

The impacts of development of Pela Village as a tourist village in Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan

I Wayan Lanang Nala ^{1*}, Novita Indriani ², I Made Darma Oka ³

^{1,2} Politeknik Negeri Samarinda, Indonesia

³ Politeknik Negeri Bali, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: wayanlanang@polnes.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to describe the impacts of development of Pela Village as a tourist village in Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan. Pella village has very unique tourism potential to be developed. For the sustainability of tourism development in the tourist village of Pela, it is important to pay attention to the impacts of development of a tourism village. The data were collected by observation, interviews, and literature study. Informants are taken from community leaders who understand the impacts of tourism development in the village using snowball sampling techniques. Data were analyzed by descriptive qualitative. The results showed that the development of Pela Village as a tourism village able to provide positive impacts for people's lives, both in terms of economic (as lodging business, tour operators, open food stalls); social (effective interactions occur between members of the community); cultural (keeping traditional fishing gear, Kuntau art, and the development of Jepen Dance); environmental (cleaning the village environment), and political dimensions (prioritized local communities as labor). The positive impacts is able to increase the enthusiasm of the local community in supporting the development of tourist villages. It is hoped that stakeholders will play an active role in supporting the development of Pela Tourist Village in the form of guidance, counseling, management, and promotion.

Keywords: impacts, tourism development, community, tourist village

History Article: Submitted 19 May 2021 | Revised 14 June 2021 | Accepted 03 July 2021

How to Cite: Nala, I W., L., Indriani, N., & Oka, I M. D. (2021). The impacts of development of Pela Village as a tourist village in Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan. *Journal of Applied Sciences in Travel and Hospitality*, 4(2), 85-92.

Introduction

Pela is one of the villages located in the district of Kota Bangun, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province. The village is located geographically at 116.57 east longitude and 0.22 south latitude. Its area is 27 km² or 3.01% of Kota Bangun area. Pela is situated about 10 kilometres away from Kota Bangun and can be reached by land transportation and river transportation. The village is populated by 544 people, consisting of 288 men and 256 women. Pela Village is located on the edge of the Muara Pela River with a total length of 20 km with a depth of 6 meters and a river width of 100 meters (Dirjenpendes, 2019). The livelihood of the community is dominated by the life of river fishermen.

Pela Village is designated as a tourist village because it has a very unique tourism potential to be developed, namely the existence of a rare animal called the Pesut. Besides that, it also offers the beauty of the lake's natural environment which is still natural equipped with a strong tradition that makes this village even more attractive for tourists to visit. Pela Village tourism village was designated through the Decree of the Regent of Kutai Kartanegara number 250/SK-BUP/HK/2019.

For the sustainability of tourism development in the tourist village of Pela, it is important to pay attention to the impacts of development of a tourism village, especially for the lives of local communities, whether assessed from the economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts of the village. Sutrisna, (2011); Sadia, & Oka (2012); Oka et al. (2017); Darmayanti et

al. (2020); Oka, et al. (2021) states that the impact of tourism development has been able to create job opportunities for the community through the opening of various types of businesses related to tourism. The emergence of job opportunities has made workers increasingly interested to engage in tourism.

The desire of the community to develop their village as a tourist village must be responded wisely by the stakeholders. Changing the community's mindset regarding the existence of a tourist village is also a challenge in order to be able to motivate and to encourage the locals to actively participate in determining the direction of sustainable tourism village development. In line with the change in the community's mindset, it can make it easier for the manager to empower the community optimally in developing community based tourism in the village.

Dewi, et al. (2013); Yulianie, (2015) states that community based tourism development must focus on balance and harmony between natural and human resources as well as visitors or tourists who are imbued with the use of local wisdom as a tourist attraction, maintaining the environment remains sustainable, consuming local agricultural products and love the culture and customs of the community. Through community based tourism development, it is hoped that local communities will become important actors so that they benefit the positive impacts of the development of tourist village.

