

The Institutional Role in Facilitating the Advancement of Equator Park Tourism within the Village of Jeruju Besar

**Selvi Seri Wulan Dari¹, Aisyah Hilya Imtinan², Dhita Rahmadanti³, Indah Listyaningrum⁴,
Edi kurniawan⁵, Rosi Lestari⁶**

¹ FISIP University of Tanjungpura; e1021211070@student.untan.ac.id

² FISIP University of Tanjungpura; e1021211039@student.untan.ac.id

³ FISIP University of Tanjungpura; e1021211003@student.untan.ac.id

⁴ FISIP University of Tanjungpura; indahlistyaningrum@fisip.untan.ac.id

⁵ FISIP University of Tanjungpura; e1021211038@student.untan.ac.id

⁶ FISIP University of Tanjungpura; e1021211028@student.untan.ac.id

* Correspondence: e1021211070@student.untan.ac.id

Abstract

The research aims to determine the role of local institutions in the development of Equator Park tourism in Jeruju Besar Village, Sungai Kakap District. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive method is a useful option for describing, depicting and analyzing objects, conditions, and responses to an event that occurred in the Equator Park development. The results of this research are that Equator Park was built with the involvement of local institutions, namely POKDARWIS through role indicators at the preparatory stage, which have made preparations from the beginning of being built to being inaugurated and developing to date. The imitating stage, Equator Park is inspired by Telok Standing Ecotourism which is on the Kupah River, this ecotourism also takes advantage of nature's preservation. The stage is ready for action, to maintain the development of Equator Park tourism. Human Resources there use tickets for operational funds so that the rides there can be properly maintained. The last stage is the stage of accepting collective norms, with this stage the level of concern for villagers also increases.

Keywords: Role, Local Institution, Development

1. Introductions

Tourism constitutes an integral aspect encompassing a spectrum of activities associated with various tourism endeavors. It is fortified by an array of service facilities provided by the community, entrepreneurs, governmental bodies, and local authorities. Furthermore, the dynamics of tourism are shaped by interactions among tourists, local communities, fellow travelers, government entities, local administrations, and business

stakeholders (Undang Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kepariwisata, 2009). Tourism encompasses all aspects related to the organization of tourist activities. The measure of tourism success is community participation. Additionally, local institutions play a pivotal role in the success of tourism.

Similar to the previous research conducted by (E. R. Pratama¹, 2018) titled "*Peran Institusi Lokal Dalam Pengembangan Kegiatan Pariwisata Desa Giritengah Kabupaten Magelang*" the objective of this study is to understand the role of local institutions in the development of tourism in Giritengah Village. The research findings reveal the establishment of a local institution in Giritengah Village aimed at understanding the formation process, which originated from the initiative of the Giritengah Village community who recognized its potential. The Menoreh Mountains may have served as the backdrop for the village, leading to the idea of transforming the area into a tourist destination. The formation process of the local institution commenced with social contacts among several individuals, who then invited others to participate in establishing the local institution through a process known as communication among the community members who were aware of the potential. Eventually, consensus was reached to form the institution and leverage the existing potential.

Oktavia Suryaningsih's research, titled *Peran Lembaga Desa Dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata Wanurejo Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat Lokal* (Oktavia Suryaningsih, 2018), aims to investigate the impact of the development of Wanurejo tourism village on the local economy. The research findings indicate that institutional frameworks play a crucial role in managing resources and distributing benefits in efforts to enhance tourism potential. In line with this, the village government, as one of the village institutions in Jeruju Besar Village, plays a role in resource management as the tourism manager. This is achieved through the establishment of a village tourism board and the implementation of the village's natural resources as tourist attractions.

While previous scholars have explored this research topic, this present study introduces a nuanced perspective. Notably, the divergence lies in the geographical context of the research; in this instance, the study is conducted in the city of Pontianak, which inherently possesses distinct characteristics from prior research locations.

