

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sustainability Alternative Strategy: Volcanic Activity in the Tourist Destination of Ijen Crater

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Abstract

This study discusses the development of the Ijen Crater sustainable area. Ijen Crater is always under monitoring for increased volcanic activity by the volcanology center. If this happens, then Ijen Crater is prohibited from being visited by tourists who want to do climbing activities for their safety. Based on this phenomenon, a strategy is needed to create new alternative tourist activities so that tourists can still enjoy their tourism without climbing Ijen Crater. It is essential to analyze all the potential in the Ijen Crater area using indicators of the concept of special interest tourism. Several potentials are found, grouped into natural, artificial, and cultural potential. The findings of this study were used to identify some engaging particular interest tourism activities that can be applied in the Ijen Crater area as significant tourist attractions. Programs and stages of development need to be designed using the three main steps that must be done. This stage of development is expected to accelerate the development of the Ijen Crater area and make it a quality tourist destination in Indonesia.

Keywords: Tourism Development, Tourism Destination, Tourist Attractions, Sustainable Area, Ijen Crater.

1. Introduction

Changes in tourism patterns need to be responded to carefully by stakeholders in the tourism sector with various strategies for developing and packaging tourism products and promotions from the Government, parties, private sector, and local communities (Kreil, 2021; Mahanani et al., 2021; Toubes et al., 2021).

The tourism sector is one of the most affected by the current pandemic. Mobility restrictions and corporate closures in the sector, either total or part over time, have had an important influence on the sector. There are changes in tourist consumption patterns and, consequently, in the business strategy of bidding (Toubes et al., 2021). Furthermore, to anticipate tourism developments that touch on various aspects, such as

the country of origin of tourists, transit countries, and tourist destination countries trying to develop various potentials (Bakker, 2019; Benítez-Aurioles, 2021; Stylidis & Quintero, 2022). Responding to changes in tourist consumption patterns that occur today, nature is one object that is often used as the primary motivation in winning the hearts of tourists (Toubes et al., 2021). It is increasingly recognized that sustainable economic growth or, instead, sustainable growth in production and consumption on which economic growth depends is not environmentally sustainable (Sharpley, 2022). Nature contains beauty, uniqueness, harmony, and diversity to satisfy tourists (Gavurova et al., 2021; Habibi et al., 2021). Beaches, forests, caves, mountains, plantations, lakes, and rivers are part of nature that is always a target.

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Based on the current trends in tourism, tourists choose to be more active when traveling (Gavurova et al., 2021; Wahyuningtyas et al., 2021). Following the phenomenon of current tourist trends, Ijen Crater is a suitable tourist destination for those who like tourism adventure and for tourists who are curious about nature (Toubes et al., 2021).

The Blawan-Ijen volcanic complex is found in East Java's Bondowoso regencies. The presence of Blawan Hotspring, an acid lake atop Ijen Crater, and variations in the landscape suggest that the complex will include a geothermal system (Daud et al., 2018; Pratama et al., 2019). Ijen Crater's and Mount Blau's magma characteristics are affiliated with the medium-K to K high-K series of calc-alkaline magma.

In addition, lava samples from both sources contained TiO₂ of less than 1.4% by weight, indicating volcanic rocks derived from subduction systems (Metcalf & Shervais, 2008). Previous studies obtained the same data (Handley et al., 2007; Pratama et al., 2018, 2019).

Ijen Crater is always under the monitoring of the volcanology agency. The conditions of Ijen Crater are not possible to visit. The volcanology agency immediately notifies tourists not to climb Mount Ijen, so tourists who have already come are sometimes disappointed with the ban (Sukojo & Mardiana, 2017; Wahyuningtyas et al., 2021). Especially if the tourists come from outside the city or abroad, it is also impossible to predict when the ban on climbing will be reopened (Kilungu et al., 2019).

