

Driving Tourism for Development in Indonesia: The Case of Yogyakarta's "House of Dome" Tourism Village

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Driving Tourism for Development in Indonesia: The case of Yogyakarta's "House of Dome" Tourism Village

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Abstract

It needs little convincing that Indonesia is increasingly counting on its regional and local tourism to drive the country's development. Following that, the tourism sector in Yogyakarta is developing rapidly, both in urban and rural tourism. In Yogyakarta, there are around 16 tourism villages, both natural, cultural, a mixture of nature and culture, and others. Of those many tourism villages in Yogyakarta, there is a unique tourism village due to the round shape of one of its buildings which is similar to the Teletubbies house (dome). This study sought to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors in developing this Yogyakarta's "House of Dome" Tourism Village. Primary data were obtained from field observations, structured interviews/questionnaires, and in-depth interviews with 30 tourists, and several key informants. Results of the study are summarised as follows. 1) The tourism village is less attractive to tourists due to the faded painting of the dome houses, the lack of disaster education attractions, the poor conditions of the existing supportive facilities and infrastructure. 2) As an on-going and future strategy the tourism village manager would seek to get sponsors and financial assistance to improve the appearance of the dome and its surroundings, to improve the supporting facilities and infrastructure of the village, to increase the diversity of disaster education for tourists, and to enhance the promotion of the village tourism activities.

Keywords: developing; tourism village; house of dome; disaster education

Introduction

Yogyakarta is one of the regions in Indonesia which often experiences earthquakes. The Yogyakarta earthquake in May 2006 was a strong tectonic earthquake which shook the Special Region of Yogyakarta and Central Java on May 27, 2006 at approximately 05:55:03 WIB for 57 seconds. The earthquake was 5.9 on the Richter scale (https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gempa_bumi_Yogyakarta_2006). The Teletubbies

village is a relocation of residents of Nglepen Village, Prambanan, who were the victims of the Yogya earthquake in May 2006. The distance between the old Nglepen Village and the new Teletubbies or Nglepen villages is about 2 km which is not that far.

This village is unique due to the round shape of the building similar to the Teletubbies (dome) house. The dome houses has three main advantages, namely resistant to earthquake, fire and storm. The Teletubbies Village was inhabited in April 2007 and named as New Nglepen Village. The complex of dome houses attracts attention and was often visited by local and foreign tourists. It is due to the fact that the complex of dome houses in Yogyakarta is the only one in Southeast Asia.

The government established Tourism Village "House of Dome" as a tourist village in 2009. Tourism Village "House of Dome" is one of the developing tourism villages managed by the community. Shortly afterwards the government provided financial assistance for the development of tourism sector in the village through Independence Tourism of Community National Empowerment Program (PNPM-Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat).

As a tourism village, various attractions and entertainment are held at Tourism Village "House of Dome". In addition to just sight seeing around the village, this tourist village also offers several tour packages, including Game Package, Tracking Package, Homestay Package, Activity and Art Package. This Tourism Village also has Teletubbies Hill, which is located about 1 kilometer east of the Teletubbies Village. From the top of this hill we could see the view of the Dome houses in row which is located in the village of Teletubbies or New Nglepen.

The majority of tourists who visit this tourist village were school groups, especially the kindergarten and elementary school groups. This village was considered very suitable as a medium of learning about earthquakes and the environment for young children. Physical evidence of earthquake relics and earthquake resistant buildings were the main attractions in the village. The school group which visited deliberately made this tourist village as a tourist destination to introduce the earthquake disaster to children.

By the year 2018, it marked that for almost 10 years, the Teletubbies Village became a tourism village. However, based on the observation of researchers, this tourism village was less developed with less number of tourist visiting the site. Meanwhile local people seemed to rely solely on the uniqueness of the dome houses (location of the residence after the earthquake) and the sinkhole - *tanah ambles* (location of the residence before the earthquake) as a potential resource and main attraction in the village. Some attractions and entertainment were also exhibited in this tourism village, but these activities had not relation to the disaster education tourism. Tourism Village "House of Dome" was a relocation village for residents affected by the earthquake, but the village lacked of disaster education tourism activities or attractions, as well as lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure for the disaster education.

