

CHAPTER II

RESEARCH OBJECTS DESCRIPTION

1. THE CONDITIONS IN GUNUNG KIDUL REGENCY

a. History of Gunung Kidul Regency

At the time of Gunung Kidul Regency still wilderness not many people lived there, in a village called Ponggangan village already inhabited some people escape from Majapahit. Leaders of the group named R. Dewa Katong that was related to Raja Brawijaya. In the village R. Dewa Katong meditate with the intention that their grandchildren may someday become a leading man as well as holding the reins of government. Then obtaining wangsit, then he moved to the forest about 10 km from where he is imprisoned, until he died. So the village was called the Katongan Village. After the death his father, his son R. Suromejo rapidly developing Ponggangan village so that it becomes crowded and many people lived there. Then R.Suromejo move in a place overgrown with trees Mojo near a reef. and now that place is called Karangmojo village. Gradually the Karangmojo village growing rapidly and ultimately heard by the King of Mataram, Sultan Amangkurat Amral domiciled in Kartasura. Then the king sent Senopati Ki Tumenggung Prawiropekso to prove their fugitives Majapahit Kingdom. Once proven, Tumenggung Prawiropekso advocated that Ki Suromejo requested permission to King of Mataram for the village including the territory of the Mataram kingdom. But Ki Suromejo not want to ask permission eventual disputes. and the battle began, but because the forces are not balanced,

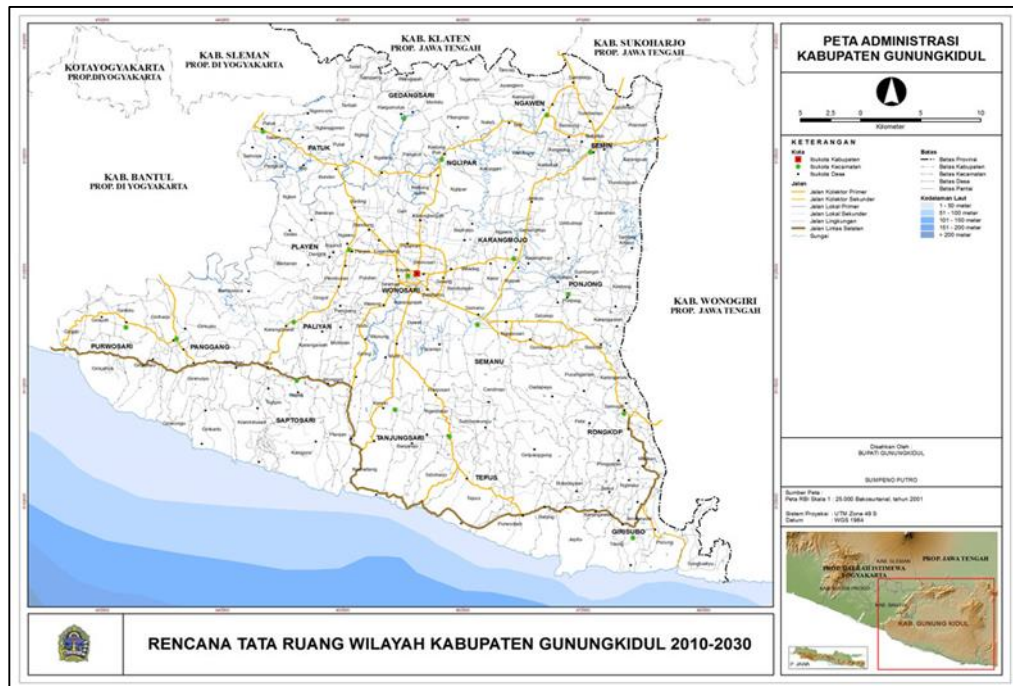
the troops Ki Suromeja paralyzed. Ki Suromejo had four sons named Ki Mintowijoyo, Ki Poncobenawi, Ki Poncosadewo and Ki Poncodirjo. Fourth brothers in the war Mangkubumen can be conquered by Prince Sambernyawa, even her three sons were killed and only stayed a son named Ki Poncodirjo. After the defeat, Prince Sambernyawa first appointed Regent in Gunung Kidul. Regent Tumenggung Poncodirjo not long served as regent because there delimitation between Sultan Gunung Kidul with the second Mangkunagara on May 13, 1831, the Gunung Kidul at the time (minus Ngawen as Mangkunegaran Enclave area) has been the regency. After Gunung Kidul regency be part of Yogyakarta Sultanate, Poncodirjo Regent dismissed and replaced with the Regent Tumenggung Prawirosetiko. At this time, the position of the regency transferred from Ponjong area to Wonosari area (Culture and tourism potential of Gunungkidul Regency, 2016)

