



Tourism Potential of Water Catchment Areas Against Work Force Absorption in Bandar Lampung City

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Abstract. The background of this research is the growth and development of tourist attractions in the Water Catchment Area (DAS) in Bandar Lampung City such as Lengkung Langit, Pintu Langit, Kampung Vietnam and so on. On the one hand, this is an opportunity space for business actors to create employment opportunities while at the same time contributing to the region in terms of tourism promotion, and further opening up the role of the government in formulating strategic policy models related to employment, especially for people who are still in the labor force category. This study discusses how the absorption of the workforce in tourist attractions in Water Catchment Areas in Bandar Lampung City; and how is the role of the Bandar Lampung City Government in responding to the development of tourism potential in water catchment areas. The results of this study show that tourist attractions built in water catchment areas provide space for labor force absorption, especially for the surrounding community, even though the absorption rate is small. In addition, the role of the Bandar Lampung City government in tourism growth, especially in water catchment areas is quite good, although it has not been programmed systematically where this is correlated with the development of tourism potential in Bandar Lampung City water catchment areas which also provides room for the potential for increasing local income.

Keywords: Tourism Potential · Water Catchment Areas · Labor Force
Absorption

1 Introduction

A. Background

Almighty God has endowed the people of Indonesia with precious natural resources. Wealth in the form of strategic geographical location, linguistic and ethnic diversity, natural conditions, flora and fauna, ancient and historical heritage, arts and culture are the resources and capital to enhance the prosperity and well-being of the Indonesian

nation. It is included in the preamble as seen in Pancasila, Indonesia. 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia [1].

These resources and capital will be used to increase national income, expand and balance business and employment opportunities, promote regional development, introduce and exploit Indonesia's tourism resources and tourist destinations, and implement tourism with the aim of creating promotional awareness. should be used optimally through Love your homeland and deepen the friendship of people [1].

The trend of global tourism development shows a very rapid development year by year. This is due, among other things, to changes in the social and economic structure of countries around the world and an increase in the number of people with higher incomes. Furthermore, tourism has become a global phenomenon, a basic need and part of human rights that are respected and protected. Governments and local governments, the tourism industry and communities can affirm tourism as a right of all, in order to achieve human dignity, prosperity and increased friendship between nations in the context of helping to make the world a reality. I have an obligation to do so. peace [1].

In this regard, at the beginning of 2020 until now 2022, as we all know that the covid-19 pandemic has changed and affected various things, starting from the business, economic, community, education aspects, and not to mention the tourism sector.

Detik.com noted, as of September 2021, for example, ripples of tourism revival appeared in the three and four weeks of September as a result of the easing of PPKM and the decline in PCR prices, so that people could travel safely and affordably. Efforts to convince the public to travel safely, including through the implementation of the PeduliLindung application, which has been running well. Emphasis on the importance of Health Care and vaccination, as well as collaboration with various parties in health protection efforts are also key. This protection is for both tourism workers and tourists [2].

Freedom to travel and the use of leisure in the form of travel are therefore part of human rights. Tourism is a national development that is carried out in a systematic, planned, integrated, sustainable and responsible manner, ensuring religious values, a living culture, environmental sustainability and quality, and the protection of national interests. is an integral part of Tourism development is necessary to promote the equitable distribution of business opportunities and benefits and to meet the changing challenges of local, national and global life.

Tourism not only meets the physical, mental and intellectual needs of all tourists through recreation and travel, but also increases government revenues and helps ensure people's well-being. Tourism development cannot be separated from the spatial planning aspect, as tourism is fundamentally location and geographic. Spatial planning involves tourism development based on federal, state and district/city tourism development master plans.

In the scope of districts/cities, for example, Bandar Lampung City as the capital of Lampung Province has tourism potential that is no less interesting than various tourist destinations in other districts/cities in Indonesia. We can observe this through social media and directly about how the growth and development of tourist attractions, especially those with natural nuances, have sprung up and developed even during a pandemic.