Based on the above problems, the purpose of this study is to identify the supporting and inhibiting factors for the development of Tourism Village "House of Dome", and to formulate a tourism village development strategy as a disaster education tourism village.

Literature Review

Village tourism is an integrated form of attractions, accommodation and supporting facilities which are presented in a structure of community life integrates with the applicable procedures and traditions (Nuryanti, Wiendu, 1993).

There are two main concepts in the tourism village component:

1. Accommodation: part of the dwellings of local residents and/or units which develop on the concept of residence of residents.
2. Attractions: the entire daily life of the local population along with the physical setting of the village location which allows active participation of tourists, such as dance courses, language courses and other specifics.

Meanwhile as Edward Inskeep stated in *Tourism Planning and Integrated and Sustainable Development Approach* (page 166), Village Tourism was where small groups of tourists stay in or near traditional, often remote villages and learn about village life and the local environment.

The development of a tourism village must be carefully planned so that the impacts could be controlled. Based on research and studies from UNDP/WTO and a number of Indonesian consultants, there were two approaches achieved in developing a framework/ working concept from developing a village into a tourism village.

Some of the criterias for a Tourism Village are as follows.

1. Tourist attractions: everything which includes nature, culture and human creation. The selected attractions are the most attractive and interesting in the village.
2. Mileage: the distance from the tourist area, especially where tourists live and also the distance from the provincial capital and the distance from the district capital.
3. Size of the Village: number of houses, population, characteristics and area of the village. This criterion relates to the carrying capacity of tourism in a village.
4. Trust and community system: it is an important aspect considering the existence of specific rules in the community of a village. This is considering the majority religion and the existing social system.
5. Availability of infrastructure: transportation facilities and services, electricity facilities, clean water, drainage, telephone and so on.

The physical approach of developing tourism villages is a general solution in developing villages through the tourism sector. It is by using specific standards in controlling development and carrying out conservation activities.

- a. Conserving a number of houses which have high cultural and architectural value and changing the function of the residence into a village museum to generate costs for maintenance of the houses. An example for this is the Tourism Village in Koanara, Flores. The tourist village located in the tourist area of Mount Kelimutu and it has cultural tourism assets in the form of residential houses which have a distinctive architecture. In order to conserve and maintain these houses, villagers

turn residences into museum especially the residences which are still inhabited. To accommodate tourism activities in the area, tourism facilities are also built for tourists who will climb Mount Kelimutu with minimum resort standard facilities and other cultural activities.

- b. Conserve the entire village and provide new land to accommodate the development of the villagers and at the same time develop the land as a tourism area with tourist facilities. Sade Tourism Village in Lombok is an example of this type of tourism village development approach.
- c. Developing forms of accommodation within the village area which are operated by villagers as a small scale industry. Wolotopo tourism village on Flores has developed this model of development strategy. Tourism assets in this area are very diverse, among others: *ikat* weaving crafts, traditional dances, traditional houses and views towards the sea. Tourism in this area was developed by building a small-scale village around Wolotopo Village which overlooking the sea with unique cultural attractions. Tourist facilities, such as accommodation for tourists, restaurants, swimming pools, *ikat* shows, plazas, gardens and boat docks, are managed by local villagers.

Research Method

The research took place in Tourism Village “House of Dome” in New Ngelepen, Sengir Hamlet, Sumberharjo Village, Prambanan, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The study was conducted in January to October 2019. Study population were visitors to Tourism Village “House of Dome”. The research sample was determined randomly by taking 30 respondents of visitors to the tourist village. It was rather difficult to find respondents due to most of the time, the study was conducted on weekdays which was between Monday and Friday.