Based on the conducted research, local institutions play a crucial role in the construction and advancement of tourism. Through these institutions, the government can allocate funds for tourism development. The augmentation of tourism in Indonesia necessitates the pivotal roles of both the government and the local community as stewards of tourism and overseers of its development. The government allocates budgets for tourism development in each region, enabling local governments to harness the potential of natural resources for the establishment of outstanding tourist villages.

Tabel 1. The allocation of the State Budget (APBN) for the tourism sector.

NO	Year	Budget	Annotation
1	2018	Rp. 10,7 Triliun	Supporting the hosting of international events such as the Asian Games, Asian Paragames, and the meetings of the IMF-World Bank.
2	2019	Rp 4,2 Triliun	
3	2020	Rp 3,2 Triliun	
4	2021	Rp 4,1 Triliun	
5	2022	Rp 4,2 Triliun	
6	2023	Rp 3,6 Triliun	Strengthening economic resilience through the enhancement of value-added, the generation of employment opportunities, and investment promotion, as well as industrialization within the tourism sector.

Source: <https://ln.run/PYZZH>

The table above illustrates the government's role in efforts to develop tourism in Indonesia. This is evidenced by the budget allocated to the tourism sector in 2018 amounting to IDR 10.7 trillion to support the hosting of international events such as the Asian Games, Asian Paragames, and the IMF-World Bank meetings. Subsequently, there was a significant decrease in 2019 to IDR 4.2 trillion and further reduction in 2020 to IDR 3.2 trillion. However, in 2021, there was a notable increase to IDR 4.1 trillion, followed by a slight increase in 2022 to IDR 4.2 trillion. Based on the international events conducted, there was a threefold increase in the number of visitors in 2022 compared to the previous year. In 2023, the government allocated funds to enhance economic resilience through increased value-added, expansion of employment opportunities, and investment as well as industrialization in the tourism sector, amounting to IDR 3.6 trillion.

The funds allocated from the Provincial Regional Budget (APBD) amount to 300-400 million per year. However, investment in the tourism sector faces constraints due to inadequate infrastructure in terms of roads, electricity, and clean water. Tourism in West Kalimantan has not been prioritized as a flagship regional development program, resulting in a limited budget allocation (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia, 2009). Therefore, West Kalimantan is currently a focus of government efforts aimed at enhancing its tourism potential. This is because the region possesses significant untapped potential through its unique natural resources that can be developed into a competitive tourism asset. Consequently, the local government plays a crucial role in managing and assessing the existing potentials in each area, particularly in villages, with the aim of transforming them into tourist villages.

In this context, local institutions play a crucial role in facilitating the development of tourism. One notable example is found in the village of Jeruju Besar, Sungai Kakap District, Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan. Jeruju Besar is well-suited to be developed into a tourist village, featuring the Equator Park established in 2019. The local community has demonstrated awareness regarding the potential of their natural resources for

tourism development. Consequently, the community has formed a Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS) consisting of local residents. Therefore, with the presence of this local institution (POKDARWIS), the researcher is interested in examining the role of local institutions in the development of the tourist village in Jeruju Besar. Hence, the objective of this research is to describe the role of local institutions in the development of tourism at Equator Park.

The research methodology employed in this study utilizes a qualitative descriptive approach developed to elucidate the investigated issue, namely the role of local institutions in the development of Equator Park tourism. Qualitative research is a methodological approach that seeks to explore and comprehend the meanings attributed by individuals or groups pertaining to social issues (Cresswell, 2014). The employed techniques include in-depth interviews, observation, documentation, and literature review. In this research, the selection of objects is carried out through purposive sampling techniques, characterized by specific indicators: individuals actively engaged in local institutions, aged between 25-60 years, having a work experience of more than 10 years in local institutions, and being residents of Desa Jeruju Besar. Based on these indicator characteristics, three informants were selected for this study, representing local institutions in Desa Jeruju Besar, identified as follows:

1. Chairperson of the Neighborhood Community (RW) in Desa Jeruju Besar
2. Chairperson of the Neighborhood Unit (RT) in Desa Jeruju Besar
3. Chairperson of the Community-Based Tourism Organization (POKDARWIS) in Jeruju

