

RURAL TOURISM AS AN ECONOMIC POTENTIAL FOR PEOPLE IN MALANG RAYA

Siti Khusnul Rofiah

Economics and business education, State University of Malang, Indonesia
E-mail: khusnul280998@gmail.com

Nasikh

Economics and business education, State University of Malang, Indonesia

Grisvia Agustin

Economics and business education, State University of Malang, Indonesia

Abstract

The development of tourist villages is one way to encourage regional economic growth. This research examines the potential of the tourist village of the colorful village of Jodipan, Coban Putri and the tourist village of Pujon which represent tourist attractions in Batu City, Malang City and Malang Regency. The presence of rural tourist destinations brings fresh air to the community. The indicator of the success of the development of this tourism god certainly depends on the mindset of the surrounding community in developing tourism potential with the local wisdom of the village. Of course, the existence of rural tourism in Malang Raya will support regional income and will certainly have a positive impact on increasing national income, reducing poverty and opening new jobs.

Keywords: *rural tourism, tourism village development, regional income.*

BACKGROUND

Undang-Undang No 32 2004 concerning regional income explains the discretion of the regions to create an independent, efficient regional government while remaining under the supervision of the central government so that it can accommodate community inspiration and can explore sources of regional income that are useful for national income (Nafisah et al., 2020). The source of regional revenue in the implementation of decentralization comes from Regional Original Revenue (PAD), one of which occurs in Malang Regency through optimizing village tourism (rural tourism). Law number 10 of 2009 concerning tourism development in an area aims to increase national income through expanding and equalizing business and employment opportunities, encouraging regional development, introducing and utilizing tourist objects and attractions and fostering a sense of love for the motherland starting from the regional level (Pahlawan et al., 2022).

Tourism is a potential that takes advantage of existing environmental conditions to be built and developed into a potential sector for family tourism both in urban, rural, mountainous and aquatic environments. In addition, the tourism sector also provides a multiplier effect and great value benefits for the community, such as creating new jobs and reducing unemployment (Henseler et al., 2022). Malang Raya is a nickname to refer to an area consisting of Batu City, Malang City, and Malang Regency which has abundant natural wealth and resources but has not been widely exposed to many people. These three areas are areas in East Java which are quite well-known for having a lot of tourism potential, both natural tourism, rural tourism, education and artificial tourism. Sightseeing tours, shopping, and even culinary tours in the three regions are also famous (Eko Hariyadi, 2015). There are several potentials in the district of Malang that are capable of significantly influencing the regional economy.

Malang has also begun to develop halal tourism in Indonesia and is ranked 9th according to the Crescent Rating Mastercard version of the Indonesia Muslim Travel Index (IMTI) 2019. By being ranked 9th in Malang, it is sure to be visited by many domestic and foreign tourists. The reason for them visiting Malang could be because of the natural beauty and various tourist objects aimed at Malang itself which consists of 3 regions namely Batu City, Malang City, and Malang Regency. In terms of quantity, Malang Regency itself has 52 tourism objects consisting of mountains, water tourism, beach tourism, agro tourism, historical tourism, and religious tourism (Malang Regency Culture and Tourism Office, 2012). Tourist objects in Malang district are very diverse, from the many regional potentials that can be developed, it is hoped that the government will be able to develop existing tourism so that it becomes one of the busiest destinations visited (Fadlillah, 2013). The following shows the number of visits to tourist objects in Malang Regency in 2013-2020.

Tahun	Wisatawan Mancanegara	Wisatawan Domestik	Jumlah
2013	33.226	2.517.248	2.550.474
2014	80.792	3.170.575	3.251.367
2015	99.873	3.554.609	3.654.482
2016	129.663	5.719.881	5.849.544
2017	108.485	6.395.875	6.504.360
2018	100.234	7.072.124	7.172.358
2019	70.184	7.979.645	8.049.829
2020	3.412	1.099.945	1.103.367

From the large number of tourists visiting various tourist objects in Malang Regency, it is identified that Malang Raya is the right area to build rural tourism. Of course rural tourism in Malang Raya will later be able to support regional income and of course it will have a positive impact on increasing national income (Fang, 2020). The following presents Malang Raya's sources of income from various types of income.

