

The Impact of Covid-19 on Localtourism Sector and Income

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Abstract. Tourism currently becomes one of the sources of state revenues. Local tourism, particularly in Bantul, developed tourist attractions of Mangunan pine forest to boost the economy of the region and make state revenue as well. Unfortunately, due to the Covid 19 virus, the tourism is closed down by the Tourist Office in Bantul district which impacted the economy of related groups, society, and the government. This paper aims to discover the impact of COVID-19 on tourist visits to the Mangunan pine forest in Bantul. The researchers use a descriptive qualitative approach and collect information from mass media and print media in Yogyakarta from February to March. The results show that before the Coronavirus, people around the tourist object involved in community building tourism generally had an increased income, but when Corona outbreak hit, both the community in Mangunan Village and Bantul regional government experience a decline in income.

Keywords: economy, local tourism, coronavirus

Introduction

Tourism is one of the supports for economic improvement which influences several parties related to tourism, so that tourism can affect an area in terms of regional progress and improvement (Aji, Pramono, and Rahmi 2018). Due to the impact emerges from tourism, each region is competing to increase local tourism in each of their respective regions.

Local tourism is a non-oil and gas industry which can be said to be part of foreign exchange resources in several developed countries such as America, Australia, Singapore, and Indonesia to be used as the state's non-industrial or non-oil and gas revenue sector (Pan et al. 2018). Local tourism is one of the supporting factors for the emergence of employment opportunities, increasing income or rapid economic growth, increasing quality of life, and affecting other productive sectors such as transportation, hotels or lodging, handicrafts, souvenirs (Forno and Garibaldi 2015).

Local tourism is a priority and main

concern of the local government and village government so that local tourism becomes one of the problem solvers among the community related to the economy and community work (Kampana 2012).

The local tourism industry relates to several fields, including economy, finance, culture, politics, conservation, and environment providing the necessary tourism services for visitors (Priono 2011). Local tourism is thus a physical, fiscal, political, geographic, and psychological phenomenon (Mosedale 2015). Since the 1970s, the tourism industry has become the driving force for Bantul's economy and growth (Aryunda 2011), especially because Bantul is one of the regencies in Yogyakarta, where Yogyakarta is one of the most famous tourist destinations in the world. Bantul Regency has its natural beauty, cultural features, and friendliness of its people. Thus, tourism is an inseparable part of the life and development of Bantul community because the presence of local tourism has made the coffers of community income especially increased (Heo, 2016).

Local tourism affects the income of

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the surrounding community, even local government revenue is the region's own income. The community gets family income from tourism, and the village government uses tourism for village's original income (Subarkah 2018). Hence, from this perspective, all income of the government and community comes from tourism, so that tourism becomes the motor that drives the economy of the stakeholders (Abdillah and Hamid 2016).

Special attractions for domestic, foreign, and local tourists are the unique and diverse natural and cultural beauty that is directed or driven by the community and natural beauty (Echtner and Prasad 2003). The growth of tourism in Bantul has always been focused on applying the principle of cooperation to maintain the continuity of local tourism in Bantul. The purpose of this cooperation is to reconcile human-God, human-human relations, and human-nature relations. With this unity, the Bantul people are expected to be able to create situations that bring happiness, peace, and harmony in their lives (Subadra and Nadra 2012).

From the paragraph above, it can be clarified that sustainable development is a phase of growth which is now and then legally directed to meet needs (all that we enjoy) (Lyons et al. 2016). Current and future generations are also entitled to enjoy nature and its products with a sustainable development model (Prakoso, 2015). This also become a concern of local tourism development in Bantul Regency so far (Benu and Moniaga 2016). The sustainable development model mentioned above is very appropriate for growing tourism in Bantul. This is all aimed at maintaining the lives of the people and parties who have interests and also future generations (Farihanto, 2016). Sustainable tourism can be described as a mechanism or process in ensuring the sustainability of natural resources, the economy, and social and cultural life for future generations (Haryanto, 2013).