So waiting for the decision from the volcanologist to declare it "safe," tourists can climb as usual (Pratama et al., 2018). The overview also shows that temperature and rainfall affect the trekker experience at all climb stages. Due to climate change, temperature and rainfall patterns change, affecting trekking tourism (Kilungu et al., 2019). To anticipate the disappointment of tourists who cannot climb. No one can be blamed for such uncertain conditions, which cannot be anticipated because Ijen Crater is a natural resource whose activities can only be predicted.

When Ijen Crater is on standby for one day, it is necessary to make alternative new tourist activities that can still be enjoyed by tourists even if they do not have to climb Mount Ijen. Given the downward trend in annual rainfall, general climbing conditions are likely to have improved. The risk of landslides may have decreased, assuming that the general decrease in rainfall has been associated with a decrease in

heavy rainfall. Analysis shows that March and April have undergone most of the changes, with climbing conditions in March worsening and conditions in April improving (Kilungu et al., 2019). These tourism activities can be located on Mount Ijen or in Sempol Village, Blawan Village, and Kalianyar Village, located around Mount Ijen. So later, it can be directly beneficial for local communities, and the local revenue can be maximized.

Therefore, all the potential in Ijen Crater and its surroundings needs to be explored more deeply to determine several tourist activities that can be carried out at these destinations. Then it is necessary to design program indications and stages of development of the Ijen Crater area to develop into a quality tourist destination (Mateoc-Sirb et al., 2022; Sung et al., 2022).

2. Statement of Problem

They were mirroring the literature on special interest tourism. Particular interest (Special Interest Tourism) is a form of rating activity by individuals, groups, or small groups who aim to learn and experience the areas visited (Ingram et al., 2021; Pulido-Fernández et al., 2019). The focus has almost exclusively centered on market participants' 'hard' end, despite recognizing that travel companies are increasingly targeting more 'budding' consumers. Macro dimension called "special interest tourism" are configured as models of consumer experience; as can be seen, the constituent dimensions of this type of tourism are related to the extent that they are reflective indicators of this experience.

This issue is relevant, especially at the management level, because it determines whether improvements in one dimension will positively increase (Parrilla-González et al., 2020). Visits to a site can be incidental or destination selection centers, determined by the supply-side characteristics of the tourism system and motivations that position tourism of particular interest along a continuum of psycho-sociological types and behavioral forms (Ingram et al., 2021).

Since the number of tourists continues to increase, tourism is currently the most significant voluntary migration of people worldwide (Pavković, 2018). This change is seen in supply and demand, a causal relationship arising from supply reactions to instability and changes on the demand side (Pavković et al., 2021). On the other hand, special interest tourism, among other urban tourism, plays an essential role in the global tourism market. Several criteria can be

used to determine a form of interest tourism special (Parrilla-González et al., 2020). Namely, the existence of elements: Learning is a tourism activity that leads to an element of learning (Fandeli, 2001); Rewarding is a tourism activity that includes giving awards or admiring the beauty/uniqueness of the wealth of an attraction, which then leads to awards; Enriching is tourism that includes opportunities for the enrichment of public knowledge; Adventuring is tourism designed as adventure tourism.

2.1 Research Objectives

To clarify the variables used in this study and limit the scope of the research problem. There are four indicators in special interest tourism by Parrilla-González et al. (2020): Learning, Rewarding, Enriching, and Adventuring. The first variable is identifying potential conditions in the Ijen Crater area, which will be analyzed using the indicators contained in the tourism concept. The analysis results are used to determine several appropriate particular interest tourism activities that can be carried out at that destination.

The second variable is developing the Ijen Crater area as a tourist destination. It is necessary to design an indication of the program and stages of development of the Ijen Crater area using the concept proposed by (Suwanto, 2004). The concept is divided into three main steps that must be carried out: short, medium, and long-term development. Construction is carried out following the specified time. These development stages are expected to control the development of the Ijen Crater area and can also make the Ijen Crater area a quality tourist destination.

