

Potential Tourism Attraction of Cokro Cave, Gunungkidul Regency as a Special Interest Tourism Development

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Abstract Cave tracing activities have now become a special interest in tourist activities with kars cave as a tracing ground. One of the attractions is because of the physical shape of the cave or what is called (*speleotherm*). Speleotourism has a charm and experience that is different from other tourist destinations because not all regions in Indonesia have karst areas that are ideal to be developed as Speleo tourism areas, one of which is Gunungkidul Regency which has 5 caves which are geosites, one of which is Cokro Cave. Cokro Cave was first discovered by nature lovers from the *Acintyacunyata Speleological Club* (ASC) community in 1993, and in 2009 it began to develop into a tourist attraction managed directly by the local community. This study was conducted to explain how the development of special interest tourism occurred in the tourist attraction of Cokro Cave by utilizing the characteristics and uniqueness of the cave, but still paying attention to the preservation of the cave, as well as the role of local communities, government, and tourism development stakeholders. The concept of special interest tourism that can be applied in the Cokro Cave Area is the management of special interest tourism by limiting the number of visitors to maintain the preservation of the context and collaboration with tourist attractions around and with the Pokdarwis (Kelompok Sadar Wisata) management of the Cave Area. Referring to the six criteria of special interest tourism based on experts, it can be seen that the principles of special interest tourism have not been fully fulfilled in the tourist attraction of Cokro Cave, including no periodic studies on the condition of the cave, as well as monitoring the condition of the cave.

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1. Introduction

Indonesia is currently listed in the National Global Geopark Network since September 20, 2015, organized by the Asia Pacific Geopark Network in Sanin, Kaigan, Japan. Currently, there are 120 Geoparks spread across 33 member countries of the Global Geopark Network (GGN) with the most Geo parks currently being in China with 30 National Geoparks listed in the National Global Geopark Network. The establishment of Gunung Sewu as a member of GGN is because in this area there is a considerable distribution of caves. The cave on Gunung Sewu which has the deepest passage is Buh Putih Cave with a depth of about 200 m, while the deepest cave in good shape is Ombo Cave in Pacitan with a depth of up to 100 meters. While the longest cave on Gunung Sewu is Jaran Cave in Bomo Village, Punung District, Pacitan with a total length of 20 km (Cahyo, 2018).

Caves are underground realms in the form of cavities including *entrances*, passages, and spaces that can be tracked by explorers (Rahmadi, 2007). Exploration is one form of special interest tourism activity with the main activity being an adventure in which activities emphasize physical abilities and expend energy and contain elements of challenge, so courage is needed (Fandeli, 2002). Cave tracing activities have now become a special interest in tourist activities with kars cave as a

tracing ground. One of the attractions is because of the physical shape of the cave or so-called (*speleotherm*), supported by the uniqueness of the scenery outside and its mystical attraction that develops in the lives of people around the cave (Cahyo, 2009). Tourism activities that utilize the potential and beauty of the cave as a tourist attraction are called *SpeleoTourism*.

Speleotourism has a charm and experience that is different from other tourist destinations because not all regions in Indonesia have karst areas that are ideal to be developed as Speleotourism areas. The number of tourist visits increased, at first tourists with special tour groups were the biggest enthusiasts of karst areas, especially for cave tourism purposes. Lately, social media posts have attracted tourists from various backgrounds, interests, and ages to enjoy cave attractions (Nugroho, 2017).

Gunungkidul Regency has a fairly diverse distribution of geosites and has a high potential value of caves (Samudra, 2001). Gunungkidul Regency has 5 caves that become geosites, the five caves are Kalisuci Cave, Jomblang-Grubug Cave, Pindul Cave, Cokro Cave, and Ngingrong Cave or also called Mulo Valley. All caves that become geosites in Gunung Sewu UNESCO Geopark have uniqueness both geologically, astrologically, and speleology. This uniqueness differs from one cave to another such as natural and physical processes that

determine the development of these caves. This uniqueness has been excavated, researched, and used as content in providing education about karst and the phenomena that accompany it.

