

POTENTIAL FOR ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE FOREST AREA OF BOJONEGORO REGENCY AS SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

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Abstract

There are many ways to save the forest, one of which is to make the concept of ecotourism in forest areas, both natural and socio-cultural ecotourism which is the local wisdom of residents. Local wisdom itself is the life of the village community which is one of the attractions of tourists from urban areas who have never felt village life, especially forest areas, or tourists who want to get peace in the village. In addition, the culture that is currently still believed by the forest community and has the opportunity to become a potential as a cultural heritage of the community. Ecotourism conceptualized is a form of tourism that leads to meta tourism. Ecotourism that not only sells destinations but sells philosophy. From this aspect, ecotourism will not recognize market saturation, the results of observations show that the forest area that has the potential to create Ecotourism is between two districts, namely Sekar District and Gondang District which are located in Sambongrejo, Krononan, Klino and Deling Villages.

Keywords: *Ecotourism, Bojonegoro Forest, Mapping, Collaboration Stakeholder*

Abstrak

Banyak cara untuk menyelamatkan hutan, salah satunya membuat konsep ekowisata di kawasan hutan, baik ekowisata alam maupun sosial budaya yang menjadi kearifan lokal warga. Kearifan lokal itu sendiri adalah kehidupan masyarakat desa yang menjadi salah satu daya tarik wisatawan dari perkotaan yang tidak pernah merasakan kehidupan desa khususnya wilayah hutan, atau wisatawan yang ingin mendapat ketenangan di desa. Selain itu budaya yang saat ini masih diyakini masyarakat hutan dan berpeluang menjadi potensi sebagai cagar budaya masyarakat. ekowisata yang dikonsept merupakan bentuk wisata yang mengarah ke meta tourism. Ekowisata yang bukan hanya menjual destinasi tetapi menjual filosofi. Dari aspek inilah ekowisata tidak akan mengenal kejenuhan pasar, hasil dari observasi menunjukkan kawasan hutan yang berpotensi di ciptakannya Ekowisata ada di antara dua kecamatan yaitu Kecamatan Sekar dan Kecamatan Gondang yang berada pada Desa Sambongrejo, Kronongan, Klino dan Deling.

Kata Kunci: *Ekowisata, Hutan Bojonegoro, Pemetaan, Kolaborasi Pimpinan*

INTRODUCTION

The instrument of sustainable tourism through ecotourism is very strategic, especially to compensate for certain areas that have a special social area typology, as is the case in the Bojonegoro forest region. In this case, the typology of the social area of the Bojonegoro forest area community which is still thick with traditional systems that rely on local wisdom can certainly be a strategic value to be used as an instrument for the development and development of the local area, such as planning the economic development of forest areas.

Some aspects that need to be considered are the destination aspect, then the market aspect that makes the development of ecotourism run with a product-driven concept, namely placing ecotourism as the node of the overall ecotourism marketing strategy which starts from what happens in the market. The market aspect must also be considered, but the most important thing is the nature and

behavior of the object to be preserved, as well as the natural and cultural attraction and its existence, in essence, ecotourism preserves and harnesses the nature and culture of a society. Is much stricter than just sustainable tourism. The development of green tourism is much safer than sustainable development in terms of nature conservation. Because ecotourism does not use nature, but only the services of nature and local people to meet the knowledge, physical and psychological needs of tourists. In many ways, ecotourism is a form of tourism that leads to metatourism. Ecotourism sells philosophy, not a purpose. From this perspective, ecotourism will not become saturated in the market.¹

The Bojonegoro region has a very large forest area of about 40.15% of the area is a state forest area. In Forest Management, KPH Bojonegoro consists of a Production Forest covering an area of 49,092.2 Ha, and a Protected Forest covering an area of 1,051.8 Ha, with a total area of: 50,144.0 Ha, divided into 6 (six) Forest Parts (BH), namely Clangap, area 3,475.1 Ha ; Deling area 8,887.1 Ha ; Dander, area 6,181.7 Ha ; Ngorogunung, area 7,427.0 Ha; Cerme, area 8,459.7 Ha ; Temayang, area 15,713.4 Ha (perhutani, 2022).²

