



LOCAL-PHYSICAL TOURISM AMENITIES IN GUBUGKLAKAH VILLAGE, BASED ON SPACE CONFIGURATION

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Abstract

Gubugklakah village, as one of the tourist towns in the Mount Bromo Tengger Semeru area, needs significant efforts to strengthen its community by building a thematic village ready to serve tourists to recover from the downturn caused by the pandemic. The main concept is Desa Wisata, with local tourism facilities physically transforming into the image of Gubugklakah village, supported not only by community involvement but also by a sustainable tourism facilities sector. The tourism facilities provided by the community are in a sustainable tourism village on the hillside. The installation of these local facilities should involve the entire community, who are also the owners of the tourism community. These tourist facilities in Gubugklakah Village were developed by the community using local physical resources. Their placement is constrained by the topography of the village which can determine the spatial structure of the tourist facilities. This research examines the concept of establishing tourist facilities based on spatial configuration using space syntax techniques, to identify points of achievement and harmonize with community activities that have the potential for physical-local tourist facilities. The placement technique is determined by where individuals conduct their daily activities in areas that have the potential to become activity centers, how they are reached, and their distance from the main access. These activities are seen as having the potential to increase visitors' interest in using tourist facilities. Their local physical materials were used to shape the place. The resulting geographical structure was found to help the community assert its identity. In terms of community participation, these services fostered more trust and attachment to the place in remote mountainous areas.

Keywords: local-physical, amenities, mountainous

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INTRODUCTION

In the context of the quality of urban space, in addition to public space, other forms of space must be included in the urban fabric. These are community spaces that are shared by a group of people—a family or an institution—and are managed collaboratively by them (Praliya & Garg, 2019). Communal spaces are simply more regulated and organized versions of public places. They give all the benefits of public areas while reducing negative side effects such as crime, trash accumulation, and so on. It can be observed here that public engagement is crucial in presenting these shared areas. This research aims to show how common spaces as tourist facilities are utilized to strengthen the resilience of tourist villages after the pandemic.

The presence of communal spaces in a community of citizens is critical to fostering citizen engagement. Citizen participation in community affairs is significantly influenced by the social environment, as evaluated by the overall level of social cohesion, and the physical environment. Without a doubt, the demonstrable effect of communal space was indisputable. Indeed, community spaces indirectly promote citizen involvement by encouraging the development of place-based social capital as well as neighborhood attachment (Zhu, 2015).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Mountainside communities, in contrast to other types of settlements, have limited communal spaces. Contoured topography, generally linear and even scattered settlements, low temperatures, and more frequent rainy weather cause residents to want to meet with their families in their own private spaces. At first inspection, the space between buildings appears to be either a communally owned community space or a state facility meant for public use. On the mountain slopes, however, this is not the case. Some of the spaces between the buildings are privately owned. It is imperative to recognize that empty fields and land, which are primarily under private ownership, are being left unused and open to public access without authorization. It still includes the village area (Nuryanto & Rahaju, 2007). In this situation, communal space includes not just public space but also space organized by the community in a self-help or participatory manner. So, in this scenario, communal space is not just space for the public, but also space organized by the community in a self-help/participatory manner.

Kampung Koena is a new thematic kampung in Gubugklakah tourism village that focuses on locally wise tourism services. Tourists visiting this village are treated as guests in a residence. In this concept, individuals are served and welcomed as if they were distant relatives visiting. Tourists who want to visit Mount Bromo will be served with the usual hospitality of this Muslim Tengger tribe, in addition to staying in people's houses. Changes in communal space are quite likely to occur because of the attempts to realize this thematic village. This tourist village is characterized by tourist amenities such as homestays, small

businesses, and local handicrafts, indicating that entrepreneurial activities are supportive of tourism. Shared spaces are designed based on a multitude of socio-economic and socio-cultural functions. Communal spaces have a high intensity of use and social use, demonstrating the importance of communal space function in daily community activities (Ariestadi et al., 2018). As one of the tourism facilities linked to the local environment, changes to this community space are unavoidable. Classification based on these functions can distinguish two categories of amenities. (Table 1)

