

Rest Area Arrangement to Support Religious Tourism of Mount Kawi, Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency



Agung Winarno¹, Yuli Agustina², M. Aris Ichwanto³, Maruto⁴

^{1,2,3}Universitas Negeri Malang,

⁴Universitas Pembangunan Nasional

ABSTRACT: Wonosari Village, Wonosari District, is located in Gunung Kawi, Malang Regency, which has an area of 4500 ha, with a population of 700,000. It is part of the Malang Regency with a distance of \pm 30 km from Malang City. the purpose of this community service is to provide knowledge, understanding, skills and assistance on the management of village pilot tourism management so as to improve the performance of managers which will have an impact on the utilization of local potential related to local tourism management, improve welfare, the community's economy and the performance of partner village governments in activities This community service is religious Gunung Kawi in Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency.

KEYWORDS: Local Potential, Religious Tourism, Rest Area

I. INTRODUCTION

Gunung Kawi is a tourist attraction that contains various elements of culture. A place or area can be called a tourist area, if it meets certain criteria. There are four criteria, namely 1). Attractions, 2). Accessibility, 3). Amenity 4). Institutions (Bimantyo & Islami, 2019). In terms of attractions or attractions, Gunung Kawi is quite supportive as a tourist area. Before pesarean gunung kawi developed into a ritual tourism place, it was known that pesarean gunung kawi was the tomb of the two Islamic religious figures from the 19th century Mataram palace. Due to the patriotic nature of the two religious figures, they brought many visits that were pilgrimages. The culture of the Gunung Kawi community is a very unique culture and is a ritual tourist attraction. Gunung Kawi village also has various kinds of cultural elements in it, which are brought by each visitor who comes from various regions with different cultural backgrounds. The tourism potential in Gunung Kawi is already very well known and has become a tourist attraction both nationally and internationally. One that supports tourism in Kebobang village is the existence of a rest area because the location of Gunung Kawi tourism is far from urban areas, making many visitors or tourists from far away, of course, it takes a long time to travel. The rest area is a place of rest for motorists and visitors to unwind after a long journey (Minister of Public Works of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009). Although there is already a rest area to the Kebobang aka village tourist attractions, the rest area is very rarely visited by tourists. This is because the arrangement of the rest area has not been maximized so it is rare. This Resting Area is not only a place to rest but also a place which is a tourist transit area (DTW) (Donsu et al., 2020). The purpose of the rest area development is so that drivers and other road users can rest temporarily. This rest activity also aims to restore energy for visitors and avoid accidents (Lukman et al., 2019).

The construction of a rest area is one of the strategic steps to increase the income of local residents through regional specialties. Rest areas can also be an economic driver for the residents of Kebobang Village, so the arrangement of this rest area must be done properly and as much as possible (Zahro et al., 2021). Rest area or rest area is a place and facilities provided for road users so that drivers, passengers and vehicles can rest temporarily for reasons of fatigue. To attract the attraction of visitors, the arrangement of the rest area must also be managed properly, good management when using planning (planning), organizing, actuating (moving) and controlling (supervision) (Donsu et al., 2020). The problems experienced by the rest area on the way to Gunung Kawi have not been optimally arranged so that it is rarely used as a resting place by visitors to Gunung Kawi tourism and the purpose of this proposal is to organize a rest area area to support Gunung Kawi religious tourism in Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency.

Rest Area Arrangement to Support Religious Tourism of Mount Kawi, Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency

II. METHOD

A. Audience

The target audience for this community service program are rest area managers. This activity has a broad goal: to provide knowledge, understanding, skills, and assistance on village pioneer tourism management in order to improve managers' performance, which will have an impact on the utilization of related local potential. Improve welfare, community economy, and village government performance through local tourism management.

B. Methods of Service Implementation

To achieve the goals and targets that have been determined in community service activities, there are several stages of activities carried out, the programs include the following:

1. Observation

Stage The observation stage is the first step that will be used to start making plans for the rest area concept. This stage is important as an introduction to the real situation and conditions that are happening in the field. At this point, a number of things have been done, such as a site survey in the Kebobang village area, Wonosari sub-district, which is where the rest area will be built.

2. Concept Development Stage At the stage of drafting this concept, valid data has been obtained which is then analyzed what problems arise and what efforts can support the development of a rest area in the Kebobang village area, Wonosari sub-district. This analysis aims to simplify the arrangement of the rest area concept thus, the rest area arrangement can be conceptualized as needed.

3. Socialization and Focus Group Discussion Stages Socialization and Focus The

Group Discussions are important stages in structuring the concept of structuring this rest area, which is carried out with the aim of explaining the data analysis and rest area concepts that have been developed by the community outreach team at the State University of Malang. During this socialization activity, the Kebobang village community also came to a consensus on how the rest area should be set up. With this activity, it is hoped that several parties will have the same perception and goal so that it can facilitate the process of arranging the rest area of the Kebobang village.