This should be a potential that must be taken, both government and private. But until now the Bojonegoro forest area has not been empowered to utilize forests for ecotourism. In the Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning and Regional Planning passed in 2021 also does not cover ecotourism in forest areas. So in this study will focus on extracting potentials that lead to sustainable tourism such as ecotourism. Thus, some of the key issues related to sustainable development that come into contact with the concept of sustainable tourism management are forms of ecotourism managed with a conservation approach to ensure the sustainability and conservation of nature intended for present and future resources. This research starts from forest areas that have a unique typology, distinctive local wisdom and the participation of the

¹ Ecotourism sells philosophy, not a purpose. From this perspective, ecotourism will not become saturated in the market

² www.perhutani.co.id. [https://www.perhutani.co.id/\(2022, Agustus 25\)](https://www.perhutani.co.id/(2022, Agustus 25)).

forest community itself. Then in some of these villages and sub-districts that form areas the potential for ecotourism can be created with joint management.

METHODS

This research applies a descriptive method using a qualitative approach. Data analysis that is used is inductive based on facts found in the field and then compiled into a development concept.³ Data collection is also carried out through field observations and literature studies. The data and information collected include the general conditions of the research site covering several aspects, namely the wealth of local wisdom, social physique, and natural attraction objects.

The interview method used is in-depth interviews. The sampling technique used by managers and the community is the snowball sampling technique. The key-informant criteria are the person who understands best, has authority, and plays an important role in the forest area, an informant who becomes a direct activist of the forest area.⁴ The key informants chosen were the Head of KPH in Bojonegoro, Sekar Sub-district, Gondang Sub-district, and important elements of the village located in the forest area. Retrieving visitor data using the accidental sampling method.

The informant consisted of the Head of KPH Bojonegoro as the manager of the existing forest area in Bojonegoro, Sekar, and Gondang Districts as an extension of the Regional Government in carrying out its duties and functions. LMDH is a community leader who gathers forest communities in coordination with KPH Bojonegoro.⁵ Pokdarwis,

³ Data analysis that is used is inductive based on facts found in the field and then compiled into a development concept

⁴ Racmawati, E. A. "Pengembangan Wisata Berbasis Masyarakat Di Kawasan Wisata Lawe Gurah, Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser. *Jurnal Kepariwisata Indonesia: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kepariwisata Indonesia*". (2022). 15-32

⁵ Ridiyan, I. "Fungsi Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH) Dalam Pengelolaan Hutan Bersama Masyarakat (PHBM) Di Kesatuan Pemangkuan Hutan

in this case, is a community that has concern for tourism.⁶ The Village Head is an important figure at the lowest level of government which directly elected by the community so that it has a dominant role and becomes a role model for the village community. Environmental activists here become a community with great concern for the environment. The local government is represented by the Bojonegoro Culture and Tourism Service which plays an important role in the formulation and intervention of policies regarding Regional Tourism. The last, is the local community which is the main actor involved. In this study, he was limited to four research focuses. 1) identify and geo-map locations that demonstrate strong local wisdom and features of natural potential; 2) generate stakeholder analysis for each region; 3) Analyze the forms of involvement of potential stakeholders in implementation and 4) consider the potential impacts arising from cooperation and synergy between stakeholders. Furthermore, the analyzed data are presented and conclusions are drawn to create a tourism development concept with a collaborative and synergistic approach between stakeholders.

RESULTS AND DISSCUSION

Identify locations that have natural potential characterized by thick local wisdom

Observations in the two sub-districts of Gondang and Sekar show that four villages have the potential to be used for ecotourism. Awareness of tourism potential carried out by several young people including from Sambongrejo village and Krondonan Village. Gondang district where this village has unique geology that has been included in the national geosite, namely watu gandul and banyu kuning. While in sekar village and klino village, sekar district has been pioneered by the

(KPH) Bandung Utara Jawa Barat (Studi Kasus di Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH) Suntenjaya). (2016).