This is none other than because Bandar Lampung has various supporting aspects that can be taken into consideration in determining a strategic tourism area, including:

- 1) Tourism and cultural resources that have the potential to become a tourism attraction;
- 2) Market potential;
- 3) Strategic location that plays a role in maintaining the unity and integrity of the region;
- 4) Protection of certain locations that have a strategic role in maintaining the function and carrying capacity of the environment;
- 5) Strategic locations that have a role in the preservation and utilization of cultural assets;
- 6) Community readiness and support capacity; and
- 7) the specificity of the area

In line with the description above, through social media and online news, the people of Bandar Lampung can easily find out about the latest tourist destinations that are eye catching and instagramable which are beautiful natural tourist destinations for taking pictures. Lengkung Langit which is a contemporary Bandung-style tour on a hill, Kampung-Tebing-Jukung Vietnam as a destination to enjoy nature from the hills, and 100 m before Kampung Vietnam there is the Sky Door where there is the Highest Swing and Glass Bridge which is often a background. Interestingly, many of these tourist destinations were developed in areas that fall into the “Water Catchment Areas” category.

Considering the public interest is still quite high, especially for just hanging out or taking selfies and wefies at tourist attractions with natural nuances in water catchment areas, the question then is to what extent the existence of these tourist attractions is able to attract the absorption of the workforce, and how then is the government’s attitude in responding stretch tourism in the current pandemic. Because, apart from functioning to fulfill the physical, spiritual, and intellectual needs of every visitor (tourist) with recreation and travel, it can also increase state income to realize the welfare of the people.

B. *Problem Formulation*

Based on this background, the formulation of the problem in this study is:

1. How is the absorption of the workforce in tourist attractions in water catchment areas in Bandar Lampung City?
2. What is the role of the Bandar Lampung City Government in responding to the growth and development of tourist attractions in water catchment areas?

2 Discussion

A. *Workforce Absorption at Tourist Places in Bandar Lampung City Water Catchment*

Areas Water catchment areas are areas that have high infiltration capacity. Stated that groundwater catchment areas are related to places where if there is precipitation that falls

in the area, water will enter the soil and contribute to the temporary or permanent addition of groundwater reserves. The approach used to determine the amount of water that enters the soil, on the vertical movement of water by testing the infiltration capacity of the soil that will supply water to the groundwater. Another process is the change in the slope of the soil surface and the boundary of the soil layer with the breakdown of the parent rock, which is indicated by the thickness of the soil [3].

To conserve groundwater, the rate of infiltration of rainwater into the soil is a very important factor. The rate of infiltration or infiltration depends on: rainfall, percentage runoff, soil type, slope, vegetation type, and land use.

In this regard, based on the Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City Number 10 of 2011 concerning Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) 2011–2030, in Article 1 number 21 it is stated that the water catchment area is an area that has a significant influence either naturally or under construction on the the function of storing and infiltrating rainwater into the ground so that it can help control surface water flow and prevent flooding [3].

Article 41 paragraph (2) states that the rainwater catchment area in Bandar Lampung City is located in the Batu Putu area, North Telukbetung District, Sukadanaham and Susunan Baru, West Tanjungkarang District, Beringin Raya, Sumber Agung and Kedaung, Kemiling, Keteguhan and Sukamaju Districts. Teluk Betung Barat District, as well as hill and mountain areas.

In this regard, in the general provisions of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, several definitions are stated as follows:

1. Tourism is a travel activity carried out by a person or group of people by visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development, or studying the uniqueness of tourist attractions. visited on a temporary basis.
2. Tourism is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, businessmen, government and local governments.
3. Tourism is the overall activity related to tourism and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary in nature that appears as a manifestation of the needs of each person and country as well as interactions between tourists and local communities, fellow tourists, the Government, Regional Governments, and entrepreneurs.
4. Tourist attraction is everything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of a diversity of natural, cultural, and man-made wealth that is the target or purpose of tourist visits.
5. Tourism business is a business that provides goods and/or services to fulfill tourist needs and organize tourism.
6. Tourism Entrepreneur is a person or group of people who carry out tourism business activities.
7. The tourism industry is a collection of interrelated tourism businesses in the context of producing goods and/or services to fulfill the needs of tourists in the implementation of tourism.
8. Strategic Tourism Area is an area that has the main function of tourism or has the potential for tourism development that has an important influence in one or more aspects, such as economic, social and cultural growth, empowerment of natural resources, environmental carrying capacity, and defense and security.

