

Facilities Renewal to Support the Revitalization of Nggirli Park in Srimulyo Village, Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Nggirli Park is one of the tourist attractions in Srimulyo Village that is quite crowded and in demand by the community. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Nggirli Park had to be closed. After the pandemic, this park has not been able to revive. Revitalization is an effort to reconstruct the area so that it can improve the function of the previous area. The revitalization of Nggirli Park is one of the programs to support the revival of the tourism potential of Srimulyo Village and is expected to help accelerate revitalization after COVID-19. The Nggirli Park revitalization program is part of community service from Janabadra University, with activities including cleaning, renewing the facilities, greening, and rehabilitating the gazebo. This community service applies the participatory observation method. To obtain information from community leaders to determine the appropriate Nggirli Park revitalization program for the community, community service program students from Janabadra University conducted interviews with Bintaran Wetan Hamlet Chief and the Nggirli Park Management. The launch of several programs is expected to be able to support the growth of tourism in Srimulyo Village so that it becomes a sustainable tourism village.

Keywords: Facilities Renewal; Revitalization; Nggirli Park; Srimulyo Village.

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Introduction

Srimulyo Village has regional superior potential with the slogan "One hamlet, one product." The community service program is expected to further improve the good performance of the tourism village potential in the Srimulyo Village area. The boundaries of Srimulyo Village are as follows: the northern boundaries: Tegal Tirto Village and Jogo Tirto Village, Sleman Regency; the southern boundaries: Wonolelo Village and Terong Village, Bantul Regency, and Semoyo Village, Gunungkidul Regency; the western boundaries: Sitimulyo Village and Bawuran Village, Bantul Regency; and the east boundaries: Srimartani Village, Bantul regency, Patuk Village, Salam Village, and Semoyo Village, Gunungkidul Regency. (Pengantar 2016).

Based on official spatial data from the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG) corrected by the participatory mapping method involving each head of hamlet, it is known that Srimulyo Village has the largest area in Bantul Regency, which is $\pm 1,462.33$ hectares divided into 22 hamlets, one of which is Bintaran Wetan Hamlet.

Tourism potential is all the possibilities that can bring people to visit a location, especially to travel, one of which is Nggirli Park. Nggirli Park is an educational tourist attraction in Bantul. According to Bonita (2016), in the explanation of Law No. 10 of 2009, tourist objects are one of the tourism targets. The intended tourist objects are (1) everything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value of the natural diversity, cultural diversity, and man-made wealth that is the destination of tourist visits; (2) tourism destination areas, called tourism destinations, are administrative areas located in geographical areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, and communities (Bonita 2016).

Nggirli Park is a tourist attraction that is quite crowded and in demand by the public. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Nggirli Park had to be closed following a government policy aimed at reducing the transmission of COVID-19, in which the policy was to close tourist attractions (Widiyanti 2022). After the COVID-19 pandemic, Nggirli Park tourism became less well-maintained, and some facilities were damaged. After the pandemic is declared over, tourist attractions should be rehabilitated, including maintenance of tourism infrastructure and facilities, revitalization, strengthening attractiveness, tourism industry business destinations, promotion, and organizing events as a stimulus for tourists (Susanti 2021). However, after two years of the pandemic, tourism has not been able to bounce back.

The state of Nggirli Park is that it has program facilities that are no longer attractive; the facilities are not maintained and are damaged, so fewer people visit this park. As a natural tourist area, "place and identity" are the benchmark. Since it has experienced the setbacks mentioned above, the natural tourism area of Nggirli Park needs to be revitalized to revive itself and be able to support the growth of tourist areas in Bintaran Wetan (Nasution 2021).

Revitalization of an area is an effort to increase its value by reconstructing the area so it can improve the function of the previous area. Therefore, the existing tourist attractions must be maintained, optimized, and developed through the revitalization program. Revitalization of a tourism area has many benefits, particularly from the economic side, since it can increase Regional Original Revenue (PAD), open up employment opportunities, and increase family or community income (Widyani 2017). Not only that, the revitalization of Nggirli Park in the authors' service program includes cleaning, facility renewal, greening, and rehabilitating the gazebo.

This revitalization program will need to be continued with a training program for the surrounding community on the importance of empowering tourist attractions so that they become sustainable. Apart from that, in the modern era like now, tourism marketing can be carried out offline and online. Online marketing can be done in various ways, for example, by building a website, using social media, and others. Such a follow-up program will certainly increase public visits and the enthrallment of becoming a sustainable tourist attraction (Prihantini *et al.* 2019).

