


Review Of Fatwa No. 108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 On The Existence Of Halal Tourism Development In Lontar Sewu Tourism, Gresik Regency

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: DSN-MUI Fatwa, Halal Tourism, Lontar Sewu Tourism	This study aims to find out how the existence of halal tourism development in Lontar Sewu Tourism, Gresik Regency is reviewed from DSN MUI Fatwa No. 108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 to become a halal tourism destination. This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis method. This research is also called field research because this research emphasizes more on field data. Data collection with interviews, observations, and documentation. The results of the study show that the existence of halal tourism development in Lontar Sewu Tourism in Gresik district has included five components of tourism development, namely Attraction, Amenities, Accessibility, and Ancillary Services. there are several aspects that do not meet the provisions of halal tourist destinations contained in the DSN-MUI Fatwa No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016. However, Lontar Sewu tourism managers must continue to repair damaged facilities, develop, and build, as well as improve infrastructure facilities to support the comfort, safety, and needs of tourists.
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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the largest countries in the world, based on the latest data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the population is projected to be 278.69 million people by mid-2023 (Statistics, 2023). This number puts Indonesia in the fourth place with the most population among the G20 countries. This year Indonesia again won the top position after previously both being ranked at the top of 2019, based on the results *The Global Muslim Travel Index* (GMTI) in 2023, this shows the great potential of Indonesian tourism in the international arena. In addition, supported by the achievement of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy in obtaining the title of "Halal Travel Personality of the Year" which shows the Government's seriousness in supporting national tourism (Faraby & Rahman, 2023). Indonesia itself has great tourism potential. It is not only the beauty and natural wealth that stretches from Sabang to Merauke. Indonesia also has a very interesting diversity of cultures, languages and local wisdom. By making tourism a pioneer sector that is able to make a significant contribution to the Indonesian economy (Rahman Auliya, 2023).

Currently, Indonesia is known as the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, which is 207 million people. Therefore, the tourism sector should see this as a very

potential new market opportunity. By combining the concept of tourism and Islamic values, Sharia tourism can be a solution to this condition. The number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in recent years has been dominated by tourists from ASEAN countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, and others. In addition, there are also tourists from several European countries, especially Russia, as well as from America, Australia, and Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and others (Gilang Widagdyo, 2015).

Indonesia is collaborating with various parties to develop halal tourism. For example, the Ministry of Tourism collaborates with the National Sharia Council (DSN), the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), and the Business Certification Institute (LSU). This cooperation is realized by developing tourism, promoting culture, and religious values, which is then regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy (A. Jaelani, 2017). In addition, human resource training, socialization, and capacity building are also carried out. The government is working with the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association (PHRI) to provide halal lodging and dining places that serve halal food menus. Cooperation is also carried out with Association of the Indonesia Tours and Travel (ASITA) to create halal tour packages to religious tourist attractions (Becausena & Faridah, 2018). Indonesia seeks to promote its halal tourism to the international world by participating in the World Halal Tourism in Abu Dhabi in 2016. Indonesia won 12 awards from a total of 16 categories (A. Jaelani, 2017). Meanwhile, Indonesia itself has great tourism potential. It is not only the beauty and natural wealth that stretches from Sabang to Merauke. Indonesia also has a very interesting diversity of cultures, languages and local wisdom by making tourism a pioneer sector that is able to make a significant contribution to the Indonesian economy.(Fadhlan & Subakti, 2022).

Muslim tourists need supporting facilities when traveling so that they can carry out their activities smoothly and in accordance with Islamic law. The growth of world Muslim tourists is projected to grow even though in 2020 it had declined due to the pandemic COVID-19. Looking further ahead, the outlook remains equally positive. By 2028, the Muslim travel market is projected to reach unprecedented levels, with Muslim arrivals estimated to reach 230 million. This is a significant increase from 2019 levels, which shows that the growth of the Muslim travel market is not only recovering but also expanding. Moreover, Muslim tourist spending is projected to be USD 225 billion by 2028. This underscores the economic significance of this market segment and its potential to contribute to the recovery and growth of the global travel industry (Santoso et al., 2021).