Several efforts have been taken or applied for the development of sustainable local tourism in Bantul Regency, such as in local pine forest tourism, Mangunan, Dlingo. One example of local tourism is currently a coffer of income or an increase in the economy in the non-oil and gas sector for local governments, the community, and those who have interests. This research intends to study or analyze the impact of local tourism on the improvement of the community's economy

when the Covid-19 virus strikes, especially the local community and the Bantul Regency Government and other interested parties. Information obtained from the Mangunan Village Income and Expenditure Allocation from year to year showed an increase of revenue in 2017 of 60 million Rupiahs, 75 million in 2018, and 150 million in 2019; the increase in 2019 was extraordinary, almost one-fold revenue in 2018 (figure 1).

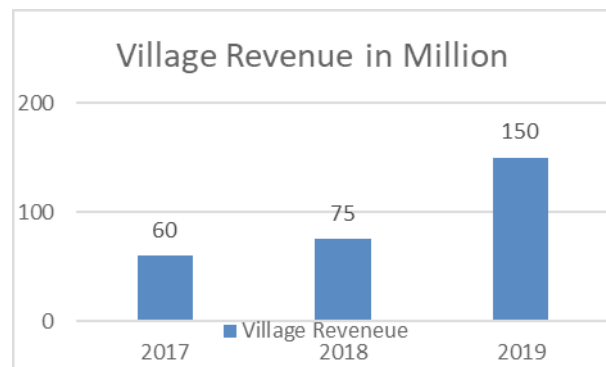


Figure 1. Mangunan Village's APBDes

This research focuses on developing local village tourism economy from year to year in terms of increasing income for village government. At this time, local tourism is the livelihood of the people of Dlingo sub-district and its surroundings in the tourism sector. Local people expect the sustainability of tourism, and the Bantul district government expect the same thing. When the Covid-19 outbreak hit, the government gave instructions to Bantul Regency to close its tourism due to the spread of the virus. On the other hand, the community has gained their income through local tourism, but because of the outbreak, the Office of the Management or the Bantul Regency Tourism Office has urged the closure until the specified time or after the situation safe for everyone.

Thus, the researchers are interested in examining the influence of local tourism or Mangunan tourism towards the improvement of the economy of the people of Mangunan Village when the Covid-19 virus outbreak or the coronavirus hit Indonesia in general and in the local government of Bantul Regency in particular.

Several villages in Indonesia have the power to optimize the role of society empowerment (Martina, 2014). Thus, the village can also be explained as a society legal unit that has original arrangements based on certain origin rights. It is focused on plurality, involvement, sovereignty,

democratization, and empowerment of the population. Therefore, the society in the village needs to be involved in the development and can be a measure of the success of the village development and make the village a tourist destination (Hermawan, 2016). Legal rules that apply to tourism development in villages shouldn't contravene or lessen local traditions and customs. That way, people can generate a sense of belonging to the environment through a maintained culture to guarantee its authenticity. The uniqueness is not necessarily found in other villages; it is exclusively owned by the village (Samiarta and Mahagangga, 2016). This means that the law can be specifically enforced to produce policies that protect the country's culture. This is the basis of ecotourism that includes the preservation of natural resources.

Law Number 10 of 2009 of Tourism stipulates that tourism is a recreational experience carried out by a person or group of people by visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development, or by observing the beauty of tourist attractions visited in a temporary period (Sundari 2018). The concept of tourism can also be applied in a village by making it a tourism village; the development of tourism villages can be in the form of products of cultural tourism, ecotourism, marine tourism, adventure tourism, agro-tourism, and gastronomy (culinary tourism) (Pramusita and Sarinastiti, 2018). The attraction of rural tourism object is deliberately created by stakeholders and developed in such a way to attract tourists to visit.

The term village tourism is also popular as rural tourism, and its potential wealth is the integration of nature with traditions (Pratiftri and Damayanti, 2016). Agro-tourism strengthens the identity of the village by increasing agricultural products for tourists to enjoy (Adinugroho, 2017). Nowadays, increasing or promoting local tourism is not as difficult as that in the past; people can use social media to promote local tourism (Munandar and Suherman, 2016).