Data collection techniques in this study included literature study, observation, and interviews. Literature study was done through reference books, magazines, journals, and browsing through the internet. Observations were made through assessment and observing the study area. Primary data obtained from closed interviews through a questionnaire of 30 tourists as respondents. In-depth interviews were conducted to the village tourism managers, tour guides and villagers using a participatory community approach.

Analysis of the data included quantitative and qualitative descriptive analysis. Quantitative descriptive analysis was used to analyze primary data from results of the questionnaire. Meanwhile the qualitative descriptive analysis for data analysis was obtained from in-depth interviews with key informants involved in the development of Tourism Village “House of Dome”.

Results and Discussion

General Description of Tourism Village “House of Dome”

Tourism Village “House of Dome” is located in Sengir Hamlet, Sumberharjo Village, Prambanan District, Yogyakarta. This village is also commonly called the Teletubbies Home Tourism Village. The tourism village is around 2 hectares. The origin of the dome houses was due to a tectonic earthquake of magnitude 5.9 on Saturday, May 27, 2006, which had devastated the Yogyakarta Special Region and its surroundings (Nugroho, 2017). This dome house complex was built in 2006 as assistance from Dome for the World Foundation for earthquake victims in Nglepen Hamlet. The shape of this dome houses is unique due to the shape of a half ball with a building construction which could withstand earthquake shocks and typhoons. It is the only dome house complex in Indonesia and even in Asia. Figure 1 shows the research location.



Map 1. Research Location

In 2007, residents took the initiative to propose this village as a tourism village area. Therefore in 2009, the government established Tourism Village “House of Dome” as a tourism village. Tourism Village “House of Dome” is one of the tourism villages managed by the community. This tourism village was financially supported by the government to develop the tourism sector in the village through the Independent Tourism Community Empowerment Program (PNPM) (Aulia, 2016).

There were around 80 dome houses in the tourism village, consisted of 71 residential houses, 6 communal toilets (*Mandi-Cuci-Kakus/MCK*) buildings, halls, prayer rooms and polyclinic. There were some houses which were not inhabited by residents due to their moving to another place so the houses were used homestays and gallery. At the time of this research, the polyclinic was no longer occupying a dome house and has moved to an ordinary house located adjacent to the area of this tourism village. The former dome of the polyclinic was left neglected and untreated which became a disturbing of scenery. Communal toilets were no longer functioning as well, and

conditions were not well-maintained. Actually, in the beginning, 1 communal toilet was to serve 12 dome houses. However over the time, residents began to build their own toilets in their homes.

Response of Tourists towards the Condition of Tourism Village “House of Dome”

Data on factors which support and hinder the development of Yogyakarta’s Tourism Village “House of Dome” are obtained from tourists who came to the tourist village. Data collection was carried out on weekdays (Monday-Friday), and Saturday-Sunday, between October to November 2019. There were 30 tourists as the respondents of the study. Primary data obtained from interviews and questionnaires. Research data were also obtained from interviews with several residents and administrators of Tourism Village “House of Dome” to find out the interests of the tourism village residents about the development of this tourism village.

1. Profiles of Tourists of Tourism Village “House of Dome”

Based on the profile of tourists listed in Table 1, it is known that most of the tourists who visited the tourism village were female (56.7 per cent). Most of the tourists came from outside Special Region of Yogyakarta Province and the largest number of tourists were school/college children (56.7 per cent).

Table 1. Profiles of Tourists of Tourism Village “House of Dome”

Tourist Profile	Number of People	Percentage (%)
Gender:		
Male	13	43.3
Female	17	56.7
Total	30	100.0
Place of origin:		
In the Special Region of Yogyakarta	12	40.0
Outside the Special Region of Yogyakarta	18	60.0
Total	30	100.0
Type of work:		
Civil Servant	2	06.7
School/college children	17	56.7
Private employees	7	23.3
Entrepreneur	4	13.3
Total	30	100.0