Cave tourism objects in Indonesia are currently not developed, managed, and maintained according to international standards as in developed countries, so they have not been included as members of the *World Association of Commercial Caves*. Problems that are often overlooked in the development and management of caves for tourism activities are the lack of attention to the carrying capacity factor of the cave, as well as the mapping of caves both inside the cave and outside the cave, as well as visit management that is not managed properly. Therefore, any effort to develop the cave as a tourist attraction should be based on a detailed indication of the characteristics of the cave as a basis for the preparation of a good development so that it can be categorized as a cave for mass tourism rays or for special interest tourism rays.

One of the natural attractions that can provide new and challenging experiences is cave natural tourism. Potential cave tourism is an attraction for tourists because the conditions of the appearance of the scenery are very different from the world above the ground, but this dark state stores the mysterious beauty of the earth, such as underground rivers, waterfalls, stalactites, and stalactites. There are several known types of caves, such as volcanic caves or lava formed due to volcanic eruptions, ice caves formed by melted ice, sea caves, limestone caves, fossil caves, basalt lava caves, and abrasion caves.

Gema (2004) states that a cave is a natural formation passage underground that can be passed by humans. According to Aristiyanto (2005), caves are a unique form of the *subsurface* ecosystem which attracts the attention of many bio speleologists to observe the area, because there are differences with life on the surface such as 1) Communities that are different from the surface, especially the wet atmosphere, 2) Wet environment without light, 3) Changes in physiological systems due to temperature, light, and different pressures with surfaces. The cave is a place that has its charm because it provides an element of adventure. Cave tracing activities including crawling, creeping, squatting, sometimes having to swim, and requiring special tools such as Jumar, Croll, Rope, Carabiner, and others provide different challenges. All activities carried out only with the help of lighting equipment owned by searchers provide quite interesting challenges to do (Mulyati, 2007). Therefore, cave tourism can be developed as a special interest tourism ray that has goals and objectives (Bachri, 1997), including;

1. Diversification of tourism products, especially those based on nature and the environment
2. Utilizing natural resources optimally based on conservation principles
3. As a place of education, training, research on aspects of speleology and cave tourism
4. Developing cave attractions that meet the principles of natural planning
5. Creating a society that respects and loves nature and the environment
6. Collect cave data and information that benefits cave tourism object managers effectively and efficiently
7. Create, develop, and manage one of the caves into a model based on aspects of environmental conservation and ecosystem principles
8. Creating integrated management of cave attractions.

In addition, Ko (2001) stated that the cave criteria for special interest tourism rays that are at least fulfilled include 1) The number of enthusiasts is small in this case certain tourist market segments, 2) Tourism is a high risk, so safety guarantees are needed for tourists who will visit, 3) Tourism which has a high level of difficulty terrain, tourists who will visit special interest tourist areas have an excellent physical condition, 4) The state of the object is still pristine, and 5) Has special equipment and has high skills. *Speleo Tourism* an attraction must pay attention to the target tourists to be addressed. We recommend that a *Speleo Tourism* be made for special interest tourists at a fairly high price due to the following considerations:

1. Special interest tourists better understand and understand *Speleo Tourism* well and can maintain existing natural resources compared to *mass tourism* tourists who pay less attention to nature;
2. Special interest tourists prioritize education and preservation in their visits to *Speleo Tourism* while *mass tourism* tourists are only concerned with euphoria;
3. The contribution of a sufficiently high price can be channeled to the preservation and protection (conservation) of *Speleo Tourism*;
4. Prices that are high enough can avoid the type of tourists who come just to take pictures or lack knowledge about preservation. Many of the tourists cut stalactic and stalagmite due to their ignorance and caused changes or destruction of *Speleo Tourism*. (Kusuma and Lutu, 2017)

2. Method

This study was conducted to explain how the development of special interest tourism occurred in the tourist attraction of Cokro Cave by utilizing the characteristics and uniqueness of the cave, but still paying attention to the preservation of the cave, as well as the role of local communities, government, and tourism development stakeholders. In addition, this research focuses on the concept of developing special interest tourism in caves that are implemented.