Tourist destinations are currently developing very rapidly and changing some habits and cultures that are usually carried out by society for their livelihoods. Initially, people can get a job in the industrial world. Now, with the existence of tourism destinations, vacancies are also available for people to work in tourism sector (Subadra and Nadra, 2012). On the other hand, culture in society has also

been changed. The mind of working only in the industrial world can be changed by the opportunities to work in the world of tourism by the existence of tourist destinations. Besides opening jobs for society, tourism also makes the environment more advanced than before since it has been managed and improved, from slum to glam (Dewi, 2014)

In the last 2 years, Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) has been ranked 2nd as a destination for tourists to travel throughout Indonesia after the Island of the Gods or Bali Province. Increasing visitors is one of the opportunities for an area, especially Yogyakarta Special Region to take advantage of very lucrative opportunities in improving the local economy of the society close to tourist destination. Large market opportunities should be optimized since those are very promising for improving life in an area (Dolnicar and Ring, 2014).

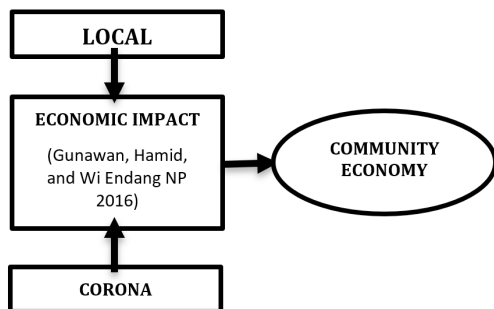
One of the tours that can be popularized and featured is local or regional tourist destinations since one local or regional tourism in Indonesia is mostly different from other regions. Regions throughout Indonesia have differences, even at the lower level. In addition, the thing that distinguishes each local tourism is the people involved and the background of society because local tourism cannot be separated from society even though the society is not fully involved (Molina, Gómez, and Martín-Consuegra, 2010).

The tourism industry is a means of economic improvement that involves many people from upstream to downstream, where traders, tour guides, and many more parties are involved (Sidali, Kastenzholz, and Bianchi, 2015). The most expected thing by all elements closest to a tourist attraction is income for the state or foreign exchange; even elements that are far from a tourist attraction can get many benefits from tourism of small, local or national classes to international or world-class (Forno and Garibaldi 2015).

Tourism gives many benefits and impacts on the country's foreign exchange, state life, or the smallest thing, namely the circulation of money at the level of the small layers of society to the upper layers of society. The fast circulation of money in society will increase the cycle of life or development of the society, and vice versa, the slow circulation of money will slow the society's life and development. (Bianchi, 2018). In addition, the circulation of money that increases development will also expand employment

opportunities and preserving local culture, where tourism will absorb unemployment for people around tourism area if it is managed properly and correctly; tourism can become a contributor to employment for residents or related elements (Incera and Fernández, 2015).

Tourism at the national or local level can be a promising alternative or complementary to industrial sector for absorbing unemployment and providing employment (Pan et al., 2018). Tourism impacts the surrounding society, where the presence of local tourism will increase the income of society living around the tourist attraction (Bianchi, 2018). The jobs emerged from tourism are vary: traders around the tour, tourism management staff from technical managers to general departments, homestays owner/managers/employees, travel agents, which all generate income from village-level to central level (Forno and Garibaldi, 2015). The more tourists mean the more money circulating which increases society's development from infrastructure to resource development.



Graph 1. the impact of coronavirus

However, from several existing conceptions, one asserts that tourism has an impact on the economy in several categories (Gunawan, Hamid, and Wi Endang NP, 2016) as follows: (1) Impact on foreign exchange earnings; (2) Impact on society income; (3) Impact on job opportunities; (4) Impact on the distribution of benefits; (5) Impact on society economic control and ownership; (6) Impact on development; (7) Impact on government revenue.

Coronavirus has hit Indonesia in general and tourism in particular. Coronavirus has also disrupted the livelihoods of tourism stakeholders, such as traders around tourist destinations.