4. Final Concept Stage

The arrangement of the rest area concept that has been prepared by the Malang State University community service team is refined through socialization and FGD. The concept of the tourist area can be used as a guideline for the village when it will propose or launch and explain the concept of a rest area to the government for further review. At this stage, the tourism concept has been neatly arranged, accompanied by a description of the location in the form of a grand design.

III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

A. PRODUCTS WITH A GRAND DESIGN INCLUDING A REST AREA OPERATIONAL PLAN



Figure 1. Design Stage of Rest Area

This rest area was located in Wonosari District, Malang Regency because this area is on the route to the Gunung Kawi religious tourist spot. The strategic location of the Wonosari sub-district is very suitable to support the function of the rest area, which is a facility for road users. To arrange the rest area, the first step is to make a grand design. A grand design is a design or description of the arrangement of activities to be carried out. Based on the facilities, there are two types of rest areas: type A and type B. Rest area type A has a fairly large and complete resting area. There are many places to eat, restaurants, minimarkets, ATMs, public fuel stations (hereinafter referred to as SPBU), prayer rooms, and toilets. This type B rest area is smaller in terms of land and has limited facilities. There are only food stalls, prayer rooms, mini-markets, and toilets (Willy, 2018). For the design of the rest area to the Gunung Kawi religious tourism site, type B is used because the facilities inside are more or less the same as the rest area B.

Rest Area Arrangement to Support Religious Tourism of Mount Kawi, Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency

The rest area is basically facilitated with toilets, places of worship, traffic information to gas stations and culinary delights, which are located in areas that are comfortable and located on the side of the highway so that it is easier to access. Law 22 of 2009 in article 90 paragraph 3 states "The driver of a public motorized vehicle after driving for 4 (four) consecutive hours must rest for a minimum of half an hour. By reviewing the law and looking at the geographical conditions of the Wonosari sub-district which is the road to tourist attractions, Rest Areas should be facilitated to provide comfort for drivers and other road users. This facility will be a resting point for tourists (Lukman et al., 2019).

The facilities contained in the grand design of the rest area to the religious tourism village of Kebobang village are as follows:

a. Parking area

The parking area is a building, or parking area complete with the necessary parking facilities, and its management is controlled by the Regional Government with the aim of providing a resting place for vehicles and supporting the smooth flow of traffic (Pradana, 2012). In the Figure above, you can see a large parking area and there are also two types of parking lots, namely parking lots for four-wheeled vehicles and parking lots for two-wheelers.

b. Gazebo



Figure 2. Gazebo

According to Big Indonesian Dictionary (hereinafter referred to as KBBI), the meaning of the word gazebo is a small specially designed building, usually built in a location that has a beautiful view. The construction of the Gazebo in rest area aims as a place to relax comfortably (Winata, 2015). In the grand design of the Kebobang village rest area, there are two gazebos that are comfortable to live in.

c. Café



Figure 3. Cafe

Café is a place to eat and drink fast food and presents a relaxed or informal atmosphere, besides that it is also a type of restaurant that usually provides seating inside and outside the restaurant (Aditama, 2012). In the Figure above, the cafe design is very

Rest Area Arrangement to Support Religious Tourism of Mount Kawi, Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency

attractive and instagramable so that it makes guests feel at home. There are two cafe concepts, namely indoor and outdoor so as to provide freedom and comfort for guests to choose a seat according to their wishes and needs.

d. Food court



Figure 4. Food Court

The food court is a gathering place for several traders who sell food in one location and are organized and managed by one management where customers can buy and enjoy food with varied choices (Luthfiyya, 2019). The food court in the grand design of the rest area of Kebobang Village has five buildings that line each other and are made with an outdoor concept. This outdoor concept was created with the aim that guests or customers can enjoy food and drinks while looking at the scenery around.

e. Park



Figure 5. Park

The park is a place that was built with the aim of providing freshness for visitors and is open to the public (Lesil, 2016). The garden provides seating coupled with the presence of plants that are a source of oxygen which gives a freshness effect. Parks are of two types, namely gardens that are made indoors and gardens that are made outdoors. Both types of gardens have the same goal, namely to provide a freshness effect and avoid the arid effect.

Rest Area Arrangement to Support Religious Tourism of Mount Kawi, Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency

f. Playground



Figure 6. Playground

Playground is a place that is designed as attractively as possible to serve as a playground for children who want to visit the rest area of the village of Kebobang. In the playground image above, there are two concept images. The first Figure contains game elements inspired by nature, this aims to invite children to know nature as a fun place to play so that children will have the opportunity to imagine as if they were in an open natural environment. The second and third design concepts are inspired by the shape of a colorful rainbow. The application of the rainbow concept was chosen to teach children that differences will make life more colorful.

g. Mushollah



Figure 7. Mushollah

Musholla, according to the meaning of language, is a place of prayer. The term musholla has been known since the time of the Prophet Muhammad, the beginning of the naming of the prayer room in today's terms is for a small building that is used as a place of prostration, a place of prayer that can provide a little shade from the hot sun.

