



Sustainable Tourism Development in The Economic

Arista Khairunnisa^{1✉}

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Article Info

History of Article
Received April 2020
Accepted June 2020
Published August 2020

Keywords:
Sustainable Tourism,
Economic Development
of The Community

Abstract

This study aims to determine the sustainable tourism development model in Pujon Kidul Village and to determine the impact of sustainable tourism development on community economic development in Pujon Kidul Village. The research method is qualitative research. Data source of primary data obtained through interviews on headman in Pujon Kidul village, and tourism operators and secondary data from village records and previous research. Collecting data through interviews, observations and documentation. The results of the research found that the sustainable tourism development model in Pujon Kidul Village uses the Community Based Tourism model which involves the community which means that the community is the owner, manager and actor of tourism activities. The impact of sustainable tourism development on economic development is to first reduce poverty, which was originally the number of poor people of 375 people in 2016 reduced to 275 people in 2018. Second eliminate disparities in the availability of jobs for rural communities. Third, the availability of funds for the development of other fields in the form of increasing village income from year to year. Fourth, public order is maintained in the form of decreased social dysfunction behaviors in society. By way of tourism in the village Pujon Kidul role is important in the development of economic society.

INTRODUCTION

The application of SDGs, which is a UN program covering 17 points of development, covers the economic, social, environmental and legal fields. Sustainable development (SDGs) is also implemented in the tourism sector in creating sustainable and responsible tourism. SDGs points that are continuous with sustainable tourism management include point 8 on decent work and economy, point 12 (responsible consumption and production) and point 14 (life below water) (Ardika, 2018).

Tourism is closely related to the economy because it contributes to the national economy in the form of GDP, taxes to absorb labor so that it becomes a consideration for the government to make it an economic development tool in alleviating poverty (Ardika, 2018).

Poverty is a problem that is still present in various regions, including in East Java Province. BPS research results in 2018 show that Malang Regency has the highest poverty rate that reaches. I Gede Ardika also stated that sustainable tourism is a solution in economic development (Ardika, 2018).

The highest poverty rate for Indonesia is in rural areas as shown by the data released by the BPS (statistical center agency) in 2018 of 25.67 million people, with the highest number on the island of Java, reaching 13.19 million people. With the highest number in rural areas as many as 6.63 million people and urban areas reaching 6.56 million people (BPS, 2019). Meanwhile, the poverty rate in rural areas in East Java in 2018 was 2834.05 thousand people and the city was 1458.09 thousand people. The highest poverty rate in East Java was in Malang Regency in 2018, amounting to 265.49 thousand people (BPS, 2018)

Poverty data for 2012 - 2018 in Malang Regency is fluctuating in 2012 amounting to 275.50 thousand people which then increased to 293.74 thousand people in 2016, and in 2018 to 268.49 thousand people (BPS, 2019)

The high poverty rate as shown in BPS data is the reason for the need for community

economic development to create a better life. Economic development is something that is different from economic growth which makes GDP (gross domestic product) per capita as a benchmark. Whereas in reality GDP cannot indicate welfare in society, but on the contrary it creates gaps because the results of economic growth are only enjoyed by certain groups. Therefore, economic development adds an element of welfare to the social indicator approach, which challenges the concept that economic growth = economic development (Kamaluddin, 1999).

Economic development is important for overcoming poverty in rural areas as found in the following studies:

First, forming Bumdes (Village-Owned Enterprises) for the welfare of their citizens as stated in Law No. 6/2014 on Villages as a legal basis for villages in managing Bumdes (Ridlwani, 2015). Second, community empowerment which aims to foster economic independence for rural communities through the existence of village funds, one of which is the budget for community empowerment (Arieta, 2010). Third, explores the potential that the village has such as tourism potential that can be developed by the community so that it becomes a determining tool in economic transformation to increase community income (M. A. and G. A., 2015).