2. Research Results

2.1 The Role of Local Institutions in the Development of Equator Park Tourism

According to Uphoff, as cited in Putra (Putra, 2013) local institutions represent a collective of the surrounding community responsible for the development process in their residential areas. Local institutions play a crucial role in supporting the development of tourism in a village. One example of this is through the establishment of local institutions driven by community awareness regarding the optimal utilization of natural resources in their region, such as through the formation of Tourism Awareness Groups (POKDARWIS). In the village of Jeruju Besar, a Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS) assumes a pivotal role in the oversight and coordination of Equator Park's tourism development. The conceptualization of "role," as delineated by Soekanto (Biharida, 2019) entails a dynamic positioning wherein individuals enact their rights and discharge responsibilities commensurate with the obligations inherent to their designated roles. Consequently, the role played by POKDARWIS assumes pronounced significance in the trajectory of tourism development. Grounded in Mead's theoretical framework (Mead, 2020), on roles, it posits that roles emerge as a consequence of social relations and symbolic communicative processes among individuals. This theoretical perspective underscores that human socialization involves successive phases wherein individuals undertake roles as integral components of their societal engagement. Thus, Mead's theory accentuates the intricate interplay of roles within the realm of social interaction and the symbolic exchange among individuals. In the specific context of Desa Jeruju Besar, the cognizance and effective enactment of roles by POKDARWIS are deemed fundamental to the proficient management and advancement of tourism within Equator Park.

The role indicators encompass several stages:

1. *Preparatory Stage*

At this stage, villages with significant potential but lacking tourist visits, limited infrastructure, and nascent community awareness are identified. Equator Park, situated along the coastal area, remained untouched and neglected by the community initially. Established in 2016, Equator Park emerged from community awareness regarding the impact of tidal waves. Initially, the community contributed through the planting of mangrove and nipah trees. From 2017 to 2019, preparations were undertaken to inaugurate Equator Park, involving the construction of attractions funded by community contributions and support from the Village General Assistance Fund (Bumdes). In December 2019, Equator Park was officially inaugurated by the Regent of Kubu Raya. To welcome the Regent, the community organized performances involving the residents of Desa Jeruju Besar. These performances included dance presentations by children and various competitions such as sports and traditional games. Consequently, the community began developing the tourist site to attract attention, resulting in an influx of visitors appreciating the scenic beauty of Equator Park. However, in 2019-2020, the tourism sector experienced a decline in visitors due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to the neglect of Equator Park's attractions. Over time, with a decrease in COVID-19 cases, the government allowed communities to repair and restore damaged or unusable facilities. Presently, the community continues to advance the development of the tourist site.

2. *Play Stage*

The concept of imitation or modeling stages pertains to how individuals learn through observation and emulation of the behaviors exhibited by others. This imitative stage is a crucial concept within social-cognitive theory, offering insights into how individuals learn by observing and imitating the behaviors of

others in a social context. Communities and local institutions drew inspiration to manage the Equator Park tourism site by recognizing the trend where many villages leverage the natural beauty of their surroundings for tourism. This realization prompted the community to acknowledge the appealing natural beauty within their own village, inspiring them to establish Equator Park. Officially inaugurated in 2019, the site has seen continuous development from 2021 to the present. The years 2019 and 2020 posed challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic, disrupting the progress of Equator Park. Subsequent to the pandemic, the community undertook repairs and improvements to the tourist site, addressing neglected attractions. The inspiration for these renovations drew from Telok Bediri tourism in Sungai Kupah, which similarly emphasizes environmental conservation. Given the coastal location of Desa Jeruju Besar, the community, along with local institutions, strategically considered developing Equator Park as a means to showcase and preserve the natural beauty of their coastal village.