b. Geographical Conditions

Gunung Kidul Regency is one of regencies in Yogyakarta, with its capital in wonosari district. The total area of Gunung Kidul Regency is 1485.36 km², or approximately 46.63% of the area of Yogyakarta province. Wonosari district located in the southeast of the city of Yogyakarta (capital of Yogyakarta Province), with a distance of ± 39 km. Gunung Kidul Regency is divided into 18 districts, namely Wonosari, Playen, Paliyan, Saptosari, Bake, Purwosari, Tanjungsari, Tepus, Rongkop, Girisubo, Semanu, Ponjong, Karangmojo, Semin, Ngawen, Nglipar, Gedangsari and Patuk. Gunung Kidul Regency is divided into

144 villages, comprising 16 villages, including the village and 128 are still self-sufficiency.

Figure 2.1
Geography Map of Gunung Kidul Regency



(Source: Data culture and tourism potential of Gunungkidul Regency, 2016)

Borders Gunungkidul:

- i. West : Bantul and Sleman (DIY).
- ii. North : Klaten and Sukoharjo regency (Central Java Province).
- iii. East :Wongiri Regency (Central Java Province).
- iv. South :Indian Ocean.

c. Topography Conditions

Based on Gunung Kidul Regency topography is divided into three development zones, namely:

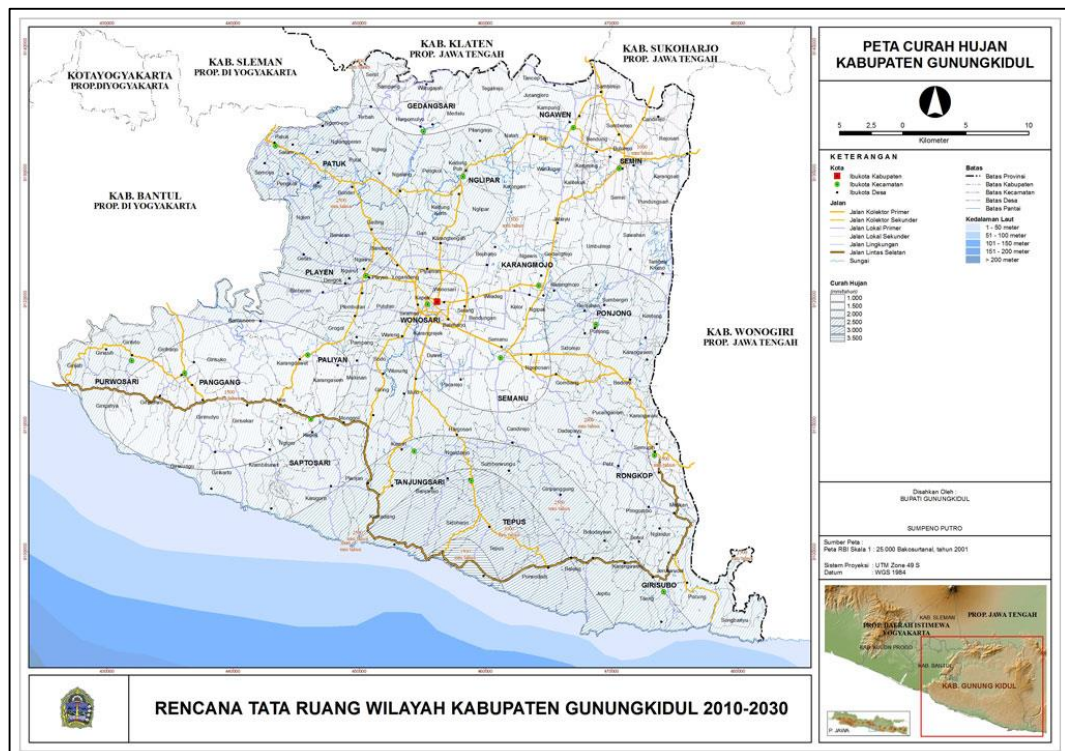
- 1) North Zone called Batur Agung region with an altitude of 200 m - 700 m above sea level. The situation is hilly, there are sources of ground water depth of 6m-12m from the ground. Latosol soil types dominated by volcanic and sedimentary host rock. This area includes Patuk district, Gedangsari district, Nglipar district, Ngawen district, Semin district, and Ponjong district in the northern part.
- 2) Central Zone called Ledok development Wonosari region, with an altitude of 150 m - 200 m above sea level. The soil type is dominated by mediterranean association of red and black grumosol with the main ingredient of limestone. So although it's long dry season, the water particles are still able to survive. There is a river on the land, but it will dry up in the dry season. Ground water depth ranging between 60 m - 120 m below the ground surface. This area includes Playen district, Wonosari district, Karangmojo district, Ponjong district in the middle part and Semanu district in the northern part.
- 3) South Zone called a Thousand Mountain area development (Duizon gebergton or Zuider gebergton), with an altitude of 0 m - 300 m above sea level. Constituent bedrock is limestone with characteristic conical hills (Conical limestone) and the karst area. In this region often found underground river. The South Zone includes Saptosari district, Paliyan district, Girisubo district, Tanjungsari district, Tepus district, Rongkop