Economic development through tourism has a great influence so that a model is needed that is in accordance with the state of the tourist destination and its management procedures. The model that can be used as a guideline is the Community Based Tourism Model, which is to make the community the main focus in tourism activities such as those in Trenggalek Regency (Rizkianto and Topowijono, 2018).

The two models of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) by utilizing existing cultural assets to be managed optimally, as in Tibet, which uses cultural sites to become tourist destinations (Wu and Pearce, 2014).

The three Pentahelix models, namely the management of tourist destinations, are carried out by optimizing the five actors, namely

the government, media, academics, communities and business to work together in developing tourist destinations (Yuningsih et al., 2019). So an analysis is needed to see whether community-based tourism in the Pujon Kidul village is successful in building the economy of its people through the development of sustainable tourism in the village. The Pujon Kidul village was previously a quiet area and many residents urbanized to get jobs in the city (malang strudel, 2018).

Pujon Kidul village is an area that develops the tourism sector so that it becomes a popular tourist destination up to the national level which has received various awards such as the 2018 ISTA (Indonesian sustainable tourism award) and the best homestay management award at the ASEAN level (Udi Hartoko, 2019).

Thus tourism is expected to build the community's economy. One of the concepts about community economic development to see the success of economic development was put forward by Ismail Nawawi for several reasons, namely poverty alleviation, eliminating gaps, availability of funds for development in other fields, and maintaining public order (Nawawi and Abdurrahman, 2009).

This study aims to identify the model used in the development of sustainable tourism which is implemented in Pujon Kidul Village so that it becomes a national pilot village in tourism management through Bumdes and to find out the positive impact of sustainable tourism development on community economic development in Pujon Kidul Village using the concept of community economic development. which was stated by Ismail Nawawi because there has not been a similar study using this concept.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a qualitative research with a case study approach that explores phenomena by involving various sources of information (Raco, 2018). This study discusses in detail about sustainable tourism in Pujon Kidul Village and its impact on community

economic development using a predetermined procedure, namely using a case study approach.

The research location is located in Pujon Kidul Village, Pujon District, Malang Regency which implements sustainable tourism by obtaining the ISTA award in 2018 which is a form of appreciation from the Ministry of Tourism in areas that have met indicators in sustainable tourism management.

The data collection was carried out by observing directly the tourism activities in Pujon Kidul Village, then interviewing the parties concerned who understood the conditions in the field including the Village Head, the Head of the Pokdarwis (Tourism Awareness Group), the Director of Bumdes who manages the tourism unit in the village and several people involved, such as tour guides and tour ojek service providers. Furthermore, documentation in the form of collecting documents or literature related to the topics discussed, namely sustainable tourism and economic development, documents obtained from Pujon Kidul Village and previous research discussed the same theme.

The data source used is the primary data source obtained through interviews with the village head, tourism managers and village communities. Interview with the main informant, namely the Head of Pujon Kidul Village regarding tourism policies in the village, plans on tourism development, management of resources used in tourism activities, the state of the community before and after tourism in the village, monitoring and evaluation of tourism activities.

The secondary data source is in the form of data obtained from the village office or tourism management and the internet which includes: village profile, village potential, the number of residents involved in tourism management and the village's original income from tourism activities and fund allocation.

The data analysis technique has two stages, namely the analysis carried out before going down to the field and analysis in the field (Prastowo, 2011). Analysis before going to the field by analyzing previous research related to

sustainable tourism and community economic development, then making observations by observing the social reality of the community to be studied, the next step is submitting a research application to the Pujon Kidul Village apparatus. Analysis in the field using the Miles and Huberman model.

First, data collection was carried out by interview, then recorded and recorded in detail and carefully to answer the formulation of the problems that had been determined, namely to find out the sustainable tourism development model in Pujon Kidul Village and its impact on community economic development. Second, data reduction aims to filter information and data in accordance with the research focus, and to paraphrase so that it is easy to understand and in accordance with primary and secondary data obtained from the field (Huberman, 1992). Third presentation of data in the form of results from data reduction by researchers is described in the form of descriptions or graphs or charts to make it easier for researchers and readers to understand the information presented.