3. Literature Review

3.1 Potential Tourism

According to Madyatmadja et al. (2021), tourism potential is in good condition, real, palpable, and non-palpable. Who worked, organized, and presented in a way that can benefit, utilized, or realized as ability, factors, and elements necessary or decisive for business and tourism development, whether in the form of atmosphere, events, objects, or services or services (Bakker, 2019; Wijaya, 2021).

This form of tourism meets the needs of a particular market by focusing on diverse experiences and activities beyond the scope of tourism of general interest (Parrilla-González et al., 2020). The elements in a tourist attraction that broadly determine consumer choices and influence the motivation of potential

buyers (Doughty et al., 2019; Grum & Kopal Grum, 2015; Santos et al., 2021). Natural tourist attractions. Including landscapes, beaches, climate, and other geographical features of a destination and other natural resources (Bezova & Azara, 2021; Gea-García et al., 2021; Wahyuningtyas et al., 2021). Artificial tourist attractions.

The covering of tourism buildings and infrastructure includes historical and modern architecture, monuments, walkways, parks and gardens, convention centers, marinas, skiing, archaeological sites, golf courses, specialty shops, and themed areas (Brandolini et al., 2017).

Cultural Tourism Attractions. Including history and folklore (legends), religion and art, music, theater, dance, and other performances, and museums. Some of these can be developed into special events, festivals, and carnivals (Pavković et al., 2021; Terkenli & Georgoula, 2021). Social Tourism Attractions. Including the way of life of an area, indigenous people, language, and social gathering activities (Bustamante et al., 2019; Park et al., 2019).

3.2 Tourism Destination Development

Tourism object development includes developing new products, namely efforts made consciously and planned to improve current products or add types of products produced or marketed. This product should be able to be sold. Therefore this product should result from market analysis and research (Dmitriyev et al., 2021; Yu et al., 2021).

The tourism development strategy aims to develop quality, balanced, gradual products and services (Istiqomah et al., 2020). The main steps that need to be taken are: In the short term, the emphasis is on optimization, especially for sharpening and strengthening tourism's image, improving the workforce's quality, improving management ability; Utilizing existing products, and enlarging the share of the existing tourism market.

In the medium term, the emphasis is on consolidation, particularly in Strengthening the image of Indonesian tourism, consolidating management capabilities, Developing and diversifying products, and developing the number and quality of the workforce. In the long term, the emphasis is on the development and deployment of management capability, development, and distribution of products and services, development of a new tourism market, and development of the quality and number of workers.

3.3 Tourism Areas and Destinations

The strategic sector of tourism was explained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 10 of 2009, Chapter 1, Article 10. It is an area with the primary tourism function or potential for tourism development (Bakker, 2019).

It significantly influences one or more aspects, such as economic, social, and cultural growth, empowerment of natural resources, environmental carrying capacity, and defense and security (Stylidis & Quintero, 2022).

As explained in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 2009, tourism destinations are geographical regions encompassing one or more administrative areas that contain tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interconnected and complement the realization of tourism (Bezova & Azara, 2021).

4. Research Methodology

4.1 Types and Sources of Data

In this study, qualitative data was collected, which can only be explained by the words or descriptions of the object being studied and cannot be calculated or numbered (Gorda, 1994). Qualitative data was obtained in the form of the condition of Ijen Crater and the perception of the community and related agencies towards the development of Ijen Crater tourist attractions.

As a tourist destination in Bondowoso Regency, the data source is primary data. These data are directly obtained from the object of research, both direct observation and respondents, such as the state or condition of Ijen Crater and public, private, and Government perceptions of the development of the Ijen Crater area.

Secondary data is obtained not from the first party but the second party as a related party, such as Bondowoso Arts and Culture Tourism Office. The secondary data obtained are Bondowoso tourism brochures and Bondowoso tourism profile books.

4.2 Data Collection Methods

Observational is an effort made by qualitative research implementers to record events and activities using tools or not (Hidayat et al., 2021; Koentjaraningrat, 1998). The observations made in this study were carried out through systematic observations when conducting a preliminary study in Ijen Crater related to efforts to identify tourism potential in Ijen Crater

and the surrounding area. An in-depth interview involves interaction and communication between the interviewer or researcher and the respondent (Kusmayadi & Sugiarto, 2000).