district, Purwosari district, Bake district, Ponjong district in the southern part, and Semanu district in the southern part (Culture and tourism potential of Gunungkidul Regency, 2016)

d. Climatological Conditions

Gunung Kidul regency including tropical area, the topography of a region dominated by karst region area. The southern region is dominated by karst region are numerous natural caves and underground rivers flowing. Under these conditions cause the condition of the land in the southern area which resulted to the less fertile agricultural cultivation.

Figure 2.2
Climatology Map of Gunung Kidul Regency



(Source: Data culture and tourism potential of Gunungkidul Regency, 2016)

Gunung Kidul Regency climatological conditions generally exhibit the following conditions: The average rainfall in 2010 amounted to 1954.43 mm / year with the number of rainy days an average of 103 days / year. Gunung Kidul northern regency is a region which has the highest rainfall over central and southern regions. Gunung Kidul southern regency has the most rain beginning late. Temperatures daily average of 27.7 ° C, minimum temperature of 23.2 ° C and a maximum temperature of 32.4 ° C. Relative humidity ranging between 80% - 85%, not too influenced by the high places, but more influenced by the seasons.

e. Demographic Conditions

Gunung Kidul Regency is one of regencies in the province with a population large enough. Based on the results of the 2010 Population Census estimates the population of Gunung Kidul Regency in 2012 amounted to 680 406 people, made up of as many as 328 878 men and women's lives as much as 351 528 people.

Table 2.1
Total population by districts and gender in 2012

No	District	Male	Female	resulth
1	Panggung	12.791	3.898	16.689
2	Purwosari	9.392	10.226	19.618
3	Paliyan	14.028	15.188	29.216
4	Saptosari	16.594	17.833	34.427
5	Tepus	15.281	16.754	32.035
6	Tanjungsari	12.420	13.395	25.815
7	Rongkop	13.027	13.997	27.024
8	Girisubo	10.586	11.704	22.290
9	Semanu	25.042	26.930	51.972
10	Pojong	24.196	25.834	50.030
11	Karangmojo	23.613	25.376	48.989
12	Wonosari	39.089	40.861	79.950
13	Playen	26.609	28.475	55.084
14	Patuk	15.050	15.805	30.855
15	Gedangsari	17.354	18.072	35.426
16	Nglipar	14.497	16.374	30.871
17	Ngawen	15.453	16.398	31.751
	Jumlah	328.878	351.528	680.406

(Source: *Statistics of Gunungkidul Regency*)

f. Social and Cultural Conditions

Forms region is one of the factors that influence patterns of social and cultural life in the community. Socio-cultural element is one of the important instruments in the development, it is related to the planning, the target, and the target achievement of development performance. Social and cultural characteristics of Gunung Kidul Regency is a traditional society that still adhere to the noble culture heritage. So that in carrying out development, the government is attempting to adopt a social and cultural characteristics in order to be able to improvise with existing community culture. Gunung Kidul Regency society in general use local language (Java) to communicate, while the national language (Indonesian) was officially adopted in a formal environment (work, education, public facilities, etc.).

