

Pagelaran Pottery Village and Sumber Maron Tourism : Efforts to Utilize Natural Resources to Improve the Community's Economy

Muhammed Abdulraqeb^{1*}, Nurseli², Nurul Farihah Izzati Mohd Afendi³, Kiki Riska Yulia Ananda⁴

^{1*}Mechanical Dept., Engineering Faculty, Universitas Islam Malang
²Manajemen Dept., Economic and Business Faculty, Universitas Mataram
³Bachelor's Degree In Entrepreneurship With Retail, University Malaysia Kelantan (UMK)
⁴Accounting Dept., Economic & Business Faculty, Universitas Islam Malang

^{1*}mohammedabdulraqeb55@gmail.com ²kikiriskayuliaamanda@gmail.com ³nurseliseli069@gmail.com ⁴izzahti86@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to determine how the use of natural resources in the Kampung Gerabah Pagelaran and Sumber Maron Tourism Village area affects the residents' economy. Data was generated through direct observation at the location of the Sumber Maron Pottery Performance and Tourism Village. Apart from that, documentation methods are also used as factual evidence in data collection. This research shows the results of improving the economy and the quality of natural resources that support competent actors. In the future, it is hoped that this will increase both in terms of management, capacity, and income and improve the quality of human resources.

Keywords : Kampung Gerabah Pagelaran, Wisata Sumber Maron, natural resources, improving economy, community

1. Inroduction.

Pottery is tools made from clay, which are shaped and then burned and made into valuable tools for helping human life. *Pottery* is made for household purposes, such as jugs or drinking water containers, cooking utensils, barrels, etc. Pottery can only be made with unique materials, namely clay or clay containing kaolin, so this craft can only be found in particular areas in Indonesia.

Pagelaran Village, precisely in Getaan Village, is one of the villages in Gondanglegi District, Malang Regency, famous as a centre for the traditional pottery industry. In this traditional industrial centre, various kitchen items are produced, such as maroon, mortar, genthong, kendil, and other forms made from earthenware..

Currently, Pagelaran Village has been transformed into an educational tourism village. Apart from producing pottery products, the artisans also aim to introduce and preserve pottery crafts to the general public. The information that can be provided from



this education is the traditional process of making pottery, starting from raw materials to making pottery products.

Sumber Maron tourist village is one of the natural tourist attractions in Karangsuko Village, Malang Regency. Sumber Maron Tourism carries the concept of natural tourism by utilizing water resources in Karangsuko Village. Sumber Maron nature tourism is one of the BUMDES Amanah Karangsuko Village business units and other business units, namely clean water processing for the Karangsuko village community, which currently has a business turnover of 3.6 billion per year.

The explanation above is the background to the report regarding the Pagelaran Pottery Village and Sumber Maron Tourism Village as an Effort to Utilize Natural Resources to Improve the Community's Economy.

2. Method

The method used is observation by observing the characteristics of pottery, the process of making pottery, selling pottery, and the types of tourism in the Sumber Maron tourist attraction. From this description, observation is a method used by researchers to obtain information related to what is being studied. In this research, researchers observed types of pottery products, sales, tourist visitors, and various types of tourism in the Sumber Maron tourist area, Malang Regency

3. Results And Discussion.

The data obtained from observations in the Kampung Gerabah Pagelaran and Wisata Sumber Maron are as follows:

3.1. Gerabah.

3.1.1. Raw Materials.

A traditional craft material that can only be made with unique raw materials, the raw materials for pottery are as follows :

1. Clay or loamy soil that contains kaolin.

Is clay that contains the mineral Kaolinite as the most significant part and is included as primary clay



Figure 1 : Clay



2. Fine Sand.

As a mixing ingredient so that the clay can bond tightly.



Figure 2 : Fine Sand

3. Water.

Functions as a softener for a mixture of clay and sand, making the process of forming pottery easier



Figure 3 : Water

3.1.2. The Process.

Making pottery in the Kampung Gerabah Pagelaran is carried out traditionally and manually and passed down from generation to generation.



Figure 3 : The process of making pottery



3.1.3. The Product.

In the pottery industry centre of the Pagelaran village, various kitchen items such as maroon, mortar, genthong, kendil and various other shapes made from pottery are produced.





Figure 3 : Product of pottery

Evert M. Rogers (Suwarno, 2008: 9) calls innovation an idea, practice or thing/object that is realized and accepted as something new by a person or group for four adoption. Innovation has characteristics, namely: (1) it has unique characteristics/privileges. This means that an innovation has distinctive characteristics in the sense of an idea, program, setting, and system, including the possibility of expected results; (2) it has characteristics or elements of novelty., in the sense that an innovation must have the characteristics of a work and thought with a degree of originality and novelty. Novelty, (3) the innovation program is carried out through a planned program, in the sense that innovation is carried out through a process that is not rushed, but the innovation is prepared carefully with a clear and planned program in advance, and (4) the innovation that is rolled out has goals. The innovation program must have a direction to be achieved, including direction and strategies to achieve these goals.

