

Geospasial Hajatan Desa Sidomulyo: Sebuah Analisis Keruangan Pengembangan Desa Wisata

Geospatial Celebration of Sidomulyo Village: A Spatial Analysis of Tourist Village Development

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ABSTRACT

Sidomulyo Village is on the outskirts of a forest located at the eastern end of Jember Regency, East Java. The village's location, on the outskirts of the forest and surrounded by the Gunitir Mountains, is a challenge in developing this village. In addition, the extended access to the city center has made Sidomulyo Village receive less attention from the district government and investors. A touch of creative and innovative village programs to introduce this village to the broader community needs to be done. One of the program breakthroughs in Sidomulyo Village was a series of activities summarized in the "Sidomulyo Village Celebration" event. The aims of this study were (1) to find out the objectives and program activities in the "Hajatan Desa Sidomulyo" event, (2) to analyze the spatial reach of the event "Hajatan Desa Sidomulyo", (3) to analyze the positive and negative impacts of the event "Hajatan Desa Sidomulyo". The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative by observing, interviewing, and reviewing necessary research supporting documents. The results showed that the purpose of holding a village celebration was to introduce and build branding in the Sidomulyo Tourism Village. The activity programs for village celebrations include Sidomulyo Tourism Village (STV), Sidomulyo Adventure Trail (SAT), Archipelago Cultural Carnival, National Sheep Contest, Sidomulyo Bersholawat, and Village Celebration Night. The Sidomulyo Village Celebration event geospatially only reached three hamlets: Krajan, Curah Manis, and Curah Damar. Meanwhile, three other hamlets, namely Tanah Manis, Garahan Kidul, and Gunung Gunitir, were not reached or touched by Village Celebration activities. Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities have positively and negatively impacted the development of this village on the outskirts of the forest.

ABSTRAK

Desa Sidomulyo merupakan sebuah desa pinggiran hutan yang terletak di ujung timur Kabupaten Jember, Jawa Timur. Lokasi desa yang berada di pinggiran hutan dan dikelilingi Pegunungan Gumitir, menjadi tantangan tersendiri untuk mengembangkan desa ini. Selain itu, jauhnya akses menuju pusat kota membuat Desa Sidomulyo kurang mendapat perhatian dari pemerintah kabupaten maupun tidak dilirik investor. Sentuhan program desa yang kreatif dan penuh inovasi untuk mengenalkan desa ini ke masyarakat luas perlu dilakukan. Salah satu terobosan program di Desa Sidomulyo yaitu serangkaian kegiatan yang terangkum dalam acara "Hajatan Desa Sidomulyo". Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu (1) mengetahui tujuan dan program-program kegiatan dalam acara "Hajatan Desa Sidomulyo", (2) menganalisis secara geospasial jangkauan keruangan acara "Hajatan Desa Sidomulyo", (3) Menganalisis dampak positif dan negatif acara "Hajatan Desa Sidomulyo". Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu deskriptif kualitatif dengan melakukan observasi, wawancara dan menelaah dokumen-dokumen penting pendukung penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tujuan diadakan hajatan desa yaitu untuk memperkenalkan dan membangun branding di Desa Wisata Sidomulyo. Program-program kegiatan dalam acara hajatan desa mencakup: Sidomulyo Tourism Village (STV), Sidomulyo Adventure Trail (SAT), Karnaval Budaya Nusantara, Kontes Domba Nasional, Sidomulyo Bersholawat, dan Malam Puncak Hajatan Desa. Acara hajatan desa secara geospasial hanya menjangkau tiga dusun yaitu Krajan, Curah Manis dan Curah Damar. Sedangkan tiga dusun lain, yaitu Tanah Manis, Garahan Kidul, dan Gunung Gumitir, tidak terjangkau atau tersentuh kegiatan Hajatan Desa. Kegiatan hajatan desa memberi dampak positif dan negatif bagi pengembangan desa pinggiran hutan ini. Dampak negatif berupa munculnya jarak budaya (culture distance) antara warga lokal dan wisatawan.