As cultural arts organization that continues to be preserved by the community totaling 1,878 organizations, with indigenous stakeholders figure amounted to 144 people. Meanwhile the village culture developed by the government to support the welfare of society as much as 10 Cultural Village, a cultural heritage which is owned as many as five pieces and objects of cultural heritage some 692 pieces scattered in Gunung Kidul Regency (culture and tourism potential of Gunung Kidul Regency, 2016).

g. The Local Government Conditions

Status Gunung Kidul Regency as one of the districts are entitled to organize and manage their own household within the Special Region of Yogyakarta was set on August 15, 1950 by Law No. 15 of 1950, Government Regulation No. 32 of 1950 when the Gunung Kidul Regency led by KRT Labaningrat.

Government organizations in the Gunung Kidul Regency consists of the Head of the region along the area consisting of the Regional Secretariat, the Parliament Secretariat, the local agencies, regional technical institutes, hospitals, and district. The device area is responsible to the Head of Region and assist the Regional Head in governance.

Gunung Kidul Regency Regional Regulation No. 19 Year 2011 on Amendment of Regional Regulation No. 10 Year 2008 on the Establishment, Structure, Position and Duties of the Regional Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Regional Representatives Council, Regional Secretariat Organizational Structure, namely:

- 1) Regional Secretary
- 2) Assistant Government and Public Welfare, which oversees: Section Public Administration, Public Welfare Administration, and the Administration Section Village Government.
- 3) Assistant of Economy and Development, which oversees: Natural Resources Administration, and the Administration Building.
- 4) Assistant Public Administration, which oversees: General Section, Section of Public Relations and Protocol. Legal Department, and part of the Organization.
- 5) Expert staff, consisting of: Expert Staff of Law and Politics, Expert Staff of Government, Expert Staff Development, Expert Staff of Social and Human Resources, and Advisor to the Economy and Finance.
- 6) Functional Group.

While the Parliament Secretariat established by Gunung Kidul Regency Number 19 Year 2011 regarding Amendment of Regional Regulation No. 10 Year 2008 on the Establishment, Structure, Position and Duties Regional Secretariat and the Parliament Secretariat, the organizational structure as follows: The Secretary of Parliament, the administration , planning and finance, part treatise and legislation, part of the trial and the protocol and functional groups.

Local technical institute which was established by the Regional Regulation No. 21 Year 2011 on Amendment of Regional Regulation No. 12 of 2008 concerning the Formation, Structure, Position and Duties of the Regional Technical Institute, are as follows: Regional Development Planning Agency,

Civil Service Agency, Regional Inspectorate, Agency for Community Empowerment, Women and Family Planning, Office of the National Unity and Politics, the Executive Agency Extension and Food Security, Office of Market Management, the Office of Environmental Impact Control, Office of Library and Regional Archives, Office of Investment and Integrated Services, and Civil Service Police Unit.

Local Governments have an obligation to protect citizens from disasters in the form of disaster management so that governments in the district of Gunung Kidul form the Regional Disaster Management Agency in accordance with the Regulation of the Regional District of Gunung Kidul No. 11 Year 2011 on the Establishment, Organization, Status, and Tasks Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD). Regional Disaster Management Agency headed by a chief who is ex officio body chaired by the Regional Secretary and domiciled and responsible to the Regent.

Gunung Kidul regency consists of 18 districts, 144 villages, 1416 hamlets, 1583 RW, and 6844 RT. Subdistricts in Gunung Kidul district include: District Anggang, Purwosari, Paliyan, Saptosari, Tepus, Tanjungsari, Rongkop, Girisubo, Semanu, Ponjong, Karangmojo, Wonosari, Playen, Patuk, Gedangsari, Nglipar, Ngawen, and Semin. Of the 144 villages, 141 villages classed as self-reliance and self-sufficiency 3 villages, including the village. While the number of Village Community Empowerment Institution (LPMD) is 144, with 95 LPMD classification grows and develops 49 LPMD including classification.

