

The Contribution of Teak Dam Ecotourism in Improving the Economic Welfare of the People of Gorang-gareng Village, Nguntoronadi District, Magetan Regency

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Abstract: The existence of the river flow in Dam Jati Desa Gorang Gareng Kec. Nguntoronadi Kab. Magetan and its surroundings are considered less productive and this dysfunction becomes anxious and interesting to study. This research is focused on finding answers to the contributions made by Jati Dam Ecotourism to the level of community welfare. The first problem, what are the forms of Teak Dam tourism, the second statement, how does the Teak Dam Ecotourism Contribution to the level of community welfare, and the third question, what is the strategy of developing Teak Dam ecotourism in improving the welfare of the community? This study uses a qualitative approach by providing a deep interpretation of the findings in the field based on the facts that occur. Meanwhile, to get the validity of the field data, the procedures used were interviews, observation, and documentation. The data that has been collected is classified and analyzed by examining all data that are finally interpreted. Based on the data analysis, several findings were generated. First, the forms of ecotourism in Jati Dam include various types of games, entertainment stage, and camping locations. Secondly, the existence of Jati Dam adds to the welfare of the community around Jati Dam, as evidenced by indicators of increasing community income, increasing living standards, higher level of education, better residential homes. Third, the strategy undertaken to develop ecotourism is to form Pokdarwis, the Association of traders, add facilities and tourist facilities, and conduct regular maintenance.

Keywords: Contributions, Teak Dam Ecotourism, Welfare.

INTRODUCTION

Magetan is known as a tourist city. Not all areas in Magetan Regency can be used as tourist destinations and ecotourism because of different geographical conditions. For example, Nguntoronadi district is a lowland area that is actually arid and cannot be used as a tourist spot (Maliyatul, 2018).

Nguntoronadi Subdistrict is one of the areas in Magetan which consists of 9 villages. It is inhabited by 23,746 people who inhabit 28 hamlets, 9 villages, 29 community units, 146 neighborhoods, and 6,650 households. The data consists of the categories of very poor 115 families, poor 424 families, almost poor, 404 families totaling 943 poor households, the majority of which live in Gorang-gareng village. This data shows that 42.8% of Nguntoronadi's population is on the verge of poverty (Central Statistics Agency, 2018).

In terms of livelihood, the majority of Nguntoronadi's population is in the agricultural sector. Because the land in the village is only suitable for planting types of palawija and food crops. In addition, another livelihood is to become Indonesian Workers (TKI) who depend on their economy from the salary of workers abroad (Maliyatul, 2018).

The large number of rivers in the Magetan area and its surroundings, which are considered less productive, is a concern in itself. In accordance with its function, the river was used as a fishing ground and irrigation means, now many have changed their functions.

The majority of rivers in the Magetan area and its surroundings function as landfills, baths for livestock, grass washing, washing of sacks of former chicken manure, washing of livestock offal from slaughterhouses and factory sewage disposal so that pollutes rivers and far from being clean, even because the river is a place that has never been and or rarely visited by the community, used as a place for young people to date even as a place to end someone's life because it feels lonely and far from public access (Ayu, 2018; Maliyatul, 2018). In fact, if the river is managed properly and optimally, it can bring a million benefits to the surrounding area.

In Nguntoronadi District, precisely in the Teak Hamlet of Gorang-gareng Village, there is a river along with a dam which is commonly referred to as a teak dam. This Dam dams Madiun Bengawan and is channeled for irrigation in the southwest Madiun area and several areas in Ngawi Regency, called teak dam because there are many teak trees that grow around the Jati dam river flow (Admin, 2015). In the past, this dam was used by local farmers for irrigation because the majority of the residents of Gorang-gareng village were farmers. In addition, the Teak Dam river and the arid surrounding area are only used as landfills, grass washing, waste disposal of sack washing plants where manure, sand mines, washing grounds for livestock offal so that the river becomes dirty and polluted and even becomes a viral self-hanging place and a date place for young couples. This is felt to make the conversion of river functions and utilization far from good and maximum (Ayu, 2018).

