

1 Sarintan Efratani Damanik¹

2 ¹ Simalungun University

3 *Received: 6 December 2014 Accepted: 2 January 2015 Published: 15 January 2015*

4

5 **Abstract**

6 The ecotourism of Taman Eden 100 Lumban Julu Indonesia is the conservation area that is
7 used by the stakeholder and also join to keep the consistency of nature in the area of the
8 conservation. It has the nature potency like flora, fauna, and its nature has its own beauty to
9 be very potensial to explore. The analysis of the net balance can be stated that the location
10 conformity with the tourism activity value very positive feedback which amounted to 82.40

11

12 **Index terms**— ecotourism, taman eden 100, conservation, information strategic.
13 its natural resources without too much intervention from the central government [4].

14 It will be able to have an impact on the progress of the regional economy, which in turn created regional
15 development. The context of regional development which can be developed one through the tourism sector.
16 Indonesia puts in tourism as a priority for development, especially in regions where tourism potential, it is
17 possible to see the natural state rich with forest products as well as beautiful natural scenery [3], [10].

18 Forest resources can provide direct benefits through nature tourism activities. Nature tourism or ecotourism
19 is the trip to the place where nature is still relatively undisturbed or contaminated with the aim of studying,
20 admiring and enjoying the scenery, vegetation and wildlife, as well as other forms of cultural manifestation
21 that exists. Potential objects and natural tourist attraction owned by, among others, in the form of biological
22 diversity, uniqueness and authenticity of traditional culture, the beauty of the landscape, natural phenomena,
23 historical heritage / cultural optimally for the welfare of society. Overall tourism potential and natural tourist
24 attraction is an economic resource of high value and is a media education and environmental conservation. In
25 the development of nature tourism activities are positive effects and negative effects, both in economic, social,
26 and natural environment [3], [6], [11].

27 Positive impact among others, additional source of income and foreign exchange, provide employment and
28 business opportunities, encourage the development of new businesses, and is expected to increase public awareness
29 / rating on the conservation of natural resources. The positive impact needs to be improved from the past and
30 present. Negative impacts include the disruption of objects and tourist attraction that erosion and the emergence
31 of social inequality. The negative impact of this needs to be addressed and tackled jointly between the parties
32 concerned [9].

33 One of the natural attractions is the Garden of Eden 100 that have the potential and natural tourist attraction
34 famous for reat-reat location, rock climbing, cave bats, tree house, Orchid Toba (Tahul-tahul), nursery plants
35 and forest fruits, waterfall located on the Silo River area has a very interesting ecotourism

36 **1 Role of Eden Park Ecotourism100 Local Economic Evelop- 37 menting the District Lumban**

38 Julu Indonesia

39 Abstract-The ecotourism of Taman Eden 100 Lumban Julu Indonesia is the conservation area that is used by
40 the stakeholder and also join to keep the consistency of nature in the area of the conservation. It has the nature
41 potency like flora, fauna, and its nature has its own beauty to be very potensial to explore. The analysis of the net
42 balance can be stated that the location conformity with the tourism activity value very positive feedback which
43 amounted to 82.40% of respondents received positive support from respondents, however 11:28% of respondents
44 have also stated to bad doubt.

45 The existence of the object of ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 to be accepted by society as a customs received
46 positive support from respondents of 74.43%, but 25.12% of respondents there is also undecided. The climate

10 DOUBTFUL. D). DISAGREE, E). STRONGLY DISAGREE

47 of the Taman eden in rainy day have an effect to the coming of the people there, but the location of Taman
48 Eden100 is strategic enough and has positiveres ponds. The ecotourism of Taman Eden hasn't taken a part yet
49 in the development of the economy of local society there.

50 Keywords: ecotourism, taman eden 100, conservation, information strategic.

51 2 I.

52 Preliminary n order to attempt to improve the welfare of people in Indonesia , the government is currently in
53 full swing in implementing national development in all fields. The objective of national development is to realize
54 the ideals that just and prosperous society [10].