Regulation of Gunung Kidul Regency No. 2 Year 2010 About the Long Term Development Plan of Regency Gunung 2005-2025 dated March 15, 2010 set the vision of Gunung Kidul Regency. “Gunung Kidul competitive, advanced, independent, and prosperous 2025” In the explanation of its contents as follows:

- 1) Gunung Kidul regency competitive: Is the embodiment of the condition of the people who are intelligent, healthy, productive, and morality as well as the competitiveness responsibly in exploiting the opportunities and face the challenges of globalization.
- 2) Gunung Kidul regency advanced: Is the embodiment of the condition of the people who grow and develop both economic, social, demographic, and political. Judging from the economic aspects of advanced society is measured from the level of prosperity that is reflected in the level of income higher than average income and the distribution more equitable. The production process has evolved with the integration between sectors, especially the industrial sector, agriculture, and service sectors, and supported a utilization of natural resources in a rational, efficient, and environmentally sound. Institutions and economic system is organized and running and functioning properly, thus supporting efficient economy with high productivity. Judging from the social aspect, an advanced society with regard to the quality of human resources, which reflected the higher the education level of the population. Judging from the demographic aspect, an advanced society is a healthy society, life expectancy is high, good quality social services, and the population growth rate is smaller. Judging from the political aspect, an advanced

society is a society that has been able to develop a system and institutions of democratic political and steady, assured citizens their rights, and the participation of society as a real and effective in all aspects of life.

- 3) Gunung Kidul regency independent: Is the embodiment of the state of society's independence, interdependence in social life, living parallel and equal with other communities, by relying on the ability and his own strength in developing their potential, people's attitudes about themselves and their society, a strong spirit in the face of the challenges and sustain the process and development outcomes.
- 4) Gunung Kidul regency the prosperous: Is the embodiment of societal conditions that fulfilled and unfulfilled basic needs as well as the increased standard of living and quality of life over time.

In order to realize the vision of regional development is pursued through 6 regional development mission as follows:

- 1) Realizing good local governance and clean;
- 2) Realizing the stabilization of the system and institutional as well as improving the quality of human resources;
- 3) Realizing institutional stabilization of the system and the economy;
- 4) Realize the increased financial capacity of the region;
- 5) Realize the provision of basic infrastructure and facilities are adequate;
and
- 6) Realizing efficient use of natural resources and the environment;

As a measure of achievement of development objectives, as stated in the vision of development for 20 years directed at achieving basic development objectives as follows:

- 1) Realization of Good Governance and Clean.
- 2) Realization System and Institutional Strengthening and Improving the Quality of Human Resources.
- 3) Realization System and Institutional Strengthening Economy.
- 4) Realization of the Regional Financial Capability.
- 5) Realization of Basic Infrastructure Provision Sufficient.
- 6) Realization Utilization of Natural Resources and Environment.

Development policy over a period of 20 years in the future are:

- 1) Realizing good local governance and clean:
 - Politics, Government, and Law.
 - Apparatus and Local Public Administration.
 - Communication and Information.
- 2) Realize the stabilization of the system and institutional as well as improving the quality of Human Resources:
 - Religion.
 - Education.
 - Health and social welfare.
 - Culture and tourism.
 - Position and role of women.
 - Youth and sports.

- Regional development.
- 3) Realising Economic stabilization and institutional system.
- Realize the increased financial capacity of the area.
 - Realising that adequate provision of basic infrastructure.
 - Realizing the exploitation of natural resources and the environment
(gunungkidulkab.go.id: accessed 10 october 2015).

h. Department of Culture and Tourism of Gunung Kidul Regency

Regulation of Gunung Kidul Regency No. 17 in 2010, as follows:
“Realization of Culture and Tourism, which developed, developing, competitive, environmentally sustainable”

Mission as follows:

- 1) Preserve and develop the culture.
- 2) Improve and develop objects and attractions.
- 3) Improve the professionalism of the tourism ministry.
- 4) Increase Tourism marketing.
- 5) Increase Revenue and welfare.

In the Law no. 10 of 2009, also spelled out four pillars of tourism development, namely:

- 1) Development of tourism industry. The direction of development of the tourism industry, namely:
 - Improving the quality and diversity of tourism products.
 - Strengthening partnerships and SME tourism businesses.