The benefits of the development of Pela as a tourism village can be viewed from the concept of community based tourism (CBT) put forward by Suansri, & Yeejaw-haw (2013). Referring to the concept of CBT mentioned by Suansri, the benefits of tourism development are divided into five dimensions, namely: economic, social, cultural, environmental and political dimensions. The impacts of tourism development from economic dimension point of view, it has several indicators in the form of funds for community development, creation of employment opportunities, and the emergence of local community income from the tourism sector. The indicators of social dimension point of view including increasing quality of life, increasing community pride, equitable distribution of roles between men and women, young and old generations, building and strengthening community organizations. The indicators of cultural dimension point of view in the form of encouraging people to respect different cultures, fostering cultural exchanges, development culture is closely attached to local culture. The indicators of the environmental dimensions including the awareness on studying environmental carrying capacity, regulating waste disposal, raising awareness of the need for conservation. The political dimension with indicators of increased participation of local residents, increased power of the wider community, guarantees rights in natural resource management.

The challenge for developing tourist attractions in this area is the large tourism potential that is owned and can be developed in the future, but the limited capacity of the community in planning and development needs to be increased to be able to provide great benefits to the community. The community base development approach through training activities aims to increase the capacity of the community so that they can independently identify problems, potential and tourism needs, for planning and development of tourist destinations, as well as conducting social, economic and environmental impact analysis studies of development of tourist areas, and market-ing to promote tourist villages to attract tourists.

Based on the description above, the five dimensions of community-based tourism can be used to analyze the impacts of tourism development in the tourist village of Pela, Kota Bangun District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency. For this reason, this study focuses on exploring the impacts of developing Pela Village as a tourist village, both in terms of economic, social, cultural, environmental and political dimensions.

Methodology

This study uses qualitative data. Data collected through the method of observation, interviews, and documentation. Information and data regarding the economic, social, cultural, environmental and political impacts for community life is obtained from community leaders who understand the topic. The number of informants was not determined with certainty. The determination of informants was carried out by snowball sampling. The first informants were taken from community leaders (head of village), then searched for other informants on the

instructions of the first informant, and so on. When the answer is saturated the data collection is stopped. In addition, focus group discussions were held by involving community leaders and related agencies in order to obtain more accurate research results. Data were analyzed by descriptive qualitative method, through processing and interpreting data which is a series of activities of reviewing, grouping, sys-tematizing, interpreting and reifying data so that a phenomenon has social, academic and scientific value (Bungin, 2011).

Results and Discussions

East Kalimantan is generally well known for its natural wealth which relates to ecotourism potential. This is indeed supported by natural wealth, which is not only in the form of forest biodiversity but also the potential of the Mahakam River that stretches from Mahakam Ulu through West Kutai, Kutai Kartanegara, and Samarinda districts to the coast of Muara Jawa. The unique natural wealth found in the waters of the Mahakam River is the Pesut. Pesut is coming from species of mammals that live in freshwater and are recognized as unique mammals. Unlike the dol-phins and whales, Pesut or their Latin name *orcaella brevirostris* live in freshwater found in rivers and lakes in tropical and subtropical areas.

In the past, Pesuts were found in the Mahakam River, East Kalimantan, which is a sub population of these mammals, so that it has become the fauna identity of East Kalimantan Province (getborneo.com). Research conducted by Dharmadi et al. (2017) shows that the distribution of the Mahakam dolphin (*orcaella brevirostris*) is concentrated in the Muara Pela River which is connected to the Semayang, Melintang, and Muara Kaman Lakes, with a population of around 10-15. The distribution of pesuts is related to the availability of ichthyofauna as their main feed source. Biophysical characteristics, namely the availability of abundant food, the existence of river estuaries, and deep waters, simultaneously exist in the Muara Kaman, Pela (Kotabangun), Muara Muntai areas so that these three areas are known as centers of concentration of pesut Mahakam (Noor, 2016). The Muara Kaman area and Semayang Lake are the habitats for pesut to feed, while Muara Pela is their playing area. Due to dwindling condition of pesut, in 1975 the Indonesian government realized that this species is categorized as endangered. Therefore, through the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No.45/Kpts/Um/1/1975, the pesut mahakam was designated as a species protected by law. This protection status was then confirmed and reinforced through Law No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation and Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999 concerning the Preservation of Plant and Animal Species Noor et al. (2013). One solution to conserving the existence of the Mahakam dolphin is through the development of river ecotourism in areas where dolphins are habitats for feeding areas and roaming areas.

