and value degradation (Sutono et al, 2018).

Mount Semeru with its peak at an altitude of 3,676 meters from sea level (masl) is the highest volcano on the island of Java which is becoming a favorite destination for climbers. Apart from the height, the attraction of climbing on Mount Semeru also supported by the existence of spans of nature that is along the route one of the hikes in the lake Ranu Kumbolo is a campsite (hereinafter referred to as Ranu Kumbolo Campsite) and includes the easiest hiking route through Ranu Pani.

Data on evaluation and reporting by Bromo National Park Center Tengger Semeru (BBTNBTS) stated that in 2019 number of tourist visits in TNBT recorded reached 690,831 tourists, Mount Semeru functionally is a nature conservation area. So the use of resources nature in the implementation of activities tourism that takes place on the inside needs to be regulated sustainable and with minimal

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impact. The irony with the number of visits high tourists, Mount Semeru is unavoidable from the impact of activities tourism originating from activities hiking and camping. Activity camp especially those that take place at Campsite Ranu Kumbolo, in terms of this needs special attention because camp activities are one of the best outdoor activities considered to be the most instrumental in environmental damage.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. In the process of presenting data and results research, researchers put forward presentation through narrative text regarding the situation or condition that happens in the field.

The social situation studied in this research is Balai Employees Bromo Tengger National Park Besar Semeru as the executor activities in environmental management and tourism at Campsite Ranu Kumbolo, In entering the situation socially, researchers use a unit of analysis in the form of policy documents zoning management and standards operations that apply to activities climbing on Mount Semeru as the data source.

C. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Research sites

Administratively, the area Ranu Kumbolo Campsite is under the management of Resort PTN Ranu Pani, Section of PTN Region III Senduro, and PTN Lumajang, Taman Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park. In 2016, Campsite Ranu Kumbolo in the form of a savanna area (4.40 ha) and on the hiking trail of Mt Semeru developed into a new alternative to natural tourism so that have status as zone utilization.

Indicators and Standards

Departing from responsibilities in protecting, preservation, and sustainable use, BBTNBTs as Ranu Kumbolo Camp Campsite Manager has a management goal of tourism optimally to provide excellent service and consistently maintain the function of the area. From this goal, BBTNBTs formulate impact indicators environment of concern in protecting diversity live in it. Any indicators that are set are the loss of species, soil compaction and erosion, disturbance to trees, disturbance to wildlife, and waste disposal. However, in the implementation of visitor management based on this environmental impact, BBTNBTs as area manager yet define the extent to which changes in environmental conditions due to visitor use are acceptable. However, it is very important to set specific limits of changes in environmental and social conditions and managerial desires to use determine at what level of impact become a problem that needs management actions (Hammit et al., 2015).

Impact Monitoring System Environment

The results of the study found that BBTNBT has weaknesses in implementation of its management, namely there is no special system for monitor at what level is happening impact of environmental degradation especially those triggered by the use of visitors as listed on declared indicator variable as a protection aspect. This weakness is caused by lack of human resources adequate in management.

Environment, mapping, surveying, interpretation and information. Regardless of what strategy being selected by the TNBTS manager, wrong one useful approach to camp impact

management is establishment of monitoring procedures clear and consistent area (Leung & Marion, 2004). System monitoring is very important for zone sensitive, natural, or protected with high conservation value (Leung & Marion, 2004).

Visitor Management Strategy

To realize the goal is to minimize the impact of visitor use on environmental degradation, BBTNBT carries out various strategies visitor management adjusts indicator variable protection of biodiversity. Visitor management strategies that have been carried out, among others are preventing the impact of species loss through behavioral regulation of visitors, impact prevention soil compaction and erosion through modification of location and intensity visitor usage as well as resource rehabilitation, prevention impact of tree disturbance through usage type setting visitors, impact prevention disturbance to wildlife through regulation of visitor behavior, as well as disposal impact prevention waste through type setting visitor use and behavior. Broadly speaking, the manager of Campsite Ranu Kumbolo has tried to support variable maintenance environmental maintenance indicators by formulating them into visitor management strategy. Will However, the implementation of the strategy does not supervise by the monitoring system regarding the extent of the impact of violating the conditions standards to be achieved and maintained so the suitability and the effectiveness of the strategy become difficult to disclose.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, gaps were found between the frameworks of visitor management work carried out by BBTNBT as Ranu Campsite area manager Kumbolo with ideal conditions theoretical. The management objectives of BBTNBTS are for area function has been defined with the formulation of indicator variables protection of diversity life in the form of the impact of loss vegetation, soil compaction, disturbance to trees and wildlife, and waste disposal. On the other hand, goal management is not equipped with setting standards to be achieved and maintained. Ranu Kumbolo Campsite Manager does not have a monitoring system specifically to find out whether there is a violation of standards in control indicators of environmental impact caused by visitor activity which has been formulated, No management standards and environmental monitoring data cause it can't be disclosed success of the management framework visitors regardless of what strategy the selected

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