- Improvement of facilities and regulations for the development of tourism businesses.

2) Development of tourism destination.

- Master planning of regional tourism (RIPPARDA): An attempt to provide direction and guidance on developing a tourism in Gunung Kidul Regency, tourist attraction development strategies implemented by the principle of balance between developing a destination management effort to create a tourist attraction quality and competitiveness as well as the development of a conservation effort to preserve and sustainability of tourism resources.
- The development of tourism destination facility: To increase tourist visits, the development of support facilities in various objects and attractions that more targeted development of competitiveness.
- Development of accessibility / transport: To support the convenience of tourists in traveling to and from attractions, efforts need preparation facilities and supporting infrastructure achievement, among others: public transportation, road networks, traffic signs, road safety, signs of directions attraction, setting the circulation of the visit and other etc.
- Development of tourism marketing.
- Development of tourism institutional (Strategic Plan of the Department of Culture and Tourism of Gunung Kidul Regency: 2016).

2. THE CONDITIONS IN NGLANGGERAN TOURISM VILLAGE

a. History of Nglanggeran Tourism Village

The development of ecotourism area Ancient Volcano initiated by groups of youths in the Nglanggeran village since 1999, with an awareness of environmental care and the community to plant trees in the mountain area which is a bare hill / arid. Various activities are actively carried out by the youth group and subsequent public government in Nglanggeran village entrust the management of the land area of 48 hectares to be managed by the youth group (Karang Taruna Bukit Putra Mandiri) as stipulated in the decree Head of Nglanggeran Village No.05 / KPTS / 1999 dated May 12, 1999.

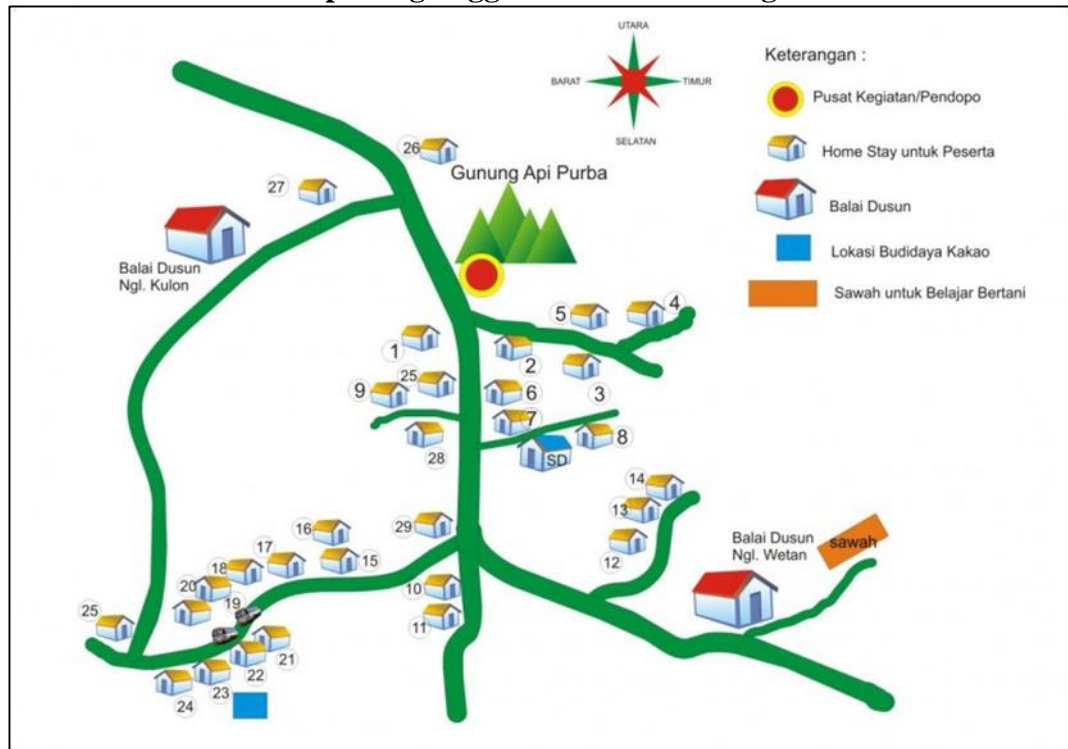
The land area of 48 hectares started greening by citizens and youth groups. Once the environmental conditions begin to green, the more comfortable and has a tourist attraction, get the support of the Department of Culture and Tourism in Gunung Kidul Regency through the promotion (FAM Tour) in 2007. Along with capacity building Nglanggeran youth groups involved in the study and also familiar with the technology, campaign using the media strongly supports Information Technology in Gunung Api Purba (Ancient Mountain) introduction into a tourist area. Before 2007, there was a vacuum of current management after the earthquake May 26, 2006 until the year 2007, and the youth began to again rise to the surface to make the management of the tourist area with the assistance of the department of Culture and Tourism of Gunung since 2007. Made the BPDW an agency involving of the entire community of the PKK, Farmers group, the village authorities and also youth groups.