Interviews were conducted by conducting question and answer or direct interviews with the head of the Bondowoso Regency Arts and Culture Tourism Office, the Head of the Natural Resources Conservation Agency, and local communities. A list of questions prepared previously guided the interviews.

Documentation Studies, namely the collection of additional data that supports the primary data obtained by researchers from viewing, are sources of written data such as books, scientific magazines, archives, and photos (Iskandar, 2009; Kurniawan & Galushasti, 2021).

The data obtained are from research reports on Ijen Crater, catalog books and brochures from the Bondowoso Tourism Office, and several references related to this research.

4.3 Informant Determination Techniques

The determination of informants is carried out by purposive sampling, namely by considering the information provider who is considered to have knowledge related to the object of research (Sugiyono, 2017). The selected informants are people who influence the community in the Ijen Crater area and Taman Sari Village to have extensive knowledge about Ijen Crater and the local population.

The informants selected in this study were the Head of the Bondowoso Tourism Office, the Head of the NRCA for the Ijen Crater area, and the Head of the Sempol Village. The selected informants are expected to provide accurate and complete information to make it easier for researchers to obtain the required data.

4.4 Data Analysis Methods

Data analysis used in this study is a qualitative descriptive analysis method, namely the analysis carried out by describing and describing the clarified and processed data in detail. Sugiyono (2017) suggested that the qualitative descriptive analysis method was carried out by data reduction,

presentation, and conclusion. In this case, describe, excavate, and identify the potential in Ijen Crater and its surroundings. Then group them into several special interest tourism activities that can be applied to the potential.

5. Results and Discussions

All potentials in the form of natural potential, artificial / human-built potential, and cultural potential in the Ijen Crater area were analyzed using the particular interest tourism concept indicators. There are four indicators in the concept of special interest tourism by Fandeli (2001): Learning, Rewarding, Enriching,

Table 1. Existing Conditions of Potential Ijen Crater Area

Potential	Criteria				Plan
	1	2	3	4	
<p>Ijen Plantation</p> <p>Arabica coffee plantations and cloves are the primary commodities.</p> <p>Many find civet animals.</p>	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating agro-tourism by empowering local communities (Learning) • Traditional civet coffee production by residents. Tourists can also learn to follow the process of processing civet coffee (Rewarding). • Civet coffee café is provided on the side of the main road to Ijen Crater, managed by local people with a natural café design and traditional presentation. Can be added to the typical food menu Banyuwangi (Enriching) • Jungle trekking, the trip trekking made around the plantation areas Ijen with hilly terrain (Adventuring)
<p>Tropical Rainforest</p> <p>Along the way in this area have been excellent road conditions. There are many steep climbs, slopes, and turns. Sometimes it is foggy and cold (depending on the weather and time of visit). It can find wild animals, such as deer, panther (tiger), panther, Javan langur, squirrel, bird, and Javan eagle. Edelweiss flowers can also be found.</p>	-	√	-	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It made postal rental bicycles for activities cycling through the forest. It created a track path for tourist activities cycling. The track can be divided into three levels (difficulty levels). The first is easy for beginners, and the second is medium, with a medium difficulty level. And the third is hard, which is the most challenging level that requires high adrenaline and unique skills to do (Rewarding, Adventuring)
<p>Paltuding</p> <p>Paltuding is an extensive area, is a place the last which can be passed by motorized vehicles. Facilities and infrastructure include stalls, guest houses, information centers, parking, and toilets.</p>	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of facilities, functions, and services information center. Providing tent rentals (Adventuring) • Adding stalls that provide a variety of tourist needs (Enriching) • Repairing guest houses to make them more suitable for rent and occupied by tourists (Enriching) • Provision of souvenir shops. Empowering local communities to be creative in making handicrafts that can later be used as unique souvenirs that show the identity of Ijen Crater so that tourists who buy it can show and remind themselves that they have visited Ijen Crater (Rewarding, Enriching Assembling) • Provision of first aid treatment centers, a security team • Building facilities for activities outside the area • This activity can also be used as an alternative for tourists when they do not want to climb Mount Ijen, or maybe at that time, Mount Ijen is declared on standby, so tourists are prohibited from climbing. Tourists can do various kinds of activities outbound that have been provided (Learning, Adventuring)