Pendahuluan

Sidomulyo Village is on the outskirts of the forest located at the eastern end of Jember Regency, East Java. This village was a division of Garahan Village starting in 1990 and became the traditional village in 1994. Sidomulyo Village has an area of around 4,027,325 ha at an average altitude of 560 meters above sea level. Sidomulyo Village is said to be a Plantation Village because it is located on a mountain slope, has an average rainfall of 2,000 mm/year, an average temperature of 23°C, and has a humidity level of 75-90% (Diskominfo Kabupaten Jember, 2022). The village's location, on the outskirts of the forest and

surrounded by the Gunitir Mountains, is a challenge in developing this village. In addition, the distance to the city center makes Sidomulyo Village less attractive to the district government and investors. Infrastructure access in Sidomulyo Village still needs to be improved. Decent road infrastructure is only about 30% of all road infrastructure in Sidomulyo Village (Kepala Dusun Desa Sidomulyo, komunikasi pribadi, 2022).

Sidomulyo Village has a particular program to become one of the tourist villages in the Jember Regency. In addition, this village also has ten excellent programs, namely becoming a tourist village, prayer village, smart village, prosperous village, healthy village, creative village, servant village, law-aware village and media literacy, village care for the poor and orphans, and village care for the environment. (Media Center Sidomulyo, 2022). The leadership touch of the young village head (Kamiludin, S.Kep., Ners), who is very active and has innovations and breakthroughs in the development of a tourist village, has made this village famous for its tourism. The town, which is passed by the crossing route between the Jember-Banyuwangi districts, is suitable if it is developed into a tourist village. The hard work of the entire community and village officials has resulted in several achievements in this village. One of its achievements is that Sidomulyo Village has succeeded in being in the top 300 Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia (ADWI), managed by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf RI, 2022). This achievement later made Sidomulyo Village, once a suburban village, now starting to be known by Jember residents as a tourist village at the eastern end of the Jember-Banyuwangi Regency border.

Social capital is an essential factor in the development of a tourist village. The story of a tourist village that pays attention to environmental balance is a positive alternative to increase the local economic income of its people (Krisnandika & Yusiana, 2020). Social capital can also be an essential element that plays a vital role in overcoming existing problems to achieve successful village community development (Subagyo, 2021). So problems such as unsupportive infrastructure conditions and the location of villages in marginal areas can be overcome by relying on the social capital in Sidomulyo Village. Social capital has several essential elements in the form of trust, norms, values, and social networks (Setyawati, 2015). Sidomulyo Village has several social capitals that can play a role in encouraging village development, namely the existence of social capital in the form of mutual trust between the community or trust that is built by several relations in collaboration with the village, trust that is established between individuals can have a good impact on sustainable development village. Then some norms or rules are still being maintained to minimize societal conflicts. In addition, Sidomulyo Village also has social capital in the form of values, including the value of cooperation, achievement value, and hard work value. There is a social network that is well-managed by Sidomulyo Village. The network is a relationship owned by someone with

other people with a high social network that will further help village development. With this social capital, the people and government of Sidomulyo Village have succeeded in covering up the problem of developing this marginal village by holding a series of village celebration events in the context of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the village.

Sidomulyo Village Celebration is a series of events arranged by the village government to commemorate the village's 28th anniversary. A series of village celebration events is a significant activity of Sidomulyo Village to promote the village's image to the general public and as a form of gratitude for the villagers for the 28th anniversary of the founding of the village. A series of village celebration events consisting of 7 significant events, namely *Sidomulyo Tourism Village* (STV), *Sidomulyo Adventure Trail* (SAT), Karnaval Budaya Nusantara (Archipelago Cultural Carnival), *Jember Mountain Bike*, Sidomulyo Bersholawat (Sidomulyo Praying), Kontes Domba Nasional (National Sheep Contest), dan Konser Malam Puncak (Final Night Concert). These activities will be held in October 2022 to coincide with Sidomulyo Village's anniversary. In the course of its activities, this village celebration activity needs to be reviewed geospatially to develop a sustainable tourism village

