

Tourism Village Development Strategy in Mallari Village Awangpone District, Bone Regency

Zainal¹, Abdul Rahman^{2*}, Herman³

^{1,2,3} Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Puangrimaggalatung Bone
E-mail: rahmanstia87@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Tourism development activities around tourist destinations must optimally involve the role of all existing stakeholders and related parties. The research data was collected through observation, interviews and documentation techniques. Data analysis techniques using data reduction, Data Presentation, and Conclusion Drawing. The results of this study indicate that the village government's strategy in developing a tourism village in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, is studied from four aspects, namely Accessibility, Attraction, Amenity, and Anciliary. In addition, the village government also conducts environmental mapping, both the internal and external environment. From this mapping, the village government then conducts a SWOT analysis in developing tourism villages including analyzing the SO strategy (Strength and Opportunity), ST Strategy (Strength and Threats), WO Strategy (Weakness and Opportunity), and WT Strategy (Weakness and Threats). The role of the village government involves Pokdarwis in concocting community empowerment in the development of tourist villages, namely providing debriefing and capacity building in the form of education to tourism awareness groups regarding good and correct tourism management, conducting community development and empowerment.

Keywords: Strategy, development, tourism village, community empowerment.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the economic sectors that has a very large impact on development in Indonesia. Tourism is often seen as an important sector in the world economy because it can overcome poverty and increase national income. This is in accordance with Law Number 10 of 2009 which regulates tourism which states that the implementation of tourism is aimed at increasing national income in the context of increasing the welfare and prosperity of the people (www.kemenpar.go.id). Therefore, the government must be able to explore potential and make policies for tourism development, so that local people are awakened to develop their village awareness. The development of a tourism-aware village is one of the steps that is considered very important to develop tourism potential in an area. The development of tourist villages can also provide many opportunities for empowering potential tourist attractions in villages with their uniqueness and orientation to be developed while at the same time being able to empower rural communities through increased and developing tourism economic activities (Prasiasa, 2017).

To realize good economic development, a tourism development strategy based on community empowerment is needed. In developing a tourism-aware village, coordination and cooperation of all stakeholders, including the community, is expected. The community must be given an understanding of the importance of developing village potential because the most important factor in developing a tourism village is the involvement of village communities in

every tourism activity (Aulya et al., 2016; Hasyim et al., 2020; Sefira Ryalita Primadany, Mardiyono, 2013).

Mallari Village is one of the villages that has historical tourist destinations that hold a lot of natural beauty, apart from its natural beauty and marine tourism, this area also has many historical heritage sites that can be explored to increase our knowledge about the history of the Indonesian nation's struggle. The problem now is that there is still a lack of tourists visiting these tourist destinations because there is still a lack of public knowledge and information about the uniqueness of these tourist sites. Development of tourism-aware villages, especially in Mallari Village Awangpone District, Bone Regency began with the formation of a tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis). The village government of Mallari, in the process of developing a tourism-aware village, has made a move by forming a tourism-aware group (Pokdarwis) in 2021 but it is not yet functioning optimally. This is because people who join tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis) are less able to understand their roles and functions in developing tourism in the village. The success of a tourist village is caused by two indicators, namely the independence of local institutions and superior human resources. When tourism is not supported by this indicator as well as the community in general and Pokdarwis in particular, there will be many obstacles in the tourism development process in an area or village. This is where the importance of a strategy must be taken by the village government and local government when they want to develop the potential of a tourism-aware village so that it runs optimally.

Strategy is principally related to policy issues, implementation, setting goals to be achieved, and determining procedures for using infrastructure (Fariyatin, Sri Nuringwahyu, 2021; Pratiwi et al., 2019). Strategy is always related to three things, namely objectives, facilities, and methods. Therefore, the strategy must also be supported by expertise to estimate the opportunities that exist. From the definition above it can be concluded that strategy is a process that must be applied in improving and developing an area to achieve the desired goals.

Development is an effort to advance an object or thing that is better and has results for the common good (Masitah, 2019). Ridwan et al. (2019) development, namely a process of carrying out planned changes to a region or area both in terms of social, economic, zone, infrastructure and so on. In other words development must be well planned.