In connection with this research, several researchers have conducted studies on the impact of ecotourism on alleviating social problems. Research conducted by Hijriati & Mardiana (2015) focuses on eco-tourism and its impact on the environment, proving that this concept has a relevant impact. In the international arena, Eko Tourism is also considered as one of the supporters of the SDGs, especially related to the preservation of the environment and natural resources (K.C., 2016; Phoek et al., 2021). Pynanjung (2018) identified the impact of eco-tourism development in the Riam Pangar Ecotourism Area, the results of his research assessed that several improvements were needed ranging from the system to regulations. The results of his research also stated that there is a positive impact of eco-tourism on the welfare of the community. Furthermore, using swot analysis Maak et al., (2022)(2022) formulated a strategy for developing the right eco-tourism for Fatumnasi Tourism Village. Its just that based on Kia's research (2021) the involvement of local communities in ecotourism management in Indonesia is still limited to the level of utilization.

Departing from the existence of poverty which is considered a social problem that has not been separated from people's lives, it shows that the condition of the people of Gorang Gareng village, the majority of whom are poor and only work as farmers and migrant workers, makes the level of welfare low compared to urban people, so the existence of this poverty makes the Gorang-gareng Village Government managing natural resources in the form of teak dam rivers which have changed their functions to be managed into ecotourism

which is expected to be able to make a positive contribution to the surrounding community in the welfare of their communities.

METHOD

This research is a case study that is descriptive qualitative. This case study is an in-depth study only on a group of people or events. This technique is a description of the individual. This type of research includes field research (Field Research), which examines cases / problems that occur in the field or occur in the community. This research uses qualitative methods that rely on economic effectiveness in society. As for data collection techniques, the techniques used in this study are:

a. *Interview*

To obtain data, researchers carry out a series of techniques that are commonly carried out in the world of research. To dig up the data, *in-depth* interviews are used such as mata n in interview activities. Peneliti seeks to encourage informants to feel comfortable and relaxed in expressing their ideas

b. Observation

In this study, the observation used was an unstructured observation, namely, observing the contribution of teak dams to the economic welfare of the surrounding community.

c. Documentation

The documentation carried out in this study is all secondary data, images, and other data that support the research.

d. Questionnaire

To facilitate data collection, researchers used a questionnaire in the form of written questions to 30 respondents who were included in the merchant association

The data sources used in this study are primary data and secondary data. The primary data source is taken from members of the Dam Jati merchant association, while the secondary data source is in the form of documents archives related to research. The author uses the inductive method, which is to conduct an analysis that is dotted with rejects of data of a special nature, and then conclusions are drawn with generalizations of a general nature.

DISCUSSION

Jati Dam or Jati Dam, located in The Teak Hamlet of Gorang Gareng Village, Nguntoronadi District, Magetan, is an old Dutch dam that was created and inaugurated first in 1911. In the 1980s, an irrigation system was built during the reign of President Soeharto. Jati Dam is a very magnificent building and dam Bengawan, Madiun and is channeled for irrigation of the southwest madiun area and several areas in Ngawi district (Basofi, 2019).

At the beginning of the establishment of this dam, there were 4 canal streams in the middle of the irrigation canal. There is a robot-like mechanical twig cleaning device that can hook the branches of trees that are dragged by the water current so that the circulation of water remains lancer. The Teak dam sluice also uses a hydraulic system that utilizes water pressure. At the time of the monetary crisis in 1997-n, this B E wedge began to not function as it should, because the sophisticated tools present in the dam began to not function properly. The sluice was changed manually with the crank by hand and the large building that used to contain operational vehicles such as trucks and backhoes was destroyed because it could not be functioned. Starting in January 2018, the Gorang-gareng village government requested permission from the Bengawan Solo River Center to manage the Teak Dam into a tourist area. The area around the dam is painted colorfully and the teak forest is also converted into a playground (Basofi, 2019).

According to the World Conservation Union (WCU), ecotourism is a tourist trip to areas where the natural environment is pristine, by respecting its cultural and natural heritage, supporting conservation efforts, not producing negative impacts, and providing socioeconomic benefits and appreciating the participation of local residents (Maak et al., 2022; Nugroho, 2011).