A spatial analysis of the development of Sidomulyo Village needs to be carried out to sustain the tourism village development. During the "Sidomulyo Village Celebration" activities, several areas/hamlets were not covered by the activities. The location for the Sidomulyo Village Celebration was only focused on the area of only three hamlets: Krajan Hamlet, Curah Damar Hamlet, and Curah Manis Hamlet. Meanwhile, the Village Celebration activities did not touch three other hamlets: Tanah Manis Hamlet, Garahan Kidul Hamlet, and Gunung Gunitir Hamlet. Moreover, the carrying capacity of tourism has yet to be considered in the village celebration activities. Such as the number of vehicles entering the village and the carrying capacity of the pine forest used as one of the event locations. Meanwhile, forest areas function as recreation, protection, research, and academic areas (Sun et al., 2020). In addition to being used as a recreation area, forest areas are good as protected areas for various animals and plants to live in and prevent pollution and environmental damage. Therefore, researchers seek to analyze the spatial development of tourism villages with research objectives, namely (1) knowing the objectives and activity programs in the "Sidomulyo Village Celebration" event, (2) analyzing the spatial reach of the "Sidomulyo Village Celebration" event geospatially, (3) Analyze the positive and negative impacts of the "Sidomulyo Village Celebration" event.

Literature Review

Geospatial Information

Geospatial is a spatial aspect that designates the location and position on the earth's surface and is expressed in a coordinate system (Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2011 Tentang Informasi Geospasial, 2011). Meanwhile, geospatial information is a collection of geospatial data processing to study the formulation of policies, decisions, and implementation of activities related to the use of earthly space. Geospatial data processed using mapping software can be used as geospatial information. Spatial information regarding geographical conditions, land use, infrastructure facilities, river distribution, and other spatial information can be used as an analysis tool for the development of an area.

Geospatial information can be used as a means of introducing tourism potential (Suma, 2018). In addition to introducing tourism potential, geospatial information can also be used as an analysis for developing and making policies for the development of tourist villages. The development of a tourist village must pay attention to the balance of the carrying capacity of the regional environment. The development of a tourist village must also be able to reach all the space in the village area. If tourism policies or activities do not touch several village areas, then it needs to be reviewed so that spatial access and the impact of the tourism village are felt for all areas.

The Impact of Tourist Village Development

The impact of tourism on each tourist destination arises due to internal and external conditions (Butarbutar et al., 2021). Internal conditions originate from within the territory of a tourist destination, for example, from within a tourist village, such as its human resources. At the same time, external factors are impacts that arise from factors outside the tourist destination area or village. These internal and external factors can have an impact on tourist destinations, both upbeat and positive impacts.

The negative impacts of tourism are of particular concern, so they become evaluation materials and policies for future tourism development. The negative impact arises due to cultural distance and the density and concentration of tourists in space and time in an area (spatial and temporal distribution) (Postma & Schmuecker, 2017). Cultural distance occurs because there are apparent differences between locals and tourists, especially tourists from outside the area. Meanwhile, the density and concentration of tourists in space and time during tourist attraction events can also negatively impact tourism. The distribution of tourist attractions in an area needs to be done, and this is to solve the problem of tourist density. Cultural distance and the existence of density and concentration of tourists in specific spaces and times

are things that can cause negative impacts. If these two factors are allowed to happen, then do not be surprised if they will hurt the development of tourist villages.

Method

This research is descriptive with a qualitative approach, namely describing or describing the phenomena that occur and analyzing in depth by paying attention to the theory that is developing and based on the facts in the field. The research location is in the Sidomulyo Tourism Village, Silo District, Jember Regency. The research was conducted for two months, in September and October 2022. The data collection method used in this study was divided into two stages of data collection, namely primary data collection consisting of interviews, observation, and documentation, and secondary data collection in the form of spatial literacy village and literature review. This study examines the spatial analysis of tourism village development through a series of Village Celebration activities held in Sidomulyo Village. Mapping software tools using ArcGIS 10.2 are used in this study. The software is used to determine the geographical conditions of the Sidomulyo Village area, which can be used as a spatial analysis tool for future tourism village development.


Results and Discussion

This study examines in more depth the series of Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities, geospatially analyzes the spatial range of Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities, and analyzes the positive and negative impacts.