2. Profile of Socio-psychographic of tourists in Tourism Village “House of Dome”

Based on the socio-psychographic profile of tourists found in Table 2, it is known that most tourists (63.3 per cent) obtained the information about the Dome/Teletubbies Home Tourism Village from friends/relatives. Most of the tourists (93.3 per cent) were

visiting the first time to Tourism Village “House of Dome” and most of them (60 per cent) stayed at lodgings outside of the tourism village. Half of the tourists (50 per cent) used the tourism buses to reach the tourism village and they visited the tourist village in groups, both with family or with school friends (50 per cent). After seeing this tourism village, they had no desire to re-visit the tourist village (93.3 per cent). Most of the tourists (60 per cent) visited this tourism village due to the uniqueness of the dome houses.

Table 2. Profile of Socio-psychographic of tourists in Tourism Village “House of Dome”

Profile of Socio-psychographic of tourists	Number of persons	Percentage (%)
1. Obtaining information on the Dome Home Tourism Village		
Friends/Relatives	19	63.3
Tourism Agencies	4	03.3
Internet	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0
2. Intensity of Visitation to Tourism Village “House of Dome”		
Once	28	93.3
Twice	2	6.7
More than twice	0	0.0
Total	30	100.0
3. Place to Stay		
Homestay in Teletubies Tourism Village	0	0.0
Hostels/Hotels outside Teletubbies Tourism Village	18	60.0
Not staying there	12	40.0
Total	30	100.0
4. Type of Transportation to Reach Tourism Village “House of Dome”		
Private vehicles	6	20.0
Rented vehicles	2	6.7
Tourism buses	15	50.0
Motorcycles	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0
5. Type of People who are Together Visiting the Tourism Village “House of Dome”		
Friends	8	26.7
Family	7	23.3
Group	15	50.0
Total	30	100.0
6. Possibility of Re-Visiting the Tourism Village “House of Dome”		
Yes	2	06.7
Not know	28	93.3
Total	30	100.0

7. Type of Main Activity to do while in Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Enjoying the uniqueness of the dome houses	18	60.0
Learning the live of people affected by the earthquake	4	13.3
Sight seeing	6	20.0
Conducting research	2	06.7
Total	30	100.0

3. Tourist Response to Accessibility, Attractions and Facilities and Supporting Infrastructure of Tourism Village "House of Dome"

Based on the response of tourists to the conditions of accessibility, attractions, facilities and infrastructure supporting the Tourism Village "House of Dome" which as shown in Table 3, it is known that most of the tourists (66.7 per cent) mentioned that the road leading to the tourism village and the village road around the dome housing complex were in good condition. To easily reach the tourism village, they could walk in a nice paved road. Signposts to the Tourism Village "House of Home" were easily found at every crossroads going to the tourism village.

Table 3. Tourist Response to Accessibility, Attractions and Facilities and Supporting Infrastructure of Tourism Village "House of Dome"

Tourist response to accessibility, attractions and facilities	Number of People	Percentage (%)
1. Condition of the Road to Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Less	3	10.0
Fair	7	23.3
Better	20	66.7
Total	30	100.0
2. Condition of the Houses in Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Damaged	3	10.0
Less	19	63.3
Better	8	26.7
Total	30	100.0
3. Condition of Disaster Education Offered by Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Not Interesting	8	26.7
Less Interesting	14	46.7
Interesting	8	26.6
Total	30	100.0
4. Condition of Convenient Stalls in Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Damaged	0	0.0
Less	21	70.0
Better	9	30.0
Total	30	100.0