The data presented is the result of an analysis of tourism activities in the village of Pujon Kidul which uses the concept of sustainable tourism based on the Minister of Tourism Regulation Number 14 of 2016 concerning Sustainable Tourism Destinations which is guided by the UN-WTO (World Tourism Organization) covering four scopes, namely (a) development of destinations sustainable, (b) economic utilization of local communities, (c) cultural preservation and (d) environmental preservation.

The success of economic development is analyzed using Ismail Nawawi's concept, namely (a) poverty alleviation by forming an independent community person, (b) eliminating social inequality by realizing social solidarity which then has a positive impact on other aspects of life, (c) the availability of funds for builders in other fields is the result of economic development so that funds can be managed and utilized, (d) the maintenance of public order is evident from the reduced behavior of social dysfunction in society.

Fourth, conclusions are in the form of answers to the formulation of research problems, the conclusions also contain new findings of researchers while in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To The results of the research through the interview stage with several community leaders in Pujon Kidul Village stated that the development of sustainable tourism can help the economy of the community and the village to increase the village's original income. Tourism in villages can also improve the livelihoods of rural communities by seeing tourism as one of the most important industries that support the rural economy for poverty alleviation, job creation and income, so it is necessary to improve the quality and efficiency of infrastructure and basic tourism-related services such as hotels, roads, shopping centers, public facilities, transportation and communication systems to provide the best service to tourists (M. A. and G. A., 2015).

Sustainable tourism development is a long journey and struggle to implement better tourism so that it requires all parties (main stakeholders) to work together (Sahputra Sitepu, 2019).

The principle in sustainable tourism is theoretical and practical, namely to make the best use of natural and cultural resources to improve the quality of life of local people, and on the other hand, to satisfy visiting tourists. As well as still paying attention to conservation and environmental protection for future generations (Stefanica and Butnaru, 2015).

Based on the results of observations made regarding tourism development in Pujon Kidul Village in accordance with the principles contained in the Minister of Tourism Regulation Number 14 of 2016 concerning Sustainable Tourism Destinations which is guided by the UN-WTO (World Tourism Organization), it contains four scopes, namely the development of sustainable destinations, community participation as well as having an impact on the community's economy, paying attention to

social and culture and paying attention to environmental impacts.

Tourism in Pujon Kidul Village received the ISTA (Indonesian Sustainable Tourism Award) 2018 which means tourism management refers to and applies the principles of sustainable tourism. The ISTA Award is an initiative of the National Tourism Committee which refers to the Code of Ethics for World Tourism, ISTA began to be implemented in 2017 and is the first in the world (Ardika, 2018).

The results of interviews by several informants revealed that the tourism development model in Pujon Kidul Village is the CBT (Community Based Tourism) Model or the Albeit Western Perfectif, which is one model that emphasizes the strategic mission of the community as the host and the desire to benefit from tourism activities. thus requiring community encouragement to identify directions and goals to be achieved in meeting the needs of local communities (Sunaryo, 2013a).

There are three main principles in tourism development planning that involves the community (CBT), namely as follows (Sunaryo, 2013b): First, the community is involved in every decision taken, which includes three parts, namely planning, management, monitoring and evaluation:

(1) Planning, regarding the development of tourism in Pujon Kidul Village, as expressed by the Village Head and the Hamlet Head that the three existing hamlets are developed based on their potential. The main destinations of Krajan Hamlet are agricultural education tours and artificial tourism, namely Sawah Cafe which is the main destination for many tourists. Tulungrejo Hamlet will be developed into a cultural village that introduces various arts and cultures found in villages that are rarely found in cities. Meanwhile, Maron Hamlet was developed into a livestock education tour.

2) Management, the formation of organizations that regulate the management and marketing of tourist destinations. These organizations are Bumdesa and Pokdarwis which both have the task of arranging tourism in

the village according to their respective portions, if Bumdesa regulates administration while Pokdarwis regulates in the field. Management of tourist attractions (Cafe Sawah) still provides access for all, such as supporting facilities for persons with disabilities in the form of providing wheelchairs and wheelchair-bound roads. As well as several supporting facilities with 2 prayer rooms and toilets. Then a large parking area for tourists who come to visit.