Sidomulyo Village Celebration Activity Program

Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities, in general, aim to express gratitude for the 28th anniversary of the village. Apart from that, another general goal of the series of activities is to promote the village so that residents or residents outside Sidomulyo Village will join in to enliven and visit this village. A series of Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities consist of 6 arts, cultural, and sports entertainment activities. As well as one religious activity in the form of a prayer event.

Table 1
Sidomulyo Village Celebration Activity Program

No	Name of Activity	Execution Time	Location	Activity Goals	Documentation
1	Sidomulyo Tourism Village (STV)	02 October 2022	Dan. Krajan	Celebrating national batik day and introducing fashion made by	

No	Name of Activity	Execution Time	Location	Activity Goals	Documentation
				Sidomulyo Village batik	
2	Sidomulyo Adventure Trail (SAT)	09 October 2022	Dsn. Curah Manis	Introducing the natural conditions of the trail in Sidomulyo and the trail community gathering event	
3	Karnaval Budaya Nusantara (Archipelago Cultural Carnival)	16 October 2022	Dsn. Curah Damar, Dsn. Krajan dan Dsn. Curah Manis	Introducing the typical culture and community of the people of Sidomulyo Village	
4	Sidomulyo Bersholawat (Sidomulyo Praying)	20 October 2022	Dsn. Krajan	A form of gratitude and religious strengthening	
5	Kontes Domba Nasional (National Sheep Contest)	23 October 2022	Dsn. Curah Damar	The event introduced the potential of sheep farming in Sidomulyo and from outside.	
6	Jember Mountain Bike	30 October 2022	Dsn. Curah Manis	Introducing the natural conditions of the mountain bike trails in Sidomulyo and community gathering events	
7	Resepsi dan Konser Malam Puncak (Final Night Concert and Reception)	31 October 2022	Gapura Agung Dsn. Curah Damar	Folk festival and stage entertainment	

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2022

The seven series of Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities successfully enliven village anniversary activities. The village celebration also successfully promoted Sidomulyo Village as a tourist village visited by several tourists from inside and outside Jember. The satisfaction of tourists visiting a destination depends on the uniqueness of the tourist objects offered, which can give a deep impression to anyone visiting the place. (Simanihuruk, 2019). Event visits from outside come from the activities of community activists who love sheep, trails, and mountain bikes. During the Sidomulyo Adventure Trail (SAT) activities, around 800 riders from several cities came to Sidomulyo to take part in this event. The trail community participating in the event came from Jember, Banyuwangi, Malang, Surabaya, and Bali. All village celebration activities do not use funding from the village. However, thanks to the creative touch of the village government, Sidomulyo Village has received several sponsors and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) from several companies to make the Sidomulyo Village Celebration a success. Creating superior tourism village products and tourist attractions sustainably from time to time can link to the initial commitment to cooperation from CSR practices from companies or agencies (Rodrigues et al., 2021).

Spatial Coverage or Geospatial Analysis of Sidomulyo Village Celebration

Geospatial is a spatial aspect related to the location and location of an object on the earth's surface (both above and below) in a particular coordinate system. Geospatial data is data about geographic location, dimensions or size, and characteristics of natural and artificial objects on the surface of the earth (Undang-Undang Nomor 4 Tahun 2011 about Geospatial Information, 2011). This geospatial information can be the basis for regional policy planning (Kominfo Republik Indonesia, 2021). Geospatial analysis can be the first step in village planning and development. Including the development of the Sidomulyo Tourism Village, it is better to analyze and study spatial geospatial information in the area. Making a map of the geographical conditions of Sidomulyo Village can be the initial geospatial information for developing the village area. The exchange of information and data between government organizations can be material for mapping policy directions, and GIS has a vital role in this regard (Saha et al., 2022).

The village has an area of approximately 40.27 km² and a population of around 10,767 people. (Media Center Sidomulyo, 2022). Sidomulyo Village is divided into six hamlet areas: Krajan Hamlet (village center), Curah Manis Hamlet, Curah Damar Hamlet, Tanah Manis Hamlet, Garahan Kidul Hamlet, and Gunung Gunitir Hamlet. The geographical conditions of Sidomulyo Village can be presented in an outline on the map in Figure 1.

