



Impact of Tourism Village Development on Local Community Economy: Case Study of Tetebatu Village, Lombok

Taufiq Kurniawan¹, M. Saleh Yahya Himni², Sulhairi³

¹Institut Studi Islam Sunan Doe; Sakra, +62 87811368969

²Institut Studi Islam Sunan Doe; Sakra, +62 87811368969

³Institut Studi Islam Sunan Doe; Sakra, +62 87811368969

e-mail: *¹taufikurniawan14@gmail.com, ²yhimni191@gmail.com, ³sulhairi90@gmail.com

Abstract: *Research on the impact of tourist village development on local community economy is a descriptive qualitative-based research. This research was conducted in Tetebatu Village, Lombok, Indonesia. The survey results revealed that the development activities of the tourist village of Tetebatu considered quite good, the main indicator is the average increase in tourist arrivals sizeable year-on-year. The readiness of local communities in terms of education, knowledge, and level of community involvement in the development of Tetebatu tourist village shows that the public has been sufficiently prepared to deal with potential impacts that arise. The level of development of tourism which generates high frequency level of interaction local communities and frequent travelers, which is an average of more than 5 times in the interaction per 3 months. The result shows that developing a tourist village brings a positive impact to the economic development of local communities in the Village of Tetebatu, including: the increase of public income; the increase of employment and business opportunities; the increase of ownership and control of local communities; the increase of government revenues through travel levy. While the indications of negative impact on the local economy in the form of rising prices of goods cannot be found.*

Keywords: *Economic Impact, Tourist Village Development, Local Society Economy.*

Abstrak: Penelitian mengenai dampak pengembangan desa wisata terhadap perekonomian masyarakat setempat ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Desa Tetebatu, Lombok, Indonesia. Hasil survei mengungkapkan bahwa kegiatan pengembangan desa wisata Tetebatu dinilai cukup baik, indikator utamanya adalah rata-rata peningkatan kunjungan wisatawan yang cukup besar dari tahun ke tahun. Kesiapan masyarakat lokal dalam hal pendidikan, pengetahuan, dan tingkat keterlibatan masyarakat dalam pengembangan desa wisata Tetebatu menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat sudah cukup siap menghadapi potensi dampak yang muncul. Tingkat perkembangan pariwisata menghasilkan tingkat frekuensi interaksi yang tinggi antara masyarakat lokal dan wisatawan yaitu rata-rata lebih dari 5 kali interaksi per 3 bulan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pengembangan desa wisata membawa dampak positif bagi perkembangan ekonomi masyarakat lokal di Desa Tetebatu yang meliputi peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat, peningkatan lapangan kerja dan kesempatan berusaha, peningkatan kepemilikan dan kontrol masyarakat lokal, dan peningkatan penerimaan pendapatan negara melalui retribusi perjalanan. Sedangkan indikasi dampak negatif terhadap perekonomian lokal berupa kenaikan harga barang tidak ditemukan.

Kata kunci: Dampak Ekonomi, Pengembangan Desa Wisata, Ekonomi Masyarakat Lokal.

1. Introduction

Currently the tourism sector in Indonesia is one of the sectors that is in demand and gives promising hope from an economic perspective. Each region seems to be competing in managing its tourism. Each region tries to explore all its potential that can be sold and become a promising business land. The tourism sector also opens job opportunities, opens up opportunities for local products to enter the international level which in turn will improve the quality of life of the people in a sustainable manner. The role of tourism in the development process is to contribute to increasing regional income. This is stated in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5/2010 concerning the National Medium-Term Long-Term Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014 states that tourism encourages economic activity, enhances Indonesia's image, increases people's welfare and expands employment opportunities.

In line with the development of tourism globally, tourism in Indonesia has been able to contribute to the national economy, at least based on 2017 it was recorded at Rp. 172 trillion or 11.3% of Indonesia's GDP was contributed from the tourism sector (Alamsjah in Trianggono et al, 2018). Judging from the form of tourism, the development of tourism forms in Indonesia at the moment shows a tendency to shift the form of tourism from previously mass tourism to alternative tourism. One of the reasons for this is a change in views, especially for tourists who are mature, experienced and educated (mature market) regarding the importance of tourism based on environmental conservation and empowerment of local communities (Rizkianto and Topowijono, 2018). The basis for this reason is as a form of support for nature conservation as well as a criticism of mass tourism which has been considered more inclined towards profit-seeking than the issue of sustainability and environmental sustainability.

The development of tourism has also approached the village. Almost every village in Indonesia has tourism potential that can be developed from culture to natural tourism which can be used as a promising business concept. Currently, tourists prefer the types of tourism that have natural and rural nuances and are still natural and beautiful. By taking a tour to the village, tourists can interact directly with the village community and can see firsthand the socio-cultural activities of the local community. This causes tourism in rural areas to develop quite rapidly. Saturation with modern nuances is the main reason tourists choose to travel to villages. And from here the term tourism village emerged. A tourist village is a rural area that has unique and special characteristics to become a tourist destination, including: a natural environment, traditions and culture are still held by the community, special food, agricultural systems and kinship systems (<http://www.ampta.ac.en/village-tourism>).