Figure 1. Projected Growth of World Tourists
 Sumber: Global Muslim Travel Index Report 2023

For decades, tourism has been one of the fastest-growing economic sectors worldwide. Tourism is now one of the main factors in international trade and a major source of income in many developing countries, including Indonesia. Many tourists come to Indonesia to enjoy tourism potential that does not exist in their country. Indonesia is famous for its thick culture, making it one of the attractive tourist destinations for tourists. In the international scope, world tourism is experiencing various development trends, one of which is halal tourism. The concept of halal tourism includes a tourism segment that provides facilities that are in accordance with the basic needs of a Muslim tourist, in accordance with the principles of Islamic law. The facilities provided include places of worship, halal food and beverages, and other supporting facilities in accordance with sharia principles available in the tourist destinations visited (Destiana, 2019).

Various regions in Indonesia are preparing to encourage the growth of halal tourism, one of which is East Java which has many tourist attractions that can be explored. East Java has the potential to develop into a tourism sector that determines its development pattern. This effort aims to make East Java contribute to Indonesia's economic growth. Stakeholders in the East Java tourism industry have studied the potential of the region well, including the natural potential that can be a source of income for the local community (Nisa, 2022).

One of the tourism sectors owned by Indonesia is in East Java, precisely in Hendrosari Village, Menganti District, Gresik Regency. Hendrosari Village is one of the tourist villages in Gresik Regency with a population of 2,802 people. This Tourism Village is famous for the Lontar Sewu tourist attraction which was inaugurated on February 9, 2020. With management through Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), fields that are not functioning are transformed into Edu Tourism that has economic and educational value (Yuswantoro, 2020). This tour is famous for its natural beauty. The origin of the name Lontar Sewu tourism comes from the many palm trees found in Hendrosari Village which are also a characteristic of the tour. In addition to being able to enjoy its beauty, there are also culinary tours made from processed sap water derived from palm trees. One of its famous preparations is Legen drink (Excluding Akasah, 2023).

As a student city, Gresik has been trying to develop tourism in accordance with the character of its region. Moreover, the majority of Gresik residents are Muslims. The number of Muslim tourists continues to increase every year. Therefore, halal tourism has a great opportunity because it can attract Muslim tourists to visit these tourist attractions.

So based on the description above, that currently sharia tourism / tourism or can be called halal tourism is starting to develop in Indonesia, especially in Gresik regency, precisely in Lontar Sewu tourism and of course must be accompanied by sharia principles and Islamic sharia guidelines. For this reason, the researcher will elaborate further on "Review of DSN Fatwa No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 on the Existence of Halal Tourism Development in Lontar Sewu Tourism, Gresik Regency". Based on the above background, the problem can be formulated, namely: how to Review DSN Fatwa No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016 on the Existence of Halal Tourism Development in Lontar Sewu Tourism, Gresik Regency.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis method. This research is also called research field research because this research emphasizes more on field data. Qualitative descriptive research is a research method that aims to describe completely and in-depth the social reality and various phenomena that occur in the field or society that is the subject of research so that the characteristics, characters, properties and models of these phenomena are depicted (Rachmawati, 2007).

The data sources in this study use two data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained by researchers or collected directly from original sources (not through intermediary media), Primary data sources in qualitative research generally involve direct interaction between researchers and informants. In this case, the researcher uses a sampling technique called sampling purposive namely sampling techniques based on predetermined criteria. While secondary data is an additional source of data created by other people, such as documents, photos, books, and so on (Siyoto & Sodik, 2015). Secondary data in this study was obtained from researchers from documentation and journals that can be used as a reference.