Coronavirus impacts the economy of community, causing problems and

disturbance. Before coronavirus, there was no closure, but after the outbreak, tourism is closed. The positive impact of tourism on people's economy has gone after coronavirus hit; they are no longer feel the impact of tourism and get the impact of coronavirus instead. Graph 1 shows the impact of coronavirus on society's economy.

Research Methodology

Research on the economic impact of tourism villages or local tourism has been done before. Researchers want to see the economic impact of local tourism when the non-natural coronavirus disaster hit the pine forest tourism sector in Mangunan, Dlingo, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta.

The data collected by researchers consisted of questions and answers with local residents or stakeholders, events that were seen directly, and several types of data from mass media or online media. This research used descriptive qualitative research with data taken from February to March. Figure 2 shows the GPS location of research site.

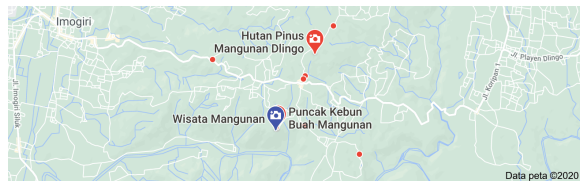


Figure 2. Local Tourism Mangunan

Results and Discussion

Effect of Local Tourism on the Economy of Society

The Mangunan pine forest tourism or Dlingo tourism is located in the area of Mangunan Village, Dlingo Bantul sub-district, Yogyakarta Special Region. The distance from Dlingo tourism to the capital city of Bantul Regency is about 20 km. Mangunan tourism is located on a plateau compared to other districts in Bantul Regency, with an altitude of 500-700 meters above sea level; besides that, Mangunan pine forest tourism has an area of hills.

The economy of Mangunan local society and people around the pine forest before the tourism being boosted were mostly workers in the agricultural sector because in Mangunan there was still a lot of land for agriculture so that workers in agricultural sector were very high. Based on statistical data from the Mangunan Village government, 46% of

people living in Mangunan were categorized poor, 32% were medium, and 22% were rich. "Indeed, before the existence of tourism which became the icon of Mangunan village. The society was very dependent on agriculture and it became the main livelihood in Bantul Regency; it was also the top contributor to the poverty category of 46%, said the head of Mangunan Village.

After people became aware of local tourism opportunities, local tourism emerged starting from Mangunan pine forest tourism and other tours that support each other in bringing local and foreign tourists. In addition to high society awareness, local tourism will make tourism develop rapidly, where the society is not only aware of and involved in its management, but also will get the influence of local tourism since local tourism has an economic impact on the government and society in particular. Visitors who come to tourist destinations within a certain period will spend money to meet the needs at tourist sites. As it has mentioned earlier, there are some conceptions on tourism, and one of them states that tourism has an impact on the economy in several categories (Gunawan et al., 2016), which include impact on foreign exchange, society income, job opportunities, distribution of benefits, society economic control and ownership, development impact, and government revenue.

It needs to note that the researchers only want to see the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on local tourism, people's income, and local government's revenues; while the development of local tourism is growing rapidly yet stopped by the pandemic. The Mangunan tourism development has a positive impact on society's income such as increased income from tourist destinations in Mangunan village or tourism starting from the tourism service, trade sector, and so on.

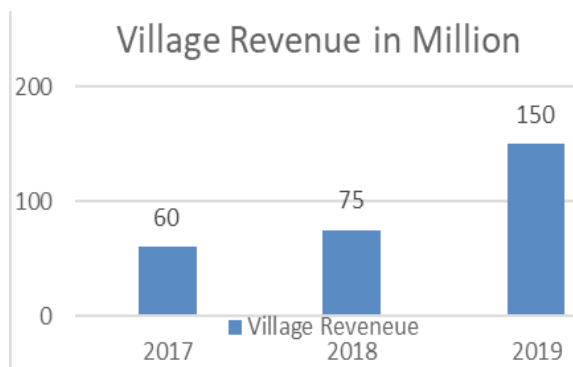


Figure 3. Village Revenue

Source: APBdes of Mangunan Village

The advance of Mangunan tourism also opens up many new opportunities for people who are close to these tours but also does not rule out the possibility for the wider society. The society income data after the presence of Mangunan tourism is presented in figure 3.

