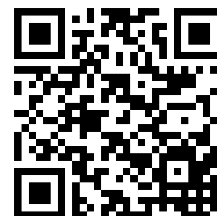


The Impact of Tourism Villages on the Income of Temajuk Village Residents, Paloh District

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ABSTRACT: This study aimed to identify and describe the changes in the income of the community in Temajuk village economically after it was designated as a tourism village in 2021. The aspects of income changes observed in this study were: a) sources of income; b) amount of income; and c) distribution of income. This is a descriptive qualitative research with direct communication of data collecting techniques. The tools of data collection were interview guidelines in which the respondents were selected using saturated sampling. Data analysis techniques used were data reduction, data display and drawing conclusions. The results showed that socio-economic changes in the community related to aspects of income sources were in the form of micro-enterprises such as canteens, tire-repair shops, rental of buoys for swimming, and laundry services for locals and tourists. From the aspects of the amount of income, it showed the increase of income. The amount of income was measured by comparing the income of individual communities in the village of Temajuk. Socio-economic changes based on the aspects of the income gap between community groups can be concluded that it depended on various factors such as differences in economic opportunities access in the coastal and mountainous areas of Temajuk village, the ownership of homestay businesses, canteens and so on, and also the education and skills of the tourism managers.

KEYWORDS- Change, Income, Economy, Tourism Village

I. INTRODUCTION

Temajuk is a village located in the northernmost part of Paloh district, Sambas Regency, West Kalimantan province, Indonesia. This village was formed in 2002 from the expansion of Sebus Village. Temajuk village is one of eight villages in the administrative area of Paloh District, Sambas Regency. Geographically, Temajuk lies at coordinates 20 01' 22.6' N and 109 37 '00.5" E (Yunando and Sutriyatna 2018). The administrative area of this village covers an area of 230 km² with 1914 inhabitants (Paloh District In Numbers, 2018). Generally, the topography of Temajuk Village is hilly and sloppy alongside the coastal area.

Temajuk village has a strategic position which is located in the coastal area and is adjacent to Malaysia. It makes this village have its potential and attraction. The closeness of neighbouring countries (between Temajuk residents and Kampung Melano) is not only in terms of land but also in social and economic aspects. According to residents, especially in Dusun Sempadan, which is less than 1 KM from the border, many Malaysians visit Temajuk on the weekends. Besides going to the beach, they are coming just to eat or have a culinary tour here. Similarly, Indonesian tourists who come from outside of Temajuk, often visit and shop for goods in Malaysia. The number of visitors coming to the village increases around May-June because the Temajuk Tourism Festival is held in the village. The purpose of this festival is to attract the tourist's attention to introduce and promote beautiful and unspoiled tourist attractions that are still not managed by tourism managers/investors yet.

Along with the development of tourism potential in this area, on August 9, 2021, Temajuk village was designated to become a tourism village in Sambas Regency. This status further opens up opportunities for the community to be able to participate in local tourism micro-businesses, as part of efforts to improve their welfare. Previously, all villagers worked as fishermen and some others as farmers/planters with sufficient income. Today, some residents are no longer working as fishermen and switch jobs to become resort managers, food caterers, boat rental providers, and tour guides. Some fishing boats that were previously used to catch fish, are now switching their functions as tourist boats.

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Based on the observations and interviews conducted by researchers, there are some changes in the economic aspects that are seen and felt by the community. The significant changes are the increase in the number of resorts over the past two years, food stalls (restaurants) around the beach area, shops built by residents in their yards, motorcycle repair shops due to the increase in the number of motorcycles owned by residents, and the telecommunications network towers. Previously, some houses were wooden made but now they have been rebuilt in concrete. The focus of this study lied on the socio-economic changes in the village community post-designated as a tourism village in terms of a) sources of income; B) the amount of income; and c) income distribution.

Income is money received by a person or company in the form of salaries, wages, rent, interest, profit, and so on, along with unemployment benefits, pensions, and so forth. In Microeconomic Analysis, the term income is especially used concerning the flow of income in a period derived from the provision of production factors (natural resources, labour, and capital) respectively in the form of rent, wages and interest, as well as profit in sequence (Ardiansyah).

Income can also be the revenue obtained by an individual in the community from the sales of the production factors that are owned in the production sector. This production sector then buys the production factors that are to be used as inputs of the production process with the accepted production factor market prices. The price (goods in the market) is determined by the attraction between supply and demand (Subandriyo, 2016).