This research will be carried out on a geo site located in Gunungkidul Regency, namely Cokro Cave which has become a special interest tourist attraction in Gunungkidul Regency in Umbulrejo Village, Ponjong District not far from the Gremeng Cave tourist attraction and is located at an altitude of 300 meters above sea level. Cokro Cave is a vertical cave with a depth of approximately 18 meters and has a well-shaped cave mouth with a distance between wells of 8 meters. This cave has a length of 218 meters, and the passage that leads to the north is longer and ends at a *chamber* (large room) measuring 25 x 40 meters with a height of about 25 meters. *The chamber* in this cave is inhabited by bats and Seriti birds (Fadlan, 2013).

To obtain data that supports perfecting this research, the data will be mined continuously during the research process. Qualitative data will be used in this study to explain how the tourist attraction of Cokro Cave can be developed as a special interest tourism ray, as well as the role of the community around the Cokro Cave area in tourism development. This research involves related parties, such as the manager of the Cokro Cave area in this case Pokdarwis (Kelompok Sadar Wisata), stakeholders, the Tourism Office of Gunungkidul Regency, the cave trail community, private parties, and participants ranging from village officials, village elders, communities and families.

In collecting all data, which is given in this research activity, appropriate data collection techniques are needed, and the characteristics of the data are to be extracted. Therefore, the data provided is in the form of information about the process in the field, techniques that are considered appropriate in data collection are 1) *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) or group interviews to capture and record information on the collective thoughts of the community, represented by groups or individuals who have a direct relationship with the management of special interest tourism in Cokro Cave, 2) *In-depth Interview*) will be carried out on the Management and local communities participating in the development of Cokro Cave, the local government of Umbulrejo Village, Ponjong District, the Cave Trail Community in Yogyakarta, as well as local communities who are directly involved in the management and development of tourism in Cokro Cave, 3) Field Observation (observation), 4) Literature Study, and 5) Documentation.

3. Results and discussion

The Potential of Cokro Cave

Cokro Cave was first discovered by nature lovers from the *Acintyacunyata Speleological Club* (ASC) community in 1993, and in 2009 it began to develop into a tourist attraction managed directly by the local community. Based on the shape of the entrance, Cokro Cave is a three-score cave that has two *entrances* in the form of a *well-shaped karst window* with a distance of 8 meters. The mouth of the first cave measures 1.5 meters x 0.8 meters, while the mouth of the second cave is narrower. Access to enter Cokro Cave can only be through the mouth of the second or smaller cave, this is because the mouth of the cave has a rocky soil structure that is safe to step on, while the mouth of the first cave has a thin soil structure that makes it easily mired. The following is an overview of the Cokro Cave Track Map. The following is an overview of the current condition of the Cokro cave.

Cokro Cave is a vertical cave with a depth of approximately 18 meters and has a well-shaped mouth with a distance between wells of 8 meters. This cave has a length of 218 meters, and the passage that leads to the north is longer and ends at a *chamber* (large room) measuring 25 x 40 meters with a height of about 25 meters. *The chamber* in this cave is inhabited by bats and Seriti birds (Fadlan, 2013). Conditions in Cokro Cave are slightly humid, this is because the air circulation is not well due to narrowing in the passage, so tracing a cave with more than 10 people can make excessive use of oxygen and cause

hyperventilation (lack of oxygen in the passage). Cokro Cave has very beautiful ornaments that visitors cannot enjoy in the open, besides that this cave has stalactites and stalagmites that twinkle and sparkle attached to the bottom and walls of the cave that illustrate the process of the formation of the cave (Speleogenesis).