The data collection techniques used in this study are in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation as the main reference for the object being studied. Observation is a systematic observation process of human activities and physical arrangements where these activities take place continuously which are natural in nature to produce facts (Hasanah, 2017). Meanwhile, an interview is a communication or interaction process to collect information by means of questions and answers between researchers and informants or research subjects. The interview conducted by the researcher is a type of directed interview (guided interview) where the researcher asks the informant about the things that have been prepared beforehand. This aims to obtain accurate and detailed data for research materials. Documentation is a method of collecting data that produces important records related to problems that are not based on estimates. The data collection method uses this documentation in the form of photos, recordings and videos or is already available in documents that can later be used as data validation material. The research location is a place

where the researcher collects data and materials for his research. In this study, the researcher took the research location at Lontar Sewu Tourism which is located in Hendrosari Village, Menganti District, Gresik Regency. This location was chosen because, according to researchers, Lontar Sewu Tourism has interesting potential to be developed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Lontar Sewu Tourism is one of the natural tourist attractions located in Menganti District, Gresik Regency. It has an area of about 192 hectares which is divided into two hamlets, namely Hendrosari and Hendrosalam. To the west it is bordered by Cerme Village, Cerme District, to the north it borders Pandu Village, Cerme District, to the east it is bordered by Kepatihan Village, Menganti District, while to the South it is bordered by Boboh Village, Menganti District. Hendrosari Village is 4 km from the sub-district capital which can be reached in about 0.20 hours. While the distance to the district capital is 14 km, which can be reached in about 0.75 hours. The majority of the Hendrosari Village area is agricultural land that produces palm trees as the main commodity.

<https://desahendrosari.gresikkab.go.id/artikel/2013/7/29/profil-desa>)



Figure 3. Entrance to Lontar Sewu Tourism Village



Figure 4. Skybike, as one of the rides in Lontar Sewu Tourism



Figure 5. Natural potential in Lontar Sewu Tourism Village

Source: Researcher Documentation (2024)

This tourist attraction combines educational tourism with rural nature. In addition, tourist attractions and vacation spots with the concept of learning to use nature as well as a place for family recreation. Here the tourists can enjoy the fresh air in the countryside and the beautiful scenery of the rice fields. Shady trees also add to the beauty of this tourist spot. Rice paddies with rice plants create an amazing scenery, especially with palm trees around it. Tourists can comfortably walk in the middle of this rice field because a wooden road has been provided on it. In addition, the afternoon view in the rice fields is very beautiful, especially in the afternoon when the sun begins to set. Not only open during the day, but also open at night, when the night time is still beautiful to see because of the scenery and the glitter of the decorative lights that spread widely. Here, tourists can enjoy tourist attractions that blend with the nature of the countryside. Of course, it is coupled with educational vehicles that are suitable for children.

According to Cooper, There are four components that must be owned by a tourist attraction, the fourth component is Attractions, Amenities, Accessibility, and Tourism Support

Services (Cooper et al., 2018). In this study, the author compiled a theory to get 4 Tourism Components, namely *Attraction, Amenities, Accessibility dan Ancillary Service* as a basis for research on the existence of halal tourism development in Lontar Sewu Tourism, Gresik Regency.

Attraction

Tourist attractions are the main attraction for tourists who want to go on vacation. They can enjoy the natural beauty and various tourist attractions offered in the destination (Main, 2014). The number of palm trees has the potential to be a special attraction for tourists, so that it can be used as an educational tourist attraction. Tourism potential development is an effort to develop or advance tourist attractions so that the attraction is better and more attractive in terms of places and objects in it to attract tourists to visit (Dese et al., 2022).