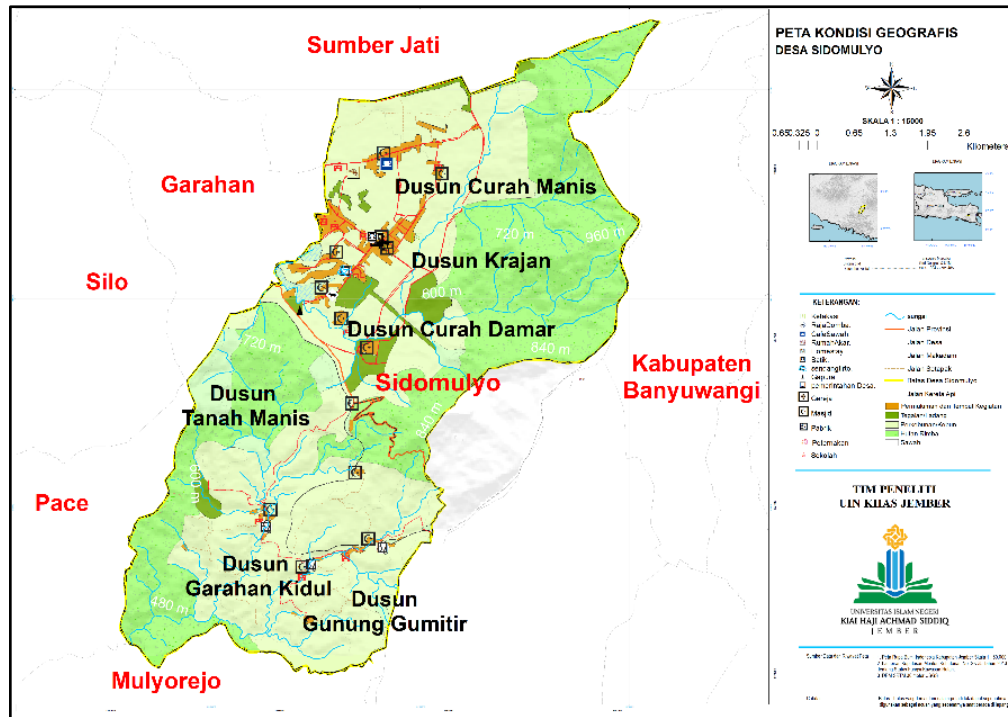


Figure 1 Map of the Geographical Conditions of Sidomulyo Village

The residential area in Sidomulyo Village is relatively dense. Settlements are spread over three hamlets: Krajan Hamlet, Curah Damar Hamlet, and Curah Manis Hamlet. The residential needs of an area are directly proportional to the number of residents. This means that the more the population, the more buildings and settlements in an area will also increase (Setyorini, 2012). The three hamlets with the highest number of settlements in Sidomulyo Village are indeed in line with the number of residents in the three hamlets. The most significant number of residents in Sidomulyo Village is located in the three hamlets, namely Krajan Hamlet (3648 people), Curah Damar Hamlet (3014 people), and Curah Manis Hamlet (2315 people)(Media Center Sidomulyo, 2022). Land use is crucial in assessing human impacts on ecosystems (Vijay et al., 2016). Curah Manis Hamlet has the area with the highest topography in Sidomulyo Village, which is around 960 meters above sea level. Areas with high elevations and slopes are prone to landslides, so strict planning, management, and regulations are needed. (Dey et al., 2018). Meanwhile, the jungle area is spread out in the hamlets of Curah Manis, Krajan, Curah Damar, and Tanah Manis. In two other hamlets, Garahan Kidul and Gunung Gunitir, most of their areas are coffee plantations.

The Sidomulyo Village Celebration activity, held in October 2022, reached only some hamlet areas. Figure 2 maps the spatial reach of Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities. Locations that are light green are areas not touched by Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities, namely in Tanah Manis Hamlet, Garahan Kidul Hamlet, and Gunung Gunitir Hamlet. Two factors prevented the three hamlets from becoming locations for village celebrations, namely (1) road access and (2) population size and density. The cobblestone

road and the settlements' quiet condition are the main reasons this area is not accessible for village celebrations.

