

FACILITY DESIGN FOR BENDOSARI ORCHARD EDU-TOURISM BASED ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

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Abstract - Bendosari Orchard and Edu-Tourism stands as an initiative for enhancement and empowerment of Bendosari, Summersari, Moyudan, Sleman communities. Unfortunately, since its inception in 2011 and official inauguration in 2017, up until the year 2022, there has been a noticeable absence of development in terms of attractions and amenities. The research employs a qualitative descriptive method, while the planning based on community participation utilizes the Asset Based Community Development approach. This approach advocates for the utilization and empowerment of local assets to create a distinctive experience for visitors. From mapping, planning, implementation/construction, to evaluation together with the community. Beyond physical facilities, there is also a plan for the development of artificial vegetative plant cultivation (grafting, budding, cutting, and topworking). Research outcomes demonstrate that community involvement in the development of the facility resulted in effectiveness at every project phase. These findings provide a concrete example of the importance of community involvement in development projects, which will contribute to the quality and sustainability of project outcomes. The expansion of the tourism area is expected to be sustainable, and one approach is to establish connections with nearby attractions. By doing so, throughout the Bendosari area, tourists will have a variety of options to explore, thereby extending their stay within the Bendosari area, and this distribution will contribute to the local economic growth in the tourism sector.

Keyword: *Asset; Community; Education; Participations; Tourism.*

Abstrak - Kebun Bendosari dan Edu-Tourism berdiri sebagai inisiatif peningkatan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat Bendosari, Summersari, Moyudan, Sleman. Sayangnya, sejak didirikan pada tahun 2011 dan diresmikan pada tahun 2017, hingga tahun 2022, terlihat masih belum ada pembangunan dari segi atraksi dan fasilitasnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, sedangkan perencanaan berbasis partisipasi masyarakat menggunakan pendekatan Asset Based Community Development. Pendekatan ini menganjurkan pemanfaatan dan pemberdayaan aset lokal untuk menciptakan pengalaman khas bagi pengunjung. Mulai dari pemetaan, perencanaan, pelaksanaan/pembangunan, hingga evaluasi bersama masyarakat. Selain fasilitas fisik, juga direncanakan pengembangan budidaya tanaman vegetatif buatan (sambungan, okulasi, stek, dan pucuk). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya keterlibatan masyarakat dalam pengembangan fasilitas sehingga menghasilkan efektivitas di setiap tahapan proyek. Temuan ini memberikan contoh nyata akan pentingnya keterlibatan masyarakat dalam proyek-proyek pembangunan, yang mana akan berkontribusi terhadap kualitas dan keberlanjutan hasil-hasil proyek. Perluasan kawasan pariwisata diharapkan berjalan berkelanjutan, dan salah satu pendekatannya adalah menjalin hubungan dengan objek wisata terdekat. Dengan begitu, di seluruh kawasan Bendosari, wisatawan akan memiliki beragam pilihan untuk dijelajahi, sehingga dapat memperpanjang masa tinggal mereka di kawasan Bendosari, sehingga distribusi ini akan memberikan kontribusi terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi lokal di sektor pariwisata.

Keywords: *Aset; Masyarakat; Pariwisata; Partisipasi; Pendidikan.*



A. INTRODUCTION

Dusun Bendosari, endowed with its distinctive natural beauty, emerges as a prospective site for tourism development. The locale's intrinsic appeal is indisputable, yet it stands juxtaposed against well-established natural attractions in neighboring regions such as Bantul and Gunung Kidul. As a result, Bendosari finds itself at a juncture where strategic differentiation becomes imperative to carve a niche in the competitive tourism domain.

The imperative at hand involves a deliberate endeavor to identify and establish a distinctive tourist proposition that encapsulates Bendosari's essence while resonating with contemporary tourist preferences. The pursuit of such a unique focal point demands meticulous strategic planning and innovative conceptualization to ensure that the chosen attraction not only aligns with the community's heritage but also aligns with the evolving expectations of tourists.

The strategic transformation of Dusun Bendosari into a singular tourist destination holds the promise of multifaceted socio-economic dividends. Beyond the aesthetic appeal, the infusion of tourism presents avenues for economic growth, employment generation, and skill enhancement. The anticipated economic upswing serves as a catalyst for overall community betterment, redefining livelihoods and fostering a more prosperous future. The realization of this vision hinges upon a cohesive and collaborative community effort, strategically capitalizing on this distinct opportunity to propel Bendosari onto the tourism map while nurturing the socio-economic fabric of the locale.