The economic condition of a person or household is measured by the income level. This is one of the most frequently used concepts. Income refers to all the money or other material achieved from the use of wealth or services received by a person or household during a certain period of economic activity (Winardi). In other words, income can also be described as the overall receipts received by workers, labourers or households, both in physical and non-physical form as long as he /she works at a company or the revenue of the business. Everyone who works will try to earn the maximum amount of income to meet their needs.

The main purpose of an individual doing various jobs is to get enough income so that personal or household needs will be fulfilled. Urban residents, in general, and low-income families particularly have multiple sources of income. In this case, the income refers to the money received and given to the subject of the economy based on the achievements submitted like the income from work, income from the profession, individual businesses and income of wealth, and the subsistence sector, which is to survive reasonably and get a guarantee of primary needs.

The type of income can be divided into income obtained from the main household business and the sideline business of the company (Kasmir, 2012). Income can be from various sources, such as the formal sector (salary or wages received gradually), the informal sector (as additional income of traders, artisans, labourers, etc.) and the subsistence sector (own business in the form of crops, livestock, and the provision of others). There are three main types of income (Boediono) such as (a) salary and wages. It is a reward obtained after the person works for another person that is given within one day, one week or one month; (b) income from the self-business. The total of production less the costs paid and this business is a self-owned or family business in which the workers are from the family members, there is no rent cost due to the capital owning, and all other costs are usually not taken into account; (c) income from other businesses. This income is obtained without paying any cost of labour, and this side income is commonly from renting out assets such as houses, livestock and other goods, bank interest, donations from other parties, pensions, and many others.

According to Tohar in Yulida (2012: 139), individual income is the amount of income received by each person in the community without having the transfer payment. Transfer Payment is income that is not based on remuneration in the production process in the current year but from formal sources. The individual income can be from a) the formal sector such as salaries and wages obtained on a fixed basis and amount; b) the informal sector is the income derived from additional income such as trade income, artisans, labourers, and others; c) subsistence sector is income derived from own business like crops, livestock, transfer, and gifts (Nursandy, 2013).

The measurement of income by monetary units or measures and the establishment of the time such revenue called income. Revenue recognition is the official recording of the amount into the accounting system so that the amount is reflected in the financial statement. Revenue can be recognized if it meets the quality of measurement (measurability) and reliability. Based on the time and type of business, revenue recognition cannot be equated to each other (Ham, 2018). According to Statistics Indonesia, the criteria of income are divided into four groups; very high > Rp. 3,500,000; High Rp.2,500,000 to Rp. 3,500,000; Medium Rp.1,500,000 to Rp. 2,500,000; Low < Rp.1.500.000.

This study focuses on the income of people in Temajuk Village which has been designated as a tourism village. In the context of rural tourism, a Tourism village is a tourism asset based on rural potential with all its uniqueness and attractiveness that can be empowered and developed as a tourist product to attract tourists to visit the village. Tourism villages usually meet all the potential

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attractive elements such as natural tourism, cultural tourism, and man-made tourism in a particular area that is supported by attractions, accommodation, and other facilities. This is in line with the local wisdom. The tourism village integrates all elements in the village to lift the uniqueness and local wisdom as tourism objects (Fahlevy & Saputri, 2019; Gunawan et al., 2015; Zakaria & Suprihardjo, 2014).

The criteria required for the development of tourist villages are: (a) tourist attractions; including nature, culture and the human creation. The selected attractions must be the most interesting and attractive in the village; (b) the distance; is the distance from the tourist area, especially where tourists live and also the distance from the provincial capital and district capital; (c) the area of the village; concerns issues of the number of houses, residents, characteristics, and location. This criterion relates to the carrying capacity of tourism in a village; (d) religion and community; is an important aspect considering the rules conducted in the village. The religion that is the majority and the social system also need to be considered; (e) infrastructure; including transportation, electricity, clean water, drainage, telephone and so on (Amrina et al., 2021; Fyka et al., 2018; Hermawan, 2016; Kaesthi, 2014). Each of the criteria is used to see the main characteristics of a village and then determine whether a village will be a village with an idle, one-day trip, or stay overnight type.