and Adventuring. The analysis results are used to determine several appropriate particular interest tourism activities that can be carried out at that destination. Then explains the relationship between existing potential with the existing conditions at the location and how the development plans in the future (see Table 1).

Potential	Criteria				Plan
	1	2	3	4	
<p>Blue Fire Ijen Crater</p> <p>Blue fire (blue fire) is a unique natural phenomenon emerging from the cracks of Ijen Crater and can only be seen in night and evening conditions.</p>	-	√	-	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair postal facility contained resting on the walkway because now already less worthy Providing services climbing guides. Because to see the blue fire climbing is carried out at night, it is better if, in order to make the ascent, travelers hire a guide. Guides can empower residents who have been mentored and trained (Adventuring, Rewarding)
<p>Banyupahit River</p> <p>The flowing water contains very high acidity from the water infiltration of Ijen Crater Lake. Natural reliefs and towering cliffs may be found on the river's left and right banks.</p>	-	√	-	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental equipment to perform activities of rock climbing (Adventuring, Rewarding) Preparation of a security team to oversee the activities Training to the local community who want to be a guide activity rock climbing (Enriching)
<p>Raising Honey Bees</p> <p>Be kept traditionally using resources in tropical rain forests with heterogeneous plant species.</p>	√	√	√	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of management processes traditionally honey. Tourists can participate in learning to follow the honey processing process (Learning, Rewarding raw) Creating a gift shop that accommodates processed honey (Enriching) Empowering local communities to be creative in making various processed foods combined with honey (Enriching)
<p>Water Dam Ijen Crater</p> <p>The location of this dam is about 2.5 km from Paltuding. To get to the dam, he had to pass a road on the side of the cliff. It is bounded by a stone wall height of ± 50 meters on the left. There are stairs with a total of 210 steps. There is a crater slope of about 100 meters. From the dam, it can see the beauty of the Ijen Crater lake more closely. Sometimes the color of the lake water can change from bluish-green to greenish-yellow. It depends on the weather, temperature, and time of day.</p>	-	√	-	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make directions to get to that location (Rewarding) Repair dam area to make it safer to visit (Adventuring)
<p>Barongan Art</p> <p>Art barong is the art of traditional theater. Every barong show conveys a message to the audience to preserve the forest. The Barong mask is in the form of an enormous giant with bulging eyes and sharp fangs that stick out. It has a unique and scary impression.</p>	-	√	√	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding regular events (Rewarding) Open a dance studio to tourists (Learning, Enriching)
<p>Art Jaranan Buto</p> <p>Jaranan Buto is a braided horse whose head is a giant head-shaped Buto. The dancer is in a trance at the peak performance, becoming irritable, intense, and invulnerable.</p>	-	√	√	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding regular events (Rewarding) Open a dance studio to tourists (Learning, Enriching)
<p>Traditional Arts Patrol</p> <p>Is patrol an ethnic music Bondowoso's entire instrument is made of bamboo with some personnel for a group of at least 15 people? This composition is an Osing cultural activity. This tradition is usually carried out during Siskamling patrols during the month of Ramadhan to wake people up for eating to start fasting.</p>	-	√	√	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding regular events (Rewarding) Open traditional art galleries patrol (Learning, Enriching)