Jenis Pendapatan	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. Pendapatan Asli Daerah		197,26	262,26	411,19	461,89	502,75
Pajak Daerah	64,69	71,30	95,92	153,92	170,12	191,40
Restibusi Daerah	37,15	42,78	45,31	51,91	40,40	40,83
Hasil Pengelolaan Asli Daerah yang Dipisah	9,08	10,51	12,00	12,67	18,38	14,29
Lain-lain Pendapatan asli Daerah Yang Sah	61,41	72,67	109,03	192,69	233,03	256,23
2. Dana Perimbangan		1.547,45	1.700,48	1.832	1.832,23	2.308,27
Bagi hasil pajak (Sumber Daya Alam	86,42	91,80	89,11	62,05	43,30	61,82
Bagi Hasil Bukan Pajak	41,48	55,80	59,83	67,71	83,42	83,40
Dana Alokasi Umum	1.048,94	1.281,61	4.439,23	1.572,19	1.613,16	1.694,88
Dana Alokasi khusus	108,42	118,24	112,31	130,05	153,35	468,16
3. Pinjaman Daerah	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bantuan / Hibah	3.070,00	-	-	0,95	19,99	628,61
Jumlah	4.527,64	1.744,64	1.962,74	2.244,14	2.375,11	3.439,63

Sumber : Dinas Pendapatan, pengelolaan Keuangan dan Asset Kabupaten Malang Tahun 2011 – 2016

From the appearance of this source of income, it can be underlined that each year the original regional income fluctuates. From this, the tourism sector is expected to be able to make a positive contribution to increasing income in Malang.

*RURAL TOURISM AS AN ECONOMIC POTENTIAL
FOR PEOPLE IN MALANG RAYA*

THEORITICAL REVIEW

National income

National income is defined as the movement of outflows and inflows of a production of goods and services that have economic value as a return (Fitria et al., 2021). So that from the existence of someone's economic activity who gets feedback on ongoing transactions that have income value will be accumulated into the whole community in a certain period (Gayatri, 2005). This means that in the condition of buying and selling goods and services someone will definitely spend money to get goods and services, at the same time other people get income. Large scale from the accumulation of income can be recognized as per capita income of a country which is expected to increase in the long term. Of course, this way of obtaining national income consists of many posts, one of which is sourced from regional income.

Regional original income and regional economic expansion

Regional income can be defined as an economic source that has been stipulated in the law originating from optimizing regional potential such as regional tax revenues, fees, MSME results, separated and legal management of regional crops (Muhammad Fadil, 2019). The country's economic growth will be of great value if the bottom line is strong, namely the regional economy. If an area has a lot of income, of course, the income tax that is returned to the country will have a high value. In achieving this, the government's commitment to regional economic development is needed. The economic development of a region can be interpreted as a regional government policy with its regional residents in managing potential village resources (Gürel, 2011). The form of regional development that can be carried out is the development of Bumdes, to form partnerships between the regional government and the private sector to create new jobs and stimulate the development of economic activities in the region. Efforts to create new jobs and optimize village resource potential can also be done with rural tourism.

Rural tourism

Each region geographically Indonesia is famous for its diversity of biological elements and animals (Henseler et al., 2022). Moreover, the condition of Indonesia in the form of oceans, land, cities and mountains has its own uniqueness which in this case is interpreted as a tourist attraction. Attractions in this category are divided into man-made and natural. This encourages the basic nature of a person that humans will tend to travel from one place to another (Hermawan, 2016). This tourism activity can be used as an answer to the problems of developing regional potential so that it becomes a source of economic income.

Tourism as a potential resource for income generation, industry and open employment also contributes to increasing the country's foreign exchange and introducing culture to foreign countries. Tourism is favored as the most important sector in Indonesia to continue to be developed, just like the manufacturing and processing industries (Purnamasari et al., 2016). In fact, the development of rural tourism is not difficult, because people's creativity is very diverse, starting from small or complex capital. The development of the area into a tourist and educational village is known as rural tourism.

A tourist village (rural tourism) is a village that consciously knows the potential of its area to become a tourist village and is then supported by economic activity to attract tourists (Khasanah, 2018). The development of rural tourism has a category of themes related to the purpose of forming villages, namely as poverty alleviation for middle to lower economic communities, sources of relations between villages, forms of sustainable village development and marketing strategy management for village branding to international glass (Mankiw, 2006).