Cokro Cave is a narrow patch of limestone that is genetically controlled by geological structures forming a pitch 18 m deep. The horizontal part with a length of about 250 m and a small chamber in it the bottom is filled with active cave ornaments and the cave ceiling becomes a bat dwelling. Visitors can explore the cave using a single rope and are accompanied by professional guides from the locals. This geological site has been managed and developed into a tourist attraction by the people of Blimbing Hamlet in the form of small groups. Cokro Cave is part of the Gunungkidul Geosite which is included in the Global Geopark Network (GGN) and is managed with the concept of special interest tourism.

Cokro Cave Attractions as Special Interest Tourism

In 2009 the management of the Cokro Cave tourist attraction named Mekars (Karst and Cave Ecotourism Society) was formed. Cokro Cave comes from the word “Cakra” which means weapon. The main tourism potential that visitors can have in Cokro Cave is to learn the process of cave formation, get to know various types of cave ornaments, and do cave mapping. The process of forming the Cokro cave is due to the entry of water into the ground that flows through the fracturing field in the limestone layer to the surface river. Soluble minerals erode and make the soil hole bigger, resulting in surface rivers that erode the river bed and form a new horizontal cave network. The upper ceiling of the cave will collapse and meet the old horizontal cave system and form a cave wall.

Another attraction that visitors can enjoy while in the cave is a large chamber at the end of the cave measuring 1000 m² with a height of less than 25 m, inhabited by bats and Seriti birds. In addition, in the cave, there are various rock ornaments from stalagmite and stalactite rocks, pillars that are the meeting between stalagmites and stalactites into one, sparkling cave pearls attached to the bottom of the cave wall, flowstone (water stone) that resembles a lion statue. Visitors not only explore in Cokro Cave but also can walk through Gremeng Cave which is still in the same area as Cokro Cave. In addition, visitors who love photography can enjoy the beauty of nature by capturing the image of Cokro Cave which offers views of hills overgrown with trees. Cokro Cave through the



Figure 1. The potential of Cokro Cave

Table 1. Number of Visitors to Cokro Cave

Month	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	16	0	19	4	0	0
February	37	44	0	6	5	9
March	29	0	0	6	2	6
April	43	0	13	26	12	12
May	30	22	6	20	7	5
June	30	0	54	3	6	7
July	0	0	0	0	1	0
August	0	13	0	7	25	9
September	0	0	9	0	11	0
October	0	11	0	9	16	1
November	33	0	9	2	10	10
December	0	0	0	6	14	0
Sum	218	90	110	89	109	59

Source; Cokro Cave Manager, 2021

tourist village community also offers traditional art tourism attractions that can be displayed according to guest requests such as Karawitan, Campursari, Reog, Ketoprak, Jathilan, and Tek-Tek arts. Although classified as tourism has quite a long, but not developed enough Cokro Cave has been visited by a limited number of visitors, here is data on the number of visitors to Cokro Cave.

The table above shows the number of visitors since Cokro Cave was opened for tourism activities until now. It can be seen that the number of tourist visits on this geo site is not enough and not all year-round visitors come. From 2020 to 2022 there were no tourist visits due to the Covid 19 virus, which directly impacted the Cokro Cave tourist attraction. In addition, the majority of visitors who enjoy the Cokro Cave walk are students who love nature, as well as visitors who have a special interest and interest in researching the characteristics of the cave.

a. Accessibility

Cokro Cave located in Blimbing Hamlet is 18 Km from Wonosari City and can be accessed by using a private vehicle. This tourist attraction is 52 Km from Yogyakarta City with a travel time of about 1.30 hours. Until now there is no public or special transportation to this attraction, so many visitors come using private vehicles. Access to Cokro Cave is quite easy to reach with paved road conditions to reach Blimbing Hamlet. While the condition of the road to the Cokro cave geo site is in the form of a cast road, with a width of 3 meters. However, road access to Cokro Cave is not all in good condition, the path to Cokro Cave has been cast but the condition of this road is slippery if the rainy season, so it becomes an obstacle for visitors. Given the existence of Cokro Cave which is fairly remote, as well as the lack of promotion, so until now, not many visitors know that Blimbing Village has the potential for vertical cave trail tourism.