⁶ Andiani, Nyoman Dini, and Ni Made Ary Widyastini. "Pengemasan Produk Wisata Oleh Pokdarwis sebagai Salah Satu Model Pariwisata Alternatif." *Jurnal Kewirausahaan dan Bisnis* 20.11 (2017).

local government to develop hilly tourism, namely over the wind and cultivation of agrifloris and agribis. But among these four villages there is no collaboration of sustainable tourism areas. They tend to promote tourism in their respective villages, then from the perspective of local wisdom is very minimally promoted.

The narrative of KPH Bojonegoro, which has the authority to manage forest areas, really hopes for collaboration in protecting forests. One of which is the realization of ecotourism, because according to him, the creation of ecotourism greatly affects the mindset and activities of the community later. If the awareness of protecting this forest continues to increase because there will be many visitors to see forest sustainability. According to him, illegal logging will decrease and the ecosystem in the forest is normal again. So far, there has been no collective awareness between villages and sub-districts in the forest area because no one has started, while tourism is not the main task, the creation of tourism areas located in forest areas has great potential if there is collective management supported by many parties.⁷ The key to the realization of ecotourism is the community itself, some crucial issues about how to protect forests in line with the concept of Ecotourism management is a form of tourism that uses a conservation approach to ensure its sustainability. But conservation itself is an effort to maintain the continuity of the current and future use of natural resources. Forest areas that include the potential for adjacent ecotourism exist between two sub-districts, namely gondang and sekar. The identification of the potential of forest areas was carried out through in-depth interviews with the sub-districts, villages, and communities in the forest area as well as interviews with community leaders describing the conditions of ecotourism as follows:

Table 2. Natural Potential and Local Wisdom.

Village - District	Natural Potential	Local Culture
Klino, Sekar	Krisan flower	Ritual rutin puncak gunung pandan

⁷ Damanik, S. E. *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Sekitar Kawasan Hutan*. Uwais Inspirasi Indonesia. (2019).

Village - District	Natural Potential	Local Culture
Deling, Sekar	Pesangrahan cultural heritage	Nyadran
	Agro durian in forest	Wiwitan
	Agro crystal guava	
Kronongan, Gondang	Watu dakon site	Genthik
	Atas Angin	East java government trail R. Tandiono Manoe
	Kronongan waterfall	Wiwitan
Sambongrejo, Gondang	Kopen hill	Slametan Punjer Banyu
	Banyu kuning	Sambatan
	Banyu Bleng	Nyadran
	Top of Songo	Pakurmatan agung sasi suro
Tono hill	Watu Gandul	Kirap Pusaka
		Nyadran
		Wiwitan

Source: Field observation results, 2022.

Currently, several things can be conceptualized into ecotourism, both natural and socio-cultural which are the local wisdom of the residents. The local wisdom offered is the life of the village community and is one of the attractions for tourists from urban areas who have never experienced village life or who miss it. One of the most important cultural aspects is the culture that is currently still believed by the forest community and has the opportunity to become potential as a heritage and cultural heritage of the community.

According to the district government, tourism, in particular ecotourism, requires requirements of quality and ecological integrity. Therefore, the cooperation of many parties is indispensable and the development of ecotourism must be realized. To ensure humane development, we must abide by the principle of protecting forests. Another thing that needs to be considered is the prevention and mitigation of the impact of tourism activities on nature and culture when ecotourism appears. Prevention and mitigation adapted to the nature and natural and cultural characteristics of the region, including environmental education for tourists and local communities. The importance of forest conservation. Direct income from forest areas regulates areas used for ecotourism and management of protected area

managers to grow the community's economy, and income also contributes to the promotion, maintenance, and improvement of protected forest areas. Can be used directly. The public is asked to plan the development of ecotourism in such a way that they feel responsible and provide a supervisory function to actively participate. In addition, there will also be community income from the existence of ecotourism, and the real benefit to the community's economy from ecotourism activities is that the community preserves forest areas and strives for harmony with nature, including the development of facilities and utilities.