(3) Monitoring and evaluation, a monitoring system is carried out in order to find out that the activities carried out are in accordance with established standards. If there are problems, an evaluation is carried out to overcome the obstacles faced. The monitoring and evaluation system carried out by Bumdesa Sember Sejahtera at the tourism unit is carried out for three months as stated by the Director of Bumdesa, if there are obstacles, the Bumdesa will go directly to the field to help solve the problem. Evaluation in tourism management also involves local communities to get more inputs to make tourist destinations better.

Community involvement is key in CBT, so every decision made must involve the community. Community involvement in the development of tourist destinations in Pujon Kidul is carried out with an approach to the community in the form of visiting residents. houses one by one to accommodate the aspirations of the community in building a better village, as expressed by Mr. Hartono in an interview. The village head also explained the communities involvement in making decisions, namely by accommodating community aspirations through discussions at every opportunity, and holding deliberations with the local community.

Second There is certainty for local communities to receive benefits in terms of economic, social and other benefits from tourism activities. The certainty of the community receiving benefits can be seen from the Pujon Kidul Village Regulation No. 6 of 2017 which is the legal umbrella for managing tourism in the village. The regulation in article (6) explains that tourism aims to provide

employment for rural communities, and positions the Pujon Kidul village community as actors, owners and managers of tourism and aims to develop the economy of the village community. Village regulations ensure that local people receive benefits with a policy in the form of a prohibition on attracting investors from outside the village in order to protect the community so that the benefits obtained are intact, in line with the CBT definition that the community is the owner, manager and actor of tourism activities.

Economic use in reducing unemployment is by empowering local communities to work in tourist destinations accompanied by policies and laws that regulate tourism destination managers to provide employment for the community, as stated in the Minister of Tourism Regulation No. 14/2016. Sustainable tourism in Pujon Kidul Village has benefits for the local community as stated by the Village Head that tourism development aims to provide employment for the people of Pujon Kidul Village which is strengthened by the issuance of Pujon Kidul Village Regulation Number 6 of 2017 which contains all related activities with existing tourism in the village area. In article 6 paragraph (1), namely opening employment opportunities for village communities, and empowering village communities (Kidul, 2017).

Third, local people get education about tourism, local people get education about tourism, in order to improve the quality of service to tourists. Education to the community is carried out by providing some assistance to form awareness of tourism so that by forming this awareness the emergence of a sense of belonging in the community will help maintain the sustainability of tourism as expressed by the Village Head.

Providing education to the community also by sending several employees to attend several trainings and workshops held by the government and the private sector. Currently in Pujon Kidul, there are tour guides who have professional competency certification as explained by the director of Bumdes. Certification is a step to improve the quality of

human resources in the tourism sector and also aims to ensure the credibility of tour guides in carrying out the work that is their responsibility to develop tourism.

Providing education to respect and not override ancestral and social values contained in the life of the community or local residents, and to maintain cultural heritage and traditional values so that they are not eroded by the times, and of course play a role in maintaining tolerance and understanding between tribes and cultures as well as maintain the preservation of existing culture in the village. Cultural preservation is also contained in the World Tourism Code of Ethics origin 4, which states that tourism is a user and at the same time a contributor to cultural heritage (Sowwam et al., 2018).

There are cultural preservation in Pujon Kidul Village, there are art and cultural tour packages that are offered so that visitors can watch the ancestral cultural parade that the local community continues to preserve. Cultural preservation is also carried out with the existence of a cultural village located in Tulungrejo Hamlet so that visitors can learn and get to know the arts and culture in Pujon Kidul village, in the form of traditional games, enggrag, gledakan, sanduk, pencak, kuda lumping and others. Providing education also includes environmental preservation, considering that Pujon Kidul Village is a tourist village so that visitors can feel the atmosphere of traveling in every corner of the village so it is important to preserve the environment.