Pela which is located in Kota Bangun district of Kutai Kartanegara Regency is one of the locations where the appearance of the pesut can be observed. To respond to the enormous potential of ecotourism attraction, the Government of Kutai Kartanegara Regency through the Kutai Kartanegara Regency Tourism Policy has set river ecotourism as one of the primary themes for the development of the strategic tourism area in Kota Bangun District. Kota Bangun is an area that is crossed by the Mahakam River. It has a strong attraction to be developed into an ecotourism attraction. Kota Bangun has a natural panorama and unique river biodiversity as well as the way of life of the community as a form of human interaction to nature.

The commitment of all stakeholders and village communities to develop eco friendly tourism villages is a very strong social capital for the development of an independent and sustainable tourism village. In tourism development, it is indeed very complex because in its development it involves all relevant stakeholders. Integrated stakeholder involvement can expedite the process of developing a tourism village so that it can be sustainable in the future. In relation to this, Alavalapati, et al. (2000) state that in developing tourist destinations it is necessary to build a balance between economic benefits and the real environment and empower local communities to the maximum in order to be able to foster high awareness and responsibility in developing tourist destinations. Gelbman, & Timothy (2011) state that elements of the physical, social, and cultural environment need serious attention in tourism development in order to be sustainable. Furthermore, Nunkoo, (2012) stated that economic

problems, the attitude of the local government, and the views of local communities are important things that must be considered in community-based tourism development.

Community based tourism is a form of tourism in which local people have substantial control and involvement in its development and management and a large proportion of the benefits remain in the hands of the community Putra, (2015); Oka, et al, 2021). This can be used as a reference in implementing tourism development in Pela village so that the community supports tourism development considering that they have positive impacts for their lives. (Junaid, 2021) stated the local people can be empowered by optimizing three strategies; they are: educating them, accompanying and giving them with the skill of hospitality, and implementing sustainable marketing involving the stakeholders.

The impacts of the development of Pela tourist village for local community life were analyzed from several opinions from local community leaders. Supiyan Noor as the Head of Pela Village in an interview held at the Village Office on August 8, 2019, stated that Pela Village had been designated as a tourism village based on the lake and river tourism with the pesut ecosystem. The theme is chosen for tourism development in Pela because of the geographical position of the village, which is located on the Muara Pela River adjacent to Semayang Lake. The area is a crossing area for pesut from Lake Semayang to Muara Pela. Besides, community activities which are dominated by the livelihoods of farmers as fishermen, are very dependent on the existence of the Muara Pela River and Semayang Lake. Therefore, in developing tourism villages, it is mandatory to empower local communities optimally for the sustainability of tourism villages.

It was also stated that the impact of development of Pela tourist village is that the management of the tourism village has empowered the village community optimally. The aim is to improve the economy and community support for the sustainability of the development of tourist villages. It is understood that by involving the community selectively it can raise their awareness to preserve the tradition of fishing life as well as the culture they have in the form of the culture of the Banjar tribe which migrates to areas with the majority of the Kutai tribe including Kuntau, Jepen dance, Pesut Danau Semayang dance, Serahong dance, and river culture in the form of Lunta, Lukah, and Pengilar crafts to be able to attract tourist visits. The same thing was expressed in Yudasuara, (2015); Oka et al. (2019); Winia et al., (2019); Oka & Darmayanti, (2020); Oka, et al. (2021) which states that the development of a tourist village can have positive impacts for the economic and socio-cultural life of local communities in tourist villages.

Furthermore, it is said that the contribution of related stakeholders, both government, academics, and tourism actors, is needed in encouraging the development of tourism villages. These contributions can be in the form of counseling, education, funds, as well as promoting the existence of tourist villages to potential consumers. If possible, encourage tourists to come to enjoy the beauty of the tourist village of Pela.