Forest Area Stakeholder Analysis

The role of stakeholders is very important to promote the development potential of ecotourism. One of the stakeholders who play a very important role in this sector is the Bojonegoro Forest Management Unit (KPH). But KPH also has the capacity and advantages to support the development of ecotourism due to the limitations of this process. bojonegoro forest area. Two approaches are used to identify stakeholders in this context: primary stakeholders and secondary stakeholders.⁸ These key stakeholders are directly involved in the development of Strategies, Programmes, and Projects. These stakeholders are the most important determinants in decision-making. Secondary stakeholders, on the other hand, are those who are not directly involved in policies, programs, or projects. But, because secondary stakeholders have concerns and concerns, we are involved in voicing opinions that can influence the attitudes and legal decisions of key stakeholders. Environmental sustainability for all stakeholders/institutions involved in the ecotourism sector. If an area is developed for ecotourism, then foreign exchange and tourist spending are encouraged as much as possible to protect forests and

⁸ Wakka, Abd. K. Analisis Stakeholders Pengelolaan Kawasan Hutan Dengan Tujuan Khusus (KHDTK) Mengkendek, Kabupaten Tana Toraja, Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. *Jurnal Penelitian Kehutanan Wallacea*, 3(1), 47. <https://doi.org/10.18330/jwallacea.2014.vol3iss1>, (2014). 47-55

increase the income of people in the region, as for the stakeholder mapping in this study is:

Table 3. Stakeholder Identification for bojonegoro forest ecotourism development

Stakeholder/Institution	
Primer	Skunder
KPH Bojonegoro	LMDH Gondang
Department of culture and tourism Bojonegoro	LMDH Sekar
Sekar district	Environmental activist
Gondang village	Pokdarwis
Krondonan village	Local community
Klino village	Local community
Deling village	Local community
Sambongrejo village	Local community

Source: Modification of the results of field observations.

The existence of several stakeholders involved in the development of Ecotourism in the Bojonegoro forest area shows their respective involvement and interests. The development potential is carried out on the involvement of various parties to provide positive interventions for forest areas and forest communities (Subroto, 2013)⁹. Various kinds of conservation and development roles have been carried out, both developed into tourism and empowering of forest communities that can support the development of Ecotourism in the Bojonegoro forest area. Based on the classification of stakeholders as stated above, the primary stakeholders and secondary stakeholders consist of:

a. Primary Stakeholders

Parties who have a direct interest related to the development and management of areas intended for tourism in the Bojonegoro forest area can be said to be Primary Stakeholders. These stakeholders will be directly involved in the development of the Ecotourism sector, to create

⁹ Subroto, T., Nugroho, A., & Suharto, P. Intervensi Stakeholder Dalam Pelestarian Fungsi Hutan Di Desa Kalimendong, Kecamatan Leksono Kabupaten Wonosobo, Provinsi Jawa Tengah. (2013).

positive value for the development of the region. The following are the primary stakeholders in the context of the potential development of Ecotourism in the Bojonegoro forest area, namely as follows:

- 1) KPH Bojonegoro: This institution has a role including the role of stakeholders is very important in promoting the potential for ecotourism development. One of the stakeholders who play a very important role in this sector is the Bojonegoro Forest Management Unit (KPH). But KPH also has the capacity and advantages to support the development of ecotourism due to the limitations of this process. bojonegoro forest area. Two approaches are used to identify stakeholders in this context: primary stakeholders and secondary stakeholders. These key stakeholders are directly involved in the development of policies, programs, and projects. It is these stakeholders who are the main determinants in decision-making. Secondary stakeholders, on the other hand, are parties not directly involved in policies, programs, or projects. However, because secondary stakeholders have concerns and concerns, we are involved in voicing opinions that can influence the attitudes and legal decisions of key stakeholders. Environmental sustainability all stakeholders for all stakeholders/institutions involved in the ecotourism sector.
- 2) Sekar Subdistrict and Gondang Subdistrict: As a sub-district, it carries out its duties and functions as a regional technical implementer, reports, and is responsible to the regent through the regional secretary. To improve coordination of government administration and public services, strengthen local and urban communities, and carry out the duties devolved by the Regent to organize several government affairs that are regional authorities. The two sub-districts have duties and functions, including organizing general government affairs; coordinating community empowerment activities; coordination of efforts to maintain peace and order; coordinating the implementation and enforcement of district regulations, coordinating the maintenance of infrastructure

and public service facilities, coordinating actions Supervision of government activities from the regional apparatus Implemented at the district level, carrying out village activities, promoting and supervising the implementation of projects not carried out by local government work units in sub-districts, which is the power of the prefecture, performs other functions mandated by law. This makes them very strategic to develop and improve forest areas according to local typologies and traditions.

- 3) Krondonan, Sambongrejo, Klino and Deling Villages: The Village Government has an interest in village development in improving the welfare of its people. Four villages that are in the concept of ecotourism development are within the jurisdiction of two sub-districts. In their development requires the contribution and role of the village government to be under local government programs. Such as the inclusion of development in the RPJMDes so that it can become a development action plan in the ecotourism sector. The village community has an emotional closeness to the village apparatus because the village head is directly elected by the community. Villages in the development of ecotourism can be an effective driver to move the community.
- 4) Department of Culture and Tourism: Ecotourism is very close to culture, especially traditions in forest areas, the office that houses tourism can take this opportunity. One of the determinants is the involvement or active role of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Bojonegoro Province as a local government organizational unit with the main task and function in managing tourism development in its area. Increased coordination between stakeholders (bureaucracy, Bojonegoro KPH stakeholders) has been established, because there is one forest area that has become Bojonegoro's mainstay destination, namely Kayangan Api. The eternal fire that comes out of the bowels of the earth as well as becoming a national geosite, but development efforts related to ecotourism have never been discussed, looking at the cooperation that has been

established. This is not impossible in the creation of ecotourism based on local wisdom. The Department of Culture and Tourism has a great opportunity to support the creation of ecotourism because it has great power in programs and budgeting.

b. Secondary Stakeholders

- 1) LMDH Gondang and Sekar: The Role of Forest Village Community Institutions towards the Development of Ecotourism is very central where they accommodate several programs for forest sustainability. Many collaborations are created between LMDH and KPH, LMDH strongly supports the development of ecotourism in the Bojonegoro forest area. This can motivate the community to improve their standard of living, in addition to illegal logging that currently exists can be minimized.
- 2) Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) and Environmental Activists: As an Agency under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism based on (kreatif, 2011)¹⁰
- 3) Organization and Work Procedure of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The purpose of the establishment of this Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) is to: Regional Areas. Building and advancing host positivity and community support by realizing the values of Sapta Pesona for the growth and development of regional tourism and its interest in regional development and mutual benefit increases. Introducing the preservation and utilization of the potential of tourism resources in each region. And then the area must have something to see, something to do, something to buy, in the Bojonegoro forest area there are these embryos including young people who are members of Mbegagah Management and Banyu Kuning Management. Although they are administratively not Pokdarwis their efforts in preserving forests

¹⁰ kementerian pariwisata dan ekonomi kreatif.
<https://jdih.kemendparekraf.go.id/>. (2011, Februari 13).

are very massive. There is also an Institute whose concentration on their environment often accompanies both conservation and community empowerment in forest areas.