55 At this time the central government has given broad authority to local governments to carry out the
56 development of their respective regions. This is reinforced by the issuance of Law No. 32 of 2004 on local
57 governments and law number 33 of 2004 on the financial balance between the central government and local
58 governments, this is a manifestation of central government policy to empower and improve the ability of public
59 areas in order to boost the economy area. This authority encompasses all aspects of government. Namely
60 financing authority area can dig while also being able to enjoy the resources and economic potential of I potential
61 to be developed into a management-based ecotourism with the conservation of nature. Development of Parks
62 Eden need to pay attention to biophysical conditions and uniqueness as a tourist attraction environment that
63 can result in a negative impact on the tourist attraction.

64 3 a) Research Purposes

65 This study aims to analyze how the public response to the object of ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 and analyze
66 how the role of ecotourism objects in the Garden of Eden 100 local economic development.

67 4 II.

68 5 Methodology a) Scope of Research

69 This study emphasizes the role of ecotourism object 100 Eden Park against the economic conditions surrounding
70 the object ecotourism in particular economic conditions of rural communities Lumban Rang Indonesia. Does the
71 existence of tourism in that area have a role or a good contribution to the community perkonomian.

72 6 b) Data Collection Techniques

73 In gathering the necessary data, the technique used is as follows; i. Questionnaires

74 In this penelitiaan author directly using a list with the type of option, this option type of questionnaire
75 respondents' intention is only asked to choose one answer or lehilih of the many answers or alternatives have been
76 provided.

77 7 ii. Interview

78 The interview is an oral question and answer process, where two or more people baerhadapan each other physically,
79 which is where the interview is used to find data or information to parties related to tourism. The questions
80 in the interview guide should be understood as guidance, so that enumerators can develop any questions to dig
81 deeper information.

82 8 III.

83 9 Analysis

84 Descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze the data in a way to describe or draw the collected data as it
85 is without intending to generally accepted conclusions or generalizations ??Sugiyono 2002).

86 This study used how to construct a frequency table and a description of the explanation of the primary data
87 questionnaire. Frequency table is useful to know the distribution of respondents. Results of the questionnaire
88 respondents on the response contains five alternatives are: a). Strongly agree. b). Agreed. c).

89 10 Doubtful. D). Disagree, e). Strongly disagree

90 Responder results were analyzed by calculating the percentage of the responses and then into categories in
91 accordance with the opinion of Arikunto (2006), as follows: a) The average value of between 86% -100% very
92 good category. b) The average value of between 76% -85% good category. c) The average value of between 66%
93 -75% medium category. d) The average value of between 40% -65% unfavorable category. e) The average value
94 of less than 40% is not good category.

95 IV.

96 **11 Results**

97 **12 a) Conditions in the Garden of Eden 100 Geographic**

98 Forest Nature Garden of Eden 100 is administratively located in the hamlet of North Sionggang Lumban Rang
99 village, District LumbanJulu, Toba Samosir, North Sumatra Province with a total area of ± 40 ha. Geographically
100 located between 02° to $02^{\circ} 42'00''$ $39'00''$ BT BT and 099° to $099^{\circ} 64'00''$ $62'00''$ LU LU. iii. Type of soil The
101 type of soil in the forest area of natural Garden of Eden, the land finely textured clayey, sandy loam, clayey loam,
102 fine argillaceous, clay dusty, dusty loam, clay loam dusty dusty and smooth, with a soil pH and soil temperature
103 ranged from 6.36 20.96°C. iv. Vegetation Based on observations in the study area, vegetation commonly found
104 that of the family, Theaceae, Pinnaceae, Hammamelidaceae, Cunoniaceae, Aralia-ceae, Annonaceae, Fagaceae,
105 Sthyracaceae, Mellia-ceae, Myrtaceae and family Orchidaceae.

