

CHAPTER I :

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

The Tourism sector as an economic activity has become a mainstay and development priority for a number of countries. Especially for developing countries such as Indonesia, which has the potential of a large area with a considerable tourist attraction, the many natural beauty of various cultural heritage history and community life.

Indonesia actually has a treasury of architectural heritage is very rich, one of Goa Siluman which currently has not been addressed and has not been developed with Conservation and Tourism activities.

As subjects, the community as a community that interacts directly with the region is the perpetrator or implementer of conservation, whose role is very much needed to support the success of the program and the sustainability of this region. Participation is realized with a clear understanding of what is conserved in the place and why it is conserved, so that people understand the meaning of the cultural heritage and feel that they have something to be proud of (Grimwade and Carter in Nuryanti 1996: 161). This will encourage communities to take responsibility for their participation in supporting conservation activities, especially post-conservation activities, as conservation is a continuing process. Here lies the importance of society as a subject both as economic actors and not become an important element in the conservation of objects and cultural heritage areas.

While his position as an object, associated with the existence of local communities as part of the cultural heritage area. In addition to the historical artifacts that are the object of conservation within the area of Jeron Beteng, the people who live and trade in them are also targeted in the residential and commercial environment management plan in the region. However,

considering the settlement in the community along with the traditional market has grown and developed since the beginning of the 20th century, in determining the action of residential handling and trading activities in this area need to consider the linkage between the local community either as a trader or not with the region. This is because conservation and development are no longer seen as two contradictory aspects but rather support each other (Budiharjo, 1997: 124).

Therefore, land use change in Goa as a conservation area and tourism city of Yogyakarta also need consideration that comes from the community about the plan of this change, especially regarding the handling of residential and trading places in the area. By understanding the perception of the people, it is expected that the policies and actions taken are policies that keep the historical functions, the aesthetic values and the economic value of the region as well as to keep in mind the interests or needs of the local community. Thus conservation and tourism activities undertaken can get good support and response from local communities and surrounding areas, so as to facilitate post-conservation activities and tourism development efforts in the city of Yogyakarta.

B. PROBLEM LIMITATION

This project includes some limitations, which are important to mention. Although tourism has gained much recent attention in the international scale, the research conducted on pilgrimage tourism remains limited. Limitations in the sense of the literature's relatively fragmented nature and indistinct definitions, which is predominantly based on empirical case study research with limited theoretical development. Also this project has its limitations due to the use of empirical case studies, as the issues with using case studies are that they are not generalizable to wider contexts, rather as stated, this project adds to an overall body of literature.

C. QUEST PROBLEM

Based on the background of the problem described above, the authors formulate the following research :

1. How is management effort of Goa Siluman in improving the visitor ?
2. What is the role of stakeholders around Goa Siluman in the management of Goa Siluman ?
3. What is the role of communities around Goa Siluman in the management of Goa Siluman ?

D. AIM AND OBJECTIVITIES

Based on the formulation of problems that have been made, the purpose of this study as follows :

1. To find out how the management effort of Goa Siluman in increasing tourist visit.
2. To know how the role of society and stakeholders in the management of Goa Siluman.

F . RESEARCH BENEFITS

With this research is expected to provide benefits for:

1. For Authors
 - a. Adding insight and knowledge to the author about history, myths, and the traditions of the people in Goa Siluman
 - b. The author had the opportunity to apply the theory in the can during lectures writing this proposal.
 - c. Know how to manage a heritage tourism potential
2. For STIPRAM
 - a. Able to provide knowledge and as a worshipping reference repertoire of tourism scientific literature, especially for students.
 - b. To form students who are smart, professional and capable working hard in managing tourism in Indonesia.
3. For Visitors
 - a. Know the history, legend, and myths that exist in Goa Siluman.
 - b. Know the cultural traditions of the people in the area of Goa Siluman.
 - c. Can participate in maintaining, preserving and manage Goa Siluman.
4. For the Office of Culture and Tourism District of Yogyakarta Special Region
 - a. Can assist in developing and managing Goa Siluman.
 - b. It is expected that there will be a more directional management system change and accordingly so as to further enhance tourist visits