Sumber Maron natural tourism is a natural tourist attraction that utilizes abundant water sources in Karangsuko Village, Malang Regency. Sumber Maron Tourism was formed in 2017 and is one of the business units of BUMDesa Amanah Karangsuko Village. Apart from the nature tourism business unit, another business unit owned by BUMDesa Amanah provides clean water for the residents of Karangsuko Village and the surrounding villages.

In managing Sumber Maron tourism, the Sumber Maron natural tourism manager collects a levy of 10,000 rupiah for each adult visitor and 5,000 rupiah for each child visitor as a source of income. The village government obtains Other income from capital participation amounting to 60-75 million each year. The average number of visitors in one



week can reach 3000-4000 people under normal conditions. However, during the holidays, the maximum number of visitors reached was 11,000. The turnover managed by the Sumber Maron tourism business unit is 2.5 billion per year from the total turnover of 3.9 billion managed by BUMDesa Amanah Karangsuko Village. From this value, it can be said that Sumber Maron substantially contributes to the village's original income and can be used as an investment in community empowerment programs in the social, economic, and environmental sectors of Karangsuko Village.

The tourist attractions offered at the Sumber Maron natural tourist attraction include swimming pools, river tubing, waterfall, and various culinary delights from the MSME products of Karangsuko Village residents, which are sold along the banks of the Sumber Maron River. In practice, village residents who rent stalls around the Sumber Maron River are not charged a rental fee or can be considered free.

Therefore, every local culture that can positively impact the economy must continue to be supported by the community and government. The community can become managers of local culture who remain aware of maintaining the authenticity of each local culture. Likewise, the government, which has more authority in managing a region, is expected to be able to provide support in developing human resources to make them more competitive and local resources, which are the unique culture of the Indonesian nation, especially those in each region.

Figure 4 : The Object Tourism in Sumber Maron





The existence of the Pottery Tourism Village and Sumber Maron are two of the many local wisdoms that must be preserved together. Pottery, one of Indonesia's traditional craft products, can provide positive aspects, especially regarding the economy. Apart from that, the process of making pottery can be taught and maintained and become a lesson that can be taken by future generations so that it remains sustainable in Indonesian society.

The Sumber Maron Nature Tourism, which supports the economy of residents and the entire Indonesian economy, must also be protected and preserved together. Not only from the village community around Sumber Maron but every element who visited there to maintain awareness of the importance of maintaining regional assets that have a strong influence in improving the economy

Therefore, every local culture that can positively impact the economy must continue to be supported by the community and government. The community can become managers of local culture who remain aware of maintaining the authenticity of each local culture. Likewise, the government, which has more authority in managing a region, is expected to be able to provide support in developing human resources to make them more competitive and local resources, which are the unique culture of the Indonesian nation, especially those in each region.

Reference

- Dharmayanti, D. 2006. Analisis Dampak Service Performance dan Kepuasan Sebagai Moderating Variable terhadap Loyalitas (Studi pada Nasabah Tabungan Bank Mandiri Cabang Surabaya). Jurnal Manajemen Pemasaran, Vol.1,No.10,hal.35-43.
- Fornell, Johnson, Anderson, Cha, J. and Bryant.1996. The American Customer Satisfaction Index: Nature, Purpose, and Findings. Journal of Marketing, October, Vol.60, pp.7-18.

Gerson, R.F. (2004). Measuring Customer Satisfaction. Jakarta: PPM.

- Haefner, J. E., Deli-Gray, Z., & Rosenbloom, A. (2011), "The importance of brand liking and brand trust in consumer decision making: Insights from Bulgarian and Hungarian consumers during the global economic crisis", Managing Global Transitions: International Research Journal, Vol. 9 No.3, pp.249-273.
- Hafeez, S., & Hasnu, S. (2010), "Customer satisfaction for cellular phone in Pakistan: A case study of Mobilink", Business and Economics Research Journal, Vol.1 No.(3), pp. 35-44.
- https://kumparan.com/tugumalang/foto-kampung-wisata-gerabah-di-kabupaten-malang-1uwZjnfwqhT/full diakses 11-12-2023 jam 19.54

Kotler.P. (2008). Marketing Principles 2. Twelfth Edition. Jakarta : Erlangga

- Kotler, P. 2000. Marketing Management. The Milenium Edition. Ten Edition. Prentice Hall.Inc. USA
- Licata, Jane, W., Weber, J.M, and Reed, P.F. 1998. Satisfaction Survey: Staying on The Side of The Tracking. Journal of Bank Marketing, Vol. 30, December, pp. 27-31.



Naumann and Giel, K. 1995. Customer Satisfaction Measurement and Management. Thomas Executive Press. Cincinnati, Ohio.