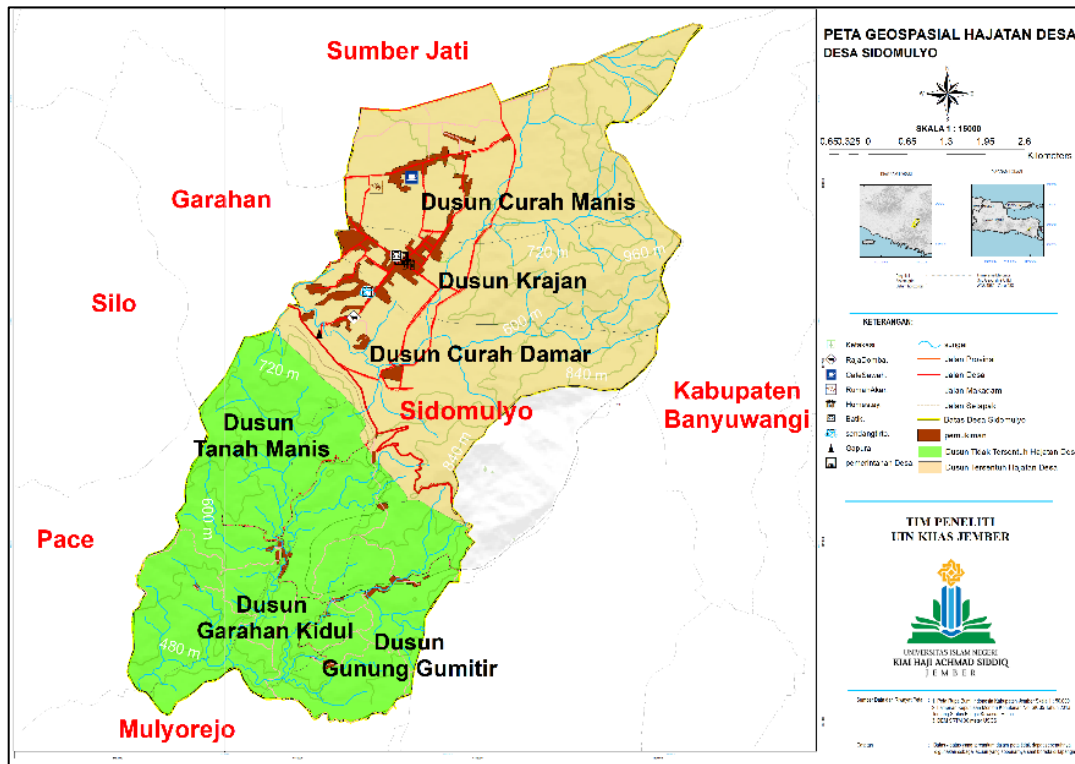


Figure 2 Geospatial Map of Sidomulyo Village Celebration

The spatial scope of the implementation of the Sidomulyo Village Celebration is in Krajan Hamlet, Curah Damar, and Curah manis. These three hamlets were chosen for several reasons, including:

- 1) Easy access. This is proven on the village map, which in the description explains that paved village roads dominate the road infrastructure.
- 2) The government center is in Krajan, while Curah Damar and Curah Manis are the hamlets closest to the center of government.
- 3) The total density of settlements in the three hamlets is more than the other three hamlets.
- 4) Because all the tourist destinations in Sidomulyo Village are located in these hamlets, the areas that are prioritized to be the venue for this event are located there and also considering the purpose of holding a village celebration which aims further to enhance the village's branding as a tourism village.

The impact of tourism will arise because of the interaction between tourist destinations and tourists (Ismayanti, 2020). Tourism activities will significantly affect the economic, environmental, and socio-cultural sectors. The impact of tourism, in this case, is like two currencies, which can have a positive or negative impact. The rapid development of tourism and the increasing number of tourists arriving can hurt the local environment of tourist areas

(Cioancă, 2015). Likewise, what happened in Sidomulyo Village, the festive village celebration event, will certainly positively and negatively impact the region and village residents. During the Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities, researchers made direct observations. They conducted interviews with various informants so that this activity's positive and negative impacts can be presented in table 2.