In this study, the researcher engages the local community in a collaborative effort to collectively build the village. By involving the community, it is expected that the local residents will develop a sense of ownership and stewardship towards the upcoming tourist destination. The decision to involve the community in this development initiative is rooted in the belief that active participation of local residents will yield significant positive impacts. Through this engagement, it is anticipated that the local community will cultivate a strong sense of ownership over the forthcoming tourist site. Consequently, this sense of ownership is believed to motivate them to actively contribute to the preservation and maintenance of the established facilities, thereby creating a sustainable environment that can yield long-term benefits for the village and its surrounding community.

Edu-tourism

According to (Bodger, 1998), edu-tourism is a program in which participants travel as a group to a specific location with the main purpose of engaging in direct learning experiences related to the location, encompassing forms such as ecotourism, historical tourism, rural/agricultural tourism. Edu-tourism has the potential to encourage visitors to gain a deeper understanding and broader insights through their experiences (Malihah & Setiyorini, 2014). Edu-tourism is also influenced by globalization, which 'brings about greater mobility, not only of people but also of all forms of life, resulting in a changing biosocial world' (Hébert & Abdi, 2013).

Only a limited number of studies have been conducted on edu-tourism, and literature on residents' perceptions of this form of tourism is scarce. This may be due to the extensive scope of tourism-related subjects and the spatially dispersed nature of educational tourism. However, it is evident that 'academic studies of educational tourism do not match the growth of the industry' (McGladdery & Lubbe, 2017), and that 'there is limited understanding of the construction of educational tourism and a lack of research on the diverse intellectual tourism market segment' (Abubakar et al., 2014).

The level of education indicates a significant difference, as individuals with higher educational levels perceive the impact of edu-tourism more positively than those with lower educational levels (Alipour et al., 2020). The management system of orchards should be redesigned to optimize the ecosystem created by biodiversity or to establish an agroecological fruit orchard (Simon et al., 2011). The conceptual allure of a dwelling place is not simply negated by such questions. On the contrary, this offers a significant acknowledgment of how human actors are embedded in the landscape, how nature and culture are intertwined, and how the landscape always holds a temporal depth that connects the present to the past and the future (Clope & Jones, 2001).

Participatory Planning Approach

Creative participatory planning is rooted in creative thinking, offering opportunities that invite users to be part of the planning process, supported by adequate stakeholder identification and determined levels of stakeholder involvement (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014). The goal of creating spaces is to ascertain the actual needs of users for public spaces, then aligning them with the functionality and potential of the space, orchestrating a stage for development. Creative participation can, in this sense, contribute to the process of place-making, as stakeholders become more engaged in the spaces they design, thereby enhancing their interest in the place and its planning, and fostering social capital. Stakeholders become advocates and defenders of the space.

The complex structure of this issue, with many interrelated problems, tends to lead to unintended consequences, where solutions for one part of the problem can affect other parts of the system. Another alternative mentioned to enhance participatory decision-making by local governments is improved communication and awareness from the city government, as well as the establishment of community forums, such as energy forums (Fouché & Brent, 2020). To incorporate perceptions and viewpoints (beliefs, interests, values, and worldviews) from various stakeholders, the approach must be participatory. Problem-structuring methods should allow multiple alternative perspectives to be synthesized, something achievable only when all stakeholders are given the opportunity to share ideas (Mingers & Rosenhead, 2004).

The concept of 'place' has long been at the core of planning and design practices. Recent trends depict an increased focus on interventions in the 'experience' and 'sense' of place, aiming to influence and enhance societal dynamics. Creative participatory planning adheres to creative thinking, providing opportunities that invite users to be part of the planning process, supported by

the identification of adequate stakeholders and predetermined levels of stakeholder involvement (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2014).

B. METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive method to understand and explore existing phenomena in a natural setting, rather than controlled, laboratory, or experimental conditions. The research focuses on providing a descriptive overview of the fruit orchard in Dusun Bendosari, which will be transformed into an educational fruit orchard and a natural laboratory. By utilizing this method, the researcher aims to gather comprehensive data that can be clearly described, ensuring that the research outcomes align with real-world conditions.