Once formed BPDW agreed and set for field technical manager is young people youth as manager Ecotourism Ancient Volcano Region. By getting some training from the Department of Culture and Tourism Gunung Kidul regency and Yogyakarta Tourism Office as well as the presence of some of the human resources committee is studying in college, the development of tourism in the Nglanggeran village can be said to have a significant positive developments (Culture and tourism potential of Gunung Kidul Regency, 2016).

b. Geographical Conditions

Nglanggeran village is a village which is administratively located in Patuk district, Gunung Kidul Regency, Yogyakarta. Gunung Api Purba (Ancient Mountain) is Ecotourism Region has an area of 48ha. While Nglanggeran Village area has an area of 762.0990 hectares in land use are mostly used for agricultural land, plantations, fields and yards. The pattern of land ownership is dominated by the ground the village treasury.

Figure 2.3
Map of Nglanggeran Tourism Village



(Source: gunungapipurba.com: 10 october 2015).

The distance from the capital district in Nglanggeran village is 4 km, 20 km from the county seat and is 25 km from the provincial capital. Village administrative boundaries Nglanggeran Village are:

- 1) North : Ngoro-oro Village.
- 2) East : Nglegi Village.
- 3) South : Putat Village.
- 4) West : Salam Village.

Nglanggeran Village consists of 5 sub-village / hamlet that Karang Sari hamlet, Doga hamlet, Nglanggeran kulon hamlet, Nglanggeran Wetan hamlet and Gunung Butak hamlet. Village administration center located in Doga hamlet. There is the potential for tourism in the Nglanggeran Village namely Gunung Api Purba (Ancient mountain) and is now better known as the ancient mountain.

In physiographic Nglanggeran mountain located in Zona Mountains of South Central Java, East Java (Van Bemmelen 1949) or rather in Baturagung Sub Zone Mountains (Baturagung Range) with a height of 700 meters above sea level and slope slopes steep-steep ($> 45\%$), Gunung Api Purba (ancient mountain) based geological history is an ancient volcano that aged Tertiary (Miocene oligo-) or 0.6 to 70 million years ago.

Rock material making up Gunung Api Purba (ancient mountain) an old volcanic deposits manifold andesite (Old Andesite Formation). Rock types found on Gunung Api Purba (ancient purba) include andesite breccias, tuffs and pillow lavas. Outcrops of volcanic clastic rocks found on Gunung Api Purba (ancient mountain) appearance from a very ideal and it is therefore, lithologies found on Mount into the location type (type location) and was named Nglanggeran Geologic Formations.

Some field evidence showing that there had once been volcanic activity is the number of volcanic clastic sedimentary rocks such as rock andesite breccias, tuffs and andesite lava flow of Gunung Api Purba (ancient mountain).