Mr. Marjuan as a community leader and member of Local Community Empowerment Body in an interview conducted at Pela Village Hall on July 28, 2019, stated that the economy of the people in Pela Village is very dependent on the Semayang Lake and Pela River ecosystems that connect Semayang Lake with the Mahakam River. This location is an area with natural resources that have biodiversity of fisheries with high economic value. This lake area has a high existence of the economic activities of the people who live around the lake. The fishery resources found in this lake have long been used and managed by the local community as their main livelihood, in the form of various fisheries activities such as catching and cultivating fish in cages. Fishers in Pela are one of the community groups who use this river area as their source of livelihood. The life of catch fishermen itself is a strong attraction that can be used as part of tourism products in Pela Village. This informant's view shows that the impact of determining Pela Village as a tourist village is that it has been able to grow the local economy, which means that the local community's economy has increased after being designated as a tourist village. The development of a tourism village can increase the movement of the community in environmental hygiene activities, be able to make the community prosperous through health programs, preserve the arts and cultural potentials that are owned to date, and involve the local community to provide input in the management of a tourism village. However,

the local group hopes that there will be support from academics, especially in contribute to socialization about the benefits of developing tourist villages in terms of management, packaging tour packages, as well as the possibility of positive and negative impacts from developing tourist villages. The openness of the locals can also be seen from the provision to the general public to provide input and suggestions for the progress of the development of the tourist village. The designation of Pela village as a tourist village aims to preserve the existing arts and cultural attraction so that the younger generation is involved in cultural festival activities. The same thing was also revealed in the research of Oka et al. (2018); Darmayanti & Oka, (2020) which states that in developing a tourist village it able to foster public awareness in preserving culture.

Mr. Sofiansyah as a community leader in an interview on July 30, 2019 at the Pela customary hall said that the impacts of development of tourist village in Pela were being able to raise public awareness in preserving their culture, such as the Kuntau which was rarely practiced by the younger generation. The establishment of the Pela as a tourist village has made this art revived to be preserved. Likewise, the establishment of Pela as tourist village has led to new creativity for the community to develop Jepen dance into new dance creations in the form of Pesut Danau Semayang and Serahong Dance. This is done to increase the attractiveness of the arts to become an attraction for visiting tourists.

To further introduce tourism attractions in Pela village, the tourism village management expects assistance from tourism actors and academics to promote tourism attractions owned by potential consumers so that the echo can be greater. Creating an image through the tourism village brand needs to be done to promote the Pela tourist village to get wider attention at the regional, national and international levels.

Suitable target markets for Pela Tourist Village viewed from the characteristics of the products currently available are urban secondary schools located in Tenggarong, Samarinda, Balikpapan, and Bontang. This is the main market segment because urban students usually tend to experience rural life in interacting with nature. Another market segment comes from a special interest tourist segment who is very interested in the existence of pesut. Pokdarwis (local group for tourist village management) can collaborate with private parties or travel agencies to reach this market segments, especially for special interest foreign tourists.

To publish their tourism products, Pela Village pokdarwis mostly use social media because they are relatively cheap. Network and partnerships with non governmental organizations or local communities that help local governments to promote tourism are also an advantage for Pokdarwis in conducting the promotion. The uniqueness of Pela has attracted several national electronic media to provide coverage to be broadcasted on television with national coverage. This is an opportunity to "go viral" to get public attention as a means of promotion for the tourism products of Pela Tourist Village. However, promotional methods that are more targeted are also being prepared to publish tourism products to schools in urban areas such as Tenggarong, Samarinda, Bontang and Balikpapan, considering that rural tourism products are suitable and often in demand by students in urban areas. Budiasih, (2019) mentions that advances in the development of information technology (social media), such as the internet and its derivatives, such as: Facebook, Twitter, email, blogs, online, and others have a big role as a trigger or pull factor, for tourists to travel to tourism destinations. Therefore, social media can be used to promote the existence of Pela tourism village to potential tourists.