3. *Game Stage*

This stage represents a process wherein an individual prepares themselves to undertake an action or take concrete steps towards achieving a specific goal or solving a particular problem. This preparatory phase involves several essential elements that need consideration before an individual actually implements the action. The readiness-to-act stage may vary depending on different contexts and situations. Factors such as motivation, knowledge, self-confidence, and available resources can also influence this stage. In the year 2020, with the visit of the Regent of Kubu Raya to inaugurate Equator Park, the Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS) initiated organizational efforts to ensure the smooth operation of the tourist site. One example is the provision of

tickets for visitors to enter the park. The revenue generated from these tickets serves as an additional income source for Equator Park, contributing to its sustainability and maintenance. This strategic step taken by POKDARWIS during the readiness-to-act stage reflects a comprehensive approach to optimize the potential benefits of Equator Park, aligning with the overarching goal of its continued operation and preservation.

4. *Generalized Stage*

This stage involves the process by which individuals internalize and accept the norms existing within a group or society. It encompasses a transformation of individual attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors to align with the social norms considered significant or expected within that particular group. It is noteworthy that the stages of collective norm acceptance can vary among individuals and groups, influenced by factors such as culture, individual values, and diverse social experiences. Since the establishment of Equator Park in 2016, the Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS) has played a crucial role in fostering community awareness and coordinating activities within the tourism site. This heightened awareness is exemplified through communal efforts to preserve the environment, such as engaging in collective initiatives for environmental upkeep. The establishment and ongoing coordination of Equator Park have contributed to cultivating a sense of responsibility among the villagers, marked by their collective commitment to environmental stewardship through collaborative endeavors. This underscores the multifaceted impact of the park beyond its role as a tourist destination, extending to the development of a communal sense of care and coordination within Desa Jeruju Besar.

Equator Park has successfully implemented the four indicators mentioned above. During the preparation phase, Equator Park engaged in comprehensive preparation, starting from its initial construction to its inauguration, and has continued to evolve to the present day. In the imitation phase, Equator Park drew inspiration from Telok Berdiri Ecotourism, located along the Kupah River, which also emphasizes the utilization of environmental sustainability. In the ready-to-act phase, to sustain the development of Equator Park, human resources there utilize ticket sales for operational funds, ensuring the proper maintenance of the facilities on site. In the final phase, the collective norm acceptance stage, this has led to an increase in the level of awareness among the local community. Residents are now more conscious of the environment and actively participate in community efforts to preserve the environment at the tourist site. Based on the four indicators mentioned above, it is evident that both the local community and institutions play a crucial role in the development of tourism. Therefore, it can be concluded that, based on these indicators, the role of local institutions is effectively contributing to the overall success of Equator Park.

Equator Park was constructed through community self-reliance and received funding from the Village Budget Allocation (APBDes) to ensure its effective management. The park is designed as an educational venue, equipped with facilities such as outbound activities, a football field, a meeting hall, gazebos, and attractive photo spots. Moreover, the park features recreational activities including a spinning duck ride, traditional boats, amusement boats, and water balloons. The diverse range of attractions and activities serves to capture the attention of visitors, contributing to the growing popularity of this destination. Open every day, Equator Park attracts tourists both from outside the village and the local community who come to appreciate the natural beauty and amenities offered at the park. The community's self-reliant efforts and the financial support from the APBDes have collectively contributed to the

successful establishment and ongoing operation of Equator Park, making it a sought-after destination for those seeking both natural beauty and recreational facilities.

The local community and institutions actively participate in the management of Equator Park through activities such as mangrove planting, security maintenance, and the organization of sports events to enhance visitor interest. Local institutions play a crucial role in overseeing and administering Equator Park, ensuring its sustainable development. Both local institutions and the community share common objectives in establishing this tourism site, aiming to contribute to village development, preserve the natural ecosystem, particularly along the coastline. The presence of the Community-Based Tourism Organization (POKDARWIS) serves as a catalyst for creating an environment conducive to preserving the existing potential in the village and transforming it into an attractive, unique, and beautiful tourist destination. Additionally, Equator Park collaborates with the forestry department to protect the natural environment and prevent erosion near the village of Jeruju Besar. This collaboration is essential as the proximity of Jeruju Besar to the coast poses a potential natural disaster such as erosion. Therefore, to ensure safety and environmental conservation, POKDARWIS collaborates with the community and forestry department to consistently preserve the natural environment, preventing damage to the village environment.