Based on the results of observations and interviews, there are 2 (two) categories of attractions in the Lontar Sewu Tourism object, namely attractions based on the use of nature and attractions based on culture or art. It can be seen that the tourist attraction based on the use of nature in Lontar Sewu tourism is the use of nature in the form of planting rice and palm trees around the rice field area. Meanwhile, cultural or artistic attractions at Lontar Sewu Tourism are in the form of performances such as painting exhibitions and music performances. The performance is usually held on certain days, such as weekends, holidays, or when the residents of Hendrosari Village carry out activities. In addition, it can serve as a tool to develop talents and empower the surrounding community. So that Lontar Sewu tourism is in accordance with the provisions of the DSN-MUI Fatwa, which is to realize the public benefit.

Amenity

Tourism infrastructure has a great influence on increasing the number of tourists visiting tourist attractions. If visitors can fulfill their desires while in an interesting tourist attraction area, it will definitely be a memory for them. For this reason, around the tourist attraction area, it is necessary to build sustainable supporting infrastructure in the area, such as lodging or Homestays and souvenir shops. In addition to building tourist attraction infrastructure, it is also important to repair and maintain existing facilities and infrastructure. Without good maintenance, the facilities and infrastructure will not appeal to tourists.

Based on the results of research observations, Lontar Sewu Tourism also provides public facilities and facilities that support the needs of tourists such as places of worship (Musholla), toilets, cafes, seats, garbage cans, vehicle parking areas, both 2-wheeled and 4-wheeled vehicles, as well as a food court that has a variety of typical food and beverage menus such as legen drinks made from lontar fruit juice or typical siwalan of Hendrosari Village which are affordable and worth trying for everyone and has been certified halal by BPJPH, where the food and beverage products are managed by MSMEs in the surrounding villages. This also contributes to reducing unemployment in villages which have 2,408 productive working-age populations.

In addition, Lontar Sewu tourism also provides tourist facilities that are various kinds of exciting game rides such as *Skybike*, duck boats, *Flying Fox*, swimming pools, rice field trains and many more. In addition to providing comfort to tourists, tourist facilities are also needed

to ensure their comfort while at tourist sites. Facilities that support the comfort of tourists, one of which is the Gazebo which is equipped with a handwashing station, as well as photospots around the tourist area which are characteristic of Lontar Sewu tourism.

Accessibility

Accessibility is any type of transportation facilities and infrastructure that supports the movement of tourists from one place to another, as well as facilitating the journey of tourists from their place of origin to their destination and back to their place of origin (Suwena & Widyatmaja, 2010). Therefore, to develop tourist destinations, it is important to have the type of facilities and infrastructure that make it easier for tourists to reach tourist locations.

Based on the results of research observations, facilities that facilitate access to the Lontar Sewu tourist attraction are the presence of directional signs on the highway and in the Lontar Sewu tourism village itself. In addition, this tourist attraction is also published through various online media such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and the official website of Hendrosari village and Lontar Sewu tourism can also be visited with the help of Google Maps. Transportation road access to this location is also quite easy. However, unfortunately there is no public transportation that can be used by tourists to get to Lontar Sewu. Only private vehicles can be used to get to the location. This is due to the location of the tourist attraction located on the outskirts of the city and far from the city center. Therefore, this tourist attraction is not in accordance with the provisions of the DSN-MUI fatwa tourist destination regarding the availability of easy access to tourist roads.

Ancillary service

The development of tourism potential is an effort to develop or advance tourist attractions so that the attraction is better and more attractive in terms of places and objects in it. Various efforts are made to spur tourism development. One of the supporting factors in tourism is the availability of tourist accommodation, tourist accommodation is a place where tourists can stay and rest with the provision of good facilities with food and beverage services and without waiters (Supraptini & Supriyadi, 2020). Currently, the number of accommodation facilities continues to increase from year to year. However, in the Lontar Sewu tourist area itself, the development of accommodation has not been as much as in other tourist attractions. Hardi, as the tour manager, explained that currently there is no accommodation available for lodging in the Lontar Sewu tourist area, so it cannot meet the needs of tourists who want to rest or stay there. To support the Lontar Sewu tourist area as a tourist destination, so in the future it is important to provide lodging places in the future with lodging facilities that will attract tourists to visit Lontar Sewu tourism.