Table 1. Kinds of communal spaces, such as socio-economic and socio-cultural

Socio-economic Amenities	Socio-cultural Amenities
Homestay	Kampong
Gift shop	Terrace
Craft shop	Fields
Culinary	Corridor
Small trade	Crossroad

Source: (Ariestadi et al., 2018)

Tourist amenities were initially part of the land use plan, and they are also regional public facilities. As a result, regional public facilities influence the location of tourism facilities. Various domestic and global research on the influence of regional public facilities on the location of tourism facilities have been conducted. Shimizu noted that for the tourism business to create jobs and attract foreign currency, the central government typically must establish public infrastructure such as water supply, sewage systems, ports, airports, parks, motorways, and so on. (Shimizu & Okamoto, 2022). Others suggested first developing infrastructure, such as accommodation facilities, restaurants, transportation facilities (airports, trains, etc.), ensuring security, conducting more promotional activities, lowering tour fees, and so on, to satisfy tourists' interest, which is very beneficial to the tourism industry. (Islam & Akter, 2021). Khan discovered that the primary variables influencing the tourism business and even the world economy are peace, natural beauty, transportation facilities, friendliness, good hospitality of the people, and historical landmarks. (Khan et al., 2020). In addition, Wang noted that strategic location selection, such as proximity to train stations and car parks, heavily influences the operational performance of international tourist hotel operations (Wang et al., 2021). Y. L. Ding et al. also revealed that transport and parking convenience, as well as distance from public facilities, are important criteria in homestay site selection (Zhang et al., 2022). Both stated that the evaluation and planning of regional tourist towns should integrate transportation-related facilities and organizations (e.g., aviation, shipping, railways, highways, tour bus services, and cruise ship

operators), local or federal public facilities, local schools at all levels, and other resources and services.

Some researchers noted that undesirable facilities affect the quality of life of residents in neighboring areas, jeopardize their safety and health, and reduce property values, thus affecting the location of local tourism facilities (Hu et al., 2019). However, these undesirable facilities are necessary for the operation of the entire community. Rong used multicriteria evaluation to select cemetery sites (Ma et al., 2022).

They found that public facilities, generally have the belief that "it will never be in my backyard" in terms of undesirable facilities such as thermal power plants, sewage treatment waste disposal, petrol tanks, gas stations, waste treatment plants (incinerators), cemeteries (crematoriums), funeral cemeteries, columbariums, electrical substations, prisons, nuclear power plants, and nuclear waste storage sites.

As with other mountainside tourist villages, the placement of conceptualized tourist facilities requires a special approach. Contoured land conditions, relatively linear and even scattered settlements, low temperatures, and more frequent rainy weather, cause residents to prefer to gather with their families in their private spaces. Tourists will also need extra energy to reach the facility. A tourist facility is unquestionably a publicly owned space designed for communal or public use. However, this is not the reality found on the slopes of the mountains. Some of the spaces between buildings are privately owned. Empty land, and fields, which are used for daily activities, and sports, are mostly private property that has not been utilized and is then left to be used by the public until one day they use it. Even historically, it still includes the village area (Nuryanto & Rahaju, 2007). Therefore, the tourism facilities needed in the development of a tourism village are not just spaces for the public but also organized by the community in a self-help/participatory manner. To determine the appropriate placement of tourist facilities for tourists, space syntax analysis can help through the connectivity of the movement patterns of tourists and residents. The many tourist facilities in Gubugklakah Tourism Village that highlight local wisdom-based tourism services give hope to tourists visiting this village to get services as guests in residence. In the concept, they are served and welcomed like distant relatives who come to visit. In addition to staying in people's homes, tourists who want to go to the tourist destination of Mount Bromo will be served the typical hospitality of this Muslim Tengger tribe.