- 4) **Local Communities:** Local communities have a big influence on whether or not ecotourism will run, because they are the main actors in entertaining tourists later. Besides that the bojonegoro forest community currently also lives on the results of forest management, as in cooperation with perhutani they work on forestry land with an intercropping model and are obliged to take care of the forest. Besides that the development of ecotourism will later be managed by them. So that there is an economic improvement and forest management with an ecotourism model without eliminating their main economic activities working on intercropping agriculture in forest areas. Other things that occur in forest areas that result in bare forests, one of which is people who are economically trapped in cutting down forests illegally and selling them on the black market. It is hoped that when the creation of ecotourism later they have an awareness of the behavior of being embarrassed to cut down trees because many tourists want to enjoy the shady trees in the forest.

Form of potential involvement from stakeholders in realizing ecotourism

Currently, tourism development is one of the programs in every region in Indonesia. The development of tourism will have a positive impact on the surrounding area. To develop tourism, both central and regional, all policymakers can play a role and involve the private sector to increase the value of tourism. Bojonegoro Forest Ecotourism is located in the national forest area. Bojonegoro KPH Forest Management consists of production forests covering an area of 49,092.2 ha and protected forests covering an area of 1,051.8 ha, with a total area of 50,144.0 ha divided into 6 forest plots. (BH) namely Clangap, area 3,475.1 Ha; Deling area 8,887.1 Ha; Dander, area 6,181.7 Ha; Ngorogunung, area 7,427.0 Ha; Cerme, area 8,459.7 Ha; Temayang, area

15,713.4 Ha. located in Bojonegoro Regency. The location is located between Nganjuk and Madiun districts, making community elements outside the city easily accessible. The role of stakeholders is very necessary to support the development of the tourism sector. One of the stakeholders who play a very important role in this industry is the government, but due to the limitations of this process, the government has the capacity to support the development of tourism, especially bojonegoro forest ecotourism.

Tourism development in bojonegoro forests involves policymakers who have development and development programs in Bojonegoro forests. The center of the case is the Bojonegoro KPH based on Law No. 5 of 1994 concerning ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. In this case, KPH Bojonegoro cannot switch to ecotourism on its own in forest management. Therefore, it requires the participation and role of other stakeholders to build sustainable and friendly tourism. Maintenance. Each stakeholder has its roles and functions that need to be understood.¹¹ to successfully realize and implement sustainable tourism development in bojonegoro forest.

The role of each stakeholder is more clearly visible in the development of Bojonegoro forests. KPH Bojonegoro in this case land managers from bojonegoro forests has a task in plant conservation policies in other diversity. By having experience in developing social forestry functions, it can be easily applied to the Bojonegoro forest.¹² KPH Bojonegoro in this case is assisted by the Bojonegoro Regency Government which is intensely concerned about regional development and community empowerment in forest areas. So that it can assist in drafting regulations related to ecotourism that focus on forest

¹¹ Redyanto, F. W., Salahudin, S., & Salviana, V. "Model Kerjasama Antar Stakeholders Dalam Pengembangan Wisata Budaya Dusun Sejo Kabupaten Pasuruan". LOGOS (Journal of Local Government Issues), (2018). 1–24.

¹² Hero, I. Y., Trop, M. S. F., Hardjanto, I., Syahröny, M. A., SH, M., Wijaya, A., ... & Hut, S. *Mengelola Hutan Lindung Berdasarkan Tipologi: Model Pengelolaan Hutan Lindung Masa Depan Indonesia*. PT Penerbit IPB Press. (2021).

conservation. Infrastructure development is currently carried out independently from the Bojonegoro Government through the PUPR Office through the area development and development program with the TMMD (TNI Manunggal Membangun Desa) program. By synergizing all institutions, it makes it easier to build ecotourism in the Bojonegoro forest.

The CSR program initiated by the Government of Bojonegoro Regency is to utilize the private sector in carrying out its CSR programs in forest areas. The last is the development of villages that have a large budget in building villages located in forest areas with village funds. This will provide good benefits for the progress and development of tourism in the Bojonegoro forest area to increase the value of more competitiveness. The local government through the Department of Culture and Tourism will also find it easier to run the program if there is an embryo for the formation of ecotourism and can provide interventions to provide the main infrastructure that supports the development of sustainable tourism.