106 **13 b) Tourism conditions**

107 The number of domestic tourists who visit the Garden of Eden 100 2009 as many as 9016 people, an increase
108 of 6.12% compared to a year ago. In general, the activities of tourists visiting the area of the Garden of Eden
109 ecotourism object 100 is divided into two (2) activities, namely: the spiritual and enjoy the atmosphere in the
110 beauty of nature.

111 **14 c) Based on visitor characteristics of the Group of**

112 Social and Economic Visitors.

113 Eden Park visitors ecotourism object 100 consists of a variety of economic levels, ranging from the weak
114 economy, middle, and top, as well as with age, ranging from children, teenagers, adults, and seniors groups.
115 Social class above can be distinguished from the different types and models of vehicles used to the sights, as well
116 as the level of other social groups, dengam traffic patterns are used, among other things:

117 ? Individuals, usually consisting of one or two people and mostly uses sepeda motors.

118 ? The family, usually consist of four or five people to use the car priadi ? The large family or group, usually
119 consisting of nine to fifteen people using vehicles minivan, the van is being, or pickups.

120 ? Large group, usually consisting of twenty, thirty or more people using the vehicle bus, or pickups.

121 There are several types of object properties tourists visiting the Garden of Eden 100 ecotourism, among others:

122 ? On the day of regular visitors who come to the Garden of Eden just as transit (not the main visit), for
123 example, to lunch with colleagues before continuing the journey to the place to another, and generally is an
124 individual.

125 ? On the weekends, Sundays or holidays / large, ecotourism objects Garden of Eden 100 be the main objective
126 of both individuals, families, or groups.

127 Visitor activity in ecotourism objects Garden of Eden 100, is divided into several parts, namely: to enjoy
128 pemendangan Nature, enjoy spiritual activities, camping, hiking, bring your friends, family and leisure guests

129 In the area of ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 objects readily available drinks or snacks (snacks), but some
130 visitors deliberately bring their own food and side dishes from home, they only pay the fees of Rp 5,000 per
131 person.

132 Results of research conducted that the information obtained for the development of tourism, which is owned
133 by tourists prerensi must be known with certainty. This relates to the pattern of regional planning and
134 development in the future. If viewed from the arrival of the tourists who come there individually means not
135 through tourist packages, where travelers can leave the tourist area at will. This is the weak side as it attempts
136 to extend the length of stay is less tourists can be performed optimally.

137 Unlike the tourist arrivals in package (group) that has been programmed schedule of activities and a long
138 residence in a tourist area. With this pattern a visit with the package system is programmed and organized,
139 and also long residence time and the amount of their spending in the region will be a tourist attraction can be
140 improved.

141 **15 d) Infrastructure**

142 According to which there is a potential for ecotourism area of the Garden of Eden 100 objects and see the
143 development in this area, the government and society seek to provide facilities and infrastructure. Means good
144 transport will be able to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of user resources, both human resources and
145 natural resources, which in turn will be able to spur economic growth. Therefore it needs to be supported by
146 good transport system because transportation is one key to the success implementation of regional development
147 programs as measured by the parameters of economic development.

148 Infrastructure is also a key requirement for regional ecotourism object of the Garden of Eden 100, where the
149 results of observations obtained in the field shows that the region is already available clean water, electricity,
150 telephone, and environmental sanitation, but still limited Electric lighting and communication in general has
151 reached largely District of Lumban Julu including in the area of the Garden of Eden object 100. A variety of
152 ecotourism infrastructure and facilities available in a tourist area is one of the important elements or support in
153 the construction / development of a tourist area.

16 F) ROLE OF ECOTOURISM PLACES THE GARDEN OF EDEN 100 IN LOCAL ECONOMIC

154 In addition to infrastructure and facilities as mentioned above, in the district of LumbanJulu also been
155 available, namely health centers, houses of worship, education, post offices, banks and traditional markets
156 Prediction is based tourism activities with the condition and potential ecotourism area of the Garden of Eden
157 object 100. As for the tourist activities that are likely to occur in the area of the Garden of Eden 100 tourist
158 attraction is the variety of activities related to the potential environmental Lumban Julu, such as agrotourism
159 activities, cross-country, camping and spiritual activities.