Gubugklakah Village consists of several linear alleys that are home to its residents. The advantages of this village, in addition to its strategic location on the main route to the destination of Mount Bromo Tourism, are also the potential kinship and cohesiveness of its citizens in realizing their village as a tourist village. Various efforts are made to reinforce the identity of the tourist village by strengthening the character of the village with the use of local materials, either in

terms of history or abundance in the vicinity, in existing tourist facilities. The placement of tourist facilities that play an important role in optimizing the tourism industry in Gubugklakah village, is a long-term step that can involve the village community as the owner of Gubugklakah tourism village.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study will employ a quantitative research strategy based on space syntactic analysis. The data required is a map of the area showing the main circulation routes, secondary roads, and building masses in the study area. Topographical conditions are also needed to confirm its role in the placement of building masses and tourist facilities. The space syntax analysis tool can deliver results in the form of spatial configuration. Space configuration is a container with a relationship in which things are associated with one another to establish an area structure that humans can use in carrying out their daily activities. Knowing the shape or structure of the area created based on the values at the three stages of analysis, namely connectedness, integrity, and intelligibility, is one of the outputs of this analytical activity. These data can help to support the study's findings as well as the theory utilized, namely the urban form. Space Syntax is the creation of a new theory that views space as a part of social activity (Hillier, 2007). Several modifications of this theory occurred in tandem with the development of new techniques for spatial analysis, particularly computer-based analysis, over time. The 'configuration notion' is the main result of this development. Produce of quantitative measure of configuration using depthmap tools to be modeling analyze, it has a produce of axial mapping with colour indicator. Red colour means a highly integration number from the space, blue colours mean lowest number of integration space. Where configuration is defined as a co-presence-induced relationship or linkage. Building by investigating the impact of building design and innovation on the workplace. A syntaxis overlay use to analyze about the correlation between space and social movement in area. Result from this step uses as a basic concept to creating a tourism facility. Steadman did another space syntactic study in which he enumerated building shapes using geometric clarification, construction indicators, and environmental restrictions (Shayesteh & Steadman, 2015). Overall, space syntax will emerge as a new paradigm in spatial planning research that can be integrated with a variety of different methodologies. This is what space syntax accomplishes; it can combine physical and social data into a single picture display and attempts to understand how humans create and use spatial configurations in social and cultural interactions in the built environment (Prasasti et al., 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Increase the visual potential of tourist facility linkages to strengthen post-pandemic tourism community resilience. The location of tourist amenities based

on geographical factors demonstrates the sustainability of tourism facilities. The impact of various characteristics of geographical conditions on the location of tourist facilities influences the indicators of placement of tourist facilities. According to Navrátil, several indicators and analyses determine, among others, spatial indicators, nearest neighbor analysis, kernel estimation of the level of probability of occurrence, and analysis of distances and locations in certain environments (Navrátil et al., 2012)

The dominant trend in homestays is moving from urban areas to cooler upland areas and ponds in rural areas. If the guesthouse or homestay is closely linked to the main access, then the campgrounds and resorts are located near the water's surface in warmer areas. In accommodation facilities, the proximity function is formed - related to the distance of the location of a tourist attraction (Prideaux, 2002), because tourists generally want to be within walking distance of a tourist spot.

Apart from these two geographic issues (temperature and distance), another important element of the selection of the location of a tourist facility is the benefit of the agglomeration of economic activities, which precedes entrepreneurial entities in creating spatial clusters (Porter, 2000). However, socio-cultural factors must also support this aspect of the community. An important variable in creating spatial clusters is the size of the cluster, namely the size of the communal space and its relationship to the socio-economic and cultural activities of the community. Gubugklakah has a high slope topography and a single linear access (Figure 1), therefore the visual configuration revealed by space syntactic analysis emphasizes the upward and turning circulation of the primary route.