(Purnamasari et al., 2016) stated that there are many benefits received in the formation of rural tourism, namely creating job opportunities, job retention, new business opportunity development opportunities, youth creativity events, service retention, community diversification, rural tourism enhances and rivitalizes community pride), efforts to preserve village culture and heritage, sales of handcraft made by the village, landscape conservation, upgrading the quality of the environment and historic buildings. Researchers (Sesotyaningtyas & Manaf, 2015) studied that rural tourism can positively reduce poverty and unemployment rates. The research results are reinforced by the research of (Soliku et al., 2021) where the development of tourist villages needs to be supported by training in management, creativity, cultural preservation and the adoption of information technology by the local government.

One Village One Product (OVOP)

Rural tourism activities will certainly highlight the potential of each region starting from the geographical layout of the village, uniqueness to products made by the community which are better known as the One Village One Product (OVOP) Program (Rosyidi, 2005). One village one product is a program with regional potential development that produces handicrafts or other products with distinctive characteristics to be sold in global class as products typical of the region concerned (Suprojo & Siswanto, 2017). Each village has one superior product which is used as an icon that supports all villagers. Community empowerment based on individual empowerment or OPOP will then be stronger and more solid together to form OVOP. Thus the characteristics of the village are visible and make it easier to work together. The OVOP approach generally produces products together, joining a village, one district, one business unit. The expected OVOP is that the products produced can meet the needs of family and village life, and provide a surplus in the form of community savings. So OVOP products are community savings (Sumodiningrat and Wulandari, 2016).

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is categorized into descriptive qualitative research. Obtaining data in this study comes from primary data (interviews and observations) and secondary (literature review). In addition, a descriptive method is used to be able to describe a generalization from research studies in a systematic, factual and accurate manner that contains empirical data and the interrelationships between the phenomena investigated. Direct interviews with respondents were carried out by examining in depth the existing phenomena. Support in the form of secondary data was obtained through library research, data analysis from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in the range of Malang Regency, BAPPEDA, Malang Regency Revenue Service, Ministry of Finance, Publication of BPS Malang Regency and previous research as well as various other information relevant to this research. Respondents in this study were rural tourism village communities in Malang Regency who were trusted as resource persons who had experience knowing the topics in question and local village government agencies. This study involved several people as samples with the criteria of a person or group of tourism village developers (purposive sampling and accidental sampling). The period used in testing the phenomenon of rural tourism is the range of 2013 - 2020.

RESEARCH RESULT

Rural Tourism in Jodipan Colorful Village

There are several potentials in the Greater Malang area that can significantly influence the regional economy through rural tourism economic activities (Syafira et al., 2021). Among them are from three regional divisions in Malang, such as Malang City, Batu City and Malang Regency. Each of these three regions has abundant natural wealth and resources but has not been exposed to many people. These three areas are areas in East Java which are quite well-known for having a lot of tourism potential, both natural tourism, rural tourism, education and artificial tourism. Sightseeing tours, shopping, and even culinary tours in the three regions are also famous.

The first location is from the Malang City area, namely the Jodipan colorful village tour. Jodipan colorful village is located in the Blimbing sub-district with an area of 49.35 hectares along the Brantas river basin and has 8 RWs and 85 RTs. The characteristics of the Jodipan Colorful Village area are dense settlements with narrow alleys and quite sloping roads so residents and tourists must be careful.

Jodipan Colorful Village Tourism was formed in April 2016 which only started with University of Muhammadiyah Malang students carrying out KKN, where the activity was to create a tourist village. At the beginning of the formation to get support from PT. Indana Paint to paint the village, then it was inaugurated on September 4 2016 by the mayor of Malang and received assistance from several infrastructure facilities to support tourism activities. From the increasing popularity of the Jodipan Colorful Village, making a lot of

training and empowerment come from various groups, this has a positive impact on local communities to be more productive (Tya et al., 2015).

The results of research data from local community informants and the management of Jodipan Colorful Village obtained information that the formation of this tourist village relied on its own capital without any financial or funding support from the Department or the government. However, from the existence of several outreach and training for tourist villages, it finally adds to the community's knowledge of economic education and fosters a spirit for entrepreneurship. Prior to that, the response of the community in the Jodipan Colorful Village area to the formation of a tourist village was very diverse, but in the end all obstacles were overcome by the initiators of the tourist village by obtaining approval from the entire community, while the response was as follows:

"From 2016 we have an idea from the residents because the village next door has already been painted, if you really want it to be like the village next door I want one unified word, all the residents have RT, if you want to form a tourist village, I ask for a statement and approval from all the residents who were made by the RT turned out that almost 95% of the residents agreed, and 5% did not agree because they did not want to be led by non-Muslims, I finally gave motivation and then 100% of the residents agreed to the formation of Kampung Jodipan ". (W/INF1_VS/28102022).