The concept of rural tourism is a tour with a unique product that offers natural rural life. If rural tourism can be a new travel option (Susyanti, 2013). As a response to the movement of tourist interest in traveling, Indonesia has also grown new tourist options in the form of tourist villages spread across several provinces. The understanding of tourism villages is quite diverse, one of which is according to the Ministry of Culture of Tourism (Depbudpar) that a tourism village is a tourism activity in rural areas that offers a tourist attraction in the form of an overall atmosphere that reflects the authenticity of the village (social life, economy, local customs, building architecture and typical village layout). The development of a tourism village requires potential that can be excelled. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), potential means abilities that can be developed. The potential that can be developed can be in the form of natural, cultural and human creative potential.

The practice of developing tourism villages in Indonesia has created many tourism villages in various regions based on their respective basic potentials, at least until 2016 there were 576 river tourism villages, 165 irrigation tourism villages, 374 lake tourism villages (Rizkianto and Topowijono, 2018). The number of tourist villages will continue to grow in accordance with the

tourism development policies carried out by the respective local governments. Rural tourism development is supported by three factors: first, rural areas have natural and cultural potential that are relatively more authentic than urban areas, rural communities still carry out quite harmonious cultural and topographic traditions and rituals. Second, rural areas have a physical environment that is relatively pristine or less polluted by various types of pollution than urban areas. Third, to a certain level rural area face relatively slow economic development, so that the optimal use of the economic, social and cultural potential of local communities is a rational reason for developing rural tourism (Damanik in Anak Agung Istri Andriyani, 2017).

Tetebatu is a tourist village located in the Sikur sub-district, East Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province, with a distance of about 2 hours from Mataram City, the capital of West Nusa Tenggara. Tetebatu Tourism Village is one of the places to enjoy the enchantment of scenic beauty at the southern foot of Mount Rinjani which has the charm of beautiful panoramic views of mountains and rice fields. The contours of the land in Tetebatu are like steps that form lush green rice fields. This location is also often hunted by photographer lovers, especially those who want to take portraits of natural beauty that are very beautiful and captivating. In addition, the view of the sky is golden red, combined with the sturdy peak of Mount Rinjani. Tetebatu has an elongated canyon-like contour formation. Beautiful canyon views are formed with lush green rice fields. This is the attraction of Tetebatu which makes many tourists flock to visit there. There are two options to reach the tourist village of Tetebatu which is located in these hills, namely by renting a car or taking public transportation. Taking public transportation is more challenging and very popular with backpackers. For travel by public transport, all the tourists need to do is heading to the bus terminal in Mataram.

Tetebatu tourist village also offers several supporting facilities for tourists such as homestays and restaurants that are easy to find. In addition to the beauty of rice fields and mountains, in Tetebatu Tourism Village, there are also several waterfalls such as Ulem - Ulem Waterfall, Walet Bird Waterfall, Kokok Duren Waterfall, Seme Deye Waterfall and Jeruk Manis Waterfall. The trip to the waterfall takes \pm 1.5 hours on foot. Along the way, tourists will cross several residents' houses and rice fields that are shaped like steps.

Tetebatu village's vision to become a tourist village is certainly not without reason. The potential that is owned is very supportive for the achievement of these goals. The potential for natural beauty in Tetebatu village such as Jeruk Manis waterfall and the friendliness of its residents is a big capital for tourism development in the village. Another potential that Tetebatu village has is the abundant agricultural and plantation products such as the Horticultural garden, which is one of the attractions of visitors. In Tetebatu village, there are several horticultural plantations, such as nutmeg which is the mainstay of the farmers who live there. No wonder visitors will be able to enjoy or buy processed products typical of Tetebatu village, namely processed candied nutmeg which tastes very unique and is worth a try. In addition, there are also tobacco plantations. This destination has become very famous not only in that area but also throughout Indonesia. The tobacco plantation in Tetebatu village even has international quality and is also one of the mainstay commodities on the island of Lombok. Tobacco plantations can also be used as educational tours in school education. For example, learning about gardening, knowing tobacco trees, and how this plantation can be successful has reached the international world. If all the potential in Tetebatu village can be synergized, then the vision of Tetebatu village as a tourist village can continue to be realized.

The development of tourism in villages including Tetebatu Tourism Village can be realized if all related elements such as village government and local village communities and all village potential are synergized so that tourism can have a high economic impact on the people in the village. Of course, it is hoped that with the existence of a tourist village, the economic impact

will not only be felt by the village community but can be extended to the national level. However, in practice, several processes of developing tourist villages have faced various problems. In general, the problem that occurs is that the community's role is not optimized so that people not only feel less proud of tourism in their village, but also people do not benefit from tourism activities in the village.