The data of Mangunan village income from year to year above shows a positive increase: 60 million in 2017, 70 million in 2018, and 150 million in 2019 as the highest income achieved. However, this year (2020) has only been running for a few months (January-February), and during March it was hit by the coronavirus which resulted in the closure of tourism. So that in March 2020, there is no income.

Local Tourism during the pandemic of Coronavirus

Mangunan Local tourism is a tourism that can make the local society more developed than before, where the poverty rate of Mangunan tourism area prior to tourism development in 2016 was very high compared to other sub-districts in Bantul Regency.

However, currently, Mangunan tourism with an appeal from the local government of Bantul Authorities through the Bantul Regency Tourism Office is closed due to the Covid-19. The virus originating from the city of Wuhan in China has become a disaster all over the world including Indonesia and Bantul Regency in particular that has impacted by the virus. The Bantul Regency Government, with efforts to prevent the transmission and spread of the virus, closed tourism in Bantul, including Mangunan tourism, which has just become an idol tour for the last 3 years in Bantul Regency. "All over the place, tourism in Bantul which is managed by the Bantul (Regency) Tourism Office is temporarily closed. So, all TPR (Levy Collection Points) are not guarded until March 31," said the Head of Bantul Regency Tourism Office, Kwintarto Heru Prabowo when contacted by reporters, Wednesday (25/3/2020)" said head of the Bantul Regency Tourism Office in the detik. travel –one of the mass media. In addition to the head of the office who oversees tourism in Bantul district, the head of the *Koperasi Notowono* that manages Mangunan tourism also did the same thing, where Mangunan tourism was closed after an appeal from the Bantul Regency Tourism Office regarding coronavirus. "There are nine tourist attractions (in Dlingo) that are temporarily closed due to this Coronavirus, the closing starts from

March 21 to 31, 2020, " said Purwo Harsono, the head of the Notowono cooperative on Detik Travel.

When coronavirus hit Indonesia in general, tourism in Bantul had a very surprising effect where regional income would be different from before the virus. Currently, every region experiences a decrease in economic activity related to development due to the coronavirus, including Bantul Regency, particularly in regional income; it can even be said to be very alarming. "The loss of tourism sector in Bantul due to the Covid-19 pandemic is temporarily claimed to reach Rp. 11.9 billion. There are even several hotels and homestays that are forced to lay off their employees, "said Annihayah, secretary of the Bantul Regency Tourism Office in the mass media in Jogja (Jogya Daily).

Tourism activities have a positive effect in terms of economy that can increase local society's income, while the negative impact on social side is a problem of the fading of local society norms which tend to imitate the behavior of tourists visiting from outside the region and even from abroad.

The loss of tourism before the closure by the Bantul Regency Tourism Office was 11.9 billion Rupiah delivered on March 20, 2020; while the closure of Mangunan village tours began on March 21, 2020. The losses likely exceed that value. The loss was only the effect of coronavirus, not the effect of closing tours. "*Mangunan tourism through the head of the Cooperation in charge of Mangunan tourism has closed the tour starting March 21, 2020. The people and I personally involved in economic turnover feel very heavy because our livelihoods from tourism are closed. I will return to my previous job and doing farming again*" said Sello, a merchant in Mangunan tourism when he was interviewed by researchers via telephone because of the effects of the coronavirus/ COVID-19 virus.

In addition to merchants in Mangunan tourism, Luklu as a bamboo craftsman in Tangkil Mangunan hamlet said, "*When the Mangunan tour was not there, I was not working in the factory; while after the Mangunan tour became a superior tourist destination in Bantul district, I was pursuing bamboo crafts to be marketed in the tourist area of Mangunan. and the Mangunan area as a promotion place for handicraft buyers. However, because of coronavirus, tourism was quiet, it was even closed and livelihoods were also closed; whereas, if you want to go*

back to work in factories or other things, you still have to stay at home". Luklu's statement when interviewed by telephone.