Optimal use of resources which are important elements for developing tourism, and maintaining ecological processes that are necessary and maintaining and improving natural wealth and biodiversity in order to remain sustainable. Environmental preservation contained in sustainable tourism destinations in Pujon Kidul Village, namely by providing TPST so that the waste generated from tourism activities and garbage originating from households is managed by TPST. Environmental preservation is also carried out by managing cow dung to be used as biogas for

processing milk and not only that environmental preservation also includes natural resource management, namely water that has a master plan for the next 40 years as revealed by the Village Head.

Activities carried out in tourism development in Pujon Kidul Village have been grouped and correlated based on the existing principles in community based tourism which are listed in the table below, so that from this correlation it can be seen that the Principles of Community Based Tourism have been applied to tourism development in the Pujon Kidul Village.

This statement is also supported by Suyono Sakti, saying that the characteristics of rural tourism are part of sustainable tourism which contains beneficial values for the social environment, and preservation of existing culture in the community as well as taking part in empowering local communities. So that when viewed from the anthropological and sociological side of rural tourism which presses the community as actors and managers of tourism, it is known as the Community Based Tourism Model.

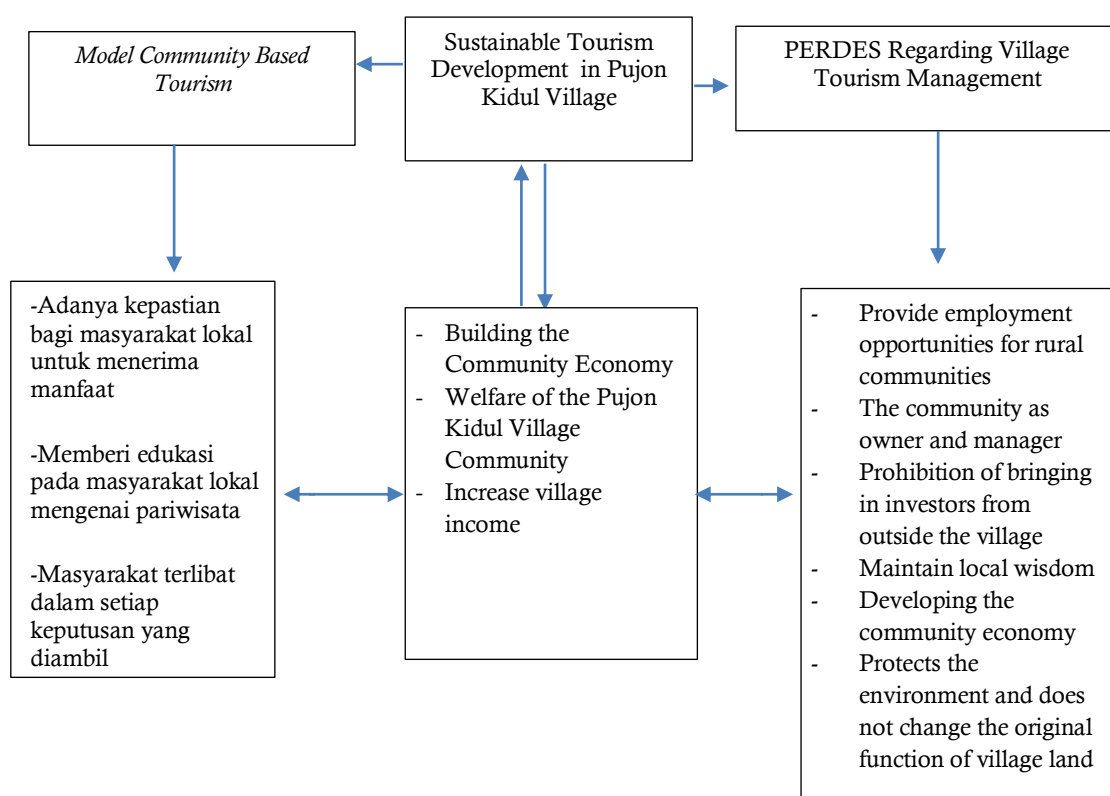


Figure 1. Sustainable Tourism Development Model in Pujon Kidul Village
Source : Data Processed, 2019