In addition to the potential volcanic ancestral, in the area of Gunung Api Purba (ancient mountain) also found the fauna and flora of rare, such as plants Tremas (medicinal plants that live only area of ecotourism Ancient Mountain), long-tailed macaques and around the Gunung Api Purba (ancient mountain) developing arts and cultural activities such as local clean village etc. With this potential in the Nglanggeran Village also rural tourism development. So there are 2 potential for the development of Gunung Api Purba (ancient mountain) as a location for ecotourism and Nglanggeran Tourism Village. For the tourism

village developed towards the village of culture and education village, which is where they can do activities to learn about the flora and fauna, cropping, art and culture and also learn to live in a society with ethics.

c. Demographic Conditions

Nglanggeran Village consists of five hamlets with a number of families which 725 heads of households, with a population of 2,602 inhabitants, consisting of the male population by the number of 1,316 inhabitants and 1,286 female population with the number of inhabitants. The details are as follows:

Table 2.2
The number of population in Village Nglanggeran

No	Hamlet	Comprehensive Area	Number of Family Head	Male	Female
1	Karangsari	123.30 ha	205	379	375
2	Doga	132.10 ha	169	314	291
3	Nglanggeran Kulon	122.10 ha	125	215	214
4	Nglanggeran Wetan	210.10 ha	98	186	190
5	Gunung Butak	175.20 ha	128	222	216

Source: *Statistics of Gunungkidul Regency 2015*

d. Fascination in Nglanggeran Tourism Village

The following activities and unique experiences to be developed into a tourist attraction, among others:

1) Agricultural Activities



Source: Data documentation of tourist activities, 2016

Tourism packages to learn farming paddy fields plowing, planting rice, harvesting, until the process becomes rice and cooked into the rice. Learning process to make cocoa cultivation of seedlings, planting, fermentation, drying and processing into food (Culture and tourism potential of Gunung Kidul Regency, 2016).

2) Local Cultural Activities



Source: Data documentation of tourist activities, 2016

Package learning local culture, namely the local culture in the form of manners Javanese culture to be introduced to the local traveler and practiced during the stay in the villages. Package musical learning, ie learning to play gamelan music with the community as well as children. Since we have two group musical arts for adults and children. Jathilan art learning packages, namely learning activities along with arts groups jathilan each village we got from playing a music instrument to dance.

3) Adventurous Activities



Source: Data documentation of tourist activities, 2016

With the Gunung Api Purba (ancient mountain) we use for special interest tourism activities for adventure, among others:

- Treking, enjoying the scenery culminated with the beauty of the Gunung Api Purba (ancient mountain) in Nglanggeran Tourism Village and views of the city of Yogyakarta.
- Climbing, climbing adventure activities with some cliffs with varied difficulty levels, we currently have 28 climbing paths with different levels of difficulty.
- Flying Fox, adventure activities to glide above the rice paddy views. We get the facility of Tourism PNPM program in 2011.
- Package Sunset and Sunrise, which is enjoying the moment sunset and sunrise from our point locations have been determined to be able to enjoy the best moment.

4) Educational Activities



Source: Data documentation of tourist activities, 2016

Batik Topeng Workshop, which raise the potential of the local form of craft mask to be introduced so that no learning batik mask. Environmental education activities, by utilizing the existing potential in the form of time and community forests for freelance activities multiplied fish and birds take off as one of the activities and campaigns loving environment. There was also a tree planting package.

Table 2.3
The appeal in Tourism Village Nglanggeran

1	Natural Attractions	
	The main appeal	Their Ancient Volcano and beautiful natural scenery as well as agricultural areas and paddy fields in the village Nglanggeran
	The appeal of support	The existence of an artificial lake area on the hill area of 0.34 hectares to irrigate the orchard area of 20 ha with a very beautiful scenery.
2	Cultural Attractions	
	The main appeal	The traditional ceremony Rasulan carnival culture, arts attractions Jathilan, and public ceremonies.
	The appeal of support	Village life with activity and friendly mutual cooperation, cultural feast, Karawitan as well as some local custom that is still awake.
3	The appeal of crafts	
	The main appeal	Their wooden crafts such as masks and bracelets.
	The appeal of support	Learn to make their packages namely Batik craft mask.
4	The appeal of the culinary	
	The main appeal	Their typical food Dodol cocoa and cassava Brownies.
	The appeal of support	There is a processing workshop that is used as an education package making Dodol cocoa and brownies cassava.
5	Artificial appeal	
	The main appeal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbond; • Flying fox; • Artificial lake area; • Package Education in nature (farming, cultivation of cocoa, packages loving environment).
	The appeal of support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HR of the youth group who is still energetic; • The location of activities representative.

(Source: gunungapipurba.com: accessed 10 october 2015).