b. Amenities

Until now, the facilities and infrastructure available in Cokro Cave are still very limited. Due to limited funds owned by the manager the needs of facilities and infrastructure are inadequate which has an impact on the quality standards of facilities and services. The facilities and infrastructure are available in Cokro Cave include bathrooms, mosques,

directions, a secretariat, caving equipment, resting huts, and tree-planting land. The availability of facilities and infrastructure in the Cokro Cave Area is still in sober and inappropriate conditions such as bathrooms and resting place huts. In addition, the condition of facilities and infrastructure is far from the location of Cokro Cave and is near residential areas. Therefore, it is necessary to develop supporting facilities and infrastructure around the Cokro Cave Area. While adequate infrastructure in this tourist attraction is the availability of clean water from underground springs.

c. Institutional

Based on the Decree of the Head of the Tourism Office of Gunungkidul Regency NO.001 / KPTS / 2019 dated January 14, 2019, concerning the Inauguration of the Mekars Cokro Cave Tourism Awareness Group of Umbulrejo Village of Ponjong District, Gunungkidul Regency, decided and determined the formation of the Cokro Cave Mekars tourism awareness group which is located in the tourist destination of Cokro Cave, Umbelrejo village. The Cokro Cave Mekars Tourism Awareness Group is required to comply with laws and regulations in managing tourism in Cokro Cave, while still paying attention to environmental sustainability. The Mekars Group (Cave and Karst Ecotourism Society) which manages the Cokro Cave tourist attraction consists of 17 local community members formed in 2009. Mekars management is responsible for everything in the Cokro Cave tourist attraction, the management carried out includes maintaining and preserving the inside and outside environment of the cave, working as a tour guide, and maintaining and using cave tracing equipment according to standards.

Since the opening of Cokro Cave as a tourist attraction, the manager of Cokro Cave tourism object has carried out various activities aimed at the progress and development of Cokro Cave tourist attraction, namely by involving members in training and socialization of tour guides held by the Tourism Office of Gunungkidul Regency. One of the trainings participated by the management and management members of Mekars was a cave tracing technique training held directly by the SAR team of Gunungkidul Regency, ASC Yogyakarta, and MAPALA from various visiting universities.

d. Cokro Cave Tour Package

Cokro Cave until now is managed by the “Mekars” group which has compiled and sold cave tour packages with 3 different packages. Tour packages offered by this group include

1. Cokro Cave Tour

This tour package is offered to visitors who want to explore Cokro Cave. The price of this Vettikal Cave tour package is 100,000 for 1 person, with a minimum number of visitors of 10 people. This price is made based on the number of visitors with facilities in the form of welcome drinks and all cave tracing equipment as well as licensed vertical cave tour guides.

2. Cokro Cave and Gremeng Cave Tour

In addition to visitors doing tourist activities along the Cokro Cave, can also do tourist activities to enjoy the natural beauty of Gremeng Cave. Gremeng Cave is a horizontal cave with water flowing on the surface. This cave has a length of 1 kilometers and finish in Sumurup Cave. However, Gremeng Cave can only be traced in the dry season because if the rain overflows the water causes the tracing path to be closed. Tourists can explore the cave in the dry season with the price of tour packages offered as follows:

- Price Rp. 600.000, for 10 persons
- Price Rp. 700.000, for 15 persons
- Price Rp. 950.000, for 20 persons

3. Cokro Plus Cave Tour

This Cokro Plus Cave tour package offers 2 different packages with the added value offered in the form of a choice of village culinary packages and cultural arts attractions. Cokro Plus Cave tour packages include the following:

a. Cokro Cave Plus Culinary tour package

This culinary tour package is offered to visitors in the form of home-cooked local people, with quite creative prices ranging from Rp. 10,000 to Rp. 50,000 per visitor. The food menu offered can be adjusted to the request of visitors or follow a predetermined package

b. Cokro Cave Tour Package Plus cultural arts attractions

Visitors can not only explore the cave and enjoy culinary but can also enjoy the performing arts of Reog, Karawitan, and Bamboo Orchestra, and electricity is charged Rp 250,000 for every cultural art performance.