In this qualitative research, the researcher acts as the key instrument for data collection, making decisions for suitable design planning based on existing conditions. Given the need to collect primary data directly from the field, the researcher engages in activities such as in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation. The data analysis model employed in this study is descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis is a problem-solving procedure that investigates and describes the current state based on observable facts or actual circumstances. Through descriptive analysis, the researcher draws research conclusions that materialize in the form of facility planning and design.

Asset Based Community Development (ABCD)

ABCD is an approach to community development that empowers people to be the main drivers of development efforts in their environment, known as Community-Driven Development (CDD) (Salahuddin, 2015). This approach aims to create a social order where the community actively participates in development and emphasizes the formulation of strategies for community-based sustainable development. This ABCD approach is not only about mobilizing communities for village development but also about identifying, building, and enhancing the utility of local village assets (Srirejeki et al., 2020). This approach doesn't focus on the issues within, but rather on optimizing assets and potential, including human resources (Rusydiyah et al., 2018). Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) is a term coined by researchers Jody Kretzmann and John L. McKnight in 1996. It is a strategy and mindset within the community context that calls for "identifying and mobilizing existing, yet often unrecognized assets" for sustainable community development. Praised as a "glass half-full" approach driven by relationships, it emphasizes capacity-building.

Participation is deemed significant, serving as a motivation for individuals to engage in certain actions (Yasril & Nur, 2018). Community participation involves the mental and emotional engagement of people to contribute ideas in the development process. This mental and emotional involvement manifests as care, ownership, tangible actions, and supportive behaviors, including environmental cleanup efforts. The success of development doesn't solely rely on the government, as the entire nation's components also impact the outcome. The government's role now functions as a facilitator, regulator, and motivator in public infrastructure provision. The primary drivers of

development are the people themselves. Involving community participation in development is seen as a way to address development disparities (Henryk, 2013).

Communities are inclined to participate when they understand what they need to support and why they should contribute. Their interest in aiding tourism development grows when they grasp the positive benefits, they stand to gain (Soemarwoto & Ekologi, 1997). According to Hermantoro (2009), no other group is better positioned to safeguard tourism than the local community, as they possess the most intimate understanding of the issues and experience both the positive and negative impacts (Hermantoro, 2009). Community involvement in ensuring security directly manifests when criminal acts such as pickpocketing, assault, and others occur. The community promptly responds to such incidents, offering assistance and support (Nawawi, 2013).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Asset mapping

Human Assets

In Dusun Bendosari, a diverse range of human assets is present, with a majority displaying potential in agriculture, fisheries, and horticulture. Additionally, the community exhibits individual entrepreneurial and craft skills, evident in local grocery stores, handmade skincare product factories, and household crafts. The residents of Dusun Bendosari actively participate in supporting the establishment of Bendosari Orchard and Edu-tourism, engaging in collective efforts to maintain, enhance, and physically develop the orchard, symbolizing their valuable contribution to its growth.



Figure 1. Human Assets in Dusun Bendosari

Physical and Natural Assets

Physical and natural assets are existing physical and natural resources such as: houses, mosques, roads, gardens, rice fields, trees, forests, and others. Some of these assets are very good at improving

the community's economy, in particular, for example an orchard, which is an attractive destination if socialized with attractive packaging, such as educational tours.