Similar to the labor force description above, the working age population is the population aged 15 and over. The population included in the labor force is those who are of working age (15 years and older) or are employed but temporarily unemployed, and those who are unemployed. A non-working resident is a person of working age (15 years and older) who is still attending school, doing household chores, or doing other than personal activities.

Work is any economic activity that a person undertakes for at least one hour in the past week (continuously) with the intention of generating or contributing to income or profit. These activities include activity patterns of unpaid workers in support of business/economic activities. Employed but temporarily not working is the status of a person who has a job but has temporarily not worked in the past week for various reasons, such as:

Sickness, vacations, harvest waits, strikes, etc. example:

1. permanent workers, government/private employees who are not working due to leave, illness, strike, absenteeism, damaged company machinery/equipment, and so on;
2. Farmers who cultivate agricultural land and are not working because of illness or waiting for the next job (waiting for harvest or rainy season to work on the fields);
3. Professional workers (having certain/special skills) who are not working due to illness, waiting for the next job/order and so on. Such as puppeteers, barbers, masseurs, shamans, commercial singers and so on

Furthermore, employment is the number of jobs that have been filled, which is reflected in the large number of working people. The working population is absorbed and scattered in various sectors of the economy. The absorption of the working population is caused by the demand for labor. Therefore, labor absorption can be said to be a demand for labor [4].

Job opportunities are the number of people who can be accommodated to work for a company or an agency. In economics, job opportunities mean opportunities or conditions that indicate the availability of employment opportunities so that all people who are willing and able to work in the production process can get jobs according to their respective expertise, skills and talents [4].

Employment opportunities (demand for labor) is a condition that describe/availability of work (job opportunities to be filled by job seekers). Thus, job opportunities can be interpreted as a demand for labor. Labor is an important factor in other production processes such as land, capital and others. So humans are the driving force for all these factors of production [4].

The term employment opportunity contains the meaning of employment or opportunities available to work as a result of an economic activity (production). Thus, the definition of job opportunity includes all the jobs that have been filled and all the jobs that are still vacant. From these vacant jobs (which means there is an opportunity), then the need for manpower arises.

With regard to the above, Article 41 paragraph (2) states that the rainwater catchment area in Bandar Lampung City is located in the Batu Putu area, North Telukbetung District, Sukadanaham and Susun Baru, West Tanjungkarang District, Beringin Raya, Sumber Agung and Kedaung, West Tanjungkarang District. Kemiling, Keteguhan and Sukamaju,

Table 1. The Following is Sample Data From Tourist Attractions in the Water Catchment Area of Bandar Lampung City

No.	Tourist Attractions	Workforce (org)	Tenant	Wahana
1.	Lembah Batu Heritage	25	2 (Restaurant, Flower Shop)	Photo Spot
2.	Valley Durian Farm Stable	11	-	2 (Equestrian Arena, and Camping Ground)
3.	Octavian Equestrian Center	8	1 (Café)	4 (Horse Stabling, Joy Ride, Pony Park, Equestrian Learning, Photo Spot)
4.	Vietnam Peak	8	2 (drinks, snacks)	6 (5 photo spots, 1Karaoke)
5.	Lengkung Langit 2	33	2 (food stands and cafes)	3 (Shooting, Cable Car, Photo Spot)
6.	Wira Garden	21	5 (food, drinks)	3 (River, Glamping Area, Photo Spot)
7.	Taman Betung	45	1 (Oyster Mushroom Cultivation)	3 (Elephant, Swing, Relaxing Place)
8.	Taman Deer	6	3 (Food and drink, chicken noodles, juice and snacks)	2 (Swing and Slide)
9.	Taman Gita Persada	15	1 (food and beverage)	Breeding, Museum, Swimming Pool, Tree House, Pendopo
10.	Puncak Mas	36	3 (food and beverage variant)	Hanging Bike, Balloon Aerial, Photo Spot
11.	Villa LDR	8	1 (meal)	Cottage and Swimming Pool
12.	Umbul Helau	6	1 (food canteen)‘	7 (Rabbit Garden, Honey Education, Flower Garden, Archery, ATV, Pondok, Windmill)