Ecotourism is a part of sustainable tourism that specifically contains efforts to:

1. Active contribution in nature and cultural conservation;
2. Participation of local residents in the planning, construction, and operation of tourist activities and enjoying welfare;
3. Transfer of knowledge about cultural and natural heritage to visitors;
4. An independent form of tourism or a small-sized tour group.

While the term welfare comes from the word prosperous, which means safe and prosperous and can mean regardless of disturbances while welfare is defined as a state of well-being, security, safety, and peace. A prosperous family is a family formed based on a valid marriage, able to meet the needs of a decent spiritual and material life, in harmony, harmony, balance between members, and devotion to God Almighty (Nugroho, 2011).

The welfare indicators above explain that to measure well-being is seen in terms of material, physical aspect, mental aspects, and spiritual aspect. Thus, welfare is not only seen from the overall needs without the disruption of other needs (BKKBN, 2014). To measure the level of well-being can be obtained from seven indicators, including:

1. Population
2. Education
3. There are 3 indicators that are seen, namely: school participation rate, the highest level of education completed, and the illiteracy rate
4. Health
The indicators can be seen from: Morbidity rate, birth relief, life expectancy.
5. Fertility and Family Planning
6. Consumption Patterns
7. Employment.

Employment status becomes 7 kinds: trying alone, trying with the help of nonpermanent workers, trying with the help of permanent workers, laborers / employees, free workers, and family workers perumahan (Ayu, 2018; Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020; BKKBN, 2014).

THE STATE OF THE TEAK DAM THEN AND NOW

The condition of the Teak Dam in ancient times and now has undergone many changes. Especially in the area around the dam, which used to see a lot of shrubs, now it looks cleaner and neater. Teak trees that seem like forests, are now neat and well maintained because they are managed by Pokdarwis (Tourism Awareness Group). Judging from the architectural side of the building, nothing has changed, the model of the dam building remains the same as the original, except that the machines on the dam are no longer functioning properly. The unkempt building now looks beautiful and attractive after maintenance by Pokdarwis. The maintenance is carried out by painting providing facilities such as playgrounds, photo spots, and trading stands used by the Dam Jati merchant association to sell every day. The following is an explanation of the function of the Teak Dam before the maintenance program:

1. Animal Feed and Manure Washing Place

The river area that is dammed by the Teak dam flows rapidly into Bengawan Solo. And this makes the river in the teak dam flow never dry even though the dry season arrives. The Gorang-gareng community, which is dominated by the majority of the people, is farmers, so it is not surprising that to increase their income, they raise livestock. Livestock owners usually use the area around the teak dam which is lush with shrubs to find grass.

The fodder grass is then washed before being taken home by the owner. In addition to being used for washing animal feed in the area around the teak dam, it is used to wash sacks of used manure. The impact is that water pollution that occurs in river flows becomes smelly and polluted.

2. A Place of Immorality for Young Couples

The area around the teak dam, which is considered poorly maintained, makes the area around the river overgrown with shrubs. Under the many lush teak trees, many young



couples are found to be in love. This resulted in the road users being sultry to the scenery around the dam.

3. Where to End Someone's Life

Along the Teak Dam the river which is full of shrubs makes this place one of the favorite places for people who have lost their minds to end their lives.

4. A Place to Spree with Gambling, Booze and Wild Racing

The area around the teak dam is very comfortable to use by gamblers and drunkards at night. The teak dam is far underestimated by the community as a place that does not provide positive benefits for the residents of the surrounding community. The area around the teak dam is often used for wild racing by young people, disrupting the surrounding environment.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE PEOPLES OF GORANG GARENG VILLAGE, NGUNTORONADI DISTRICT, MAGETAN REGENCY

Gorang-gareng is the name of one of the villages in Nguntoronadi District. Nguntoronadi Subdistrict is one of the areas in Magetan which consists of 9 villages. It is inhabited by 23,746 people who inhabit 28 hamlets, 9 villages, 29 community units, 146 neighborhoods, and 6,650 households. The data consists of the categories of very poor 115 families, poor 424 families, almost poor 404 families totaling 943 households. Meanwhile, Gorang-gareng village is inhabited by 1,245 residents consisting of 400 heads of families and their average economic income comes from agriculture (Maliyatul, 2018).