Based on the background that has been described above, this paper discusses two major problems as the result of tourist villages development in Tetebatu, Lombok, focusing on (1) the impact of the development of Tetebatu Tourism Village on the local economy, (2) the role of local communities in developing Tetebatu Tourism Village, and (3) community response regarding the impact of village tourist development in Tetebatu, Lombok.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Social life of Tetebatu Village Community

Not much different from other villages which have a unique and interesting social life as well as the life of the Tetebatu community, the Tetebatu community is known to be friendly, the nature of mutual cooperation and the spirit of helping each other still seems high, it truly reflects the true nature of the community villages that tend to be collective. The Tetebatu community in general is a farming community, only a small proportion of them work as civil servants and entrepreneurs. The most famous agricultural product is Lombok tobacco which has international quality which is one of the mainstay commodities produced by the Tetebatu community. And on that bright day, the tobacco plantation can also be one of the beautiful tourist objects.

It is known that the island they are living on is very rich in culture and tourism so that Lombok is known as “hidden paradise”. Many domestic and foreign tourists visit Lombok just to enjoy its culture and natural beauty. Lombok has a lot of tourist spots that promise their own beauties that will spoil visitors every tour. Not only rich in tourism, but Lombok is also rich in culture such as Presean, Gendang Beleq, Eid Topat, Rebo Bentong and many other cultures which are usually packaged with tourism.

The village of Tetebatu also has a unique culture, namely the original culture of Lombok, namely the Sasak culture which has roots in Hinduism which is still preserved in Tetebatu. One of them is a traditional ritual that is still being carried out, namely the dam thanksgiving or in the Sasak language it is called Nyelamet Pengempel, this ceremony is led by the village head and pekasih or water regulator. This local wisdom is very good to preserve. Tete stone with agriculture is very dependent on running water. The flowing water will continue to exist if the residents do not do damage to the nature. The peel-off cleaning ceremony is carried out regularly every year. If farmers start working on the fields, they seem simple, but the requirements of philosophical values are to conserve springs and maintain the togetherness of the villagers. The Nyelamet Pengempel ceremony is filled with eating together. This event is carried out very simply because the plates come from tekot or banana leaves. The side dish is grilled chicken plus Tetebatu chili sauce (Mamiq Dayat as a cadre and Tetebatu village staff). The purpose of the Tetebatu community to hold the ceremony is as a form of gratitude to the God for the blessings given and to preserve the ancestral heritage.

Mamiq Dayat (Interviewed on October 2020) also said that there have been various types of educational places successfully built in Tetebatu to help increase the number of human resources, there are Early Childhood Education Programs / Elementary Schools Junior High Schools / Islamic Boarding Schools / Senior High Schools which have already

existed, precisely in the northernmost part of Tetebatu Village. The government seems to have opened its eyes to this fields.

According to the information I received, the Tetebatu government officials also paid much more attention to education problems, as evidenced by the absence of action taken to overcome these very basic problems, while education is the main need of society, it is difficult for society to progress if there is no education in it.

2.2 Geographical and demographical condition of Tetebatu Village

Tetebatu Village is one of the villages in the Sikur District, East Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province and is directly adjacent to the Mount Rinjani National Park (TNGR) area. Judging from the geographical location of the area, Tetebatu Village is located at an altitude of 700/9000 masl with a hilly topography used for rice fields, plantations and residential areas. Average rainfall is 4000 mm / year with 6 months of average daily temperature 25 ° C. Administratively, Tetebatu village consists of 5 hamlets and 4 RTs, namely: Dusun Tetebatu (12RT), Orong Gerisak (8RT), Lingkung Daye (5RT), Lingkung Lauk (9 RT) and Kembang Seri (6RT).

The area of Tetebatu is approximately 8,098.8 Ha. According to data from the Tetebatu Village Profile in 2016, the population in Tetebatu Village was recorded 8,596 with a total of 2,635 family heads consisting of 4,009 males and 4,587 females. The economic condition of Tetebatu village with its rich landscape has the potential to become a natural tourist destination which has long been a destination for foreign tourists which is inversely proportional to people's livelihoods. The livelihood that they often refer to is as migrant workers abroad. Meanwhile, the families left behind work as farmers, farm laborers, breeders, livestock laborers, traders and tour guides. However, the latter two can only be counted on the fingers. The things that make this condition are the very minimal land ownership factors from the surrounding residents, skills and lack of management.

2.3 Main attractions of Tetebatu Village

Tetebatu has a long canyon-like land contour formation. Beautiful canyon views are formed with lush green rice fields. This is the attraction of Tetebatu that makes many tourists desire to visit there. To reach Tetebatu Tourism Village which is located in the hills, there are two options to reach it, namely by renting a car or taking public transportation. Taking public transportation is more challenging and very popular with backpackers. To travel by public transportation what the travelers need to do is go to the bus station in Mataram as its capital city.