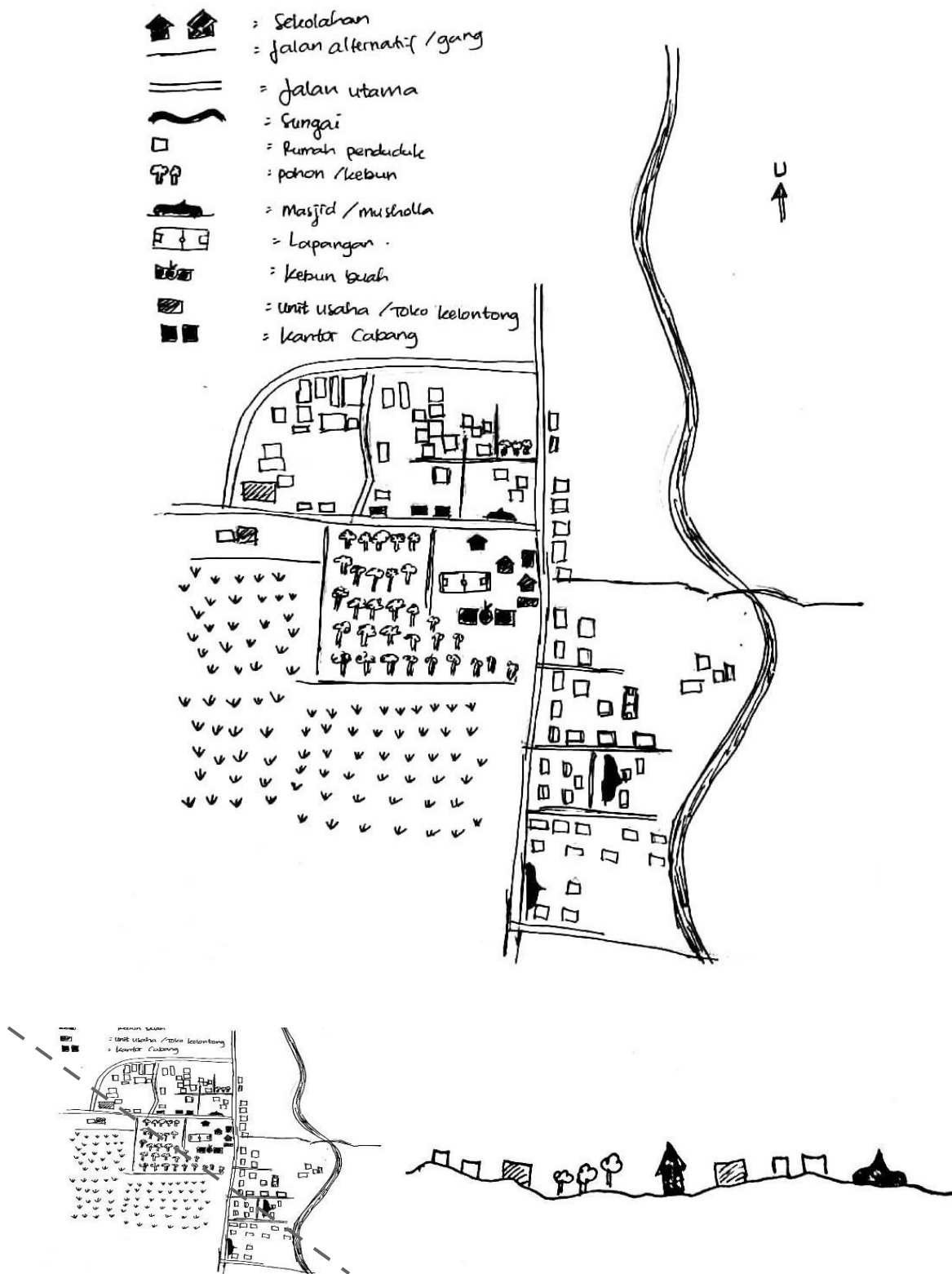


Figure 2. Villagers engage in physical asset mapping as a proactive measure in fostering the development of their community

Table 1. Physical and Natural Assets of Dusun Bendosari

| Land Type | Housing/Settlements | Rice fields | Rivers | Ditch |
|-----------------|---|---|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Soil Texture | | Clay Soil | Alluvial Soil | Clay Soil |
| Annual Plants | Coconut Banana | - | Bamboo Banana | - |
| Seasonal Plants | Mango Rambutans | Guava, Orange, Avocado, Mango, Paddy, Corn, Chilli | - | Water spinach |
| Livestock | Chicken, Fish, Duck | Fish | Fish | Fish |
| Problems | Housing is quite tight, mostly narrow yards | The irrigation canals are quite good, the soil cracks during the dry season | Start silting | The ditch is overgrown with grass. |

Group or Association Assets

An asset is something that has an exchange value. Another meaning of assets is wealth. Meanwhile, an association is a union between business partners (trade alliance) or an association of people who have a common interest. So that the assets of the association or group assets are assets that are jointly owned.