Teluk Betung Barat District, as well as hill and mountain areas. Interestingly, in the water catchment area, tourist attractions have sprung up which the majority make views and photo spots with natural backgrounds as an attraction for visitors (Table 1).

Table of The water catchment area tourist attractions above, show at least two indications:

First, the water catchment area has natural tourism potential that is qualified in persuading people to visit these tourist attractions. This can be seen from the quantity and variants of tenants and rides presented at each tourist spot.

Second, if you look at the absorption of the labor force, of course every tourist spot has an absorption of the workforce, but if you look at the quantity, of course, it can be said that tourist attractions in water catchment areas have a low labor force absorption. This can not be avoided from how the management of tourist attractions that have begun to grow and develop as well as the response from policy makers in this case the Bandar Lampung City Government.

B. *The Role and Response of the City Government of Bandar Lampung on the Growth of Tourist Attractions in Water Catchment Areas*

Based on the data above, the response of the City Government of Bandar Lampung has not been programmed systematically. This was marked by several responses, including limited visits accompanied by food, appeals and limited promotions. This should be an evaluation material, especially for the Bandar Lampung City Government so that its potential water catchment area can develop significantly which affects the increase in the local revenue of Bandar Lampung City (Table 2).

Table 2. Data in the Following Table Describes How the Response of the City Government of Bandar Lampung Regarding the Growth and Development of Tourist Attractions in the Water Catchment Area

No	Tourist Attractions	Development and Recruitment Plan Workforce	Government Response
1.	Lembah Batu Heritage	Added tourist attraction (20 people)	Mayor’s Dining Visit
2.	Lembah Durian Farm Stable	The process of building a swimming pool and glass villa on the water (cottage)	-
3.	Octavian Equestrian Center	Adding Groomer (horse nurse), Trainer, Cleaning Service (5–10 people)	Response related to the scope of the organization
4.	Top of Vietnam	The addition of special rides for children and photo spots	There are still no special roads, only limited to taxes.
5.	Lengkung Langit 2	Restaurant where to eat	-

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

No	Tourist Attractions	Development and Recruitment Plan Workforce	Government Response
6.	Wira Garden	Development of Glamor Picnic and Glamor Camping, Area Maintenance and Lodging.	Input related to transportation access to tourist areas to make it easier for visitors to come.
7.	Taman Betung	Hall and Children's Rides	-
8.	Deer Park	-	Promotion of Tourist Attractions
9.	Taman Gita Persada	Swimming Pool, Tree House, and Photo Spot	-
10.	Puncak Mas	City Helicopter Tour	CHSE Certificate (Tourism Eligibility) Promotion from Local Government
11.	Villa LDR	Additional Room	
12.	Umbul Helau	Visits	and appeals to maintain cleanliness and promote tourism in the Batu Putu area to the general public

3 Conclusion

Based on the facts and descriptions above, the conclusions in this study include:

First, that tourist attractions built in water catchment areas provide space for the absorption of the workforce, especially for the surrounding community, even though the level of absorption is small.

Second, the response related to the role of the Bandar Lampung City government towards tourism growth, especially in water catchment areas, is quite good, although it has not been programmed systematically where this is correlated with the development of tourism potential in Bandar Lampung City water catchment areas which also provides room for the potential for increasing local income.

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