Table 1. Community Involvement According to the Community Based Tourism Model on Sustainable Tourism in Pujon Kidul Village

Principles of CBT	Village Government efforts to involve the community	Forms of Community Involvement	Information
The community is involved in every decision that is taken	Socialization to the community and visiting every resident's house and deliberation to accommodate the aspirations of the community	Bumdes through the tourism unit and Kelompok Sadar Wisata	Bumdes tourism unit parking unit Cafe Saawah unit Live in unit
There is certainty for local communities to receive benefits	Village regulations on tourism prohibit investors from outside the village and provide jobs for local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involving the community to make a profit. - People get a side job apart from farming (motorcycle taxis, umbrella rent), trading fruit and souvenirs. - private house as a homestay. - The number of poor people decreases 	23 persons parking unit 44 home homestay Cafe Saawah employees 120 peoples New UMKM 320 peoples Tourist motorcycle taxis reach 100 people Poor people 257
Public education about tourism	Outreach to the community and teach environmental and cultural sustainability. Involving community training by related agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural parades by village communities. - Tour guides have professional competency certification. - Farmers and breeders participate in educational tours. - Processing of biogas from livestock manure 	Parade by all villagers

Source : Data Processed, (2019)

Research conducted by Nunung found many factors that cause poverty, one of which is geographic aspect which causes unequal development between villages and cities which includes infrastructure development, education and economic development so that many poor people are found in villages (Nurwati, 2008). So that economic development is needed to overcome this. As for the efforts made to

(Hartono, 2019). The impact of tourism on the economic development of the community in Pujon Kidul Village is analyzed using the concept of successful economic development proposed by Ismail Nawawi in his book entitled "Development and Community Problems Study of Concepts, Models, Theory from Economic and Sociological Aspects". In his book Ismail Nawawi quotes several statements that economic development is the highest level of

national development, so in other words the economic development of a country must be successful. *First*, alleviating poverty. Poverty is a problem that is a challenge for developing countries, and many of its citizens are below the poverty line, success in poverty alleviation includes the absence of citizens who are unable to meet their basic needs (Nawawi and Abdurrahman, 2009). Sustainable tourism management in Pujon Kidul Village can reduce poverty in the village. From 2016 to 2018, it has decreased by 130 inhabitants, from 387 in 2016 to 257 in 2018.

Second, the availability of funds for the development of other fields. The success of economic development can be seen from the increase in activities in the economic sector, with the increasing number of funds that are managed and utilized. So that the results of the management of these funds can be used to realize other development goals that have been set. (Nawawi & Abdurrahman, 2009b). The rapid development of tourism in Pujon Kidul village has been able to increase the village's original income which has been very significant since the leadership of Mr. Udi Hartoko who tried to make Pujon Kidul a Tourism Village.

The village's original income in 2019 per June reaches Rp. 1,883,897,000 contributors to the largest PADes were tourism units managed by Bumdes as explained by the Director of Bumdes during the interview.

Meanwhile, the total village income including the Village Fund and the Village Fund Budget is Rp. 3,457,974,038. From this data, it can be concluded that Pujon Kidul village is an independent village that does not depend on transfer funds or assistance funds from the central government to meet the needs in running the wheels of government.

The success of community economic development as expressed by Ismail Nawawi in his book is the availability of funds for development in other fields. The impact of economic development through tourism in Pujon Kidul is that it can increase village income which is used to meet all village needs. (Kidul, 2019) The funds used for development in Pujon Kidul village in 2019 are: 1). Village development worth Rp.2,303,180; 2). Community development worth Rp. 526,711,000; 3). Community empowerment Rp. 151,190,000.