160 There are two important things into consideration base for ecotourism development land area of the Garden
161 of Eden 100 objects, which emphasizes the preservation of the natural environment and landscape-specific, give
162 major benefits to local communities, does not give rise to significant negative impacts, the process of gradual and
163 sustainable development e) Respondents Against ecotourism places the Garden of Eden 100 To determine the
164 role of ecotourism objects in the Garden of Eden 100 local economic development cannot be separated from the
165 community and government participation in maintaining and caring for these attractions so as to attract tourists
166 to come and visit back ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 in terms of location, infrastructure and the proposition
167 and of In terms of community service and promotional objects tour so as to develop the local economy community
168 in terms of people's income, employment opportunities and the development of economic activities surrounding
169 communities.

170 Statement filed to the respondents on ecotourism objects Garden of Eden 100 originally done in the form of
171 a list of statements (questionnaire) and frequently asked questions that occur naturally and then developed the
172 list of questions posed to respondents in the form of the usual questions such as the location of the Garden of
173 Eden 100 objects ecotourism is appropriate for became a tourist attraction, an object of ecotourism Garden of
174 Eden 100 has been positioned fatherly developed, ecotourism object Garden of Eden 100 does not interfere with
175 the public, making a living in the main job for the local people, the object of ecotourism Garden of Eden 100
176 affected by the climate.

177 For the object statement ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 are affected by the climate, the majority of
178 respondents stated strongly agree by 49.22%, 33.18% who agree and who expressed hesitation of 11.38% and
179 are stated strongly disagree at 6.22%.

180 If viewed from the analysis of the net balance can be stated that the location of the Garden of Eden a 100
181 ecotourism object is in conformity with the tourism activity very positive feedback which amounted to 82.40% of
182 respondents received positive support from respondents, however 11.28% of respondents have also stated to bad
183 doubt. The existence of the object of ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 to be accepted by society as a customs
184 received positive support from respondents of 74.43%, but 25.12% of respondents there is also undecided. Object
185 ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 very strategic to be developed to get a positive response supported by 87.91% and
186 9.89% of the respondents there is also undecided. The existence of the object of ecotourism Garden of Eden 100
187 does not interfere with the activity of the community in making a living from primary workers received positive
188 support of 88.06%, but 11.94% of respondents there is also undecided. Object ecotourism Garden of Eden 100
189 is not affected by the negative climate supported by 61.53% and amounted to 15.38% of respondents expressed
190 hesitation, this shows that if the climate is not good then only a few tourists who visit these attractions.

191 This shows that the object of ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 worth less both as a tourist attraction. Because
192 respondents gentleness at the position values between 40% -65%. This shows that the object of ecotourism Garden
193 of Eden 100 worth very good and still need to be developed further in order to become a better tourist attraction
194 If seen from the statement of the infrastructure and tourism facilities in the Garden of Eden ecotourism object
195 100 needs to be increased again, we can see on the roads are very good and can be traversed by public transport
196 and private vehicles with ease, the tourist area also needs to be improved health facilities, places of worship, and
197 lodging facilities and restaurants, so for tourists who want to visit the ecotourism object little difficulty.

198 If viewed from the side of tourism promotion to get the percentage of respondents' statement amounted to
199 36.64%, this indicates that there is still a lack of promotion of tourism in this case can be improved in order to lure
200 more tourists to visit towards these attractions. If viewed from the side of services to travelers get the percentage
201 of respondents statement amounted to 38.45%, this indicates that the rating services to poor communities, and
202 this needs to be improved in order to attract tourists to visit tourist attraction Garden of Eden 100.

203 This indicates that the role of the object ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 has not been maximized, there are
204 other indicators that have a considerable role to the tourism activity of the Garden of Eden 100.