Indicator of Special Interest Tourism Criteria in Cokro Cave

Referring to the components and criteria of special interest tourism and Speleo tourism explained by some experts, not all of these components and criteria are found in Cokro Cave. This cave has different characteristics and socio-cultural conditions that affect the cave management model. This criteria becomes a reference and guideline in developing cave tourism while still considering aspects of cave sustainability and sustainability. Here are the criteria for special interest tourism in Cokro Cave.

Table 2. Special Interest Tourism Criteria in Cokro Cave

Component	Cokro Cave
1. Principles of special interest tourism, Fandeli (2005)	
Novelty Seeking	Visitors will get a new experience through the introduction of vertical cave walkways, as well as the process of entering vertical caves.
Quality Seeking	Cave tourism attractions become one form of quality tourism, namely by observing stalactite and stalagmite in the Cokro Cave, thus increasing knowledge for visitors.
2. Principles of special interest travel REAL travel, Weiler and Hall (1992)	
Rewarding	Cokro Cave provides education for visitors about the history of the formation of the cave and the various biodiversity in the cave.
Enriching	It can be ascertained after visitors follow the tourist activities of Cokro Cave which is a vertical cave, it can enrich the travel experience for visitors
Adventuresome	Vertical cave trekking is one of the activities full of challenges and adventures and high risk because needs to be conveyed to visitors information related to Operational Sandar Procedures before cave rafting activities are carried out
Learning	The learning process is obtained when visitors are in the cave, in the form of education on the formation of the cave and the types of vegetation that live in the Cokro Cave and the process of cave formation, as well as the history of cave development as a tourist attraction
3. Goals and Objectives of special interest tourism Bachri (1997)	
Tourism Products	Tourism products are available at Cokro Cave to support tourism activities including local arts, inns, and cultural arts with tourism potential for hiking, camping ground, offroad and agricultural potential.
Conservation Principles	The principle of conservation is also carried out by the manager of Cokro Cave, this can be seen from the manager's efforts to educate visitors by bringing plant seeds that will be planted around the cave. Conservation principles are also applied by limiting the number of tourists visiting Cokro Cave.
Education, Training, Research	The Cokro cave has not been maximally used for education, but groups of nature lovers conduct training on the vertical cave in this cave, besides that not a few studies have been carried out in this cave.