The economic activities of the local community in Jodipan Colorful Village before the existence of the tourist village were very simple with low Human Resources. Many people are unemployed and the backbone of the family is only one person with the majority of the economic conditions being in the lower class. Since the existence of this tourist village, many people are currently able to work with the creation of new jobs, the formation of the Pokdarwis Association and creative mothers, tour guides, parking attendants to souvenir sellers. This has also received support from the relevant agencies and government so that there are no obstacles in terms of marketing products produced by local communities.

"Before there were tourist villages from an economic and occupational point of view, those who were previously unemployed could now take care of parking, women could sell or make souvenirs for entry signs, there were also 40 craftsmen, who had never sold anything before, now selling in front of the house is already selling well. , so there used to be a lot of people who were unemployed, sis, now they have jobs and are more productive" (W/INF1_VS/28102020).

Whereas the condition of the village as a whole before and after the existence of the tourist village was very much different, the community felt that the condition of the village was getting better in terms of security, road access was very decent, the village that was once known as slum had also turned into the pride of Malang City, people began to be aware of environmental cleanliness, harmony between communities is getting tighter, society is also more organized with less disgraceful acts or more in accordance with the norm.

"In the past, our village was known for riots, lots of people were drunk, but over time there were none, access to security, better roads, friendliness for visitors increased" (W/INF2_AA/28102020).

The increase is also felt in terms of production and distribution, the more diverse products are produced and the wider marketing of products produced by the community.

Rural Tourism di Desa Wisata Pujon

The Pujon Kidul area is a division of the Malang Regency area which is more precisely on a land area of 28 km² and there are 3 hamlets namely Maron, Tulungrejo and Krajan hamlets. Inhabitants in the Pujon Kidul area range from $\pm 4,121$ people with a population density of 200. Pujon Kidul Village is categorized as a highland or mountainous area so the weather there is still beautiful and refreshes the brain.

The development of tourist villages in Pujon is supported by the provision of educational tours for all ages. Various forms of activity in educational tourism are known, namely gardening, harvesting various fruits and vegetables, animal husbandry, milk processing, and fun games (Vitasurya, 2016). The introduction of the arts and culture of the Pujon area also helped decorate the tourist village there, namely the arts of Kuda Lumping, Pencak Silat, and the Sanduk Dance to attract local and foreign tourists. In addition, many handicrafts are also made by local people as well as quality and affordable agro products. For tourists who visit the tourist village of Pujon, they must try their specialties, namely various original pure milk preparations from village farms.

The tourist village of Pujon Kidul is known to have a strategic location because it is very close to the center of Batu City, Malang, only about 7 km from Batu Alun-Alun. This is evident from the number of tourists visiting Batu City in 2022 of 2.9 million tourists, which then continued visits to the tourist village of Pujon by around 18% or 498,200 tourists.

In carrying out observations and interviews with the residents of the Pujon Kidul tourism village developer, it is known that there is indeed a village potential that can be superior as long as the commitment and strategy for developing the tourism village potential is carried out jointly. As for the development of this tour, the developer pays attention to the availability of aspects of accessibility, amenities, information, and institutions so that later tourist attraction is proportional to the high number of tourist requests for an ideal tourist attraction. Here are some generalizations of tourism object carriers in Pujon village:

"Currently the condition of the tourist village is better. Many people have obtained jobs and income from this tourist attraction. However, there are obstacles in terms of accessibility to Pujon Kidul because the narrow roads are not proportional to the continuously increasing number of tourists. The result is a lot of traffic jams everywhere.

From this statement a joint commitment is needed between the developer, namely the residents, the local regional government and the central government. So that later the spatial plan for the village area can support the development of village potential which can increase the comfort of tourists.

Rural Tourism in Coban Putri

Junrejo District, especially in Tlekung Village, Batu Mlang City, there are Rural tourists who are very famous for the beauty of the waterfall, Coban Putri. In terms of access to the Coban Putri tourist village, there are many alternative roads, such as from the direction of Malang City, you can go through the western route (Jalibar) to cut time and avoid traffic jams. The benefits that can be obtained by tourists when visiting Coban Putri tourism based on the respondent's exposure are:

"Coban Putri can be enjoyed by local residents who want to see the waterfall (Coban in Malang Regency) with very affordable ticket rates, which are priced at Rp. 10,000 per adult. The ticket price is comparable to the many unique and instagramable photo spots supported by the condition of the place which is still beautiful and uncontaminated, suitable for family and friends.