The Thematic Community Service Program (KKN), organized by Janabadra University, turned out to be able to discover problems that exist in the tourist area. Under the theme of "Sustainable Tourism Village," it is hoped that the program will be capable of addressing various existing problems in this tourist area. Furthermore, the Srimulyo Village Government and the management of Nggirli Park are expected to continue to evaluate when conducting local tourism development. Thus, the goal of making Nggirli Park a sustainable tourist attraction can be achieved.

Method

The method used is participatory observation with qualitative analysis. Sugiyono states that this method can be interpreted as a research method based on the philosophy of positivism. In this community service, observations were made through participation in daily activities, interaction with

the community, and recording their experiences and observations (Sugiyono 2013). This participatory observation method provides direct insight into the dynamics and processes that occur. Participant observation is a method of collecting types of research data by researchers directly from the research site, where they take part in observation activities (Rianto Adi 2010).

Community service program students from Janabadra University conducted interviews with Bintaran Wetan Hamlet Chief and the Nggirli Park Management to obtain information from community leaders to determine the appropriate Nggirli Park revitalization program for the community. The data collection techniques used in this community service are observation, or the process of obtaining data through systematic observation and recording of everything that appears on the object of research; interview, which is a two-way communication by compiling a list of questions that have been prepared beforehand; and FGD or focused group discussion, which is conducted to get sharp analysis results and be able to make the best strategic decisions regarding future program models. The data collection process used in this community service program is a field study with observations, interviews, and documentation regarding the ongoing revitalization process of tourist attractions.

Results & Discussion

Tourism potential is all the possibilities that can attract people to visit a location, especially for travel, one of which is Nggirli Park. Nggirli Park is an educational tourist destination in Bantul, initiated by the local community. Its precise location is at Bintaran Wetan Hamlet Street, Srimulyo, Piyungan, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region 55792. The name Nggirli is short for Pinggir Kali (river edge), as this place is indeed on the edge of the river. Previously, the location of Nggirli Park in Bintaran Wetan RT 01, Srimulyo, Piyungan, Bantul was a catfish pond. The location is right next to Kali Gawe, making residents at that time utilize the riverbank land (*wedi kengser*) as a catfish pond.

However, the catfish pond was finally damaged by a major flood at the end of 2017. As a result, the land was planned to be used as a children's playground. Nggirli Park is located not far from Kebon Empring Market, which was first hit as a family tourist spot. Both Nggirli Park and Kebon Empring Market are on the banks of the same river, namely Kali Gawe. Nggirli Park is deliberately focused on a playground. This is done to distinguish it from the Kebon Empring Market concept, which offers a more specific theme as a place to sell traditional snacks. The concept of a children's playground is also intended to provide tourists with a choice of family tourism spots. This tourism concept can be found in camping and outbound activities, which are equipped with spacious parking facilities, vendor stalls, mosques, camping grounds, spacious bathrooms, photo spots, playgrounds, and mountain views.

However, after the COVID-19 pandemic, Nggirli Park tourism became less well-maintained; some facilities were damaged, and this park has not been able to revive. Moreover, the sellers in Nggirli Park have also found other jobs outside Nggirli Park, making it difficult for them to trade again in Nggirli Park. Apart from that, the Kali Gawe (Gawe River) is often hit by floods that destroy the park's facilities and wash many items away. Hence, Nggirli Park has not been able to bounce back. Especially since the pandemic, many facilities have been damaged and poorly maintained, and tourism development is still based on the self-help of local administrators.

Janabadra University's Thematic Community Service Program (KKN-T) with a tourism village scheme was held from October 9 to November 24, 2023, in Bintaran Wetan Hamlet (Group R6), Srimulyo Village. Besides aiming for community service and the mandate of higher education, KKN-T R6 also has the purpose of exploring, developing, and promoting existing tourism to create a tourist village through the work program that has been prepared. The following is the work program for revitalizing the Nggirli Park tourism object that has been carried out.

a. Cleaning Program

The KKN-T R6 group took the initiative to help by creating several physical work programs with the hope it could later be a stimulus for the surrounding community in developing tourist attractions. The work program aims to empower tourist attractions, starting with the cleaning of Nggirli Park using tools such as broomsticks, trash rakes, trash cans, angkong (a wheelbarrow), and matches.