5. Condition of Prayer Rooms in Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Damaged	0	0.0
Less	20	66.7
Better	10	33.3
Total	30	100.0
6. According to you, how is the condition of the public rest room in Teletabis Tourism Village?		
Damaged	0	0.0
Less	19	63.3
Better	11	36.7
Total	30	100.0
7. Condition of the Parking Lot in Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Damaged	0	0.0
Less	7	23.3
Better	23	76.7
Total	30	100.0
8. Condition of the Hall in Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Damaged	0	0.0
Less	10	33.3
Better	20	66.7
Total	30	100.0
9. Condition of the Gallery in Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Damaged	0	0.0
Less	19	63.3
Better	11	36.7
Total	30	100.0
10. Condition of Homestays in Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Damaged	0	0.0
Less	23	76.6
Better	7	23.3
Total	30	100.0
11. Condition of Teletabis Hill located in Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Damaged	0	0.0
Less	5	16.7
Better	25	83.3
Total	30	100.0
12. Level of Tourists' Satisfaction during their Visitation at Tourism Village "House of Dome"		
Unsatisfying	3	10.0
Less Satisfying	18	60.0
Satisfied	9	30.0
Total	30	100.0

Access to this tourism village was quite good. However, the nearest public road from the tourist village was not so wide so it was unable to be passed by large vehicles. The road required to be widened and if it was possible, new access needed to be developed from other direction as well.

The parking area opposite the dome house complex was large enough to accommodate buses, cars and motorcycles. Most of the tourists (76.7 per cent) said that the condition of parking lot at Tourism Village "House of Dome" was in good condition. Teletubbies Hill which was located near this tourism village was also in good condition which was affirmed by most tourists (83.3 per cent). From this hill, tourists could enjoy the view of the dome house complex and the natural scenery of Yogyakarta.

As for the condition of dome houses, the availability of disaster education tours, galleries, halls, prayer rooms, convenient stalls, public toilets, and homestays, most of the tourists (70 per cent) said that they were in an unfavorable condition. Condition of the dome houses was not good due to the faded paint and some dome houses were no longer original due to some additional building were stated around the which made the dome houses were not dome-shaped anymore. Disaster education tourism offered was less attractive due to the lack of disaster education attractions. Tourists were only shown the film about history of the dome houses construction and information on the disaster provided by tour guides. Meanwhile condition of the supporting facilities and infrastructure for tourism villages were not good due to the poorly maintainance and the building were less clean.

Most of the tourists (70 per cent) were less satisfied while traveling in this tourism village. This dissatisfaction was caused by various aspects, namely condition of dome houses, uninteresting disaster education tourism, bad facilities and less attractractive infrastructure to support the tourism village. There were only three aspects which were considered good according to most of the tourists, namely accessibility, parking lot and Teletubbies Hill.

Various opinions from tourists regarding their dissatisfaction with Tourism Village "House of Dome" due to the following matters.

- Most dome houses had faded paint. Based on information from the management of this tourism village, the painting was last carried out in July 2017 under the sponsorship of the paint company, Avian. After the painting, the dome houses were in better condition because it was painted colorful. The number of tourist visits also increased sharply in July 2017 while on the contrary, now the number of tourists was decreasing sharply.
- Cleanliness around the dome complex was poorly maintained. The condition of galleries, halls, prayer rooms, public toilets and stalls were poorly maintained and looked dirty. Most of the people planted mango and guava trees instead of flowers.
- Dome home area was around 38 m². This area was insufficient for most of the residents to live as a family so they were forced to add rooms for garages, toilets, porches and others. As a result of the addition of theses extra rooms, the appearance of dome houses became less attractive. It brought dilemma for the residents. They wanted to maintain the shape of the dome houses as an icon of a tourist village, but the growing number of families required more space too.

Some suggestions from the tourists in developing Tourism Village “House of Dome” are as follows.

- Environment of the dome houses must always be clean, well-maintained and look beautiful. Dome houses needed to be painted in striking colors to attract tourists. Dome houses environment was to be enhanced by multiplying flower plants.
- Disaster education activities needed to be added, not only film screenings/slides show about the history of dome houses establishment. It may be necessary to work closely with the local government or disaster related parties to provide information and simulations on disaster mitigation.
- Adding disaster education tourism attractions through cultural performance activities routinely once a week, such as shadow puppet art performances and similar activities under the theme of disaster.
- This tourism village was an independent tourism village so the management of the tourism village must be enhanced in finding sponsors and funding assistance to keep the tourism village alive and well-operated.
- In order for this tourism village to become widely known in the community, its management required to work together with tourism agents and increase promotion through online media.