The high commitment of the community to develop Coban Putri tourist attractions certainly has a specific goal, namely to prosper the local economy, create jobs, introduce village potential and maintain local wisdom (Wilantari et al., 2022). This is also supported by the local government to further develop the Coban Putri tourist village accompanied by educational tours. The increasing number of tourists visiting Coban Putri makes Tlekung Village, Junrejo District, Batu City more widely known by the wider community, it needs to be supported by adequate road access:

"In the past, not many people knew about Tlekung Village except for the people near here, but now many people from outside the city also visit to unwind and have recreation. However, because of this, many access roads have been damaged and those that were previously damaged are getting worse. Therefore it is necessary to build roads that are adequate and safe for tourists.

Apart from that, so that tourists are comfortable while traveling, spots for worship, relaxing, meetings and crucial bathroom facilities have been built. Provision of good facilities and infrastructure will also improve the image of a good tourist village so that it is hoped that tourists can visit again or recommend it to others.

The existence of nature tourism in Tlekung Coban Putri Village provides many economic benefits for the surrounding community. It is known that around 30% of local people make a living from the existence of this tourist village with various diverse professions. Some vegetable farmers in this area benefit from being able to market their products to Coban Putri tourists. In addition, data from the Batu City Population and Civil Registry Office noted that there were many officers in the Coban Putri area as counter officers, cleaners to administration. Then there is the development of the people's

livelihood since the existence of this tourist village, namely a tour guide for tourist attractions and local village culture.

From the many economic activities around Coban Putri tourism, the colors' income increases besides their livelihood as farmers. Like Mr. Hasan as a food seller in the Coban Putri tourist area for the last two years. Mr. Hasan was helped even though he only sold snacks, namely cilok, but his income can be said to be sufficient for everyday life compared to just being unemployed.

“I have been selling cilok here for about 2 years, and every day someone will buy it, even on weekends, sales turnover can increase by 80% compared to before. Thanks to the existence of this tourist village and the many visitors who visit, I now have an income that can meet my needs. Previously, I was unemployed because there was a layoff at the company.”

DISCUSSION

Contribution of rural tourism to Public Service Improvement and Environmental Preservation

In terms of readiness to welcome tourists, the rural tourism community in Malang Raya such as Kampung Warna-Warni Jodipan, Pujon Tourism Village and Coban Putri still need a lot more preparation, seen from the fact that there are still no homestay and guide rentals, but there has been training on how to receive guests. production of food and production of souvenirs for souvenirs (Wulandari, 2017). Meanwhile, the people in Kampung Jodipan seem quite ready to welcome tourists, judging by the presence of homestays, guides, foreign language training, making souvenirs and food. Then for the readiness of the people of Kampung Jodipan it also looks quite ready, seen from the existence of communication training, the existence of tour packages that include various trainings and guides, and the presence of souvenirs.

In terms of readiness, the understanding of the community in the field of tourism has changed, from those who initially did not understand about tourist villages and being good hosts, all this understanding was obtained from various socializations from various parties.

In terms of the readiness of human resources, initially it was still not ready, with the level of public education being relatively low, therefore it was carried out by providing insight and overhauling the system, but in terms of economic readiness, local communities relied on their own capital. In Akbar & Alfian's research (2018) stated the same thing, namely that all economic aspects in the thematic villages in Malang City except for those originating from personal capital will be managed by the association, so that it can be said that the people in the thematic villages have develop their own economic resilience independently without any government interference.

Revenue from several rural tourism in Malang, such as Jodipan Colorful Village, Pujon Tourism Village and Coban Putri continues to increase each period. In addition to income per individual, this design tourism concept will also add to regional and national income which will later be used to develop the area concerned such as environmental care, allocation to improve public services (repair of village roads, village lights to the realization of educational tourism). The source of these funds can be obtained from contributions from the village's original income or village treasury which are given every year. Akbar & Alfian (2018) in their research explained that there was an influence on the development of tourist villages or thematic villages on the level of regional income. Of course, this can be an effort to overcome urban planning problems in Malang City.