In this context, association assets are associations of people who own wealth and are managed together. In Dusun Bendosari, Summersari Village, Moyudan District, Sleman there are three associated assets, namely the Bendosari Farmers Group (Kelompok Tani), the Bendosari Madani Sejahtera Forest Farmers Group (Kelompok Tani Hutan), and the Mushroom Village Farmers Group (Kelompok Tani).


| NAME OF ASSOCIATION | LEADERS | WOMEN | MEN | IMPORTANCE IN VILLAGE LIFE | | |
|--|---|-------|-----|----------------------------|---|----|
| | | | | 😊 | 😐 | 😞? |
| KELOMPOK TANI (KT) BENDOSARI |  | | 77 | ✓ | | |
| KELOMPOK TANI HUTAN (KTH) BENDOSARI MADANI SEJAHTERA | H. SAGIWIJAN | 5 | 11 | | ✓ | |
| KELOMPOK TANI (KT) KAMPUNG JAMUR | WALDI | 5 | 11 | | ✓ | |

Figure 3. Dusun Bendosari Group Assets

Institutional Assets

Institutional assets are assets that determine the type of workforce, information, skills and organizational structure required. In Dusun Bendosari there are several institutional assets which include:

Table 2. Institutional Assets of Dusun Bendosari

| Institution | Service on offer | Facilities | Materials | Expertise |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dukuh | Social community | Community needs | Community data | Social community |
| Rukun Warga (RW) | Social community | Community needs | Community data | Social community |
| Rukun Tetangga (RT) | Social community | Community needs | Community data | Social community |
| Gedung Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini (PAUD) | Education | Learning supplies | Learning supplies | Education personnel |
| Gedung Taman Kanak-Kanak (TK) | Education | Learning supplies | Learning supplies | Education personnel |
| Gedung Sekolah Dasar (SD) | Education | Learning supplies | Learning supplies | Education personnel |
| Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (Posyandu) | Posyandu | Alat posyandu | Perlengkapan Posyandu | Health workers |
| Masjid | Place of worship | Worship paraphernalia | Worship paraphernalia | Public/worship infrastructure |
| Mushola | Place of worship | Worship paraphernalia | Worship paraphernalia | Public/worship infrastructure |
| Kebun Buah Bendosari | Education and tourism | Gardening tools, kitchen and hall. | Garden tools, and cooking tools. | Garden Manager |
| Tirtasari Mandiri | Body care | Spa Equipment | Equipment for body and face scrubs | Manager of Tirtasari Mandiri |

2. Planning

Bendosari Orchard stands on a land area of 3 hectares, the land is owned by the Summersari Village treasury. Initially, the land owned by the village treasury was rented and used by individuals and were not residents of Bendosari or Summersari. The initiative to establish an orchard arose from several Bendosari residents who were members of a farmer's group, the farmer's group also engaged in the cultivation and production of mushrooms.

The background of the farmer group in establishing the Bendosari Orchard was determined to prosper the members of the Bendosari group and community. Seeing that 3 hectares of land belonging to the village treasury were being used by other people and were not local residents, several Bendosari residents who were members of a farmer group had the initiative to take over the land. Because when the land is leased to other people, it does not bring maximum benefits to the surrounding community. With the determination and intention to prosper and provide benefits to the group and the surrounding community (Bendosari), the farmer group finally managed to take over the 3-hectare land lease to be managed by local residents who are members of the farmer group.

Apart from being a fruit production site, Bendosari Orchard is also used as a place for sightseeing. Geographically, the location of Bendosari Orchard is very strategic and has good potentials to be developed. However, it would not be optimal if the Bendosari Orchard was only used as a regular tourist spot. Seeing the existing potential, Bendosari Orchard can be developed as a place for tourism education, not just as a tourist spot. It is hoped that when visitors come to the Bendosari Orchard they will not only enjoy the beauty and fruit, but visitors will also receive education or learning regarding matters relating to plants or plants. As well as visitors can learn about artificial vegetative (grafting, grafting, cuttings, grafting) and visitors can also learn how to plant and care for plants properly.

The first step taken in order to make Bendosari Orchard a place for educating is to build facilities that will support the educating process. Because facilities are the most important element in the process of making the Bendosari Orchard a place for educating. There are many facilities built to support Edu-tourism later, among the facilities built are: 1) Cultivation Area; 2) Artificial Vegetative Area; 3) Meeting Point Areas; 4) Fruit picking area; 5) Gateway; 6) Photo Spot; 7) Portals.