Rest Area Arrangement to Support Religious Tourism of Mount Kawi, Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency

h. Greenhouse



Figure 8. Greenhouse

A greenhouse is a house whose roof and walls are made of glass which is made as attractive as possible and is used to attract the attention of visitors as a good photo spot.

i. Swimming Pool



Figure 9. Swimming Pool

Swimming pool is a place designed to carry out swimming activities that are equipped with supporting facilities such as swimming tires, and slides as a medium to add excitement to activities in the pool.

j. Sport Space



Figure 10. Sport Space

Sport space is a place specially built for exercise, for example running, healthy walking and so on. The sports space in the grand design above is made with an outdoor concept with the aim that visitors can enjoy fresh air and oxygen.

Rest Area Arrangement to Support Religious Tourism of Mount Kawi, Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency

k. Toilets



Figure 11. Toilet

The Toilets in the grand design above are divided into two, namely men's toilets and women's toilets, with three toilets each.

B. Construction of The Front Yard of The Rest Area through Village Funding



Figure 12. Rest Area Front Yard Construction

After the design of the rest area has been designed, the next step is to apply it. Making this rest area follow the design that has been described previously. In the image below, it looks like construction has begun for the front page. The construction of the front yard of this rest area is funded by the Village. This funding is a form of support from village officials in improving Kobabang Village facilities. The condition of the planned development of the Kebobang Village rest area will become a new growth center for the local community in the future. The development activity of this rest area first begins with the preparation of tools and materials as shown in the Figure above, namely there is sand and also wood used to build the front yard of the rest area. The selection of land for the construction of this rest area is very strategic because the natural environment of the hilly area that presents the beautiful scenery around it is a fairly high resting asset.

C. Indicators of Visitor Visits Using the Rest Area



Figure 13. Visitor Visit to Rest Area

Success indicators can be in the form of outputs. Outputs are measured through physical indicators for each rest area's feasibility

Rest Area Arrangement to Support Religious Tourism of Mount Kawi, Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency

infrastructure.

Indicators of success can be outcomes, such as economic, social and environmental benefits from infrastructure development. Results can be measured quantitatively or qualitatively. For example, the impact of the rest area development on the economic growth of the Kebobang village area.

CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of community service activities in the form of structuring a rest area for religious tourism in Kebobang Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency has gone well and met the target. The enthusiasm of the surrounding community is also extraordinary, from the initial step, namely the grand design of the rest area, then making the front page of the rest area to the feasibility of the rest area to be visited, the village officials also funded the rest area arrangement process so that the rest area arrangement could run smoothly.

REFERENCES

- 1) Aditama, A. P. (2012). Conceptual Basis for Planning and Designing Jogja Resto and Restaurant Gallery and Painting Art Gallery in Yogyakarta. UAJY.
- 2) Bimantyo, H., & Islami, N. W. (2019). Management Plan of Gunung Kawi Tourism Market, Wonosari Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency. *Karta Rahardja: Journal of Development and Innovation*, 1(2), 31–41.
- 3) DONSU, V. Y., PANGKEY, M., & KOLONDAM, H. (2020). Management of Resting Area Tourism Objects in Tomohon City. *JOURNAL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION*, 6(89).
- 4) Lesil, S. M. (2016). Pontianak Waterfront City as a Public Open Space Tourism Object. UAJY.
- 5) Lukman, M. Y., Zaki, M., & Rako, E. H. (2019). Rest Area Planning with Michi-no Eki Concept on Non-toll Roads (Case Study: Barru Regency, South Sulawesi Province). *LOSARI: Journal of Urban and Settlement Architecture*, 67–76.
- 6) Luthfiyya, D. A. (2019). Food Court in Pontianak City. *JMARS: Journal of Architectural Mosaics*, 7(1).
- 7) Pradana, M. F. (2012). Analysis of Parking Characteristics at the Faculty of Engineering, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University. *Foundation: Journal of Civil Engineering*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.36055/jft.v1i1.2000>
- 8) Willy, E. (2018). Rest Area in Seberuang District, Kapuas Hulu Regency. *JMARS: Journal of Architectural Mosaics*, 6(2).
- 9) Winata, H. Y. (2015). Rest Area on the Pekanbaru-Dumai Cross Road with a Green Architecture Approach. Riau University.
- 10) Zahro, A., Rini, D. R., Widiati, N., Ratnawati, I., Andromeda, N. R. A., & Jabbar, A. (2021). Aesthetic Environmental Arrangement for the Rest Area of Pagersari Village, Ngantang District, Malang Regency. *Hapemas Proceedings*, 2(1), 600–609.



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.