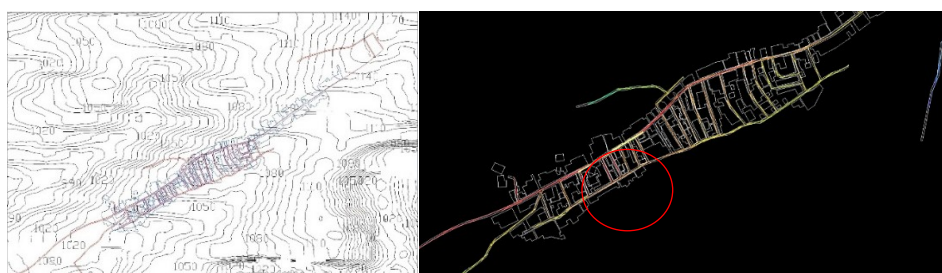


Figure 1. Axial Mapping area

Axial mapping is formed from the combination of topography and accessibility of the area, which is syntactically seen in the color of the circulation lines. The visual configuration that occurs is developed to get the best point visually, the closest access, and has the potential as a placement point for tourist facilities. The results in Figure 2 were compared to field observations to establish the potential for socio-cultural activities.



Figure 2. Selection of the highest connectivity

Each circulation line within the potential area has a different connectivity and line length. The line that shows a high connectivity number and the longest line, is potentially the most easily and widely accessible gathering area (zero depth step). The steps depth of each circulation related to the main path supplied in Table 2 is specified to support the spot area as a social place.

Table 2. Result of shortest step depth for placement of tourist facilities.

Ref Number	Connectivity	Line Length	Step Depth
92	11	272.61	0
0	4	103.22	1
84	9	238.61	1
85	6	177.07	1
86	6	155.12	1
90	5	113.54	1
93	4	108.8	1
95	3	107.32	1
96	4	103.84	1
98	7	253.16	1
99	10	439.67	1
100	4	104.85	1

Based on the results of the axial area mapping and the selection of the highest connectivity area, the researcher then compared it with the activities of residents and the condition of space utilization by the community as a tourist facility. The result is that all areas with potential in connectivity and accessibility have potential activities that support tourism activities. The use of physical

elements of local space and buildings is utilised for tourist amenities. Some of the activities carried out include making gates, signages, optimising residentials as homestays, strengthening landmarks as regional icons, and community communal areas that become places for local cultural activities. The visual changes that occur between the conditions before and after the economic use of local physical materials make the residential area a tourist amenity with a local character that is different from the others.

The designation of a high-connectivity area necessitates a shift in the function of residential space into homestay tourism facilities in Gubugklakah Village, as evidenced using local materials on the facades of buildings that reflect the village's history, both in socio-economic and socio-cultural tourism facilities. This strengthens the relationship between community ownership of these facilities. The conditions before and after the change are shown in the following figure 3.





Figure 3. The condition before and after the change.

CONCLUSION

This study shows how Gubugklakah is attempting to develop local physical character-based tourism to build the resilience of a post-pandemic tourist village. The placement of tourism amenities promotes connectivity to the village's main axis and the shortest reach of the main axis. During the spatial limitations of Gubugklakah Village, communal space is one of the spaces utilized as tourism amenities, especially in the most visual connectivity areas. Through space syntax, the intersection between connectivity and accessibility can be found there. Some types of communal space in Gubugklakah Village are categorized as empty land, which is owned by residents and has not been optimally utilized as tourist

infrastructure. The connectivity and accessibility of the areas formed show that some are still used as areas of daily activity for residents. The second area is the terrace or yard of the house, the front part of the house that is used for residents' activities, as well as being used as an area for interaction between residents. This terrace/yard has the potential to be a social space that shows a culture of cooperation between villagers. At specific times, the third space is exclusively designated for socializing by the residents. This place is deliberately made by placing it on a special building object, such as a musholla, or in the middle of a residential corridor. The fourth place is a street intersection, that is used by residents before starting their morning activities. The intersection is a public space that can be used for various cultural activities. The next place is a highway, a village road that serves as a public space that doubles as a circulation path as well as a space for residents' activities. The end of the alley is a node of community activities that is also used as a signage of the Gubugklakah Village tourism area. The utilisation of local physical elements in this tourist amenity changes the socio-economic tourist amenity to a socio-cultural one.

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DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this article. No financial or personal relationships have inappropriately influenced the content or interpretation of this research. All views expressed in this manuscript are solely those of the authors and do not represent the positions of their affiliated institutions.

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