Carrying out tourism development planning is very meaningful and necessary to achieve the success of tourism development. Universally, planning is needed in tourism development or tourism destination areas, including: 1). Tourism activities can bring positive or negative influences. Therefore, in order to maximize the positive effects of tourism activities and reduce the negative influences, good planning is needed in the development of a tourism destination area. 2). The need for planning in the development of tourism destinations. 3). The need for planning in the development of tourism destination areas so that the progress and development of tourism in tourism destination areas is in accordance with the desired expectations in achieving targets, both in terms of economy, socio-cultural and natural environment (ecology). 4). Tourism is multi-sectoral, multi-disciplined, and involves various kinds of tourism actors and industries as well as other elements that support tourism activities.

The tourist village is one of the tourist attractions that is growing in the tourism sector. Tourism villages are generally developed in rural areas in which they still have special characteristics. The characteristics of a tourist village are pristine natural resources, village uniqueness, traditions and culture of local residents. An area with a certain area and has the unique potential of a unique tourist attraction with a community of people who are able to create

a combination of various tourist attractions and their supporting facilities to attract tourist visits including tourist villages because of their existence in urban areas (Kemenparekraf, 2016).

A tourist village as a rural area that offers village authenticity, both in terms of socio-cultural life, customs, daily activities, building architecture, and village spatial structure, and capabilities that can be developed as a tourist attraction, for example: attractions, food and drinks, souvenirs, lodging, and other tourist needs (Fandeli, 2012). Based on some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that a tourism-aware village is a village that is able to live independently and offers its natural and cultural potential and is able to combine and develop types of tourism resources as the main attraction in increasing tourism.

Empowerment is a concept related to power. The term power is often synonymous with the ability of people to make themselves or other parties do what they want. This skill is good for controlling himself, controlling other people as individuals or groups, regardless of the needs, talents, or wishes of other people. In other words, power makes other people the object of its influence or will (Widiyanto et al., 2021). On the other hand, empowerment is how to educate people to be able to improve their own lives.

Empowerment indicators have four things, namely: are planned and collective activities, improve people's lives, prioritize weak groups, and are carried out through capacity building programs. In its implementation, empowerment has the meaning of encouragement or motivation, guidance, or assistance in increasing the ability of individuals or communities to be able to be independent. This effort is a stage of the empowerment process in changing behavior, changing old habits to new, better habits, in improving the quality of life and welfare (Anwas, 2019).

Community empowerment is a concept of economic development that encapsulates social values. This concept builds a new paradigm for development, which is "people centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable (Mulyawan, 2015). To realize the development of tourism villages properly, a good concept of community empowerment through tourism is needed, namely (1) Increasing the capacity, role and initiative of the tourism development community, (2) Improving position and quality, community involvement/participation, (3) Improving the value of the positive benefits of tourism development for the economic welfare of the community, and (4) Increasing the ability of the community to travel.

METHODS

This research is a type of descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research aims to gain a general understanding of social reality from the perspective of the participants. Thus, the author will collect data, process data and analyze data qualitatively with the aim of being able to obtain in-depth information about the role of the village government in developing a tourism village (Sugiyono, 2016). The location in this study is in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency. The subjects in this study were Mallari Village government officials, POKDARWIS and community leaders in Mallari Village who would later be selected by purposive sampling. This study used a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a data sampling technique with certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2017), because this research focuses more on representation of social phenomena. And the most important thing is how to determine key informants to answer the problems that will be discussed in this research. The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation. This study uses a data analysis model developed by Miles and Huberman in (Sugiyono,