Based on a brief description of the phenomena and a review of existing literature, the authors consider it necessary and important to conduct a study of changes in the income of the Temajuk Village community after being designated as a tourism village to describe the impact of tourists villages on the community.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. This approach was chosen because the researchers aimed to construct a basic theory based on phenomena in the field that are dynamic, complex and comprehensive (Sugiyono, 2011). The subjects of this study were representatives of Temajuk Villagers. The subjects were chosen by the saturated sampling technique. It means that the study was completed if the respondents found no more new information (Sugiyono, 2011). Primary data collection techniques for research samples using the interview.

The tools of data collecting were observation sheets, interview guidelines that have questions related to aspects of socio-economic changes in society, and supporting literature (Sugiyono, 2011). Data collection was carried out through the process of direct observation at the location or place being studied. Field observation was done to collect accurate and objective data related to the phenomenon or situation being observed. The direct observation is carried out in Temajuk Village starting from the aspects of Tourism Village development that can be a source of income, road repairs, and income distribution in the region. Interviews were conducted with residents in Temajuk tourism village such as homestay owners, canteen owners, village government apparatus, fishermen, plantation workers, entrepreneurs, and owners of certain services that support tourism villages such as tyre repair, laundry, catering, and other residents.

The secondary data used in this research is a type of data that has been collected or created by the Government of Temajuk village to get information on the village's development as a tourism village. The secondary data provided by the village apparatus were in the form of documents and the tourism village and activities. The data analysis technique used was a qualitative approach by Miles and Huberman namely data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion or verification (Sugiyono, 2011).

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study was conducted on the people of Temajuk village one of the villages in Paloh district, Sambas. This village is located in the border area of Malaysia and Indonesia which is now a tourism village. The purpose of the research conducted in this tourism village was to investigate the aspects of socio-economic in terms of the changes in income such as sources of income; amount of income; and income distribution.

The focus of research in Temajok village certainly leads to socio-economic changes in the Village community after being designated as a tourism village with research aspects including: a) sources of income; b) amount of income; c) income distribution. The informants or interviewees in this study were the local people, business owners in tourism villages who have homestays, canteens, tourism village managers, and village government apparatus who are involved in promoting the village to be a tourism village.

Based on field reviews and interviews with the people of Temajok village, it was determined that socio-economic changes in terms of changes in income varied depending on how tourism development was managed and the impact on local people that could be seen from increased income, job creation, changes in income sources, uneven income distribution, infrastructure improvements and so on.

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Socio-Economic Changes For People In The Temajuk Village After Became A Tourism Village In Terms of Source of Income Aspect

Socio-economic change for people in the Tourism Village was a key to planning a sustainable development that will certainly involve local communities and also have positive benefits for all parties involved in the area. Socio-economic changes in rural communities that are set as tourism villages are very important from various aspects of community life and the development of the area. The changes could be the increased income and welfare obtained from additional job opportunities and income from the tourist business. Besides, socio-economic changes in tourist communities can also change the infrastructure development such as changes or construction of roads, transportation and other public facilities.

Socio-economic changes in the community in the village of Tourism viewed from the aspect of sources of income is one important component of the changes that occur in the village of Temajuk. This is based on income from tourism which covers all forms of income from homestay rental, tour guides, and selling products or services in tourist villages such as food, drinks and so on. Socio-economic changes in terms of source of income aspect can also be seen from the income of plantations and fishermen in Temajuk Tourism Village increased influenced by sales of coconut (a popular drink in Temajuk coastal areas or beaches). The socio-economic changes in terms of the work as the fishermen also increase the source of income because it was not only earned from fishing but also from the equipment like the boats that can be a source of income by carrying people on vacation to see the beauty of the sea in the village.

Socio-economic changes based on the source of income aspect also generate income from micro-enterprises such as canteens, tyre repair shops, rental of buoys for swimming, and laundry services for locals and tourists. It was directly or indirectly increasing the sales or expansion of business in the tourism village. In addition, the income also could be from tourism support services such as cleaning services, water supply, electricity supply and internet connection (wifi) provided by the private sector for the local and visitors use.