Together with the community, the research team decided to create an educational concept and area for Bendosari Orchard. The following is the framework for the concept of an edu-tourism plan at the Bendosari Orchard:

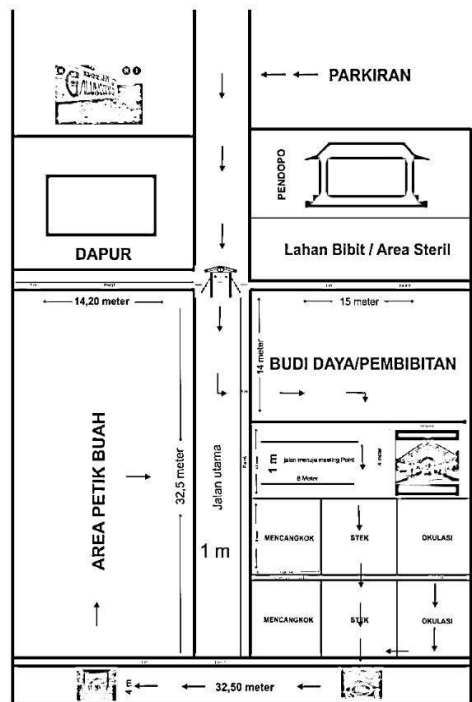
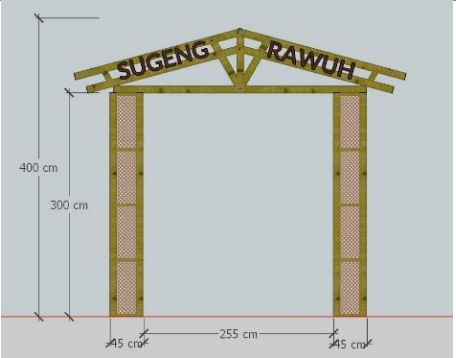
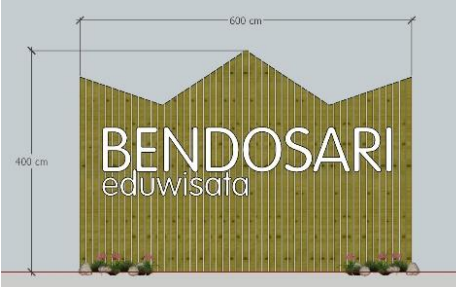

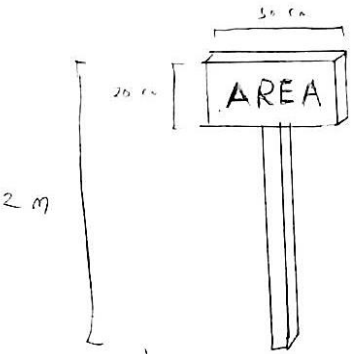


Figure 4. Zoning concept of edu-tourism orchard bendosari

The educational area is an area that will later be used for vegetative education to the public/visitors who come. This area is subdivided into several areas, namely the cultivation area, the growth information area, the cuttings area, the grafting area and the fruit picking area. In addition, the service team also built several spots to attract and provide comfort to visitors. This area has an area of 32.5 x 32.5 M. The table 3 is about the Bendosari Orchard area and educational spots.

Table 3. Planning of the Bendosari Orchard area and educational spots

| No | Name | Description | Design |
|----|---------------|--|---|
| 1 | Gapura | The purpose of constructing the gateway is to provide access for visitors to Bendosari Orchard, facilitating their entry into the area with ease. Previously, the entrance to the Orchard lacked adequacy, comfort, and visitor appeal. The gateway boasts a width of 5 meters, with an entrance measuring 3 meters and a height of 3.5 meters. It is entirely framed with bamboo, both in its woven structure and inscriptions. This addition aims to enhance the overall experience for tourists and create a more inviting and engaging entry point to the Bendosari Orchard. |  <p>Figure 5. Design of Gapura</p> |
| 2 | Branding Name | This endeavor involves initial conceptualization and design, which is then translated into physical form. The presence of the Bendosari signage serves the purpose of establishing an identity for the Orchard and introducing it to both the local community and visitors. The icon measures 6 meters in width and 2.5 meters in height. Bamboo is the primary material utilized in crafting the Bendosari signage, further emphasizing the natural and sustainable ethos of the location. |  <p>Figure 6. Design of Branding Name</p> |
| 3 | Meeting Point | A "meeting point" refers to a convergence or gathering spot, where individuals come together for meetings or activities. Creating a meeting point serves the purpose of providing a gathering and sheltering area for tourists following their exploration of the garden. Moreover, it facilitates tour guides in delivering insights on plant cultivation. Positioned between the cultivation and artificial vegetative zones, the meeting point spans 15 meters in length and 9 meters in width. The sheltered area within measures 6 meters long, 4 meters wide, and stands 2.5 meters tall. This facility enhances visitor comfort, encourages engagement, and promotes educational interactions within Bendosari Orchard. |  <p>Figure 7. Design of Meeting Point</p> |
| 4 | Signboard | Signboards or signage serve as guides and sources of information. Creating signboards within Bendosari Orchard and Edu-tourism aims to effectively convey information about different areas within the garden. The primary material for crafting these signboards is wood, strategically placed in accordance with the Design Team's concept. The signboards are made predominantly of wood and measure 2 meters in size. These installations play a crucial role in enhancing visitor experiences by providing clear directions and insightful details about the orchard's diverse attractions. |  <p>Figure 8. Design of Signboard</p> |