The presence of POKDARWIS has raised awareness among the community regarding the importance of preserving and safeguarding the surrounding environment. This heightened consciousness has led to an increased commitment among the local populace to collaborate in maintaining Equator Park as a tourist destination. Consequently, residents are consistently attentive to environmental cleanliness, actively participating in the cleaning of waste around the tourist area and responsibly disposing of litter in designated areas provided by POKDARWIS. Since the establishment of this tourist destination, the community has undertaken the responsibility of environmental stewardship. Additionally, they are obligated to exhibit friendliness towards the arriving

tourists. This collective effort underscores the community's dedication to ensuring the sustainability and positive experience of Equator Park, fostering a harmonious relationship between the local population and visitors.

Desa Jeruju Besar boasts numerous tourist attractions, with Equator Park standing out as one of them. Located in the Karya Bhakti hamlet, precisely within the administrative boundaries of Desa Jeruju Besar, Sungai Kakap sub-district, Kubu Raya, Kalimantan Barat, Equator Park is characterized by the lush growth of mangrove and bakau plants. This verdant environment is the result of a collaborative effort between the park's management and the local forestry department to safeguard the area from erosion, particularly in the vicinity of Desa Jeruju Besar. The presence of pre-existing coconut trees further enhances the park's scenic beauty, providing a cool and refreshing ambiance for visitors.

Furthermore, the youth members of POKDARWIS actively engage in communal efforts aimed at enhancing the quality of the local population, particularly the youth in Desa Jeruju Besar. This is achieved through educational programs and training initiatives, designed to cultivate professionalism. POKDARWIS collaborates with the local government to explore and develop the natural potential within their village. By establishing a tourism village, the community and local institutions can work in tandem to harness existing potential, thereby influencing economic growth for the welfare of both the community and the village. There are three fundamental values that serve as evidence of successful economic development. Firstly, the community can develop its existing capabilities to meet basic needs. Secondly, individuals experience an enhanced sense of self-worth and identity. Lastly, the community possesses the skills to make informed choices, ensuring freedom from servitude. These core values collectively contribute to the success of economic development, fostering the well-being of both individuals and the community at large (Surani, 2014).

The presence of POKDARWIS in Equator Park tourism contributes to harnessing the natural potential suitable for tourist destinations or village tourism. The formation of local institutions such as the Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS), which grows from, by, and for the community, makes the community of Jeruju Besar Village aware and strives to develop the tourism potential inherent in the village. The community has successfully established a local institution to coordinate and manage the tourist site, positively influencing the local population. Tourism in Jeruju Besar is thriving due to the active role played by local institutions in managing and coordinating the tourist site.

Understanding the local aspects of the community is crucial for local institutions, as it influences actions taken in the intervention process through tourism development. Therefore, this research examines the role of local institutions in tourism development as a method for promoting tourism. The goal of local institutions is to develop the potential of the tourist village as an alternative form of rural community development. Villages possess diverse potentials that need to be cultivated; thus, local institutions or village governments can collaborate with the community to manage these potentials. Villages can compete with each other to develop these potentials by creating tourism, thus becoming attractive tourist villages. With the village's unique natural potential, cleanliness, security, and sustainability managed by POKDARWIS, Jeruju Besar Village aims to rank among the top 75 in the Indonesian Village Tourism Award (ADWI) in 2023.