This cleaning program was carried out to clean Nggirli Park from garbage, dry leaves, and dry bamboo. Cleaning was also done at Pendopo Asri. The cleaning program begins with sweeping, and then the garbage is burned at the base of the trash can. This program aims to give Nggirli Park a neater, cleaner, and more comfortable environment to visit.

b. Program for Making Bamboo Seating Facilities

The program for making bamboo seating facilities is based on surveys conducted and information from the Nggirli Park management, who saw that the existing seating was weathered, rotten, and damaged. Therefore, this program took the initiative to renew the existing seating facilities in Nggirli Park using bamboo material, which comes from Nggirli Park itself.



Figure 1. Bamboo Chair Installation Process

Materials and tools needed in this program include bamboo, wood, nails, a crowbar, a saw, a hammer, a wooden knife, a hoe, and a meter. The process of making a bamboo chair is as follows: (1) dismantling the old chairs; (2) cutting down bamboo trees in Nggirli Park to be used as material for chairs; (3) removing the unwanted bamboo segments and hair; (4) cutting the bamboo to make various parts, namely supporting legs and seat bases according to size; (5) assembling the bamboo with nails into a chair; and (6) installing the bamboo chair in the shape of the letter "U" that is aligned with the table made of used tires.

c. Photo Spot Addition Program

There are many ways to raise the potential of a tourist area. One way is to provide photo spots to attract tourists to come and share the excitement of traveling on their social media. This program is done by transforming old and unused curved iron into a photo spot decorated with fake flowers that give an attractive impression to the Nggirli Park tourist spot.

d. Reading Corner Cleaning Program

The reading corner in Nggirli Park contains various kinds of books, such as comics, travel books, children's books, and others. However, the place is dirty, dusty, and poorly maintained. The purpose of this program is to make the reading corner usable again. For example, in the afternoon, children who play in Nggirli Park can read books in the reading corner, which is a clean and well-maintained place to read. The tools used to clean the corner were broomsticks, napkins, water, and soap.

e. Planting Program (Greening)

The planting program is intended for banyan trees and ornamental plants in Nggirli Park. This program began with moving the banyan tree from the pot to the soil media directly with the help of a hoe and a single wheelbarrow. Next, the banyan tree was placed in front of the parking lot of Nggirli

Park. The Sansevieria tree is planted near the seating facilities. This planting is one of the greening programs that aim to give the impression of coolness and beauty in Nggirli Park. The benefits of planting banyan trees are to create fresh air and maintain air humidity.

f. Gazebo Rehabilitation Program

The gazebo in Nggirli Park was in poor condition: the floor had much damage, the support was broken and made it collapse, and the tile roof had also fallen and broken. Accordingly, this program aims to repair the gazebo at Nggirli Park. The gazebo is one of the important facilities in this tourist spot as a shelter, a place to relax and rest while traveling in Nggirli Park.



Figure 2. Water Reservoir Pole Casting

The repair began with the gazebo's roof; the damaged and broken roof tiles were replaced with new ones. The repair of the gazebo stage or floor started with cutting the bamboo used as posts for supporting the gazebo. The materials and tools used were bamboo, roof tiles, a meter, a saw, a single wheelbarrow, a broom, and stone.

g. Water Tank Making Program

In a tourist spot, the need for sufficient clean water is important. In Nggirli Park, the fulfillment of water needs is often disrupted by the existence of water reservoirs that are not deep enough to reach all places.



Figure 3. Gazebo Repair

Therefore, the water tank-making program is expected to meet the need for clean water in Nggirli Park. A water tank near the entrance of Nggirli Park is made by casting. The materials for this program are cement, sand, iron, coral stone, water, wood, plywood, and wire.

The revitalization process at Nggirli Park is still not finished; activities are still needed so that tourism can be back in business. However, the revitalization process that has been carried out will certainly have an impact on community visits, although not yet as significantly as what happened in the Situ Rawa Arum revitalization program (Purnama 2023). After the revitalization program is complete, it is necessary to provide education to the surrounding community, which will later manage it. Education can be carried out by providing training or counseling on the importance of tourism empowerment (Aviasti *et al.*, 2021). This will, of course, have an impact on the sustainability of Nggirli Park tourism.

Conclusions

The revitalization of Nggirli Park in the community service program includes cleaning, making additional facilities, a reading corner cleaning program, a photo spot addition program, greening, rehabilitating the gazebo, and a water tank-making program. The program supports the revival of tourism potential and growth in Srimulyo Village so that it can become a sustainable tourism village. This service activity also has a positive impact on the local community. This program needs to be continued by adding education and marketing so that this tourism can exist.

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