205 16 f) Role of Ecotourism places the Garden of Eden 100 in Local 206 Economic

207 Development based on the results wawan way with one of the people who live in the Garden of Eden 100, works
208 as a farmer (Boru Harianja age 53 years) explained that they are very pleased with the object of ecotourism
209 Garden of Eden 100, but they are as a people who are around the object ecotourism yet economic benefit to the
210 surrounding community. This can be seen clearly that tourists who come to the site of the Garden of Eden 100
211 no shopping out of the tourist sites when infrastructure facilities food / snacks, daily necessities, souvenirs are
212 still very minimal.

213 With no economic improvement around the object tersetuhnya ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 needs to be

214 increased so that the development of people's income increases. With rising incomes, the economic activity
215 Garden of Eden 100 increase.

216 **17 Conclusions and Recomendations a) Conclusion**

217 ? Based on the respondents were obtained during the study that the object of ecotourism Garden of Eden 100
218 has great potential to be developed into ecotourism, but if viewed as the fact object ekwisata Garden of Eden
219 100 still needs intensive care. ? Based on the results of research and discussion to focus on the problems that
220 exist in this study it could be that the object of eco-tourism in the Garden of Eden 100 does not have a role in
221 local economic development of local communities, because with the object of ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 has
222 not been touched in incomes.

223 **18 b) Recommendations**

224 ? Object ecotourism Garden of Eden 100 is a regional asset, and therefore should remain on guard and well
preserved. ^{1 2 3}

North : District of Ajibata Simalungun

South :Sionggang Village Central and South

Sionggang

West :District of Sipanganbolon

East

i. Topographic

:Lumban Julu

Eden Nature
Park Forest,
Toba Samosir is

located at an altitude of 1100-1750 m above sea level

consists of high cliffs, steep ravines and rushing river.

ii. Climate

Climate in the
forest area of
natural Garden
of

Eden with relative humidity ranging from 96.64%,
1627.98 lux light intensity meter, air temperature during
20, 01 ° C and wind speeds ranging 1 to 4 knots.

Figure 1:

Figure 2: ?

225

¹© 2015 Global Journals Inc. (US) 1

²© 2015 Global Journals Inc. (US) Role of Eden Park Ecotourism100 Local Economic Evelopmenting the
District Lumban Julu Indonesia

³© 2015 Global Journals Inc. (US)

18 B) RECOMMENDATIONS

226 [Marpaung and Herman ()] , Happy Marpaung , Bahar Herman . 2002. Bandung: Publisher Alfabeta. (Introduction to Tourism)

227

228 [Republic Of Indonesia ()] , Republic Of Indonesia . *Financial Balance Between Central and Local Government* 2004. (33) .

229

230 [Toba Samosir in Figures ()] , *Toba Samosir in Figures* 2009.

231 [Chandra ()] , R H Chandra . *Candra@yahoo.com* 2011. Tuesday, 06.19.2011. 100.

232 [Sutan ()] *Against Public Participation Potesi Development of Marine Tourism Region Tourism Object Girsang Sipangan Bolon*, Sutan . 2007. Thesis Master Program Graduate Management USU Medan

233

234 [Younger ()] *Complete Dictionary of Indonesian*, A Younger , K . 2006. Reality, Jakarta.

235 [Oka ()] *Introduction to the Science of Tourism*, A , Yoeti Oka . 1996. Publisher Angkasa Bandung. (Revised Edition)

236

237 [Marpaung ()] *Knowledge of Tourism*, Happy Marpaung . 2002. Alfabeta, Bandung.

238 [Arikunto ()] *Procedure Research (A Pendaekatan Practice)*, Publisher Rineka Cipta, Suharnisi Arikunto . 2006. Jakarta.

239

240 [Erawan ()] *Tourism and Economic Development (Bali As the case)*, Nyoman Erawan , I . 1994. Upada Satra, Denpasar.

241