The development of tourist villages must also be accompanied by the development of environmental preservation in the area (Sesotyaningtyas & Manaf, 2015). Given that tourist villages are of course visited by many tourists, so when the area is not clean, tourists will also be disturbed and uncomfortable. As well as obligations indirectly must also be considered for the preservation of local culture. Do not let the many tourists and even foreign countries acquire the culture that existed before. So that efforts to preserve nature and culture are the main work of the local community for the sustainability of tourism. Furthermore, rural tourism in Malang district also develops a commitment that is carried out through various activities with the community to preserve the surrounding environment.

The role of rural tourism on regional income

The economic activities of the local rural tourism community in Malang Raya, such as the Jodipan Colorful Village, the Pujon and Coban Putri Tourism Villages, before and after the existence of the tourist village were very different. Jodipan Colorful Village before becoming a tourist village was very seedy, low human resources and the backbone of a one-person family then changed when there was an increase in the economic tourism village, environmental awareness and mutual understanding emerged between residents but when the Covid-19 virus occurred, the residents' economy declined due to the closure tourism, several small shops, especially in front of people's houses, were closed and the painting and addition of facilities were also hampered (Zhu et al., 2021).

Activities around the tourist area certainly give rise to a lot of buying and selling economic transactions. Tourists who come to a tourist spot will at least buy their physical or spiritual needs, at least entrance tickets and drinking water. The existence of this demand raises the emergence of demand for goods and services in the form of new business opportunities (Suwantoro, 2004). Expenditures paid by tourists when traveling can stimulate the growth of other economic sectors. This is evidenced by the several benefits that arise, namely the increase in fees and taxes paid to the local area and individual and per capita income also increases (multiplier effect).

Wulandari's research (2017) supports the previous statement that tourist villages improve the village economy and psychologically and economically motivate people to open businesses in their own homes and the community's economic activities have succeeded in supporting economic resilience.

The purchasing power of tourists certainly affects the level of consumption. In line with the findings of consumption theory by JM. Keynes explained that the amount of consumption costs is determined by the amount of income in society (Mankiw, 2006). In theory, if there is an increase in individual income, it will encourage an increase in consumption from that individual. Rising public consumption led to increased payments of taxes and levies. So that in the book Pendit (2006) reinforces previous studies that the longer tourists stay in a tourist destination, the more money is spent in the tourist destination, at least for the purposes of eating, drinking and lodging while staying in the area. This is in line with the research that was conducted by Rani Ulhusna 2017 which examined the Influence of the Tourism Sub-Sector on Regional Original Income (PAD) for the City of Bukit Tinggi. It was found that the variable number of tourist objects, number of tourists, hotel occupancy rate, has a positive regression coefficient value on PAD.

REFERENCES

- Eko Hariyadi. (2015). *Analisis Pengaruh Pendapatan Per Kapita Dan Jumlah Pengangguran Terhadap Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Di Jawa Tengah*.
- Fadlillah, N. (2013). *Analisis Pengaruh Pendapatan Per Kapita, Tingkat Pengangguran, Ipm Dan Pertumbuhan Penduduk Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Jawa Tengah Tahun 2009-2013*.
- Fang, J. (2020). Prediction And Analysis Of Regional Economic Income Multiplication Capability Based On Fractional Accumulation And Integral Model. *Chaos, Solitons And Fractals*, 130, 109441. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chaos.2019.109441>
- Fitria, S., Sebayang, A. F., & Julia, A. (2021). Pengaruh Dana Desa, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka, Dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia *Prosiding Ilmu Ekonomi*. <https://karyailmiah.unisba.ac.id/index.php/ekonomi/article/view/25683>
- Gayatri, P. &. (2005). *Sosiologi Pariwisata*. Andi Offset.
- Gürel, R. (2011). *STRATEGI CAPACITY BUILDING PEMERINTAH DESA DALAM PENGEMBANGAN POTENSI KAMPOENG EKOWISATA BERBASIS MASYARAKAT LOKAL*. 2(3), 464–470.
- Henseler, M., Maisonnave, H., & Maskaveva, A. (2022). Economic Impacts Of COVID-19 On The Tourism Sector In Tanzania. *Annals Of Tourism Research Empirical Insights*, 3(1), 100042. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annale.2022.100042>
- Hermawan, H. (2016). Dampak Pengembangan Desa Wisata Nglanggeran Terhadap Ekonomi Masyarakat Lokal. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 3(2), 105–117.
- Khasanah, M. S. (2018). PEMBERDAYAAN EKONOMI LOKAL MELALUI PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA (Studi Pada Desa Wisata Tulungrejo Kecamatan Bumiaji Kota Batu). In *Skripsi*. <http://repository.ub.ac.id/162181/>
- Mankiw, N. G. (2006). *Makroekonomi Edisi Keenam*. PT. Gelora Aksara Pertama.
- Muhammad Fadil, T. (2019). Peran Cafe Sawah Dalam Pengembangan Ekonomi Desa Pujon Kidul, Kecamatan Pujon, Kabupaten Malang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB*, 8(1), 1–11.
- Nafisah, S., Ati, N. U., & Hayat. (2020). Strategi Pembangunan Wisata Kampung Warna Warni Sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Kemandirian Ekonomi. *Jurnal Respon Publik*, 15(3), 41–46.
- Pahlawan, U., Tambusai, T., Perwitasari, D., & Fatayan, A. (2022). *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Konseling Di Sekolah Dasar Islam*. 4, 2556–2560.
- Purnamasari, W. D., Setyono, D. A., & Dayana, I. (2016). Figuring The Happiness Of Poor Communities In Malang City: Measuring The Outcome Of Slum And Squatter Areas. *Procedia - Social And Behavioral Sciences*, 227(November 2015), 521–529. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2016.06.110>
- Rosyidi, S. (2005). *Pengantar Teori Ekonomi: Pendekatan Kepada Teori Ekonomi Mikro*