Based on these changes, it affected the main source of income for the tourism village people whose initial job were managing the small shop, fishing, and farming/planting but today they provided resort or homestay that became the main source of income while the previous job became a second one. In this case, the shift of income from traditional livelihood to a job in the tourism sector in Temajuk was very significant and strong. This statement is based on the change in the source of income from Plantation farmers, fishermen, and other local people who have businesses such as workshops, street vendors and so forth. In addition, the shift also affected the new potential income from the status of tourism village such as providing food catering services for the visitors who come to the village, providing wifi, tour guide, and laundry with electricity conditions are still carried out 12 hours in one day.

The socio-economic changes and shifts from the aspect of income made lots of participants and involvement from the people in the village, especially the women who promoted the village through WhatsApp related to the Temajuk tourism village, providing homestay services, canteens and so on. The changes in the community in the tourism village are also from the government's participation by providing infrastructure and supporting facilities by implementing a trans-road repair policy. This condition affected the tourists who increasingly visited the village and made the local people happy about road repairs that would make it easier for people to pass beaches (that were once unworkable), got easier for people who wanted to give birth to reach health care facilities, and provided 12 hours of electricity in one day from State Electricity Company (PLN) and Water Service Company (PDAM) which are managed by local authorities. Thus, socio-economic changes in the Tourism Village people from the income aspect have a significant change and have a positive impact on the welfare and Justice of the people.

Socio-Economic Changes For People In The Temajuk Village After Became A Tourism Village In Terms of Amount of Income Aspect

The socio-economic changes in Temajuk after it became a tourism village, in terms of the amount of income, can provide positive benefits for all parties in the village in understanding the economic impact of the status of the village. Socio-economic changes in this aspect can help in planning and decision-making to increase the economic benefits from the tourism sector, the development of certain areas, and the welfare of local communities. These changes also gave someone opportunities to able to evaluate the success of Tourism Village development. The evaluation of the policy made the planning for the village development became more effective and sustainable to improve the welfare of the people in Temajuk, and to maintain the status of the Village.

The aspect of the amount of income for people in the tourist destination village is a good and positive thing. The amount of income in the tourism village refers to the amount of economic value obtained or received by individuals, families and certain parties involved in the Tourism Village area. In this case, the measurement of the amount of income is something important in the economy and social life because it reflects a person's ability to meet their needs, live a lifestyle, and create various activities to generate income in the village, especially in the Temajuk. Besides, the amount of income measured in this study is also seen from

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the comparison of individual income in Temajuk village before and after becoming a tourist village. Previously, the income of the people was from agricultural, plantation and grocery sectors as well as fishing in which the income is relatively small. Meanwhile, after becoming a tourism village, the income of people in Temajuk increased because their main job changes to be a tourism village manager, homestays or resort provider, canteens owner, and other service providers that supported the tourist destinations development such as providing tour guides (to explore the beauty of the Temajuk coastal sea), buoy rental services for swimming, laundry services, food catering, and so on. Having this individual income changed the amount of income to be higher and quite stable.

Related socio-economic changes in the amount of income aspect also had a widespread impact on public welfare such as easy access to the education centre, health facilities and easy to get services, and other public facilities provided. Changes in the amount of income of Temajuk people after becoming a tourism village also encouraged the economic growth in the village which could trigger local investment such as development from the private sector and government, job opportunities for local people and increasing economic activity thoroughly.

In addition, socio-economic changes in Temajuk village seen from the aspect of the amount of income created other sources of income, especially from the tourism business. They manage the homestay, provide food services, etc. There was a quite high increase in this sector compared to when it was not the tourism village yet. This situation can increase the income for the long term related to the jobs, investment and economic growth. Besides, related to the amount of income seen from the farmers in Temajuk village was also increased. Before the village became a tourism village, the price of fruit was low and even the fruit was left unsold like coconut, but the current situation makes the farmers happy because the coconuts and other fruits sell at a fairly high price compared to before. In addition, part of the income is also planned and will be made policies for the tourism sector development such as creating parking lots, tourist entry points (revenue will be managed well), toilets, bathing spots, tourist park spots, and entrepreneurs centre only for the Temajuk people.

Thus, the importance of socio-economic changes in tourism villages in terms of the amount of income aspect from tourism is varied and not always positive. This can be seen from the more striking equalization to the coastal part while the mountains are still in the planning of development into a tourist village and now it is still under discussion between the local people and the government to make the mountains be visited as well. The discussion related to the understanding of the socio-economic changes in tourism villages is the key success to plan sustainable development, involving local people and maximizing positive benefits for all parties involved in the Tourism Village.