Table 2
Analysis of the Positive and Negative Impacts of the Sidomulyo Village Celebration

No	Name of Activity	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
1.	Sidomulyo <i>Tourism Village</i> (STV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are improving the economy of the people of Sidomulyo Village through MSMEs. We are producing Sidomulyo creative costume designers. Build solidarity between communities. We are increasing the branding of Sidomulyo Village through the JFC (Jember Fashion Carnival) event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of communication within the committee system created some confusion. Lack of event risk management. Garbage scattered after the event was over. There is a barrier between the guests and the general public in the form of available facilities during the event.
2.	SAT (Sidomulyo Adventure Trail)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the economy through MSMEs. We are introducing the potential of the trail owned by Sidomulyo Village. We are building an excellent cooperative relationship with Trail communities throughout East Java Province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area used as a track has suffered damage to its sustainability. The community needs to be more involved in the committee.
3.	Karnaval Budaya Nasional (Archipelago Cultural Carnival)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the economy through MSMEs It introduces the people to the culture that exists throughout Indonesia. They are providing entertainment to the community and introducing the village community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The duration of the event should be shorter. The sound system causes noise pollution. The need for firmness by the committee in determining the registration limit so the registrants for the event swelled.
4.	Sidomulyo Bersholawat (Sidomulyo Praying)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the religious values of the people of Sidomulyo Village Uniting diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of those who attended the event were the elderly Can trigger social jealousy among members of minority religions
5.	Kontes Domba Nasional (National Sheep Contest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are improving the economy through MSMEs. Introducing the potential of sheep farming in Sidomulyo Introducing the tourism assets of Sidomulyo Village because the event was held at Pine Tourism. We are expanding networks or relationships with sheep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community needs to be fully involved as the organizing committee. Lack of registrants to participate in enlivening the event.

No	Name of Activity	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
6.	Jember Mountain Bike	<p>entrepreneurs outside Jember.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area is improving the economy through MSMEs. The area introduces the potential of the mountain bike track owned by Sidomulyo Village. They are building good relations with the East Java Mountain Bike community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area used as the track was damaged. The community needs to be more involved in the committee.
7.	Resepsi dan Konser Malam Puncak (Final Night Concert and Reception)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are improving the economy through MSMEs. They are providing entertainment to the public. Increasing solidarity between communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all levels of society in Sidomulyo Village can enjoy the highlight of the celebration night because there is a ticket purchase system of Rp. 20,000. Garbage is scattered after the event is over. The pine ecosystem was disrupted because part of the land planted with pine was flattened and used as guests' seats.

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2022

The negative impact of the Sidomulyo Village Celebration activities must be evaluation material to carry out the principles of a sustainable tourism village. The negative impact of tourist activities and attractions generally comes from the cultural distance between residents and tourists (cultural distance) and the density and concentration of tourists in space and time in an area (spatial and temporal distribution). (Postma & Schmuecker, 2017). The cultural distance in village celebration activities can be seen in 5 events: Sidomulyo Tourism Village (STV), Sidomulyo Adventure Trail (SAT), National Sheep Contest, Jember Mountain Bike, and the peak night reception and concert. Several events are still primarily controlled by the community outside Sidomulyo Village, and the local community is little involved, such as the Sidomulyo Adventure Trail (SAT) activity, the National Sheep Contest, and the Jember Mountain Bike. The trail community and the mountain bike community, which are not from residents, are in complete control of the Sidomulyo Adventure Trail (SAT) and Jember Mountain Bike activities. Furthermore, the activities of the National Sheep Contest are carried out by many well-known livestock entrepreneurs in Sidomulyo who have the name Raja Domba Indonesia in collaboration with Perhutani as the place of implementation. The National Sheep Contest is held at Garahan Permanent Nursery Agrotourism (PPG) of the Durian Cluster in Curah Damar Hamlet, Sidomulyo Village. In Sidomulyo Tourism Village (STV) activities, there is a clear cultural distance between invitees and ordinary citizens. Especially guests are given an invitation card and can enter the VIP area within the SDN 5 Sidomulyo area (see figure 3).