2016) which includes three stages of analysis including: Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusions Drawing / Verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mallari Village is one of the best villages in Awangpone District, Bone Regency. Mallari Village has a historical tourist destination called "Cempalagi" which is in the Cempalagi hamlet which holds a lot of natural beauty. Apart from its natural beauty and marine tourism, this village also has many historical heritage sites that can be explored to increase our knowledge about the history of the struggle of the Indonesian nation. The distance of this tourist location from the city of Watampone to Mallari Village is about 12 km. This tourist destination is still not visited by tourists for recreation because there are still many things that need to be addressed by the village government and local government. According to the results of observations and interviews with several respondents regarding the role and strategy of the village government in the development of the tourist village, Ceapalagi said that: In developing a tourism-aware village in Cempalagi Hamlet, Mallari Village, the village government has actively communicated with the local government, especially related agencies, namely the Bone District Tourism Office. Regarding the granting of responsibility in managing Cempalagi tourism, including the village government wanting an MoU between the village government and the local government regarding the division of jobs and limitations in managing and developing Cempalagi tourist sites. Apart from that, the village government is also active in promoting village tourism through the social media of the Mallari village office. Not only that, the village government has started to increase the construction of tourism facilities and infrastructure through Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) by building canteens, homestays, prayer rooms and village government as well. actively socialize the existence of these facilities and infrastructure through several village activities and appealed to the local community to play an active role in developing tourism in Mallari village (Head of Mallari Village, A. Wahyuli, S.Pd, 2022).

From the search results of the interviews above, it can be described that the village government is starting to be active in the process of developing the Cempalagi tourism village in Mallari village, but for now it has not been maximized due to constraints on Human Resources (HR) whose knowledge is still lacking regarding tourism development and funding issues. According to the results of an interview with the head of Mallari village, he said that: Speaking of funding issues, I, as the government of Mallari village, had actually planned to allocate village funds for the development of Cempalagi tourism in Cempalagi hamlet, but because Covid-19 hit in 2019 until now, the funds that have been planned Previously, for the development of a tourist village, it was finally allocated for Covid-19 assistance to the Mallari village community.

So far, the results of the communication between the village government and the local government related to the village government's problems in developing tourism villages have received a good response. From this response the local government has built and developed facilities and infrastructure, formed Pokdarwis but it has not been maximized and coordination needs to be carried out on an ongoing basis. Regarding funding issues, the local government

through the tourism service will try to find investors to make it easier for local and village governments to develop the Cempalagi tourism village.

In developing a tourist village in an area, Pokdarwis (Tourism Awareness Group) has a very important role which is a driving element of a village in introducing and developing the tourism potential of a village. Therefore, the existence of this Pokdarwis as a local government partner must always be supported both in quality and quantity so that coordination and communication with village communities regarding the development of tourist villages can be well coordinated. However, in reality the existence of Pokdarwis in Mallari village is only in name and still needs to get more attention so that the Human Resources who are members of this Pokdarwis can better understand their roles and functions in tourism development in the village. According to the results of an interview with the head of the Pokdarwis village of Mallari said that: Since the formation of Pokdarwis in Mallari village, there has never been a program or activity that is more directed at improving the quality of human resources such as training and self-development, so that the people involved in managing this Pokdarwis do not understand their roles, responsibilities and functions in development. tourism villages and so far Pokdarwis have only been involved in the village development planning process, especially related to tourism development without any future follow-up (Adi, Chair of Pokdarwis Mallari Village, 2022).

According to a community leader regarding the development of a tourist village, the village government must be more active in involving the community in developing tourism in Mallari, so that the community feels involved and understands their active role regarding the concept of tourism development. In fact, if this tourism object can be developed and managed properly, then the potential for natural, marine and historical tourism can develop properly and will even increase the economy for the community and can increase the village's original income (PAD). (Head of Cempalagi Hamlet, 2022).

The role of the village government so far in the process of developing a tourist village has been maximized, but there are still many things that must be addressed, including how to make Cempalagi's tourist attraction even more attractive. But in reality so far there are still many obstacles to face even though the village government through BUMDES (Village Owned Enterprises) has entrusted and involved local residents and village youth committees to manage several village-owned tourism facilities and infrastructure but has not shown significant progress. According to the village head from the results of the interview said that: we as the village government always involve the community in all activities related to the process of developing a tourist village, one of them is empowering the community in managing agricultural products to become a superior village product which can later be used as souvenirs from tourist visitors who visit Cempalagi tourism, but this empowerment process does not last long because the level of tourist visitors at Cempalagi tourist sites is uncertain (A. Wahyuli, S.Pd, 2022).

Therefore, seeing from some of the results of the interviews above, the village government must think about the right strategy in developing tourism villages in the village of Mallari Awangpone District, especially in terms of environmental mapping both the internal environment and the external environment.