Socio-Economic Changes For People In The Temajuk Village After Became A Tourism Village In Terms of Income Distribution Aspect

The socio-economic changes of tourism villages in terms of income distribution aspects are very important it can describe and reflect the extent to which the benefits of tourism villages in the income distribution among local people survive. The Consideration of socio-economic changes in terms of distribution should consider various things that can improve the distribution and dissemination of tourism villages recognized by various circles. The considerations related to the aspects of income distribution are income inequality, community participation, community empowerment, and so forth.

Based on the interviews, field observations, and secondary data from the village apparatus, it can be stated that the distribution of income before becoming a tourism village community depends on various factors such as the economic structure, the way tourism is managed, the benefits of tourism are distributed and local communities are involved in tourism activities. The factors that affected the distribution of income before being considered as a Tourism Village were still focused on working as fishermen and farmers/planters so the income distribution process is quite difficult and depends on land size, land ownership and the level of productivity of plantation products and fish catches in coastal areas. However, with the rapid development and the villages in Paloh district, especially Temajuk village, which has become a tourism village, the income distribution process has improved and undergone significant changes. The contribution of the coastal tourism sector to the income distribution process is significantly influenced by the potential development such as road repairs, health services, the number of visitors, and so on which can have an impact on other communities in carrying out activities.

Related to the distribution of income in Temajuk Tourism Village, there is also a possible change in the income distribution process seen from the additional income of the people. They are trying to create opportunities to earn income with their readiness to become tour guides, provide other tourist services, and switch their activities from the agriculture and fishing sector to the main tourism sector while the former jobs became their hobbies.

The income gap between community groups in the tourism village depends on various factors. They are the difference in access to economic opportunities in coastal and mountainous areas, ownership of homestay businesses, canteens, and so forth as well as education and skills of the tourism managers. This can be seen from the difference in the position of coastal and mountainous

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villages where in coastal areas there is a fairly rapid development of tourist businesses such as homestays, canteens, and other services. At this time, the mountainous areas are still in the process of planning the development of tourist attractions by some people to maximise waterfalls and park potential in mountainous areas and so forth.

The effort to minimize the development gap between coastal and mountainous communities certainly has been planned by various parties, especially by the village government, but the budget for this sector is only 10 million Rupiahs, so it needs a long process and must cooperate with the sub-district, provincial and central governments for the development of the tourism villages in Temajuk. Besides the budgeting issue, the sociocultural impact of changes can be seen in the social stability and harmony of the local people. At the Maghrib time until the next hour, the children are always wandering everywhere. The interactions way (politeness) of people who were born in the 90s are still polite compared to those who were born in the 2000s and are influenced by the media. The ways of people dressing in Temajuk have been leading to out-of-the-norm which is almost like a bikini. Based on these problems, the managers of tourism villages, village parties and residents are trying and planning to empower community groups, making signposts related to rules and policies that can overcome problems and reduce the negative impact of the Temajuk Tourism Village. Thus, having a good income distribution process in Temajuk Tourism Village can provide significant economic benefits for the local community and the sustainability for the tourism manager and can help create a conducive environment for tourism development in the village.

CONCLUSIONS

From the study, it is concluded that socio-economic changes in the Temajok village community based on the aspect of the source of income from micro-enterprises such as canteens, tyre repair shops, buoy rental for swimming, and laundry services for local people and tourists. Socio-economic changes based on the aspect of the amount of income measured in this study were seen from the comparison of individual income of the community in Temajok village where before becoming a tourism village, the income of the community was relatively small. Meanwhile, after becoming a tourism village, the amount of income increased. Socio-economic changes in Temajok village based on aspects of the income gap between community groups in the tourism village depended on various factors, differences in access to economic opportunities in the coastal and mountainous areas, ownership of homestay businesses, canteens, and so forth as well as education and skills of the tourism manager.

Some suggestions that the research team can convey related to research findings in Temajuk village, is that the Temajuk village government should be able to make regulations related to investors who will build tourist infrastructure in the village so as not to harm local residents. Temajuk Village community should be able to take advantage of the tourism potential in the region to create creative economic businesses supporting tourism and still paying attention to the sustainability of the ecosystem. The community should maintain the positive values of religious teachings and principles of the Malay community amid the flow of tourists coming from various regions.

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