In addition to Luklu, the secretary of Bantul Regency Tourism Office in the Daily Jogja said that "*Some were forced to lay off employees or do workday shifts for hotels, inns, and homestays,*" he said, Thursday (26/3/2020). Indeed, this virus has made many impacts on almost everything, including the tourism sector which initially became the main income of the society, but now has changed the direction due to coronavirus. Coronavirus has given negative impacts on people who depend their livelihood on tourism or receiving positive impacts from local tourism in Mangunan. They are now confused about looking for income because tourism has been closed due to the virus, which affected society and the economy, and the circulation of money in the communities around tourism.

From this point, the researchers can see that the society's economy is disrupted by the presence of coronavirus which has an effect on local Mangunan tourism sector and people who depend on their income on local Mangunan tourism. Those who are used to be traders in Mangunan tourism, when Mangunan tourism was closed, change their livelihood to agriculture and some work at manufacturing, making craft or becoming entrepreneurs in UMKM sector. They couldn't work in factories since the factories also applied laid off policy.

The results of interviews and data in the mass media including online media show some clarity about the impact of Mangunan tourism in Mangunan Village, Dlingo District, Bantul Regency. Bantul Regency government has had a decent impact on the regional revenue (PAD) of Bantul Regency, in which it showed an increase from 2016 to 2019. Sadly, this year (2020), it has a decrease due to the effects of coronavirus. The effect of the coronavirus from an economic perspective has a very surprising impact and makes tourism in Bantul district paralyzed due to the closure, whereas tourism is one of the contributors to regional income in Bantul district and Mangunan Village is the biggest contributor to Bantul regency's income after Parangtritis beach. Because of this virus, the local revenue of Bantul district will certainly decline. Furthermore, the impact in terms of the welfare of Bantul people and the income of society related to Mangunan tourism has stopped due to the closure of tourism caused by coronavirus. Construction of physical

and human resources in Bantul district also stopped as the effect of coronavirus. Although not all of it halted, most development has been reduced because it was diverted to tackle the coronavirus disaster.

Furthermore, the impact of coronavirus felt by the Mangunan village government is not much different from the Bantul Regency government because the village government and the local government are interconnected according to the existing structure. The Mangunan village government felt the effect of coronavirus that hit Bantul district that disrupted the income of the people around Mangunan Bantul tourism. From the economic perspective, people's income is affected as coronavirus forces the tourism closure by Bantul Regency Tourism Office and continues with the closure by the manager of the Mangunan tourism cooperation. From the community's economic point of view, the existence of Mangunan tourism has increased the welfare of people close to the tourism place, and so did members of Notowono Cooperation. However, due to the pandemic, their income has decreased dramatically. Usually every Saturday-Sunday, a member can get 20 million, and now since the place is closed and the absence of tourists due to coronavirus, they don't get any income at all, or even minus to get treatment and fulfilling other needs.

Moreover, in terms of physical and human resources development, it had a tremendous effect before coronavirus hit. Physical development and human resources around Mangunan were running well from self-help society or the village government and even from the regional and provincial governments. Because of the coronavirus, the funds for development were diverted to mitigating the impact of coronavirus. Meanwhile, the impact of Mangunan tourism was giving new jobs to unemployed and people around the tourism-related to skills and public works; however, due to coronavirus disaster, those workers are now confused because they lost jobs they got from Mangunan tours.

The impact of local tourism on the economy agrees with the theory that the impact can be both positive and negative. The positive impact will be felt when society's income increases and society development is getting better. However, when the dependence is too high and is affected by other variables, people who really depend on this tourism will get confused because they lost their jobs.

Conclusions

From the discussions presented above about the problem and impact that occurred due to coronavirus, it can be concluded that: from the economic point of view, the local government of Bantul Regency and Mangunan village government experienced a dramatic fall in income due to the effect of closing tourism in Bantul Regency. From several existing concepts, tourism has impacts on the economy. That way, this research supports the results of previous studies that the tourism sector has an economic impact on the community around tourism.

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