Discussion

Village Government Strategy in Developing a Tourism Village in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, Bone Regency

In developing a tourist village in Cempalagi, Mallari Village, Awangpone District, the village government has taken various steps and communicated with the local government, in this case the Bone district tourism office regarding the right strategy in developing a tourist area, from this communication both the village government and the local government agreed to carry out the study of several aspects, namely accessibility, attraction, amenity, and ancillary (Kharisma et al., 2021).

Study of accessibility aspects which is owned by Cempalagi tourism is good and quite strategic because Cempalagi Village is one of the villages that has a tourist location close to the city of Bone district and the distance from the city to the location is approximately 12 Km and the road conditions for the tourist location are also quite good and accessible by all types of vehicles. However, there are obstacles regarding internet access, there are certain spots where tourists or visitors have difficulty accessing the internet network, so when they want to access information, visitors must find certain spots to connect to the internet network.

The second aspect is Attraction Aspect, This is related to the attractiveness of Cempalagi Tourism. Cempalagi tourism has natural, marine, and even historical tourism attractions. At this tourist location there is also a cave that can be explored regarding the history of the struggle of the bone king Arung Palakka during the struggle against colonialism. Apart from that, there is also a mate well that can be utilized by the local community when the dry season hits. And there are many other things that are the main attraction of this Cempalagi tour. At this tourist location there is also a prayer room building, a BUMDES canteen, and a homestay for visitors who spend the night at this Cempalagi tourist location.

Next Amenity Aspect, The third aspect can be said that Cempalagi tourism has almost met the criteria because in this tourist location there are already facilities and infrastructure in the form of prayer rooms, public toilets, Canteen Bumdes, and Homestays as well as clean water in the form of a single well containing historical value that can be utilized by all visitors.

The last aspect is Ancillary Aspect of institutional aspects. In this aspect, involvement between several stakeholders is needed starting from Academics, Business, Community, Government, and Media (ABCGM) in developing a region. The village government of Mallari in developing the tourism village of Cempalagi has formed a POKDARWIS (Tourism Awareness Working Group) which will assist the village government in developing Mallari village as a tourism village. Apart from that, in Mallari village there is also a youth group that has been formed and will collaborate with Pokdarwis in developing and promoting Mallari as a tourist village.

In addition to studying the four aspects above, the village government and local government have conducted mapping environment as the first step in the development of tourism in Cempalagi. The environmental mapping is the internal environment and the external environment as shown in the Table 1:

Table 1.
Internal Environment and External Environment Mapping

Internal Environment	External Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cultural Potential - Natural Potential - Tourism Economic Potential - Master Plan (Tourism Development Plan) - Standards, Technical Guidelines in managing culture and tourism. - There is cooperation between the Regional Government, Pempdes, and other tourism components that can improve tourism development. - Facilities and infrastructure - Availability of Information and Communication technology - Availability of Tourism HR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory Issues - Local Government Policy

From the results of this mapping, several situation analyzes will be produced regarding the development of tourist villages such as regulation, communication or coordination and direction of development. Therefore, from this analysis, the village government conducted a SWOT Analysis regarding internal (Strengths and Weaknesses) and external (Opportunities and Threats) mapping.

Table 2.
SWOT analysis in mapping the internal environment (Strengths and Weaknesses)

	Strength	Weaknesses
Internal Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Cempalagi Tourism location is strategic and Mallari is the closest village to the city of Watampone. - There is full support from the local government to develop the Cempalagi Tourism Village. - There is Nilia – the historical value of the struggle for independence. - Local culture and wisdom are still strong. - Natural and economic potential that can support tourism activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion in the development of tourist villages has not been too optimal. - Low community human resources regarding the development of tourist villages. - There is still a lack of tourist facilities and infrastructure. - Communication/network access is still sometimes bad. - Technical guideline standards and target sizes to be achieved have not been maximized.

Table 3.
SWOT Analysis in Mapping the External Environment (Strengths and Weaknesses)

	Opportunity	Threats
External Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation. There is strengthening of policy instruments and tourism regulations in the utilization and development of area functions to support tourism potential. - The policy of the regional government, especially the tourism agency, is to make Cempalagi Mallari tourism a tourism-aware village with a nuance of History Tourism. - Maximizing the Community Information Group (KIM) and Pokdarwis as one of the movers in the development of tourist villages. - Improving the economy through fostering Village MSMEs. - Empowering local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The knowledge of the local village community regarding the development of digitalization is still lacking so that promoting Cemapalgi tourism is still difficult. - The number of places / tourist destinations that have developed.