5 Plant Cultivation Area
 Cultivation is defined as a planned activity aimed at nurturing biological resources on a piece of land to yield benefits or harvests. This practice is intended to meet daily human needs and generate profits from the cultivated output. The cultivation area spans 14x15 meters, ensuring the sustainable production of essential resources while fostering economic gains for those involved in this process.

This area will be outfitted with cultivation racks and the introduction of Avocado and Crystal Guava plant seedlings. The purpose behind establishing this plant cultivation area is twofold: to serve as a platform for selling plant seedlings and to provide an educational setting within Bendosari Orchard and Edu-tourism. This initiative aims to offer both plant enthusiasts and visitors an opportunity to purchase seedlings while also fostering a learning environment that contributes to the educational mission of the orchard.

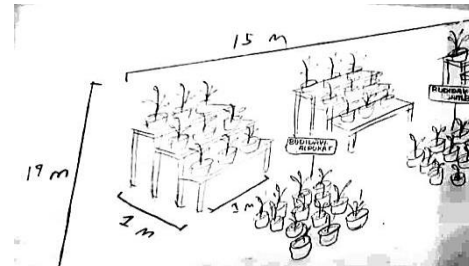


Figure 9. Design of Plant Cultivation Area

3. Implementation

Gapura

The construction of the gateway commenced on July 30, 2022. The gateway creation program encompasses several phases: community-led gateway design under researcher supervision, material surveys, and the installation of the gateway at the front area of Bendosari Orchard. This structured approach ensures the successful implementation of the gateway project, involving community input, thorough material assessment, and precise installation in a strategic location.



Figure 9. Implementation of Gapura

The construction of the gateway was successfully designed and completed on Saturday, August 13, 2022, with the installation taking place on August 15, 2022. This process ensured the meticulous realization of the gateway project, marking its design finalization and subsequent physical installation within the specified timeframe.

Branding Name

The creation of the Bendosari Signage Spot took place on July 20 - 25, 2022, and August 22, 2022. The initiative began with the community's conceptualization and design, followed by the execution and installation of the Bendosari Signage Spot in the front area of the orchard. The process was finalized with a bamboo varnish finish. The successful outcome of this effort is evident through the establishment of the Bendosari Signage Spot in the front area of Bendosari Orchard, showcasing the effective collaboration and dedication of the community.



Figure 10. Implementation of Branding Name

Meeting Point

The establishment of the meeting point took place from July 19 to August 15, 2022, following a structured process. The initial phase involved designing the shelter and outlining the meeting point's layout. Subsequently, land measurement and site preparation were conducted. The following stage, thirdly, encompassed land leveling and the relocation of certain trees within the meeting point area. The fourth step entailed procuring materials such as bamboo for the structure's framework and rumbiyam leaves for roofing. Lastly, the meeting point area was constructed with the assistance of skilled bamboo craftsmen with the community, solidifying the completion of the project through dedicated teamwork.



Figure 11. Implementation of Meeting Point

Signboard

The signboard creation occurred from August 12 to 16. The process commenced with wood and tool procurement, followed by sanding the signboard wood using sandpaper. Subsequently, the signboards were painted and names were inscribed as required. The signboard installation took place collaboratively on August 24, 2022, marking the culmination of efforts to enhance information dissemination within Bendosari Orchard and Edu-tourism.

The activity proceeded smoothly, yielding 7 installed signboards across various sections, including cultivation, fruit-picking, grafting, budding, and cutting areas. This accomplishment signifies effective information delivery and enhances the overall visitor experience within Bendosari Orchard and Edu-tourism.