Dan Makro. Rajagrafindo Persada.

- Sesotyaningtyas, M., & Manaf, A. (2015). Analysis Of Sustainable Tourism Village Development At Kutoharjo Village, Kendal Regency Of Central Java. *Procedia - Social And Behavioral Sciences*, 184(August 2014), 273–280. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.05.091>
- Soliku, O., Kyiire, B., Mahama, A., & Kubio, C. (2021). Tourism Amid COVID-19 Pandemic: Impacts And Implications For Building Resilience In The Eco-Tourism Sector In Ghana's Savannah Region. *Heliyon*, 7(9), E07892. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.E07892>
- Suprojo, A., & Siswanto, B. (2017). Pembangunan Kota Wisata Batu Dalam Perspektif Sosial Dan Ekonomi Masyarakat (Suatu Kajian Perspektif Perubahan Sosial Dan Ekonomi). *Reformasi*, 7(1), 78–87.
- Syafira, A. Y., Kurniawati, E., & Hadi, N. (2021). Wisata Alam Coban Putri Sebagai Objek Dalam Penguatan Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa Tlekung. *Journal Of Education, Humaniora And Social Sciences (JEHSS)*, 4(2), 1105–1112. <https://doi.org/10.34007/Jehss.V4i2.809>
- Tya, I., Dan, D. P., & Mukhtali, M. (2015). Pengaruh Keberadaan Desa Wisata Karangbanjar terhadap.... *Teknik PWK*, 4(3), 361–372.
- Undang-Undang No 32 Tahun 2004, T. P. D. (2004). Undang-Undang No 32 Tahun 2004 Tentang Pemerintah Daerah. *Dpr*, 249. <http://www.dpr.go.id/dokjdi/document/uu/33.pdf>
- Vitasurya, V. R. (2016). Local Wisdom For Sustainable Development Of Rural Tourism, Case On Kalibiru And Lopati Village, Province Of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Procedia - Social And Behavioral Sciences*, 216(October 2015), 97–108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.12.014>
- Wilantari, R. N., Latifah, S., Wibowo, W., & Al Azies, H. (2022). Additive Mixed Modeling Of Impact Of Investment, Labor, Education And Information Technology On Regional Income Disparity: An Empirical Analysis Using The Statistics Indonesia Dataset. *Data In Brief*, 45, 108619. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2022.108619>
- Wulandari, P. K. (2017). Inovasi Pemuda Dalam Mendukung Ketahanan Ekonomi Keluarga (Studi Di Kampung Warna-Warni Kelurahan Jodipan). *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, 23(3), 300–319. <https://journal.ugm.ac.id/jkn/article/view/28829>
- Zhu, J., Yuan, X., Yuan, X., Liu, S., Guan, B., Sun, J., & Chen, H. (2021). Evaluating The Sustainability Of Rural Complex Ecosystems During The Development Of Traditional Farming Villages Into Tourism Destinations: A Diachronic Emergy Approach. *Journal Of Rural Studies*, 86(October 2020), 473–484. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2021.07.010>