Potential	Criteria				Plan
	1	2	3	4	
<p>Traditional Arts Gedhongan</p> <p>Ring the rice pounder equipment, such as pestle, mortar, and lumping, causing a catchy rhythm. They are performed by a group of older women (grandmothers) while singing Banyuwangi folk songs.</p>	-	√	√	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding regular events (Rewarding) • Open traditional art galleries Gedhongan (Learning, Enriching)
<p>Art Tiger (macanan-macanan)</p> <p>Dance aims to repel wild animals that interfere with the villagers' livestock or pets consuming the population. Then the tradition of the tigers developed again, and the village community currently makes the tradition a folk entertainment attraction that can be witnessed at any time, namely at weddings or circumcisions, with a note if the host holding the celebration invites the tiger dancers.</p>	-	√	√	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding regular events (Rewarding) • Open a dance studio to tourists (Learning, Enriching)
<p>Sulfur Stone Crafts</p> <p>Stone-carved sulfur used a variety of unique miniature and cute, showing the peculiarities of the owned crater.</p>	-	√	√	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making souvenir shops to accommodate the crafts and sell them to tourists (Rewarding) • Organize a tour of the houses that make the craft of brimstone so that tourists can learn the manufacturing process. Tourists can also try to carve it with creativity brimstone by learning from skilled artisans. (Learning, Enriching, Adventuring)
<p>Congratulations Tumpeng Sewu</p> <p>Uniquely clean the village, namely by eating a thousand tumpeng rice. This salvation activity also begins with a unique: Mepe mattresses (drying mattresses) for all residents with the same mattress color, red and black.</p>	-	√	√	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the facilities homestay more viable (Enriching) • Increasing the promo event because this tradition is sacred just at a specific time (Rewarding, Enriching) • Make the tour visit the homes of residents who hold salvation cone Sewu (thousand) (Adventuring) • Open a cooking course with a traditional food menu (Learning)
<p>Mocoan Lontar Yusuf</p> <p>This tradition is preserved as a means of praying to God Almighty. It is called Lontar Yusuf because before there was paper, the story of Prophet Yusuf was written on palm leaves.</p>	-	√	√	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding regular events (Rewarding) • Open a unique course for activities Mocoan Lontar Yusuf (Learning, Enriching)

Source: The results of the study in 2021

The criteria column describes the current condition, namely the potential that has not been explored further so that it can be used as a new tourist attraction. As shown in Table Existing Condition Potential Areas of the crater, the potential that has been excavated is known.

Then it can be developed to become a new tourist attraction with the concept of special interest tourism. Each potential has different criteria so that it is explained with several indicators, namely Criterion 1 shows that the currently existing condition has an element of learning, namely tourism activities that lead to the element of learning. Criterion 2 shows that the currently existing condition has an element,

rewarding, namely tourism activities that include giving awards or admiring the beauty/uniqueness of the wealth of an attraction, resulting in an award; Criterion 3 shows that the existing condition currently has an element enriching: tourism activities that include opportunities for enriching public knowledge; Criterion 4 shows that the existing condition currently has an element, adventuring, namely tourism designed as adventure tourism (Fandeli, 2001).

The plan column describes the future development plan program. Existing tourist attractions are more optimized, and unexplored potentials are planned to become new tourist attractions, leading to the concept of special interest tourism (Bezova & Azara, 2021).

The next stage of the development of the Ijen Crater area is to design program indications and the stages of development of the Ijen Crater area using the concept proposed by Suwanto (2004). The concept is divided into three main steps that must be carried out, namely Short-term development, focusing on optimizing planning areas with a program implementation period of 1-3 years. It involves the community in special interest tourism activities.

It makes the local community exceptionally interested in tourism managers in the Ijen Crater area. Arrangement of the location of tourist attractions and attractions. It is improving the quality of attractions. Explore the potential of tourist attractions and the arrangement of new attractions. It is structuring tourism facilities and infrastructure for the convenience of tourists. Cooperate with travel agents and agencies to promote and sell special interest tour packages in Ijen Crater.