Figure 2. Total Income of Pujon Kidul Village 2016-2019

Source : Profil of Pujon Kidul Village (Kidul, 2019)

The conclusion of the graph is that village income increases every year, the village. s original income in 2019 per June reaches Rp. 1,883,897,000 contributors to the largest PADes were tourism units managed by Bumdes as explained by the Director of Bumdes during the interview. Meanwhile, the total village income including the Village Fund and the Village Fund Budget is Rp. 3,457,974,688 (Kidul, 2019) from this data it can be concluded that Pujon Kidul village is an independent village that does not depend on transfer funds or assistance funds from the central government to meet the needs in running the government.

Third, the maintenance of public order. There is a perception among the security apparatus that the reduction of social disparities in society can create better public order. So that the success of economic development is important and non-negotiable. (Nawawi and Abdurrahman, 2009).

The impact of tourism development in Pujon Kidul can establish public order as explained by the Village Head and the Chairman of the Pokdarwis including: 1) growing public awareness to keep the environment clean and not littering. (2) Today. s young generation is easier to organize to carry out positive activities such as worship or community service in the village. (3) Creating a sense of responsibility for village youth who are involved in tourism management.

The economic development of the community is one of the impacts arising from the development of tourism in Pujon Kidul Village by reducing the number of poor people and providing employment for the village community, as well as the availability of funds to meet the needs of village development. The success of community economic development through tourism development in Pujon Kidul is not an instant one but requires a lot of time in developing creativity to attract tourists and continuously improve infrastructure and facilities and services so that tourism in the village becomes better.

Fourth, Eliminating social disparities Economic development must be able to

eliminate if it is not possible to reduce social disparities, there are several ways to reduce inequality in the following ways: (1) Job creation. One of the causes of inequality is unemployment, so that the creation of employment opportunities can overcome social gaps in the community.

Tourism in Pujon Kidul Village absorbs a lot of workforce from villagers, as stated by the Director of Bumdes and the Village Head that the cafe sawah unit employs around 102 employees, tourism motorcycle taxis reach 167 people, and the number of people involved in There are tourism activities around the Cafe Sawah starting from the entrance which includes traders and owners of tourist business places / tourist attractions and those who feel the economic impact reach up to 1200 people.

Table 2. Labor Absorption

Jobs	Employments
Experts and ticketing	34 peoples
Souvenir stalls	25 peoples
Food stalls	48 peoples
Cleanliness and safety	17 peoples
Outbond	10 peoples
Garden Keeper	6 peoples
Certified tour guide	2 peoples
Tourist taxibike	167 peoples
Sawah Cafe Staff	102 peoples
Homestay	± 88 peoples
UMKM	320 peoples
Nirwana Hill Staff	15 peoples
Toilet Guard	4 peoples
Traditional welcome dance	±30 peoples

Source : interview, journal, and www.sie.pujonkidul.desa.id

The next step in eliminating gaps (2) Increasing social awareness, because it plays a role in reducing inequality by showing concern for fellow communities. Concern between fellow communities with the existence of farmer tourism benefits when prices are low during the harvest season. The Live In Team helps farmers

market vegetables (tomatoes) at a higher price and tourists can pick directly, making it easier for farmers without having to harvest first.

(3) Local supply of materials. The use of local materials can be seen in community-owned stands that sell various vegetables and fruits obtained from village farmers, thereby helping farmers market their vegetables and not only that there is milk processing in Pujon Kidul village so that it is easy for farmers to sell milk. cows and accommodate workers to process cow. s milk into various types of food.

CONCLUSION

The tourism development model in Pujon Kidul Village uses the CBT (Community Base Tourism) Model. There are three main principles in tourism development planning that involves the community (CBT), namely, First, the community is involved in every decision made through deliberations and discussions and visits residents. homes, Second there is certainty for local people to receive benefits, namely byestablishing a PERDES which regulates everything related to tourism in the village. Third, Provide education to local communities about tourism by disseminating it to the community.