Tetebatu tourist village also offers several supporting facilities for tourists such as homestays, and restaurants that are easy to find. In addition to the beauty of rice fields and mountains, in the tourist village of Tetebatu there are also several waterfalls such as Ulem - ulem Waterfall, Walet Bird Waterfall, Kokok Duren Waterfall, Seme Deye Waterfall and Jeruk Manis Waterfall, the trip to the waterfall takes time walking around 1.5 hours. Along the way, tourists will cross several residents' houses and rice fields that are shaped like steps.

3. Research Methods

This type of research was descriptive qualitative research. This kind of research was used because it has been adjusted to the problems raised in this study. The results of the report on descriptive qualitative research will be in the form of data quotations to provide an overview of the presentation of the report. The data obtained can come from interviews, field notes, photographs / drawings, personal documents and personal notes, and other official documents (Lexy J. Moleong (2005: 11).

From the activities in this research, the data collected from August to October 2020, from informants who knew clearly about the impact of the development of the Tetebatu tourism village on the economic welfare of the local community there, as well as related parties who can provide valid explanations for later described descriptively so that this research will be easily understood by readers. Specifically, the data collected were in the form of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from in-depth interviews with Tetebatu tourist village managers, Tetebatu village communities, Tetebatu Village Heads, and parties from the East Lombok Tourism Office. And secondary data was obtained from the East Lombok Tourism Office and the Tetebatu Tourism Village Archives.

4. Results and Discussions

4.1 Role and process of local community involvement in tourism village development

Understanding the role of the community in the context of developing a tourist village has the meaning of a common mindset and pattern of action from rural communities regarding the tourism potential in their village, for then the community takes action together in an effort to realize the goals of tourism development as a dimension that is able to have a positive impact on them, and is able to reflect their identity as a community unit that has a distinctive and unique social structure.

Furthermore, the form or role of the community in the development of a tourism village can be divided into at least 3 things, namely: first, the role of the community as a ruler in which the community becomes the first party to identify and explore the potential of a tourist village. Second, the role of the community as executor in which the community becomes the party initiating the implementation and development of a tourist village until the village becomes a tourist attraction. Third, the role of the community as a companion in which the community participates in the process of developing a tourist village. However, it is not as a party that has the authority in developing a tourism village, but rather participates as an actor or actor in developing a tourism village. Fourth, the role of the community as observers in which the community is not the party developing the tourism village, but supervises the process and impact of the development of a tourist village. Fifth, the community acts as a beneficiary where the community is not involved in developing a tourist village, but receives benefits from the development of the tourism village. These various community roles are essentially aimed at supporting the development of tourist villages, but with different intensities and interests. The differences are further explained in table 1.

Table 1. Description of the Role of the Community in Developing a Tourist Village

The role of community	Contribution	Community action	Community engagement goals
As the initiator	Contribute both thoughts, energy, funds and others.	Actively involved in developing the potential of the village to become a tourist attraction.	Exploring the potential of existing villages and receiving benefits from developing tourist villages.
As executor	Give full contribution both thought, energy, fund to others.	Actively involved in the implementation of the development of a tourist village.	Develop the potential of the existing village and receive benefits from the development of a tourist village.
As a	Provides a limited	Actively involved in the	Developing the

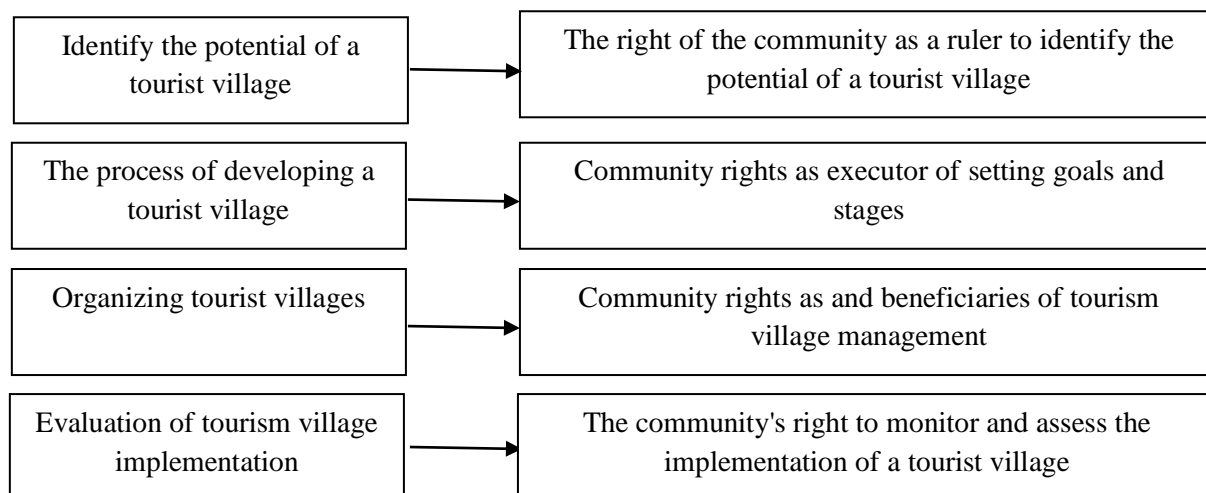
companion	contribution based on the role given.	implementation of the development of the tourism village.	potential of existing villages and receiving benefits from developing tourist villages.
As a monitor	Providing limited contributions in the form of monitoring activities.	Encouraging the implementation of tourism village development by not being directly involved.	Knowing the impact of developing a tourist village.
As a beneficiary	Does not contribute to the development of tourist villages.	Support the development of tourist villages.	Only receive benefits from the development of a tourist village.