Alimin as the head of the tourism awareness group as well as the manager of the tourism village in an interview on July 15, 2019 explained that "before the establishment of Pela Village as a tourism village, a tourism awareness group in Pela Village was also established under the name Pokdarwis Bekayuh Baumbai Babudaya. This Pokdarwis is appointed by the government of Kutai Kartanegara Regency Government through the Tourism Office to manage tourism potential in Pela Village with the main mission of carrying out tourism awareness activities for the community".

The establishment of Pela tourism village as a tourism village has positive impacts for people's lives namely increasing community income, increasing community participation in tourism activities, fostering public awareness in cleaning the environment, preserving arts, and

culture. However, it is also realized that there is a needs to develop this tourist village so that they can grow and be able to compete with other tourist villages. This shows that the development of tourism villages is realized to be able to improve the economy of the local community because local people are prioritized to be recruited as workers in the village so that they can motivate people to contribute to the development of tourist villages. This condition creates motivation in the community to continue to contribute more and take responsibility for the success of developing a tourist village.

Airin Susanti (the official for community empowerment of the Kutai Kartanegara tourism office) in an interview on August 23, 2019, stated that basic infrastructure such as electricity and internet networks has available. While water network has now become a program of the Government of Kutai Kartanegara to reach the village. The support from the local government, both in Kutai Kartanegara Regency and the Provincial Government of East Kalimantan through the Tourism Office, is a factor that strengthens the community's confidence in developing tourism in Pela Village.

The next program is the development of community tourism businesses. In terms of community business development, it has now been stimulated by villagers who wish to participate in the tourism business, namely providing homestay. Currently, there are 5 (five) residents who stated that they were willing to provide their houses as homestays, but only 3 (three) houses committed that they were ready to receive guests. Through Pokdarwis and assistance from the industry agency, they have also provided training to the community to initiate handicraft businesses based on local raw materials, such as dry fish processing, fish cracker crafts and water hyacinth sandal crafts.

Tourism products or tourists experiences are the foundation for the success of the tourism village business. Without the availability of marketable products, there is no reason for tourists to come to the village and the Tourism Village business will not run well. Therefore, the aspects of identification, development and implementation of tourism products are very important things for the business success of the Tourism Village.

The tourism product for a tourist village is a comprehensive experience of tourist interactions with local communities, which includes transportation services, accommodation, food and beverages and activities that can be done in Pela. Currently Pela is designing a tour package through assistance by academics. The assistance is carried out by using the training method for the preparation of the Pela tour package. In the training, it was agreed that the main attraction is Pesut watching. However, another attraction can be added as long as tourists stay in Pela. The appearance of Pesut is now incidental because it coincided with a time when fish populations in-creased (Noor, 2013). Pesut usually appear in the afternoon or in the early of the morning. To get a comprehensive experience of Pela Village tourism products, it is encourage to tourists to spend the night at the village.

The diversity of attractions in Pela village such as the Pela River Tour to see the Pesut, traditional fishing activities, and traditional Pela arts show should be cared for and managed professionally so that it remains the main characteristic for tourists to visit Pela. It is hoped that the management of tourism supporting facilities such as food stalls and other accommodations will be integrated with existing tour packages so that tourists can stay overnight while enjoying the atmosphere of village life. Visitors who come expect to get an educational experience while on vacation. It is also said that the location of Pela village is very strategic because it is often used as a location to enjoy the sunset on Lake Semayang. Furthermore, another visitor said that the existence of the endangered dolphin fish needs to be maintained and preserved properly. If possible, tourists who come will be treated to the conservation process of the existence of the dolphin habi-tat in the future.

Based on the description above, it can be argued that the impacts of community based tourism development for the life of the local Pela people can be viewed from five dimensions, namely: economic, social, cultural, environmental, and political dimensions.