The presence of the Equator Park tourist destination has a significant impact on the social aspect, particularly in terms of culture, which becomes known to external communities. This phenomenon can bring about changes within the village, specifically in the form of sociocultural transformations characterized by shifts in behavior, values, and attitudes influenced by specific conditions and situations (Saryani, 2021). The establishment of Equator Park, managed collaboratively by the community and local institutions in Jeruju Besar, has strengthened the relationship between the community

and the government. The strong connection between the village government and the community has the potential to transform Jeruju Besar Village into a sought-after tourist destination, appealing to both local and international tourists. The advancement of technology plays a crucial role in benefiting the community by introducing the existing tourism offerings through technological sophistication, thereby enhancing the visibility of the tourist attractions to the wider public. The positive impact of technological advancements on tourism is twofold. Firstly, it serves as a tool for promoting tourism by leveraging technology to increase awareness among external communities. Secondly, technological developments open avenues for exploring and adopting innovative tourism ideas, providing inspiration for the ongoing development of tourism to make it more attractive. This dual role of technology not only promotes the existing tourist attractions but also serves as a platform for seeking and implementing new and inspiring ideas in tourism development, contributing to the overall appeal of the destination.

The establishment of the Equator Park tourist attraction, managed collaboratively by the community and the government of Jeruju Besar Village, introduces a new organizational paradigm for the relationship between the community and the government. This model is highly desirable to the entire community, fostering the hope for a strong bond between the two entities. This collaboration aspires to transform Jeruju Besar Village into a prominent tourist destination, drawing interest from both local and international tourists. The anticipation is for a robust connection between the community and the government, resulting in a successful partnership that elevates Jeruju Besar Village to become a highly sought-after tourist destination.

The emerging organization can be sustained to ensure that the objectives of tourism remain balanced between tourists and the local residents. Therefore, with the establishment of a new organization specifically designed to manage and oversee the existing tourism offerings, it becomes the origin of a new socio-cultural aspect in the life of the community in Jeruju Besar Village. Additionally, it has the potential to evolve into

employment opportunities for the local residents within the tourist destination. A well-structured governance system, guided by planned and stable change management, becomes a crucial requirement for organizational management in order to navigate this evolving landscape successfully (Syamsuriadi, 2019). Another consequence of the development of Equator Park is the mobilization of tourists to promote this tourist destination, aiming to advance tourism in West Kalimantan, especially in the tourism sector of Jeruju Besar Village, which is well-planned. This initiative is undoubtedly utilized by the community and local institutions to foster creativity, activity, and innovation as a concerted effort in the development of Equator Park tourism. It is undertaken with a thoughtful approach to preserving the authenticity of the village (Sunarjaya et al., 2018). Planned development can lead to more systematic and rational efforts toward harmony within a community that is currently in the developmental stage, as viewed from the perspectives of social and economic development. (Tulandi et al., 2018).

3. CONCLUSION

Local institutions, particularly POKDARWIS, and the community play a crucial role in the development of tourism, especially Equator Park in Jeruju Besar Village. This involvement contributes to the enhancement of human resources, particularly within the tourism area. The effective management of Equator Park is facilitated through the presence of local institutions and POKDARWIS. The roles of these entities align with the four stages of tourism involvement: preparation, imitation, readiness to act, and acceptance of collective norms. Local institutions, serving as catalysts, are instrumental in managing and developing Equator Park in Jeruju Besar Village. Entities like POKDARWIS originate from local youth who actively engage in the community. The coordination of tourism is facilitated by these local institutions, with Equator Park being established through community initiatives or local government budgets managed by the

village government. As Equator Park grows, the government's financial support for infrastructure development becomes evident, allowing the local institutions in Jeruju Besar Village to manage the funds for improving access roads to the tourist destination. However, within local institutions like POKDARWIS, not all members may be actively contributing to the management and maintenance of Equator Park. Younger members, often occupied with work and education, may lack the time to gather and discuss issues or developments in Equator Park. To address this, it is recommended that active members, especially youth, encourage their peers to spare some time for the preservation and management of the tourist attraction. If certain members are unable to continue their roles in POKDARWIS, discussions led by the chairperson could consider replacing or updating the composition of POKDARWIS members.