Management’s Response to the Development of Tourism Village “House of Doem”

According to the information from one of the administrators of Tourism Village “House of Dome”, most of the dome houses were inhabited by the second generation when at the time of the 2006 earthquake, they were still young. Their parents no longer lived in the dome houses because their children have bought houses in another location. The older generation used to be farmers, but the younger ones who lived at the dome houses were no longer do the farming. Residents who lived in the dome houses complex worked as laborers, traders, had wood business, opened stall in front of their homes and others. None of them worked as Civil Servants. Some of the land in the area has been certified to proof the ownership, but some of it still belonged to Sumberharjo Village (*tanah kas*). In 2018, the land rent funds deposited in Sumberharjo Village treasury could reach to Rp13,000,000.

Latest condition of the dome houses showed that many of them were cracked and during rainy season, the water would leaked into the houses and the house paint has faded. The last painting was conducted in July 2017. Due to that fact, tourist visits in the last two years had declined because the dome houses were no longer attractive with the faded paint of the houses.

According to one of the administrators of this tourism village, only on on Saturdays and Sundays there would be many tourists to come and most of them were school children using the tourist buses. Aside from Saturdays and Sundays, there would be less tourists and usually those who came only in intention to collect data for research. After seeing the dome houses, tourists usually visited Teletubbies Hill which was about 1.0 km from this tourism village. Tourists could see the view of the Tourism Village “House of Dome” from the top of this hill.

Tourists visiting the tourist village were mostly school children. While looking at the uniqueness of the dome houses, they were also given knowledge about the disaster education. In addition to showing films about the history of dome construction, tourists also listened to information from tour guides about disaster. However, the disaster education tour has not been packaged properly by the tourism village manager. This tourist village lacked attractions about disaster education that attracts tourists.

Some tour packages found in this tourist village are as follows

1. Minitrip Package (introduction of earthquake resistant houses, dome's gallery)
2. Special Fieldtrip Package (Disaster Education) - introduction of earthquake resistant houses, dome's gallery, watching video documentation of 2006 earthquake, trip to the sinkhole, two flavored water spring, livestock, taking a mini train around the village.
3. Outbound Package (3-5 dry/wet games, minitrip to the sampled houses and gallery)
4. Family Gathering Package (5-8 game combinations of children and parents, minitrip to the sampled house and dome's gallery).
5. Batik activity packages, learning to play *gamelan* and singing Javanese songs (*karawitan*), banana weevil plate culinary.
6. Travel Tour Package using a dome home travel jeep.

The tour packages offered by Tourism Village "House of Dome" were not always available. If the tourists visited the tourist not on Saturdays or Sundays, there would be no activities around the village. When the tourists wished to join the tour package, they must contact the village tour manager a few days in advance in order for preparation of the packages by the manager of the tourist village.

Table 4. Recapitulation of Number of Visitors to Yogyakarta Dome Home Tourism Village (2016 - 2019)

No.	Month	Number of visitors			
		2016	2017	2018	2019
1	January	2378	3757	4196	3169
2	February	1622	1744	2037	1388
3	March	2230	3464	3603	1355
4	April	2219	5111	3840	2088
5	May	2715	4836	1672	1133
6	June	1124	6316	4454	2677
7	July	4101	13516	2796	1747
8	August	2260	3099	1856	335
9	September	2361	3835	2016	748
10	October	2398	3035	1302	483
11	November	2301	2624	1986	-
12	December	4546	8890	5602	-
	Total				

Source: Dome Home Tourism Village Secretariat, November 2019.

Based on data on the number of visitors in Table 4, the trend of tourist arrivals has declined in the last two years. The highest number of tourists visiting was in July 2017 under the total of 13,516 people. It was the time when the new dome houses were finished being painting so they looked colorful, attractive and instagrammable.

Informant H (interviewed on Tuesday, November 19, 2019) provided the condition of the dome house complex as follow.