The findings in the field show that Lontar Sewu tourism managers collaborate with various related parties in tourism development. Tourism managers also carry out their duties with full responsibility and implement a justice system in the distribution of their rights. There is a system that supports halal certification in tourist destinations, and the community is directly involved in tourism management.

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Regarding provisions regarding halal tourist destinations, the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council issued Guidelines for the Implementation of Tourism Based on Sharia Principles, which stipulates rules in three outlines, namely matters related to actions as halal tourist destinations, responsibilities that must be fulfilled, and things that must be avoided.

According to the provisions above, tourist destinations must have proper worship facilities, be easily accessible, meet sharia requirements, and provide halal food and beverages with MUI halal certificates. The Lontar Sewu tour manager has provided comfortable worship facilities for Muslim tourists and easy access. However, this provision does not explain in detail the criteria for places of worship that meet sharia as mentioned in the fatwa. In addition, Lontar Sewu tourism also pays attention to the halalness of the food and drinks served. Tour managers realize that 80% of the tourists who visit are Muslim tourists. Therefore, they took steps to ensure halal by obtaining a halal certificate from the MUI, so that Muslim tourists feel calm when visiting Lontar Sewu tourism.

Table 1. Field Observation

No.	Aspects observed	Appropriate	Not suitable
1.	Tourist destinations must be directed to efforts to:		
	a. Creating public benefits	✓	
	b. Enlightenment, refreshment, and calming	✓	
	c. Maintaining Trust, security, and comfort	✓	
	d. Realizing universal and inclusive goodness	✓	
	e. Maintaining the cleanliness of nature, sanitation and the environment	✓	
	f. Respect for socio-cultural values and local wisdom that do not violate sharia principles	✓	
2.	Tourist destinations must have:		
	a. Worship facilities that are suitable to use, easy to reach, and meet sharia requirements	✓	
	b. Food and beverages that are guaranteed halal with MUI Halal certification	✓	
3.	Tourist destinations must be avoided:		
	a. Polytheism and <i>khufarat</i>		✓
	b. Vice, adultery, pornography, pornography, liquor, drugs and gambling	✓	
	c. Art and cultural performances and attractions that are contrary to sharia principles		✓

The table above is a support for research through field observation techniques, that the Lontar Sewu tourist destination is in accordance with actions or efforts to realize public benefits, because the destination of tourists who visit feels calm and refreshment. In addition, tourists also feel safe even though they are traveling far away can carry out worship well, so Lontar Sewu tourism can be said to be in accordance with the DSN-MUI Fatwa as a guideline for the Implementation of Tourism Based on Sharia Principles.

CONCLUSION

The results of the above research show that Lontar Sewu Tourism in Menganti District, Gresik Regency is worthy of being a halal tourist destination with existing potential based on the provisions of the DSN-MUI Fatwa tourist destination. Through the components of attractions that are in accordance with the DSN-MUI Fatwa, namely the existence of tourist attractions, benefits, uniqueness, safety, and comfort as well as attractions of activities that are often carried out. Compliance with the DSN-MUI fatwa regarding the Amenity component is shown by the condition of natural tourism facilities, namely the availability of places of worship, toilets, culinary centers with a variety of food and beverage menus whose health and halal are guaranteed. However, there are several aspects that are not suitable that have not met the provisions of halal tourist destinations contained in the DSN-MUI Fatwa No.108/DSN-MUI/X/2016. However, Lontar Sewu tourism managers must continue to repair damaged facilities, develop, and build, as well as improve infrastructure facilities to support the comfort, safety, and needs of tourists. It is also important to have a unity of understanding between the surrounding community and related parties towards the concept of halal tourism, so that this understanding can support the acceleration of halal tourism development in Lontar Sewu tourism and run as expected.

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