- 1) The economic dimension. The actors in Pela tourist village have involved local communities as tourism workers in the village. Locals are recruited to work in the lodging business, as tour operators, open food stalls, and become members of tourism awareness

- groups (Pokdarwis). Thus the community gets significant economic benefits from the development of village tourism to meet the needs of themselves and their families.
- 2) Social dimension. Local people are actively involved in tourism development so as to improve their quality of life. Effective interactions occur between members of the community in their daily life. Contribute to the role of the community in the development of a tourist village in accordance with their ability to develop their village.
 - 3) Cultural dimension. Pela Village has the vision to preserve its arts and culture so that the arts and culture such as the tradition of the process of making traditional fishing gear, Kuntau art, and the development of Jepen Dance created with current conditions remain sustainable.
 - 4) Environmental dimension. Pela Village has involved the community in cleaning the village environment and around the Muara Pela River to protect and care for the environment because a clean and comfortable village is one of the important aspects in the management of a tourist village. They realize that by preserving the environment it can attract tourists to visit the village.
 - 5) The political dimension. Local management of tourist villages has prioritized local communities as labor and guarantees their rights in the management of tourist villages, as well as full support from the government in developing tourist villages. Thus it can be argued that Pela village wants active community participation in the development of a tourist village, considering that they are the village owners who better understand the existence of their village.

Conclusions

The development of Pela as a tourist village is one way to build the community to create community welfare and to preserve the environment. Pela tourism village development can provide positive impacts for the life of local communities both in terms of economic, social, cultural, environmental and political dimensions. This economic impact can be seen from the increase in people's income with the development of tourism because they are actively involved in tourism activities, such as being employees in homestays, restaurants, or as fishermen. The social impact is that tourism development can improve their quality of life considering that there is an effective interaction between community members in their daily life. The cultural impact is that it can raise public awareness in preserving and respecting cultural traditions such as fishing culture traditions. Environmental impacts, namely being able to increase awareness in maintaining a clean environment through cooperation. The political impact is that society is prioritized in labor recruitment. Feeling the benefits of tourism development can increase their enthusiasm in supporting tourism development in Pela village. The development of a tourism village by prioritizing the principle of "preserved nature and culture produces prosperous community" is one of the most appropriate choices to be made in Pela Tourist Village. As for the suggestions for the development of Pela Tourist Village, it is necessary to improve the quality of the products to be packed into tour packages. It is also necessary to constantly use various marketing channels such as direct promotion to the target market of school students to attract more segments of visitors to Pela.

References

- Alavalapati, J. R. R., & A. W. L. (2000). Tourism impact modelling for resource extraction regions. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 27(1), 188–202.
- Budiasih, M. (2019). Pariwisata Spiritual di Bali. *Pariwisata Budaya: Jurnal Ilmiah Agama Dan Budaya*, 2(1), 70.
- Bungin, B. (2011). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Aktualisasi Metodologis ke Arah Ragam Varian Kontemporer*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Darmayanti, P. W., & Oka, I. M. D. (2020a). Implikasi pengembangan pariwisata berbasis masyarakat bagi masyarakat Di Desa Bongon. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hospitality Management*, 10(2), 33–41.
- Darmayanti, P. W., & Oka, I. M. D. (2020b). Pengembangan desa wisata Kaba-Kaba dalam