Sustainable tourism in Pujon Kidul Village through the Community Based Tourism model has a positive impact on the economic development of the community in Pujon Kidul village in particular. Overcoming poverty and providing employment opportunities for rural communities can also significantly increase the village. s original income. And not only that, the impact resulting from sustainable tourism development is also able to form community awareness to take part in developing village tourism because the community is the manager of tourism owners in the village which is supported by village policies that prohibit the entry of investors from outside the village.

The conclusion that has been described above is expected to be used as evaluation material for the village government and tourism managers in Pujon Kidul village to

pay attention to every possibility that exists to minimize unwanted things. Suggestions for further research are to examine the tourism management system in Pujon Kidul Village.

REFERENCES

- Ardika, I. (2018). Sustainable tourism: paving the way through community.
- Arieta, S. (2010). Community Based Tourism In Coastal Communities; Its Impact on the Environment and Economic Empowerment. *Jurnal Dinamika Maritim*.
- BPS (2018). Poverty Profile in East Java September 2018.
- BPS (2019). Poverty Profile in Indonesia September 2019, Berita Resmi Statistik.
- Hartono (2019). Development of Pujon Kidul Village. Kabupaten Malang.
- Huberman, M. & (1992). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Resource Book On New Methods*.
- Kamaluddin, R. (1999). *Introduction to Development Economics*, Jakarta: Fakultas Ekonomi.
- Kidul, P. D. P. (2017). Pujon Kidul Village Regulation.
- Kidul, P. D. P. (2019). PPT Profile of Tourism Development in Pujon Kidul Village in 2019.
- M. A., O. and G. A., N. (2015). Sustainable Tourism Development as Determinant of Economic Transformation in Rural Communities of South Eastern Nigeria. *International Journal of Human Resource Studies*, doi: 10.5296/ijhrs.v5i2.7841.
- Malang Strudel (2018). Spirit Pujon, Indonesia.
- Nawawi, I. and Abdurrahman, A. (2009). Development and community problems: study of concepts, models, theories from the economic aspects, and sociology.
- Nurwati, N. (2008). Poverty: Measurement Models, Problems and Policy Alternatives. *Jurnal Kependudukan Padjadjaran*.
- Raco, J. (2018). Qualitative research methods: types, characteristics and advantages. Available at: <https://osf.io/preprints/mfzuj/> (Accessed: 21 July 2020).
- Ridlwani, Z. (2015). The Urgency of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) in Building the Village Economy, *Fiat Justitia*. doi: 10.25041/fiatjustitia.v8no3.314.
- Rizkianto, N. and Topowijono (2018). Application of the Concept of Community Based Tourism in the Management of Sustainable Tourism Attractions (Study in Bangun Tourism

- Village, Munjungan District, Trenggalek Regency). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis (JAB)*.
- Sahputra Sitepu, E. (2019). Improving Tourism Destination Management Through Sustainable Tourism Development Model A Case Study on TSR. *Journal of Tourism*, 6(2), pp. 252–268. Available at: <http://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/eot252> (Accessed: 20 July 2020).
- Sowwam, M. et al. (2018). Assessment of the Impact of the Tourism Sector on the Indonesian Economy. Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Stefánica, M. and Butnaru, G. I. (2015). *Research on Tourists Perception of the Relationship between Tourism and Environment*. *Procedia Economics and Finance*. doi: 10.1016/s2212-5671(15)00113-6.
- Sunaryo, B. (2013). Tourism Destination Development Policy: Concepts and Applications in Indonesia. Available at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/id/eprint/101220> (Accessed: 20 July 2020).
- Sunaryo, B. (2013). Tourism destination development policies: concepts and applications in Indonesia. Available at: <https://repository.ugm.ac.id/id/eprint/101212> (Accessed: 21 July 2020).
- Udi Hartoko (2019). Development of Pujon Kidul Village. Malang Regency.
- Wu, M. Y. and Pearce, P. L. (2014) . Asset-based community development as applied to tourism in Tibet. *Tourism Geographies*. Routledge, 16(3), pp. 438–456. doi: 10.1080/14616688.2013.824502.