

Analysis of Sikidang Crater Tourism Potential and Its Socio-Economic, and Cultural Impact on the Community In Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java

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Abstract

Sikidang Crater is located in the Dieng Plateau, which is located in Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. The Dieng area itself is famous for its stunning natural scenery and various natural attractions. This article discusses the potential for developing Sikidang Crater as a tourist destination that is a popular tourist destination in Central Java, offering a unique and educational experience for every visitor. Tourist Activities in Sikidang Crater In addition to enjoying the scenery and learning about volcanic phenomena, Sikidang Crater also offers various interesting tourist activities that can be enjoyed by visitors. Sikidang Crater in Dieng has a significant impact on the social and economic life of the local community. Economically, Sikidang Crater is a source of income for the community through the tourism and agricultural sectors. Socially, the community around Sikidang Crater has unique traditions and beliefs related to the crater, and has a high level of tolerance for other beliefs. The existence of the Sikidang Crater Dieng tourist attraction provides many benefits for the community and visitors, such as preserving local culture, increasing environmental awareness and becoming a means of natural education. However, on the other hand, it also has negative impacts, such as the influence of foreign cultures, environmental damage and the potential for decreased attention to formal education.

Keywords: Tourism Potential, Socio-economic conditions, Impact

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the leading sectors in regional development that can drive economic growth, create jobs, and preserve local culture (Yoeti, 1996; Sunaryo, 2013). In Indonesia, the potential for natural tourism is very abundant, especially in areas that have geological and cultural richness (Rakhmayani & Syafiq, 2024). Banjarnegara is one of the areas in Central Java that has a lot of tourism potential, in Banjarnegara the leading tourist attraction is the Sikidang Crater. The Sikidang Crater is located on the Dieng Plateau. The Sikidang Crater is known as an active volcanic crater that presents a unique natural phenomenon in the form of a moving crater (in the local language called "sikidang", which means deer), fumarole activity, and typical highland scenery. This uniqueness is a special attraction for domestic and international tourists (Budiarti & Wibowo, 2020; Banjarnegara Tourism Office, 2023).

The Head of the Banjarnegara Regency Tourism and Culture Office, Tursiman, through the Head of the Dieng Tourism UPT, Sri Utami, stated that in August 2024, Sikidang Crater became a favorite tourist destination with the number of visits reaching 32,530 people, surpassing other tourist attractions in the Dieng area. During the 2025 Christmas and New Year holidays, the number of visitors increased significantly, reaching 8,342 people on

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January 1, 2025, with peak visits reaching 5,000 to 8,000 people per day. On the other hand, the development of Sikidang Crater as a tourist attraction also has a direct impact on the local community, both socially, economically, and culturally.

The increasing number of tourists to Sikidang Crater contributes to increased social interaction among local communities. This encourages people to adapt to outside cultures and raises awareness of the importance of preserving nature and local culture (Rifki Rahmada Putra, et,al., 2020). The tourism sector, particularly Sikidang Crater, can make a significant contribution to the economy of Banjarnegara Regency. Revenue from this sector is used for infrastructure development and improving the quality of public services. The presence of tourists at Sikidang Crater also influences local culture (Meisye Kiriman, Daisy S.M Engka, 2023). Local communities increasingly recognize and appreciate their own culture, and have the opportunity to introduce local culture to tourists. Sikidang Crater has become a favorite tourist destination for tourists visiting Dieng. The potential of Sikidang Crater on the Dieng Plateau as a leading tourist attraction for tourists in Dieng, Banjarnegara, Central Java can be seen from its stunning natural beauty, unique culture and traditions, a comprehensive tourist destination, and easy access and affordability (Tomi, 2023). Because the potential presented by Sikidang Crater is enormous and deserves to be a must-visit tourist destination for tourists.

Based on research from (Hakim, 2019) with the results of his research, namely in the development of the Curug Jeglong Tourist Object, it turns out that there are still various obstacles, including: The lack of supporting infrastructure for the Curug Jeglong Tourist Object, as well as limited Human Resources and funds used for development. So it can be concluded that the Curug Jeglong Tourist Object has the potential to be an interesting natural tourist object to be developed. Meanwhile, other research from (Hasanah et al., 2022) He explained that the development of the tourism potential of Cemoro Sewu Beach, Selok Anyar Village, Lumajang Regency, is considered less than optimal. This is evident in the inadequate facilities and infrastructure at the beach, with many lacking. The coastal resource potential referred to here includes natural resources, the physical environment, facilities and infrastructure, and the socio-economic conditions of the local community. Research from (Subhan Purwadinata, 2023) In developing tourism potential, the Saliper Ate Beach tourist attraction has great tourism potential to be developed and has the opportunity to become a tourist destination because it has tourist attractions, accessibility, and supporting facilities and infrastructure.