With the participation of all stakeholders in the development of the Bojonegoro Forest, the selling value of forest areas can increase, both domestically and internationally if done properly and correctly. As a rule, advertising actions should be carried out intensively from all sides to attract visitors from different regions of the region. The seriousness of each role contributes to the realization of this ecotourism.

Potential impacts that occur from collaboration and synergy between stakeholders:

The potential impacts that arise from the development of Ecotourism are as follows:

- a. Environmental Impact: As the main goal of saving forests, environmental concern. After the development of ecotourism, there will be a change in behavior with the increasing awareness of the community towards protecting the forest because more and more tourists to feel the beauty of the forest, so the community begins to realize that forest management must be maintained.

- b. **Social Impact:** The impact that exists according to the development of Bojonegoro Forest Ecotourism is the creation of social relations between all stakeholders using residents more or less. In addition, using the existence of Ecotourism can provide enlightenment for residents more or less to organize their social environment. So that it can be maintained & controlled using well, as a result of which the area can develop following the growth of Bojonegoro Forest Ecotourism. Another positive social impact is the decrease in the urbanization of forest residents, especially youth because the youth suspect that the forest will forever be isolated according to the speed of information & global outside, The development of Bojonegoro Forest Ecotourism will have a positive impact on residents in the nearest environment, this is because it will absorb work energy to support human resources in forest areas. That way, the social impact of the development of Ecotourism will benefit the parties. The development of supporting infrastructure will also be realized, for example, which has been realized in fire-rich tourism, this is predicted to be the same in the Bojonegoro forest area which will be enjoyed by the residents more or less on utilizing roads that have been developed to support Bojonegoro Forest Ecotourism.
- c. **Economic Impact:** One of the economic impacts of ecotourism development in the Bojonegoro forest is job creation, which will also increase the purchasing power of forest communities, increase employment, and indirectly reduce unemployment. The development of ecotourism can open up new and more jobs (Khomzi, 2020)¹³. Another thing that arises from the existence of Bojonegoro Forest Ecotourism is the increasing number of MSMEs from the Bojonegoro Forest Ecotourism Buffer Area. In addition, there are indirect traders both managed directly by partners and accidentally growing around the Bojonegoro Forest Ecotourism Area. Because this growth will improve the welfare of the

¹³ Khomzi, I. R. Sinergisitas Stakeholder Dalam Pengembangan Desa. *Agribusiness Journal*, 25-35. doi:DOI: 10.15408/aj.v13i2.1394 (2020).

surrounding community, future agreements are needed with traders, SMEs, and other entrepreneurs who see opportunities in the development of ecotourism in the Bojonegoro Forest. The Bojonegoro Regency Government as a regulator can formulate a community empowerment strategy that can indirectly increase the development of regional tourism and the regional economy.

CONCLUSION

If you look at the soundness of our constitution, the potential for bojonegoro ecotourism development is quite open. Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals states that each region can actively participate in the development process of their respective regions, be it in the planning, development, and evaluation stages. it must be admitted that although constitutionally there is legal certainty, in practice it has not gone to its full potential, because it is constrained by some issues. Among them are the obstacles to the development of ecotourism governance in Bojonegoro today, namely structural and cultural problems.

The most fundamental of the process of developing and developing sustainable Bojonegoro tourism through the concept of ecotourism lies in the extent to which Bojonegoro's development can synergize with the development of local values. The development of Bojonegoro must be able to build harmony with the realities of local culture. Therefore, a synergy between the church, social organizations, and church leaders must be built and formed as much as possible. On this frontier, people must be able to create breakthroughs. Especially by designing policies and work programs that are in line with the sociological aspects of the Bojonegoro forest community. Of course, to achieve this, cooperation between institutions/stakeholders is needed.

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