Source: Dian Herdiana, 2019. Peran Masyarakat dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata Berbasis Masyarakat.

Based on table depicted, the existence of differences in the roles of the community which are adjusted to their respective capacities in practice is not intended as a clear limitation where the roles that are carried out are only single, but these roles are dynamic and may be plural. For example, the community plays a role both as a ruler and as an implementer of the development of a tourist village, so the contribution in developing a tourist village becomes one unit. The limitations made are intended only to emphasize contributions based on their capacity, not to provide disparities in contributions between these roles.

The community must be involved in developing a tourist village from the start, the community is made the main actor starting from the problem identification stage to the stage of organizing a tourism village. Community involvement from the start is based on several things, namely: first, the community is an integral part of the village, so that various forms of development policies that exist in the village must be known to the community from the start. Second, culturally, the community has an active participation in development, so that the development of a tourist village by involving the community from the start will encourage the acceleration and success of implementing a tourism. Third, the community has the right to receive benefits from developing a tourist village from the beginning of the problem identification process. Community involvement in the development of the tourism village is explained in figure 1.

Figure 1. The role of the Community in the Development of a Tourist Village



Source: Dian Herdiana, 2019. Peran Masyarakat dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata Berbasis Masyarakat.

The process of identifying the development of a tourism village is the correct exploration of things that are considered capable of being developed into tourist attractions. In this process, the community is directly involved to identify the potential that exists in their village. This is important because the community is the owner of the potential in the village, so that the excavation carried out by the community will be able to produce a complete study of the actual potential and can be developed according to the understanding, needs, abilities and needs of the community. The benefits of exploring the potential by the community will provide knowledge from the start for the community about the potential of the village, so that the community has an idea of what kind of potential development looks like so that it becomes an attraction in developing a tourist village.

The process of developing a tourism village is a stage where the potential of a tourist village is planned to be developed into a tourist attraction. In this process, the community is involved as the party with the right to formulate a tourism village development plan, such as setting goals, composing programs and planning activities to determining budget plans. Direct community involvement in the process of developing a tourism village is important, this is based on the following reasons:

First, accommodate the wishes and guidance of the community. The development of a tourism village must be based on the desire of the community to develop the potential in their village as a means to improve community welfare, so that community involvement is aimed at ensuring that the development of a tourist village is in accordance with the wishes and guidance of the community. Second, building community participation in the village development process where community involvement is aimed at arousing a sense of community ownership of the potential of the tourism village being developed so that the community has a desire to be involved and have a sense of ownership of the development of a tourist village. Third, the means for the community to grow and strengthen existing community institutions, this is because the involvement of the community together in developing a tourist village will increase community understanding and capacity in developing its potential, so that in the end it will create strong community institutions.

Organizing a tourism village is a process to realize the goals of developing a tourist village. In this process, the community is involved both as the organizer and as the beneficiary. The role of the community as the organizer is the community's right to manage the tourist village, the sustainability and sustainability of the tourist village is the right of the community. Meanwhile, the role of the community as beneficiaries is aimed at improving community welfare. This is important because the community must be the first to benefit in developing a tourist village.

The evaluation process of the implementation of a tourism village is important to assess whether the stated objectives have been achieved or not. The community has the right to judge the success because from the initial process the community has been involved so that in the process of assessing the implementation of a tourism village, the community is much more aware than other parties. In addition, the evaluation of the implementation of tourism villages carried out by the community will increase the capacity of the community and create accountability in the overall process of implementing a tourism village.

From the above understanding, the development of a tourism village that involves the community from beginning to end is the answer to the demand to present the community as the potential owner of a tourism village who has the right to manage and receive benefits

from the development of a tourist village, so that the existence of a tourist village can foster a sense of ownership, strengthening institutions to improve community welfare.

4.2 The impact of tourist village development on the economy of local communities

To find out the extent of the impact of tourism development in Tetebatu Tourism Village on the economy of the local community, researcher conducted interviews with Head of Tetebatu Village on 15 October 2020. Interviews were conducted to qualitatively determine the impact of what respondents felt and experienced before and after tourism development was carried out. The observation was then continued on two days later (17 October 2020) in the form of distributing a set of questionnaire sheets into 20 local people of Tetebatu Village as the informants of the research.