The rapid development of tourism in the Sikidang Crater not only has positive impacts, but also has the potential to create various problems that require in-depth study. The increase in tourist visits can create economic inequality, with not all local communities receiving equal benefits. Some residents still rely on the informal sector with fluctuating incomes, while pressure on the prices of basic necessities and land is beginning to be felt by residents around the tourist area. From a social perspective, the intensity of interaction between tourists and local communities has the potential to influence social patterns, changes in values and behavior, and the dynamics of social relations in the Sikidang Crater area (Wiyuda et al., 2022).

Community adaptation to foreign cultures can enrich insight, but on the other hand, it also risks shifting local values if not managed wisely. Furthermore, from a cultural aspect, tourism activities can encourage the preservation of local traditions through cultural performances and

tourist attractions, but also have the potential to cause cultural commodification, where cultural values are more oriented towards economic interests than their original meaning for the local community (Kartika et al., 2025). Under these conditions, this study specifically focuses on analyzing the impact of tourism on Sikidang Crater on three main aspects: economic impacts, including increased community income, business opportunities, and local labor absorption; social impacts, which include changes in social interactions, community life patterns, and community perceptions of the existence of tourism; and cultural impacts, which include the preservation, change, and utilization of local culture in tourism activities.

2. METHOD

This type of research is Descriptive Qualitative. Descriptive research methods aim to create descriptions, pictures or paintings systematically, factually and accurately regarding the facts, characteristics, and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. According to Sugiyono, 2017:35, that descriptive research methods are research conducted to determine the existence of independent variables, either one variable or more variables (stand-alone variables) without making comparisons or looking for relationships between variables.

Population and sample All people living around the Sikidang Dieng Crater tourist area, including tourism business actors, community leaders, tourism managers. **Data collection techniques** Observation: Direct observation was conducted in the Sikidang Crater tourist area to see the physical condition of tourist attractions, supporting facilities, tourist activities, and local community involvement in tourism activities. Interview: Tourists, Local communities (traders, tour guides, traditional leaders), Tourism area managers (BUMDes or self-help managers) and Local education figures and Documentation.

The type of data used in this study is qualitative, the data sources of this study are primary data and secondary data. The method used is a data collection technique in the form of a Questionnaire. In this technique, the researcher asks questions that are submitted to respondents related to the SWOT analysis. The data analysis technique of this study uses the SWOT data analysis technique to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the internal environment and external environment of the Kawah Sikidang tourist attraction.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sikidang Dieng Crater as a Potential Tourist Attraction

Sikidang Crater is located in the Dieng Plateau, which is located in Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. The Dieng area itself is famous for its stunning natural scenery and various other natural attractions, such as ancient temples, Telaga Warna, and Mount Prau. The Dieng Plateau is at an altitude of around 2,000 meters above sea level, making it one of the popular mountain tourist destinations in Central Java (Andriyani, 2009). Sikidang Crater continues to be a popular tourist destination in Central Java, offering a unique and educational experience for every visitor. With all its beauty and uniqueness, Sikidang Crater is one of the real proofs of Indonesia's natural wonders that must be protected and preserved. Sikidang Crater Dieng is not only a tourist destination, but also a place where visitors can admire the wonders of nature and learn about the power of the earth. With its beauty and uniqueness, Sikidang Crater continues to be one of the main attractions in the Dieng Plateau.(Rika Widianita, 2023).

Tourist Activities at Sikidang Crater Apart from enjoying the scenery and learning about volcanic phenomena, Sikidang Crater also offers various interesting tourist activities that can be enjoyed by visitors (Adolph, 2016) :

- A. The phenomenon of the Sikidang Crater in Dieng that can jump like a deer : In ancient times, the Sikidang crater was formed due to a volcanic eruption. Until now, this crater is still classified as an active crater. When tourists visit the Sikidang crater, tourists will enjoy the view of billowing white clouds, exploding volcanic mud. The main crater that moves from place to place resembles the behavior of deer that like to jump. The main crater will move every 4 years (Abka & Murdana, 2023).



Figure 1. Natural phenomenon of Sikidang Crater

- B. Taking Pictures Around the Crater : With a backdrop of white smoke and volcanic landscapes, the area around the Sikidang Crater is a perfect place to take pictures (Subhan Purwadinata, 2023). Many visitors take advantage of this moment to capture memories.



Figure 2. Photo spot of Sikidang Crater

- C. Boiling Eggs in Hot Water : One of the unique activities that can be done here is boiling eggs in a hot water pool. Eggs boiled here will cook quickly because of the high water temperature, and this is an interesting experience for tourists.