Medium-Term Development focuses on consolidating the planning area with a program implementation period of 4-6 years. It improves services and security and develops homestays in the Ijen Crater area. It involves the Tourism Office in developing the Ijen Crater area. Conduct outreach to the community regarding environmental preservation, unique concepts, and interest in tourism programs.

Limit the development of tourist accommodation facilities (Atmodjo et al., 2020). Optimize cooperation with local governments and travel agents to implement special interest tourism development programs in the Ijen Crater area.

Long-Term Development, focusing on developing and spreading planning areas with a program implementation period of 7-10 years. It consists of optimizing disaster control systems, improving the quality of human resources in terms of language, hospitality, and other expertise in the tourism sector, and improving the safety and comfort of the Ijen Crater area.

The Government participates in improving facilities and infrastructure, regulating tourist sites in the Ijen Crater area, providing empowerment to the local community, and funds to appreciate the cultural arts of the Osing tribe. It is to be used as a routine event and can be used as a new tourist spot.

The stages of development that have been designed are expected to control the development of the Ijen Crater area and can also make the Ijen Crater area a quality tourist destination. It is also reinforced by

the opinions of several previous researchers who researched the development of sustainable area tourist destinations (Bošković et al., 2020; Butowski, 2019; Curtale et al., 2021; Kaján & Saarinen, 2013; Su et al., 2020; Zhu, 2021).

6. Conclusion

Based on the discussion, can be found several potentials in the Ijen Crater area, which include natural potential, namely: Ijen Plantation, Tropical Rain Forest, Paltuding, Blue Fire Ijen Crater, and Banyupahit River. Artificial potentials, namely: Honeybee Cultivation and Ijen Crater Water Dam. Cultural potential, namely: Barongan Art, Jaranan Buto Art, Patrol Traditional Art, Gedhongan Art, Tiger Art, Sulfur Stone Craft, Selamatan Tumpeng Sewu and Mocoan Lontar Yusuf.

Related to the development of the Ijen Crater area as a tourist destination in Bondowoso Regency, there have been indications of the development area's program and stages of development. It is divided into three steps: the short term, which focuses on optimizing the planning area with a program implementation period of 1-3 years. Then the medium-term focus on consolidating the planning area with a program implementation period of 4-6 years. The following long-term focus is on developing and deploying planning areas with a program implementation period of 7-10 years.

There is an exploration of the natural environment without regard to supporting ecological resources for the future. There is also the construction of tourist accommodation facilities without considering the impact on the field. Tourism area planning must consider local aspects and their ecological impact (Wijaya, 2021). It is done so that the implementers have organized what stages need to be done first so that regional development can realize targeted and quality products and services.

Some suggestions are addressed to all actors involved in developing the Ijen Crater area as a tourist destination in Bondowoso, namely for the Bondowoso Regency tourism office is Provide moral and financial support to support the development of traditional arts and culture of the local community; Support the improvement of facilities and infrastructure at tourist objects;

The implementation of established development programs; Maintain good cooperation with the NRCA and local communities in all matters relating to developing the Ijen Crater area. For the Natural

Resources Conservation Agency (NRCA) for the Mount Ijen area is the forest zoning system maintains the balance of the ecosystem and preserves the forest environment in the Ijen Crater area; The Observing. The implementation of development programs that have been set regularly; Maintain good cooperation with the Tourism Office and the local community in all matters relating to developing the Ijen Crater area.

For the local community in the Ijen Crater area community is Participation utilizes the spatial planning area; Community participation in the control of the planning area. Including granting permits for the principle of space utilization, reporting, monitoring, and evaluating space utilization in the Ijen Crater area; Community participation to immediately form an organization to manage the Ijen Crater Tourism area; The repair and maintenance of facilities in the Ijen Crater area; Maintain good cooperation with the Tourism Office and the BKSDA in all matters relating to developing the Ijen Crater area.

For further research is Conduct research on promotions that need to be done to promote tourism products found in the Ijen Crater area; Conduct market segmentation analysis so that promotions are easier to do if tourist targets have been determined according to the tourism activities in the Ijen Crater area.

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