"The number of tourists visited the village have declined in the last two years. This is due to the faded paint of the dome houses so they looked unattractive. We are trying to find sponsor from a paint factory like we did two years ago, but still has not been answered.

Once a month we always hold village meeting, but there are not many people come. There are also some residents who refused to have their houses as the tourism attraction because they may feel uncomfortable, disturbed, do not feel ensured that their village can be turned into a tourist village and other reasons.

Some residents have added spaces, toilets, garages, rooms, porches and others. The addition is not prohibited, but it makes this tourist village be less attractive, added to the fact that the houses' painting are faded.

There are not many tourists visiting from Monday to Friday, only one or two. Those who come on the weekdays usually are those who do some research. Tourists who visit on weekdays without prior notification will find the supporting facilities for tourist villages, such as hall, gallery, homestays and others are still not in a good and clean condition. Tourists who come on Saturdays and Sundays are usually groups of school children. The school had contacted the village tourism manager in advance. So when the group of school children come, we are ready to greet them.

Besides having the concept of disaster education tourism, Tourism Village "House of Dome" also features a child-friendly tourism concept. In the future we will develop games which are interesting for the school children. Right now we are still trying to find sponsors for painting the dome houses".

To increase the tourist arrivals, some things needed to be done by the manager of Tourism Village "House of Dome" which are as follows.

- Ideas, ideas and creative hands from the citizens are needed to advance the Tourism Village "House of Dome". Creative ideas should not be hampered due to the lack of funds for developing tourist villages. The assistance from the local Tourism Office and related parties are needed so that this tourism village could develop properly.
- A join collaboration with private parties and artists to advance the village tourism.
- A join collaboration with the Yogyakarta Regional Disaster Management Agency, which deals with disasters; disaster mitigation, earthquake simulation and others. Knowledge and attractions about this disaster could later be presented to tourists who visit the tourist village.

- Regarding the concept of 'child friendly' tourism, the tourism village needs to create games which they children would like to do and in relation to the disaster education. Additional historical village learning and disaster mitigation could also be carried out in this village in order to increase the awareness of children and young people of the dangers of disasters which could occur at any time.
- Managers and villagers join the tourism training and comparative studies to some developed tourism villages.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors for the Development of Tourism Village "House of Dome"

Based on the responses from tourists and administrators/residents of Tourism Village "House of Dome", several supporting and inhibiting factors for the development of this tourism village are as follows.

Supporting factors:

- Unique and attractive dome houses. Dome houses are the only one found in Indonesia and in Asia so they need to be maintained and preserved.
- Willingness of villagers to make their village a tourist village. With full awareness they were willing to turn the home environment into a tourism village to be visited by people they did not know and still they have showed hospitality.
- Willingness of several residents to become tour village managers.
- There are several interesting tour packages offered.
- There is a large parking lot which could accommodate buses, cars and motorbikes.
- There is a Teletubbies Hill near the tourist village when people wish to enjoy the uniqueness of the dome house complex from the top of the hill.

Inhibiting factors:

- The situation of the dome houses is less attractive due to the faded painting of the houses.
- Additional rooms other than dome houses, such as garages, toilets, porches and others reduce the uniqueness of the dome houses.
- Lack of tall trees and flower gardens around the dome area which makes this village looks arid and without shade.
- Some dome houses were abandoned, such as communal toilets and polyclinics.
- Lack of representative food stalls, convenient and souvenirs stalls.
- Lack of adequate toilets for the tourists.
- Lack of promotion regarding the rural tourism in online media.
- Lack of cultural performances which link the Javanese culture to the disaster education.
- Lack of attraction on disaster education.
- Lack of funds for developing the tourist village.