Figure 12. Implementation of Signboard

Plant Cultivation Area

The implementation of the plant cultivation area construction occurred from July 25 to 28 and August 24, 2022. This process involved several stages: firstly, clearing grass and debris from the cultivation area; secondly, leveling uneven terrain; thirdly, constructing cultivation racks; fourthly, transplanting Avocado and Crystal Guava plant seedlings to the cultivation area; and finally, completing the project by installing a 70% UV shade netting. This comprehensive approach ensures the successful establishment of a thriving plant cultivation area within Bendosari Orchard and Edu-tourism.



Figure 13. Implementation of Plant Cultivation Area

The outcomes of the planning and construction of these facilities have been exceptionally positive, signifying the successful execution of the project. This accomplishment is evident in the establishment of a well-structured 14 x 15 meters cultivation area, complete with three cultivation racks and meticulously arranged sets of 18 Avocado seedlings and 20 Crystal Guava seedlings. This achievement underscores the commitment to enhancing the offerings and experiences at Bendosari Orchard and Edu-tourism.

4. Evaluation and Development

Various efforts have been made in the development of Bendosari Orchard and Edu-tourism. This includes the construction and enhancement of facilities such as the gateway, Bendosari signage spot, and meeting point area. The existing gateway has been redesigned with added decor elements, such as lighting and other decorative features. Similarly, the Bendosari signage spot and meeting point area will be upgraded with the addition of decorative lights, gardens, and other supporting facilities.

Moreover, special attention has been given to plant management and seedling growth through more optimal arrangements and increased plant protection measures. Land leveling, the use of artesian wells, and addressing odot grass management also remain key focuses in optimizing cultivation activities. All of these efforts aim to enhance visitor experiences and provide better education to guests. The management team is also committed to improving environmental stewardship by raising visitor awareness about proper waste disposal and maintaining cleanliness in the Bendosari Orchard and Edu-tourism area.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the conducted research indicates positive progress in the development of Bendosari Orchard Edu-Tourism. The established facilities, such as shelters, pathways, plant labels, gateways, and signage, have positively impacted visitors' experiences and facilitated learning about plants. However, some aspects still require further attention, especially in integrating the local community into garden management.

Strengthening educational programs and partnerships with local businesses can enhance the project's economic sustainability. It is also essential to improve participatory monitoring by the local community to ensure the maintenance of facilities and plant diversity. Despite these considerations, the research provides a solid foundation for advancing the Bendosari Orchard Edu-Tourism as a model for community empowerment and sustainable ecotourism in the future.

Development

To ensure the sustainability of this research, several strategic steps need to be taken.

1) Development of Sustainable Education Programs:

- a) Involving the local community in the planning and implementation of education programs on organic farming, garden management, and sustainable utilization of natural resources.

- b) Creating training modules for local farmers, teachers, and students on sustainable agriculture and environmental preservation.
- 2) Diversification of Plants and Asset Management:
 - a) Increasing the diversity of fruit plants by introducing local varieties that are more resistant to climate change.
 - b) Managing fruit garden assets by empowering local farmers to be stakeholders in the garden management process.
- 3) Development of Agrotourism and Processed Products:
 - a) Encouraging the local community to develop agrotourism by providing workshops on fruit processing and other derivative products.
 - b) Establishing collaborations with local businesses for the marketing of processed fruit garden products.
- 4) Partnership and Socioeconomic Programs:
 - a) Building partnerships with private entities, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations to support the sustainable development of the fruit garden.
 - b) Establishing farmer cooperatives to enhance the marketing and competitiveness of local fruit products.
- 5) Monitoring and Evaluation:
 - a) Establishing a monitoring system that involves active participation from the community in monitoring the garden's condition, project sustainability, and socioeconomic impact.
 - b) Conducting periodic evaluations to assess goal achievements, identify constraints, and design improvement strategies.

D. CONCLUSION

Community engagement significantly influences the expansion of edu-tourism at Bendosari Orchard, evident in improved aesthetics and amenities. Designated fruit-picking zones, photo spots, and educational activities enhance visitor appeal. The orchard evolves into an educational destination and institutional tourism attraction. Cultivate stronger connections with nearby attractions, crafting an immersive and comprehensive tourist experience that prolongs stays at Bendosari Orchard. This strategic initiative holds the potential to not only enhance visitors' journeys but also stimulate significant local economic growth.

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