Based on the results of the SWOT analysis of Internal and External environmental mapping above, the village government of Mallari together with several stakeholders reviewed the tourism development strategy based on the SO strategy (Strength and Opportunity), WO Strategy (Weakness and Opportunity), ST Strategy (Strength and Threat), and Strategy WT (Weakness and Treat).

Table 4.
SO Strategy and WO Strategy in the Development of Tourism Villages in Mallari Village

Strategy Tourism Development	ST (Strength and Opportunity)	WO (Weaknesses and Opportunities)
Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinating, communicating and cooperating with local governments to build promotion/marketing networks. - Promotion through the village web and social media (social media). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct education to POKDARWIS regarding the development of tourist villages. - Empowering the community through MSME training for local community villages. - Carrying out improvements to facilities and infrastructure at the Cemapalagi tourist site.

Table 5.
ST Strategy (Strengths and Threats) and WT Strategy (Weaknesses and Threats) in the Development of Tourism Villages in Mallari Village

Strategy Tourism Development	ST (Strengths and Traits)	WT (Weaknesses and Treats)
<i>Treats(Threat)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving tourism facilities and infrastructure. - Conduct training for POKDARWIS on how to develop a tourism village based on community empowerment and digitalization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educating the public about the importance of awareness in developing tourist villages and the demands of digitalization. - Developing human resource (HR) skills regarding tourism management.

From the SWOT analysis above, it can be concluded that: 1). The SO (Strength and Opportunity) strategy to achieve the target, the existing opportunities must take advantage of the strengths that have been analyzed through coordination, communication, and collaboration with local governments to build promotion/marketing networks and carry out promotions through the village website and social media (Media social); 2). ST Strategy (Strength and Treaths), To stem threats in developing a tourism village, it is necessary to utilize existing strengths such as improving tourism facilities and infrastructure, and holding training for POKDARWIS on how to develop a tourism village based on community empowerment and digitalization; 3). WO Strategy (Weakness and Opportunity), to reduce weaknesses, it is necessary to take advantage of existing opportunities such as educating POKDARWIS regarding the development of tourist villages, empowering the community through MSME training for local community villages, and carrying out improvements to facilities and infrastructure at Cemapalagi tourist sites; 4). The WT (Weakness and Treaths) strategy, to avoid existing weaknesses, it is also necessary to anticipate the threats that will be faced, such as educating the public about the importance of awareness in developing tourism villages and the demands of digitization and developing human resource (HR) skills regarding tourism management.

The role of the village government involves POKDARWIS in concocting a pattern of community empowerment in developing a Tourism Village in Mallari Village

Talking about the role of the village government involving Pokdarwis in concocting a pattern of community empowerment in developing a tourism village in Mallari, of course, has a very urgent role regarding the development of local-based tourism through tourism villages with the initial step of forming a tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis). This Pokdarwis is an extension of the village government in terms of promoting village tourism and embracing the community to jointly advance the world of tourism in the village. One of the activities carried out besides promoting tourism villages, (Machfuzhoh, Asih, Nur Bhakti Pertiwi, Widya, Syaifudin, Rizal, Maulani Utami, 2021). However, Pokdarwis cannot do all of this without provisioning and increasing the capacity of the Pokdarwis beforehand. Of course the role of the village government together with the tourism agency must be even more intensive in providing education to tourism awareness groups regarding good tourism management and to the community regarding the importance of tourism development in the village.

The village government has a very important role in fostering and educating tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis) so that later it can maximally help the village government in terms of developing tourist villages, but that is not as easy as one might think, because of course in the process there are factors that hinder conscious groups tourism in managing and empowering village communities, among others, the mindset of village people who still do not understand the world of tourism. Furthermore, regarding the lack of capital so that the process of developing a tourism village is slow. Then, the Pokdarwis management itself is still unable to be independent, consistent, and unable to understand the roles and functions of each member in managing and developing the Cempalagi tourism village.