The tourism development efforts in Tetebatu village carried out by the manager include:

- a. Development of Tourist Attractions in Tetebatu Tourism Village.
- b. Development of Amenities (Tourism Facilities and Infrastructure) in Tetebatu Tourism Village.
- c. Development of tourism accessibility in Tetebatu Tourism Village.
- d. Community development.
- e. Establishing cooperation in development and empowerment, for example in terms of marketing.

4.2.1 The impact on local people's income

Tourism development in Tetebatu Tourist Village has a positive impact on community income. Increased income occurs in various fields of community livelihoods such as traders, tourism service workers and so on. Tourism development in Tetebatu Tourist Village also opens up many new opportunities for the community to earn additional income apart from the agricultural sector. Little by little the residents feel the impact of the benefits that are felt. Benefits are felt like homestay owners, especially the guides who can gradually increase their income or economy. The community realizes that tourism can generate and become an economic opportunity other than agriculture.

The development of Tetebatu Tourist Village has contributed positively to increasing community income, both directly and indirectly. The benefits of developing Tetebatu Tourist Village that can be felt directly by residents are an increase in sales turnover for those who trade, as well as additional income for people who work in the tourism sector. Meanwhile, the indirect impact is the increasing selling value of land, which also means a community investment.

4.2.2 The impact on employment and business opportunities

Tourism development in Tetebatu Tourist Village has contributed positively to increasing employment opportunities and reducing unemployment in the Tetebatu village community. Many youths in Tetebatu Village used to be unemployed, but now they are able to have various types of jobs in the tourism sector.

As an illustration, the impact of tourism development on job opportunities in Tetebatu Tourist Village has been summarized in table 2.

Table 2. Number of Workers in Tetebatu Tourist Village

No	The types of work that emerged after the development of a tourist village	Number of entrepreneurs
1	As the main committee in the tourism awareness group of Tetebatu Tourism Village	65 people
2	Work as a tour guide and parker	147 people

3	Performers of the arts	401 people
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Source: Composed by Author.

In addition to increasing job opportunities, tourism development has also given birth to several new types of businesses in the tourism sector as well as supporting businesses. In detail, researchers have presented the impact of tourism development in Tetebatu Tourist Village on business opportunities as in table 3.

Table 3. List of New Businesses in Tetebatu Tourist Village

No	New types of business opportunities that arise	Number of entrepreneurs
1	Business	93 people
2	Food and souvenir business	49 people
3	Handicraft business	7 people

Source: Composed by Author.

4.2.3 The impact on prices

Tourism development in Tetebatu Tourist Village has not had a significant effect on the increase in the prices of basic necessities, because the fulfillment of the basic needs of the majority of the community can still be fulfilled from the residents' agricultural products. Meanwhile, other needs can also be supplied from cities or regions that are not too far away. The results of the research actually found that tourism development can actually increase the selling value of local products such as handicraft products, food products as souvenirs, local culinary products and so on.

4.2.4 The impact on ownership and control by local communities

The development of Tetebatu Tourist Village is to adopt a community-based tourism (CBT) pattern of development. Therefore, until now, ownership and control in the development of Tetebatu Tourist Village are still fully owned by the local community. Ownership and control of local communities can be proven based on data from management personnel who are one hundred percent of local communities. The entry of foreign investors, apart from the government, also does not exist.

4.2.5 Development impact in general

Tourism development in Tetebatu Tourist Village can be a trigger factor for the development of supporting infrastructure. Infrastructure such as roads has undergone improvements since the last few years. In line with tourism development, the development of village infrastructure has also begun to be undertaken such as construction of blocks in village alleys, construction of meeting halls, renewal of public toilet facilities, and so on.

4.2.6 The impact on government revenue

The direct impact of tourism development in Tetebatu Tourist Village on government revenue is through contributions. Since the implementation of the Regional Regulation (PERDA) in 2013, tourist village income through general tourist entrance tickets has been distributed to several posts. The ticket income was Rp.7,000 per ticket, then distributed to the Regency Government (Pemkab) in the amount of Rp.2,000, Jasa Raharja for Rp.1000, Village Government of Rp.2,000. While the rest is Rp.2,000 goes to Pokdarwis treasury for operational activities and development of Tetebatu Tourist Village.

To find out how readiness of the local community is for the development and development of tourism in Tetebatu Tourist Village, we had conducted a deepening of information regarding the level of education, the level of knowledge of the local community on tourism development, the interaction of the local community with tourists, and community involvement in tourism in Tetebatu Tourist Village. Based on the data from

the field survey, it is known that the majority of respondents' education level in this study was in the equivalent medium category, namely D1 to S1 was 50% then in the education level of high category, namely teachers who are from Tetebatu Village was 30%. Meanwhile, the percentage of community education that is classified as low level of education or those who dropout school are those with the least number which were 20%.