Referens

- Biharida, E. E. (2019). Peran Produksi Jajanan Dalam Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat ... Peran Produksi Jajanan Dalam Peningkatan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Paguyuban “ Sari Roso ” Dusun Ploso Desa Ploso Kecamatan Selopuro Kabupaten Blitar) Peran Produksi Jajan. *Theses IAIN Kediri, 2019*.
- Cresswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Desain Pendekatan Metode Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Campuran*.
- Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia. (2009). *DPR JANJI BERI TAMBAHAN ANGGARAN BAGI PEMDA YANG AKTIF PROMOSI PARIWISATA*. 12-03-2009. [https://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/239/t/DPR JANJI BERI TAMBAHAN ANGGARAN BAGI PEMDA YANG AKTIF PROMOSI PARIWISATA](https://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/239/t/DPR%20JANJI%20BERI%20TAMBAHAN%20ANGGARAN%20BAGI%20PEMDA%20YANG%20AKTIF%20PROMOSI%20PARIWISATA)
- E. R. Pratama¹, H. B. W. (2018). Peran Institusi Lokal Dalam Pengembangan Kegiatan Pariwisata Desa Giritengah Kabupaten Magelang. *Eknik PWK (Perencanaan Wilayah Kota)*, 7, 70–79. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/pwk/article/view/20504/19496>
- Gunawan, W. (2020). *Buku Tahapan Pembangunan Masyarakat*. file:///C:/Users/62821/Downloads/BukuTahapanPembangunanMasyarakat.pdf
- Mead, G. H. (2020). *Sociopedia*. 05-31-2023. file:///C:/Users/62821/Downloads/Teori Pembentukan Kepribadian Beserta Contohnya – sosiopedia.com.pdf

- Oktavia Suryaningsih, J. T. N. (2018). PERAN LEMBAGA DESA DALAM PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA sssWANUREJO DAN DAMPAKNYA TERHADAP PEREKONOMIAN MASYARAKAT LOKAL. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Administrasi Negara*, 2, 120–128. file:///C:/Users/62821/Downloads/229-751-1-SM.pdf
- Putra, T. R. (2013). Peran Pokdarwis dalam Pengembangan Atraksi Wisata. *Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah Dan Kota*, 9(September), 225–235.
- Rahmawati, K. (2017). Strategi Pemerintah Desa Kupuk, Kecamatan Bungkal, Kabupaten Ponorogo Dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata Berbasis Masyarakat. *Repository Muhammadiyah University of Ponorogo*. <http://eprints.umpo.ac.id/3575/>
- Undang Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kepariwisata, Pub. L. No. 10, 5 12 (2009). [http://downloads.esri.com/archydro/archydro/Doc/Overview of Arc Hydro terrain preprocessing workflows.pdf](http://downloads.esri.com/archydro/archydro/Doc/Overview%20of%20Arc%20Hydro%20terrain%20preprocessing%20workflows.pdf) <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2017.11.003> <http://sites.tufts.edu/gis/files/2013/11/Watershed-and-Drainage-Delineation-by-Pour-Point.pdf>
- Saryani. (2021). Hubungan Pariwisata Dan Perubahan Sosial Masyarakat Di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Media Wisata*, 13(2). <https://doi.org/10.36276/mws.v13i2.228>
- Sunarjaya, I. G., Antara, M., & Prasiasa, D. P. O. (2018). Kendala Pengembangan Desa Wisata Munggu, Kecamatan Mengwi, Badung. *Jurnal Master Pariwisata*, 4(2), 215–227.
- Surani, E. (2014). *Peranan Program Kemitraan Bina Lingkungan PT. P Nusantara V Dalam Meningkatkan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Di Kecamatan Perhentian Raja Kabupaten Kampar*. 1–82. <http://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/4112/>
- Syamsuriadi, S. (2019). Lingkungan Dan Manajemen Perubahan Dalam Organisasi. *Adaara: Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, 8(1), 816–834. <https://doi.org/10.35673/ajmpi.v8i1.420>
- Tulandi, A. E., Gosal, R., & Sambiran, S. (2018). Upaya pemerintah Desa dalam meningkatkan sarana dan prasarana masyarakat transmigrasi Nazaret di Desa Wioi Timur Kecamatan Ratahan Timur Kabupaten Minahasa Tenggara. *Jurnal Jurusan Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 1(1).



© 2023 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>).