Figure 3 Cultural Distance in the Sidomulyo Tourism Village Event

The fence from SDN 5 Sidomulyo is the area separating guests. In this area, tents and exceptional seats are also provided. The guests consisted of student guardians, the Silo Sub-District Leadership Conference (MUSPIKA) (consisting of the sub-district head, police, and sub-district military command), and the president of the Jember Fashion Carnaval (JFC). This area has a unique stage so VIP guests can comfortably see the Sidomulyo Tourism Village (STV) activities. Meanwhile, residents who did not receive a special invitation could witness this activity outside the VIP area to the finish location at the Sidomulyo Village office. Cultural distance in a series of village celebrations must be of particular concern as an evaluation of future activities. If the cultural distance from tourism activities is unchecked, residents will feel uncomfortable and trigger social jealousy.

The density and concentration of tourists in space and time in an area (spatial and temporal distribution) can also negatively impact tourism development. The holding of village celebrations in Sidomulyo Village was only concentrated in three hamlets: Krajan Hamlet, Curah Manis, and Curah Damar. Village celebration events in the three hamlets have an average of 3 activities out of the total number of events. However, the initial entry through the Great Gate is in Curah Damar Hamlet. Around the Gapura Agung area, there is a small bridge, the condition of which, after the first activity, namely Sidomulyo Tourism Village (STV), was in a landslide condition and impacted a small part of the bridge. This happened because, apart from the influence of heavy water currents during the rainy season, the flow of vehicles going in and out of the Sidomulyo Village Office was another factor that accelerated the condition of the landslide bridge. Dusun Krajan is also the busiest area spatially and temporally in the Sidomulyo Village Celebration event series. This is because the village office is located in Krajan Hamlet, so much traffic during preparation, implementation, and post-activity is centered at the village office. Curah Manis Hamlet has become a location for many sporting activities, such as trail and mountain bike events. This hamlet is also the location where the cultural carnival activities end. The cultural carnival has a starting point in Dusun Curah Damar. Curah Damar Hamlet is also the location for sheep contest activities and the peak night concert event. The main night concert was held at Gapura Agung Sidomulyo, which is predicted to be the most enormous village gate in Indonesia. A large number of

human activities during the peak night creates pressure on the sustainability of the pine forest ecosystem around this area.



Figure 4 Final Night Reception Activities and Training by BPBD in Pine Fores

The pine forest ecosystem in Sidomulyo Village is vital to maintain the balance of the local climate and protect against the threat of landslides. Landslide disasters often occur in Sidomulyo Village, especially on the Mount Gunitir route, the main connecting route between Jember Regency and Banyuwangi Regency. (Media Center Sidomulyo, 2022). During last night's activities, there was a buildup of people watching the concert at the event (see figure 4). This condition is feared to negatively impact the sustainability of the environment and pine forest ecosystem. The Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Jember Regency has often held training to increase capacity for landslide-prone areas in this pine forest area. The synergy between village policies regarding village tourism programs and village celebrations with BPBD Jember Regency can be an alternative solution.

Conclusion

A series of seven activities of the Sidomulyo Village Celebration consists of Sidomulyo Tourism Village (STV), Sidomulyo Adventure Trail (SAT), Archipelago Cultural Carnival, National Sheep Contest, Sidomulyo Praying, Jember Mountain Bike, and Reception and Final Night Concert. The seven kinds of activities were only held in three hamlets: Krajan Hamlet, Curah Manis Hamlet, and Curah Damar Hamlet. The affordability of this activity is a criticism of the development of tourist villages. A good tourism village should be able to reach all of its territories to develop a tourism village program jointly. The suggestions that can be written by researchers are that the village government should involve six hamlets in Sidomulyo Village. This involvement must, of course, be adjusted to the geographical conditions and potential in the area, such as the Gunung Gunitir Hamlet area, where part of the area is coffee plantations, so activities that are suitable and can be held in this area can lead to the potential in the hamlet area, namely coffee. The positive impact of the Sidomulyo Village Celebration activity can be used as evaluation material to improve the program sustainably in the following years. While the negative impacts of village celebration activities, especially

from a cultural distance and the density of tourist attractions spatially and temporally, need to be evaluated and studied as material for consideration of improvement and attention to the carrying capacity and sustainability of tourist villages.

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