In addition to the level of education, the level of knowledge of the local community on tourism development in the region is also an important aspect that must be studied. Through the survey method, it is known that the majority of respondents, 90.32%, have known that Tetebatu Village was developed into a tourist village. The author analyzes that the level of education is sufficient, as well as people who have knowledge of the situation of environmental development tend to be more adaptive and have the opportunity to take economic benefits from the results of tourism activities in Tetebatu Tourism Village.

The survey results also show that as many as 74.19% of respondents have been involved in making decisions regarding the development plan of Tetebatu Tourism Village, at least in the form of deliberation activities. The author assumes that the higher the involvement of local communities in tourism village development or activities, the higher the chance for the community to be able to take advantage or economic opportunities created from the results of tourism village activities. Meanwhile, tourism in Tetebatu Village is a labor-intensive activity because tourism village activities require the participation of various elements of society. Currently, the tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) of Tetebatu Tourist Village has numbered 169 members. A total of 50 members are the main board, 119 are members. Managers also involve larger community groups when there are tourist-visit packages, such as farmer groups, arts groups, craft business groups, culinary and others.

The interaction of local communities with tourists in tourism impact research also needs to be studied. The intensity of the interaction will tend to have an impact on local communities. The more frequent interactions occur, the greater their influence on changes in society. Based on the survey results, it is known that the frequency of interaction between tourists and local communities in Tetebatu Tourist Village is quite high. The survey results show that 98% of local people have met tourists more than 5 times in the last 3 months. The author's analysis shows that a high intensity of interaction will create opportunities for local communities to maximize the potential economic impact of tourism activities, because the higher the quality of the interaction, the higher the chance for the community to understand the various needs and desires of tourists. In addition, local people can also become entrepreneurs in providing tourism services to meet the needs and desires of tourists while in a tourist village. The consideration in developing a tourist village is how much positive contribution of tourism activities in the tourist village to the economic life of the local community.

4.3 Community response regarding the impact of village tourist development in Tetebatu tourist village on the economy of local communities

The community response regarding the impact of tourism development on the local community's economy in Tetebatu Tourist Village was carried out through a survey using a questionnaire on a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Based on the survey results, the impact of tourism development on the local community's economy in Tetebatu Tourism Village is as shown in table 4.

Table 4. Community response regarding the Impact of Tourism Village Development on the Community Economy in Tetebatu Village

No	Statement	Average scores
1	Tourism village development can increase people's income.	4.29
2	Tourism village development increases job opportunities and new businesses for the community.	4.36
3	The prices of basic necessities increased because of tourism.	2.39
4	Tourism village development in Tetebatu Tourism Village increases the control and ownership of village resources by the community itself.	3.77
5	Tourism village development can be a trigger for general development in Tetebatu Tourism Village.	3.36

Source: Composed by Author.

Based on the data in the table depicted, it can be seen that the economic impact most felt by respondents is the increase in job opportunities, in the statement "Tourism development increases job opportunities and new businesses for the community" with an average score of 4.36. The economic impact most felt by the next respondent is an increase in income with an average score of 4.29, followed by an increase in control and ownership of village resources by the community with an average score of 3.77, tourism as a trigger for general development has an average score of 3, 36. Meanwhile, the economic impact that was less felt by respondents was the increase in prices of basic necessities in the statement "Prices of basic necessities have increased due to tourism" which only scored 2.39.

Tourism development in Tetebatu Tourist Village has not yet had an impact on increasing prices. According to the informants, basic needs and supporting commodities for tourism can still be fulfilled from local agricultural and business products, so that tourism does not burden the local economy as the host of tourism. The documented data which was taken from several sources were summarized as depicted on table 5.

Table 5. Qualitative analysis of the Impact of tourism village development in Tetebatu Tourist Village on the economy of local community

No	Variable	Prior to the development of tourism village	After the development of tourism village	Impact value
1	Impact on local community income	Community income from the agricultural and livestock sector	There is additional community income from the tourism sector	Good
2	Impact on employment opportunities	Low employment opportunities, the unemployment rate tends to be high, especially among youth	The emergence of job opportunities and new business opportunities in tourism and the unemployment rate is decreasing	Good
3	Impact on prices	Prices for basic necessities are normal	Prices of basic necessities are still at normal prices	Good
4	Impact on ownership and control	Village resources are controlled by local communities	Village resources remain in the control of local communities	Good
5	Impact on	The rate of physical	Village physical	Good

	development in general	development in the village is slow	development rates tend to be faster	
6	Impact on government revenue	The government has not received additional revenue through entrance fees for the Tourism Village	The Village and District Governments have received additional revenue through entrance fees for the Tetebatu Tourism Village since 2013	Good