Figure 3. Boiled Eggs in the Crater

D. Culinary Tourism : Around the Sikidang Crater area, there are many stalls offering various typical Dieng foods. Visitors can enjoy foods such as tempe kemul, mie ongklok, and various delicious Dieng potato dishes.



Figure 4. Interview at the Sikidang Crater Market

SWOT ANALYSIS

The use of SWOT analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of the potential and challenges faced by the manager of the Sikidang Crater tourist attraction as one of the efforts that can be made in developing the tourist attraction of the Sikidang Crater (Serliana et al., 2025). SWOT analysis can be applied by analyzing and sorting various things that affect the four factors, then applying them in the SWOT matrix image (Dwiyono Hari et al., 2019).

1. Opportunities

- a. Development of Eco-Friendly Tourism : Development of eco-friendly facilities, such as the use of renewable energy and better water management, can be implemented to preserve nature.
- b. Geological Education and Research : Sikidang Crater can be a natural laboratory for geological and geothermal studies, attracting the interest of academics and scientists.
- c. Diversification of Tourism Products : Developing tourism products such as Dieng culinary specialties, souvenirs, and cultural activities can increase local appeal and income.

2. Threats

- a. Environmental Degradation : Increasing the number of visitors without proper management can cause environmental damage, such as soil erosion and pollution.
- b. Competition of Tourist Destinations : The large number of similar tourist destinations around Dieng can reduce the number of visits to Sikidang Crater.
- c. Resource Limitations : Lack of trained human resources in tourism management can affect the quality of service and tourist experience.

3. Strengths

- a. Unique Geothermal Phenomenon : Sikidang Crater is famous for its dynamic volcanic activity, such as mud and gas eruptions that periodically change location. This uniqueness is the main attraction for tourists.
- b. Complete Tourism Facilities : Various facilities are available such as extreme rides (flying fox, ATV), interesting photo spots, and typical culinary such as boiled eggs from crater water. In addition, there are souvenir kiosks and cafes that support the tourist experience.
- c. Adequate Accessibility : The road to Kawah Sikidang is smoothly paved and can be accessed by private vehicles or public transportation from Wonosobo.

4. Weaknesses

- a. Cleanliness and Waste Management : Trash is still found littering tourist attractions. Maintenance of sustainability and facilities at tourist destinations is very lacking.
- b. Educational facilities : such as infographics about ecology and geology are needed to increase visitors' knowledge.
- c. Accommodation Limitations : There are no starred hotels in the Dieng tourist area, only jasmine class, hostels, and homestays are available. In addition, the lack of banking facilities such as ATMs and money changers is also an obstacle for tourists (Nurlaili Restiana, Denok Kurniasih, 2017).

Social and Economic Conditions of the Community Around the Sikidang Dieng Crater

The Sikidang Crater in Dieng has a significant impact on the social and economic life of the local community. Economically, the Sikidang Crater is a source of income for the community through the tourism and agricultural sectors. Socially, the community around the Sikidang

Crater has unique traditions and beliefs related to the crater, and has a high level of tolerance towards other beliefs (Lausiry& Tumuka, 2019).

Social Conditions :

a. Traditions and Beliefs

The people around the Sikidang Crater believe that the crater has magical and sacred powers.

b. Tolerance

Tolerance between religious communities in Dieng is quite high, as can be seen from religious activities that are carried out without any conflict.

c. Education

The Dieng community is starting to pay attention to the importance of education, as seen from the increasing number of children who can continue their education to a higher level.

d. Influence of Tourism

Tourism development in Dieng, including Sikidang Crater, creates new jobs and increases the income of local people (Reva Amanda Putra, Romano, 2019).

Economic Conditions

a. Agriculture

The Dieng community, including those around the Sikidang Crater, are known as farmers, especially cultivating vegetables and potatoes. The Dieng Plateau is the largest potato producer in Indonesia.

b. Tourist

Sikidang Crater as a tourist attraction attracts tourists who provide income for the local community through the sale of souvenirs, transportation services, and accommodation rentals.

c. Income

The Dieng community has an average income that is included in the middle group. The increase in income also triggers attention to education, so that many children can continue to higher education (Husna, 2022).

Since the development of tourist attractions in Kawah Sikidang, it can provide its own benefits for the local community. Supported by the level of tourist visits, both foreign and foreign tourists in Kawah Sikidang which increased after the development (Novela, 2023).

Therefore, in general, residents get additional benefits/income from agricultural products or work in tourism support sectors or tourism businesses such as opening lodgings managed by the community itself, working in home industries where the majority of workers are mothers, trading especially Dieng specialties and various crafts, becoming managers of tourist attractions, working in other service sectors, namely tourist motorcycle taxis, parking attendants, becoming local guides, and so on (Aisy Izdiha, et al., 2025).