Hall as a place to watch disaster education films



Gallery as a place to store agricultural equipment that survived the earthquake



Polyclinic that is no longer functioning



Communal toilets that are no longer functioning



Secretariat of Dome House of Tourism Village



Mosque



Public toilets for tourists



Grocery stalls



Dome house that has been renovated



A village road with a background in Teletubbies Hill



Teletubbies Hill



The Dome House Tourism Village is seen from Teletubbies Hill

Figure 1. *Dome Home Tourism Village and Supporting Infrastructure***Strategy for Developing Tourism Village “House of Dome”**

Based on the identification of supporting and inhibiting factors in the development of Tourism Village “House of Dome” as mentioned earlier, the following strategies need to be carried out.

- The tourism village icon is the dome houses. Therefore, the dome houses must be improved to make them look attractive and instagrammable. If the painting of dome houses begin to fade, it requires to be repainting.
- Facilities and infrastructure which support the existence of the tourist village, such as halls, homestays, galleries, prayer rooms, public toilets, food stalls and others, need to be improved so that they would look nice and clean.
- Mango and guava trees grown around the dome houses need to be maintained for greening the area. It is necessary to plant flowers around the dome house complex to make it look greener and more attractive.
- The additional non-dome-shaped rooms needs to be limited in order to maintain the originality of the uniqueness of the dome houses. If there are already some additional rooms, they must be painted in such a way as to make them look clean and attractive.

- The concept of this tourism village is child-friendly and disaster education. Therefore, tour packages with children's games need to be created to make the school children feel at home when they are visiting the village. In connection with the concept of disaster education, activities and games about disaster education need to be added, not just video or slide shows about the history of dome house construction. Tourists who visit the village need to be given knowledge and simulations about disaster mitigation.
- In order to support the concept of disaster education, it is necessary to carry out cultural performance activities on a regular basis, such as shadow puppet shows every night with the theme of disaster education.
- Promotion of this tourism village needs to be done continuously, both through online media - facebook, instagram, website, and also in collaboration with the tourism agencies.
- Cleanliness and security of the tourist village must always be maintained, public rubbish bins to be placed in every corner of the dome houses to make the tourists feel comfortable.
- Residents are to be given understanding and awareness when receiving tourist arrivals from various regions. Residents should also be able to take advantage of the presence of tourists, such as opening food stalls and souvenir stall which selling craft uniquely from the village.
- Dome houses and disaster education activities are the two most important things which must be considered by residents and managers in order to develop this tourism village. Surrounding environment should be enhanced by painting the houses and planting flowers around the housing complex. The existing disaster education activities need to be added, such as showing films about earthquake disasters, information on disaster mitigation, conducting simulations on ways to deal with earthquake disasters and so on.
- Residents involved in the management of tourism villages need to participate in trainings related to the development of tourism villages and disaster education. From the trainings, they could implement the knowledge gained to develop their tourism village and pass on their knowledge to other villagers.
- Of all the strategies which should be carried out by the management of Tourism Village "House of Dome", the most important thing is to find sponsors and funds for the development of tourism villages, both national and international. This tourism village is an independent tourism village so the development of this tourism village is entirely dependent on sponsors and funds from the sales of tourism packages and parking fees.

Conclusion

Based on the description in the results and discussion chapter, it could be concluded as stated below.

1. Tourism Village "House of Dome" is a tourist village features dome houses inhabited by residents affected by the earthquake in 2006. The dome house

- complex is unique and attractive due to it is the only dome houses in Indonesia and Asia.
2. In the last two years, the tourist village has decreased the number of tourist arrivals. This is due to the appearance of the tourist village which is no longer interesting with the faded painting of the dome houses as well as the less attractive educational tourist attractions of disasters offered to the tourists. Besides that, the facilities and infrastructure to support the existence of this tourism village are not adequate.
 3. The development strategies which need to be carried out by the manager of Tourism Village "House of Dome" are as follows.
 - a) To get sponsors and fund assessment to develop the tourism villages,
 - b) To improve the appearance of dome houses and surrounding areas,
 - c) To improve the facilities and infrastructure to support tourist villages,
 - d) To increase the diversity of disaster education tourism activities for tourists,
 - e) To increase the promotion of tourism village activities.

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