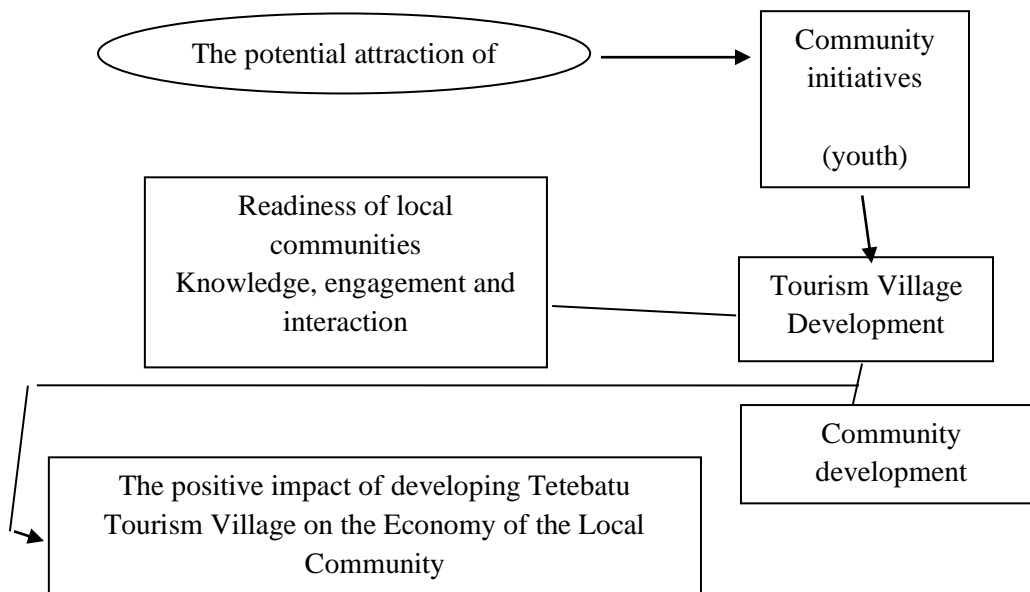
Source: Composed by Author.

Based on the community response data depicted, it can be concluded that the development of Tetebatu Tourist Village in general has a positive impact on the economic development of the local community. First, the development of Tetebatu Tourist Village can be a catalyst for the development of public infrastructure development such as roads and other public facilities. Several parties who saw the positive progress of tourism village development were interested in providing assistance, for example, Bank Mandiri which provided Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for infrastructure development in Tetebatu Tourist Village and assistance from the Government in the form of PNPM funds.

By involving the community and placing the community as the main actors of development in every aspect of the management of Tetebatu Tourist Village, the economic benefits of tourism in the form of additional income, job opportunities and new businesses can contribute equally to every level of society. That way, the community fully supports the development of the Tourism Village because the community-based management model has a positive economic impact and can be felt by the community in real terms.

The various economic benefits above can be achieved thanks to the development of tourism which is supported by good community readiness in facing the development of the previous Tetebatu Tourist Village. Of course the positive impact can still be optimized again if it is supported by sustainable community empowerment to better prepare the community in optimizing the potential positive impacts, for example with training and seminars aimed at increasing the competence of community tourism in Tetebatu Village. For this reason, we describe the management model of Tetebatu Tourist Village on figure 2.

Figure 2. Analysis of the Tetebatu Tourist Village development Model



Source: Composed by Author.

5. Conclusion

From the results of the research it is known that the development activities of Tetebatu Tourist Village are considered quite good, the main indicator is the average increase in tourist visits which is quite large from year to year. The readiness of the local community in terms of the level of education, knowledge, and the level of community involvement in the development of a tourism village shows that the community is quite ready to face the various potential impacts that arise, and should be able to maximize the potential in the form of economic opportunities created by the development of Tetebatu Tourist Village. The high business development in Tetebatu Tourist Village has resulted in a fairly frequent level of interaction between local people and tourists, with an average of more than 5 interactions per 3 months. The high interaction between tourists and local people is expected to open up local people's insights to get to know tourists, all kinds of needs and desires, so that they are expected to be able to provide business opportunities in the field of tourism services.

The results showed that the development of a tourist village had a positive impact on the economic development of the local community in Tetebatu Village, including: Increased income of the people of Tetebatu Village; Increased employment and business opportunities for local communities in the tourism sector; With the existence of local regulations, namely restrictions on incoming foreign investment, have an impact on increasing ownership and control of local communities as well as pride in working and doing business in their own villages; Government revenue through tourism levies. Meanwhile, there was no indication of a negative impact on the local economy in the form of an increase in the price of goods. From the research, it is known that the development of Tetebatu Tourist Village tends to have a positive impact on local economic development. For this reason, the development of tourism villages by prioritizing local interests should be carried out in a sustainable manner. In addition to physical development, the empowerment of local communities must also be intensified for the creation of a tourism community that is competent and economically independent, and is ready to optimize economic opportunities arising from tourism village activities.

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