Planning Naturally	Cokro Cave was developed and planned as a tourist spot with an emphasis on the naturalness of the cave location that stores the uniqueness of flora and fauna, and unique and interesting cave formations.
Cave Information	Currently, information about Cokro Cave is only available on information boards at tourist sites, it has not been presented as the latest information that can be accessed through social media
Ecotourism Principles	The fulfillment of ecotourism principles in Cokro Cave can be seen from the management that limits the number of visitors and prohibits the use of tools that have an impact on the damage to the cave
4. Cave Requirements as a special interest tourism Samodra (2001)	
Degree of Difficulty Study	Cokro Cave has a map of the potential and distribution of caves that provide information on the degree of difficulty of cave search, as well as the condition of the depth of the cave.
Searcher Skills	Given that Cokro Cave is a vertical cave, therefore visitors to this cave need special skills, it is not surprising that the majority of visitors are a community of nature lovers, besides that visitors are required to be accompanied by a professional cave tour guide who is a resident.
Cave Map	Cokro Cave provides a map of cave potential that is integrated with other caves, namely Gremeng Cave, Lawa Cave, and Plalar Cave.
Search Code of Conduct	Cokro Cave also implements standard operating procedures and informs visitors of the code of conduct for cave crawling that must be obeyed by visitors, as well as things that should not be done during cave crawling activities.
Licensing System	Cokro Cave received an operational permit not only from the village government but also from the Tourism Office of Gunungkidul Regency
Periodic Study of the Cave	To ensure the condition of Cokro Cave remains sustainable and suitable for a visit, cave managers carry out regular monitoring of cave conditions.
5. Cave Criteria For Special Interest Tourism Ko (2001)	
The low number of enthusiasts	Since becoming a tourist attraction, Cokro Cave is still relatively empty of visitors. The majority of visitors who come are members of the community of nature lovers and visitors with special interests.
Aaminan safety for tourists	Safety guarantees for visitors are carried out by the Cokro Cave manager by ensuring that vertical cave rafting equipment is in safe and good condition and providing insurance for visitors.
Excellent physical condition	Considering that vertical cave trekking activities require special skills and skills, therefore the condition of visitors is required to be in prime condition and wear comfortable clothes during the visit, and follow the directions of the cave trail tour guide.
Original object	The tourist attraction of Cokro Cave which has been explored since 1994 by nature lovers, conditions are still original and natural without any changes or additions to buildings in the cave.
Has special equipment	Cokro Cave is a vertical cave, for visitors who do not bring equipment along the cave, the manager provides cave tracing equipment including ropes, <i>webbing</i> , <i>carabiners</i> , <i>pulleys</i> , <i>descenders</i> , <i>hauling sets</i> , jammers, helmets, <i>lighting</i> , <i>flysheets</i> , mattresses, SRT sets, first aid kit, and oxygen cylinders
6. Arrigo Cave Show Management (2011)	
Access and paths inside the cave	Access to Cokro cave can be reached by using private vehicles both motorbikes and cars then continuing with the path to the mouth of the cave
Lighting	Cokro cave activities are carried out in the morning until noon so that the lighting comes from the sun that enters through the flaws of the mouth of the cave
Frequency of visits and number of visitors	The number of visits to Cokro Cave is still very limited, and it is not uncommon for visitors who come not to repeat their visit to Cokro Cave again
Preservation of ecosystem surfaces	The maintenance of Cokro Cave is carried out by the manager by closing one of the mouths of the cave that is prone to entry and maintaining the ecosystem of cave flora and fauna by providing direction and information to visitors obeying regulations and maintaining the preservation of the cave.
Monitoring	Monitoring of cave conditions is not carried out in Cokro Cave, this is due to the lack of knowledge of the manager and limited tourist visits.
Cave Manager	Cokro Cave has management by limiting the number of visitors, to preserve the cave ecosystem, and because the mouth of the cave and the space inside the Cokro Cave are small so it is necessary to arrange the time of cave visits.
Guide training	Cokro Cave already has a cave tour guide, but the existing tour guide does not have a certificate of competence of the cave trail tour guide

Source: analysis results, 2023

4. Conclusion

Special interest tourism consists of various forms of travel that have been known as special markets for many years and are gaining popularity among tourism industry players (Albani, 2011). One type of special interest tourism ray based

on natural potential is natural geology-volcanic special interest tourism rays, direct or indirect volcano observation activities, exploration of natural caves (*caving*), and *rock climbing*. Based on the results of Cokro Cave research, the concept of special interest tourism that can be applied in the Cokro Cave Area

is the management of special interest tourism by limiting the number of tourist visits to maintain the sustainability of the context and collaboration with tourist attractions around and with the Pokdarwis of cave area management.

Referring to the six criteria of special interest tourism based on experts, it can be seen that the principles of special interest tourism have not been fully fulfilled in the tourist attraction of Cokro Cave, including no periodic studies on the condition of the cave, as well as monitoring the condition of the cave. Studies of cave conditions have been carried out at the beginning of being discovered and developed as a tourist attraction, but there is no periodic monitoring of cave conditions to ensure the quality and changes in cave conditions due to internal and external factors.

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