- perspektif masyarakat lokal. *Jurnal Ilmiah Hospitality Management*, 11(01), 15–23.
- Desa Direktorat Jenderal Bina Pemerintahan. (2019). *Sistem Informasi Desa Dan Kelurahan Direktorat Jenderal Bina Pemerintahan Desa Kementerian Dalam Negeri*. Jakarta: Kementerian Dalam Negeri.
- Dewi, M. H. U., Chafid, F. & Baiquni, M. (2013). Pengembangan desa wisata berbasis partisipasi masyarakat lokal di desa wisata Jatiluwih Tabanan, Bali. *Kawistara. Jurnal Ilmiah Sosial Humaniora*, 3(2), 117–126.
- Dharmadi, D., Hartoto, D. I., Nasution, S. H., & Oktaviani, D. (2017). Distribusi spasial, status pemanfaatan, dan upaya konservasi pesut mahakam (*Orcaella brevirostris*) di Kalimantan Timur. *Jurnal Penelitian Perikanan Indonesia*, 15(1), 49.
- Gelbman, A., & Timothy, D. J. (2011). Border complexity, tourism and international exclaves A case studyTitle. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 38(1), 110–131.
- Junaid, I. (2021). Community empowerments strategy for economic opportunities in Selayar Islands Regency, South Sulawesi. *Masyarakat, Kebudayaan Dan Politik*, 34(1), 72–80.
- Noor, I. Y. (2016). *Pesut Mahakam, profil, peluang kepunahan dan upaya Konservasinya*. Kalimantan: Pusat Pengendalian Pembangunan Ekoregion Kalimantan, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan.
- Noor, Ivan Yusfi, Basuni, S., Kartono, A. P., & Krebs, D. (2013). Kelimpahan dan sebaran populasi pesut mahakam. *Jurnal Penelitian Hutan Dan Konservasi Alam*, 10(03), 283–296.
- Nunkoo, R., Ramkissoon, H., & Gursoy, D. (2012). Public trust in tourism institutions. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 39(3), 1538–1564.
- Oka, I. M. D., Sudiarta, M. ., & Darmayanti, P. W . (2021). Warisan cagar budaya sebagai ikon desa wisata Kaba-Kaba, Kabupaten Tabanan, Bali. *Mudra Jurnal Seni Budaya*, 36(2), 163–169.
- Oka, I. M. D., Astuti, N. W. W., & Suparta, I. K. (2021). Undagi farmers village. *Conference on Applied Science and Technology on Social Science, ICAST-SS 2020*, 104–108.
- Oka, I. M.D., Darmayanti, P. W., & Sonder, I. W. (2021). Turtle conservation In Serangan Island: The implementation of community-based tourism concepts in tourism development. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology*, 18(2), 172–182.
- Oka, I. M. D., & Darmayanti, P. W. (2020). Environmental factors: Dominant motivation of the bongan community to support the development of tourist village. *Journal of Business on Hospitality and Tourism*, 6(1), 104–112.
- Oka, I. M. D., Winia, I. N., & Pugra, I. W. (2017). Pemberdayaan masyarakat melalui pelatihan pengolahan masakan seafoods untuk menunjang pariwisata di desa wisata Serangan. *Bhakti Persada: Jurnal Aplikasi IPTEKS*, 1(1), 62.
- Oka, I. M. D., Winia, I. N., & Sadia, I. K. (2019). *The implication of the development of Serangan tourist village from the economic perspective*. (ICSS 2019), 168–172.
- Oka, I. M. D., Winia, I. N., & Sadia, I. K. (2020). *The motivation of Serangan community to support the development of tourism at Serangan Village*. (ICSS 2018), 554–558.
- Putra, I. N. D. (2015). *Pariwisata berbasis masyarakat model Bali*. Bali: Universitas Udayana.
- Sadia, I. K., & Oka, I. M. D. (2012). Motivasi tenaga kerja Bali bekerja di Mediterranean Shipping Company (MSC). *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora*, 2(3), 221–236.
- Suansri, P., & Yeejaw-haw, S. (2013). *CBT standard handbook*. Thailand: The Thailand CBT institute.
- Sutrisna, E. (2011). Problematika perempuan bekerja di sektor pariwisata (Studi Kasus Perhotelan). *Jurnal Aplikasi Bisnis*, 1(2), 97–102.
- Winia, I. N., Oka, I. M. D., & Pugra, I. W. (2019). The implementation of the community-based tourism at Tista Tourist Village. *In International Conference on Applied Science and Technology Social Sciences (ICASTSS 2019)*.
- Yudasuara, I. K. (2015). Pengelolaan daya tarik wisata berbasis masyarakat di Desa Pecatu. In *pariwisata berbasis masyarakat model Bali*. Bali: Magister kajian pariwisata Universitas Udayana.
- Yulianie, F. (2015). Partisipasi dan pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam pengelolaan daya tarik wisata "Rice Terrace" ceking, Gianyar, Bali. *Jurnal Master Pariwisata (JUMPA)*, 2(1), 165–184.