CONCLUSION

The village government's strategy in developing a tourism village in Mallari Village, Awangpone District, is studied from four aspects, namely Accessibility, Attraction, Amenity, and Ancillary. In addition, the village government also conducts environmental mapping, both the internal and external environment. From this mapping, the village government then conducts a SWOT analysis in developing tourism villages including analyzing the SO strategy (Strength and Opportunity), ST Strategy (Strength and Threats), WO Strategy (Weakness and Opportunity), and WT Strategy (Weakness and Threats).

The role of the village government involves Pokdarwis in concocting community empowerment in the development of tourist villages, namely providing debriefing and capacity building in the form of education to tourism awareness groups regarding good and correct tourism management, conducting community development and empowerment.

REFERENCES

- Anwas, O. M. (2019). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Era Global*. Alfabeta.
- Aulya, R., Mindarti, L. I., & Amin, F. (2016). Strengthening Local Economy Through Community-Based Tourism In Governance Perspective (Study at Sidomulyo Tourism Village, Batu City). *Jurnal Ad'ministrare: Jurnal Pemikiran Ilmiah Dan Pendidikan Administrasi Perkantoran*, 3(2), 11–30.
- Fandeli, C. M. (2012). *Pengusahaan Ekowisata*. Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Fariyatin, Sri Nuringwahyu, R. N. H. (2021). Strategi pengembangan wisata alam brukoh hill dan wisata sawah dalam meningkatkan perekonomian desa. *Jiagabi*, 10(1), 90–101.
- Hasyim, D., Gunawan, A., Sudi, M., Mustafa, D., & Rijal, R. (2020). The Government's Role in the Development of Yendi Beach Tourism Destinations in Biak Numfor Regency. *Jurnal Ad'ministrare*, 6(2), 186–189.
- Kemendparekraf. (2016). *Pedoman Pengembangan Desa Wisata* (Direktorat & P. D. Pariwisata, Eds.). Direktorat Pengembangan Destinasi Pariwisata.
- Kharisma, H., Dwina, A., & Maysaroh, D. (2021). Strategi Pengembangan Desa Wisata Mangrovesari Berbasis Masyarakat Menuju Mega Mangrove Center di Era Society 5 . 0 Community-Based Tourism Village Development Strategy of Mangrovesari towards Mega Mangrove Center in the Community Era. *Konferensi Nasional Ilmu Administrasi*.
- Machfuzhoh, Asih, Nur Bhakti Pertiwi, Widya, Syaifudin, Rizal, Maulani Utami, M. (2021). Pengembangan Desa Wisata Berbasis Pendampingan Melalui Perguruan Tinggi : Kampung Kreasi Lukis Cilegon. : : *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 5(1), 41–48.
- Masitah, I. (2019). Pengembangan Desa Wisata oleh Pemerintah Desa Babakan, Kecamatan Pangandaran, Kabupaten Pangandaran. *Dinamika : Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 53(9), 1689–1699.
- Mulyawan, R. (2015). *Masyarakat, Wilayah, dan Pembangunan*. Unpadpress,.
- Prasiasa, P. D. O. (2017). Strategi pengembangan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat desa wisata timbrah kecamatan karangasem kabupaten karangasem. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Hasil Penelitian-Denpasar, September 2017*, 103–126.
- Pratiwi, N. J., Jamaluddin, J., Niswaty, R., & Salam, R. (2019). The Influence of Work Facilities on Employee Performance at the Regional Financial Management Agency Secretariat Section of South Sulawesi Province. *Jurnal Ad'ministrare*, 6(1), 35–44.
- Ridwan, M., & Windra Aini. (2019). *Perencanaan Pengembangan Daerah Tujuan Pariwisata*. Deepublish.

Sefira Ryalita Primadany, Mardiyono, R. (2013). *Analisis Strategi Pengembangan Pariwisata Daerah*. 1(4), 135–143.

Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2017). *Metode Penelitian (Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D)*. Alfabeta.

Widiyanto, D., Istiqomah, A., & Yasnanto. (2021). Upaya Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Dalam Perspektif Kesejahteraan Ekonomi. *Jurnal Kalacakra*, 2(1), 27–28.