The Positive and Negative Impacts of the Sikidang Dieng Crater Tourist Attraction on The Culture, Environment and Education of the Local Community

1. Impact on Culture

The Kawah Sikidang tourist attraction is one of the destinations that attracts local and foreign tourists. With the existence of this tourist attraction, it can provide various aspects of the lives of the surrounding community, including culture (Adolph, 2016). The following are the positive and negative impacts on culture from the existence of the Sikidang Crater tourist attraction:

Table 1 (Positive and Negative Impacts on Culture)

Positive impact	Negative impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of Local Culture : Tourists who come are interested in getting to know Dieng culture, so that the community is encouraged to preserve local traditions and arts such as Dieng arts, customs and rituals. • Increasing Community Income : Tourism opens up business opportunities such as making handicrafts, culinary specialties, and tour guide services, which strengthen the local economy while keeping the culture alive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialization of Culture : Local culture can be changed or adapted to attract tourists, thus reducing the original value of the culture and turning it into a mere commodity. • Influence of Foreign Culture : The large number of tourists from outside the region can give rise to the influence of foreign cultures which are not always in line with local values and traditions.

2. Impact on the Environment

The Kawah Sikidang tourist attraction provides benefits to the environment in environmental preservation and education. However, it can also potentially cause ecosystem damage if its management is not environmentally friendly (Murni, Esti Setiawati, 2023). Therefore, environmental supervision and awareness from all parties are very important. The following are the positive and negative impacts on the environment from the existence of the Kawah Sikidang tourist attraction :

Table 2 (Positive and Negative Impacts on the Environment)

Positive impact	Negative impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased Environmental Awareness : Natural tourism such as Kawah Sikidang can increase the awareness of local communities and visitors about the importance of preserving nature and volcanic ecosystems. • Conservation and Environmental Management : The government and community are encouraged to manage the area better to maintain the beauty and sustainability of the tourist area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Damage : Waste, soil erosion, and pollution due to high numbers of visitors without adequate management can damage the crater area and surrounding ecosystem. • Disturbance to Flora and Fauna : Uncontrolled tourism activities can disrupt the natural habitat of flora and fauna around the Sikidang Crater.

3. Impact on Education

The Kawah Sikidang tourist attraction has great potential as an educational medium, both formal and non-formal (Lubis, 2023). The following are the positive and negative impacts on the environment from the existence of the Kawah Sikidang tourist attraction :

Table 3 (Positive and Negative Impacts on the Education)

Positive impact	Negative impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing Knowledge and Awareness : Sikidang Crater as a geotourism object provides educational opportunities regarding geological, volcanological and ecological phenomena to the community and students. Local Skills Development : Communities can learn new skills such as tour guiding, small business management, and foreign languages to serve tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Dependence on Tourism : Community education and skills are sometimes directed towards the tourism sector alone, which can limit the development of other diverse skills. Education Gap : If not balanced with good formal education, there is a risk that some people will only rely on practical tourism knowledge without developing broader scientific knowledge.

4. CONCLUSION

Sikidang Crater is located in the Dieng Plateau, which is located in Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. The Dieng area itself is famous for its stunning natural scenery is an attractive natural tourist destination because of its uniqueness. The main attractions include when tourists visit the Sikidang crater, tourists will enjoy the view of billowing white clouds, exploding volcanic mud, with a background of white smoke and volcanic landscapes, the area around the Sikidang Crater is the perfect place to take pictures. And tourists can enjoy various activities, one of the unique activities that can be done here is boiling eggs in a hot water pool. Eggs boiled here will cook quickly because of the high water temperature, and this is an interesting experience for tourists, and exploring the nature around the crater.

Since the development of tourist attractions in Kawah Sikidang, it can provide its own benefits for the local community. Supported by the level of tourist visits, both foreign and foreign tourists in Kawah Sikidang which increased after the development, in addition to the livelihood of farmers, residents generally get additional benefits / income from traders in the tourist area or work in tourism support sectors or tourism businesses such as opening lodging.

In the existence of the Sikidang Dieng Crater tourist attraction provides many benefits for the community and visitors, such as preserving local culture, increasing environmental awareness and becoming a means of natural education. However, on the other hand it also has negative impacts, such as the influence of foreign culture, environmental damage and the potential for

decreased attention to formal education. Sikidang Crater is a tourism potential that is rich in cultural, environmental, and educational / educational values. But it requires sustainable management so that its benefits can be felt optimally without damaging the important values around it. Collaboration between the government, community, educators, and tourists is very important for the balance between tourism and preservation..

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