Residents are people who are in an area that is tried by the rules that apply and interact with each other continuously. In the science of sociology, a population is a collection of human beings occupying a certain geographical area and space. The number of inhabitants in an area will affect the level of welfare of the people.

WELFARE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM THROUGH TEAK DAM ECOTOURISM

Ecotourism helps in environmental protection, wildlife conservation, poverty alleviation, and socio-economic development. It affects the environmental, social, and economic components of society and the whole country. This ecotourism program helps in environmental protection, wildlife conservation, poverty alleviation, and socio-economic development. It affects the environmental, social, and economic components of society and the whole country. The forms and models that can be developed for Teak Dam Ecotourism are as follows:

1. Conversion to Ecotourism

Ecotourism can be interpreted as a tourist travel activity that is packaged, professionally trained, and contains elements of education, such as an economic sector / business, which considers cultural heritage, participation, and welfare of local residents as well as efforts to conserve natural resources and the environment.

2. Merchant Association

The formation of a tourist area caused various impacts, including the formation of a community of merchant groups in the Jati Dam, tourist attraction which was originally a dam that experienced degradation of function, finally managed by Pokdarwis by acquiring maintenance and maintenance. Therefore that the teak dam full of shrubs can be clean and comfortable to look at.

TEAK DAM ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING COMMUNITY WELFARE

1. Forming a Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS)

After officially obtaining official permission from Jasa Tirta to make the Jati Dam Dam a tourist attraction, the next step is to form a management for the maintenance and maintenance of The Teak Dam Tour. The Tourism and Culture Office of Magetan Regency held an inauguration and inauguration of the Tourism Awareness Communication Forum (POKDARWIS) at the Jati Gorang-gareng Dam, Magetan Regency on December 21, 2018.

The event was immediately inaugurated by the Regent of Magetan, Dr. Drs. H. Suparwoto by congratulating the new management. The Regent hopes that the new management will be able to boost enthusiasm to attract more tourists. The concept developed from the Jati Dam tour is a literacy tourism concept, so it is necessary to facilitate and emphasize tourist destinations and have added value. Therefore when puang, visitors from The Teak Dam tour can bring home knowledge. Furthermore, the Tourism Awareness Group, in collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower, formed a Dismigrative group (Productive Migrant Village). This group was formed to overcome and train migrant workers to be able to take advantage of the natural potential around them and not return to work abroad.



The business formed by the productive migrant village group for the time being is the Screen Printing and Wood Handicraft business which is managed as a result of which is entered into the management's cash to return to the community.

2. Forming the Guyub Rukun Merchant Association

As one way to provide easy communication facilities between traders in The Teak Dam, Pokdarwis formed a group consisting of traders in the Teak Dam. The group was named "Paguyuban Guyub Rukun". This association was formed to accommodate merchants to establish familiarity. The positive activity built by this group is to hold a routine gathering every one month which is located at the Jati Dam.

3. Adding Facilities and Rides in Tourist Attractions

POKDARWIS always tries how to make The Teak Dam tourism has a position to always be an attractive place for tourists. However, there was an obstacle that the management encountered, namely, in the form of denial of permission from tirta services for the construction of a permanent building. The building that wants to be erected is a musholla as a complementary means of worship for Muslims.

Due to licensing constraints, for a while, Pokdarwis could not do anything about it. The added facility must not be a permanent building. New buildings added at Ekowisata Dam Jati include huts from tassels of sugarcane leaves, wooden houses, wooden bridges, and others.

In addition to establishing nonpermanent buildings, the efforts made to develop ecotourism and Teak are to add game rides, especially for children. The new game rides are now Odong-odong, Mini Train, Scuter, Rental, and others.

4. Conducting Environmental Maintenance

The next effort made to develop Teak dam tourism is to carry out environmental care in the form of watering garden flowers, fertilizing, and cleaning environment around the tourism. On January 31, 2019, the Bengawan Solo River wizing Center Perum Jasa Tirta cleaned up the Teak Dam sediment.

IMPACT OF TEAK DAM ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Found many game rides such as duck, boat flying fox, bath, ball, balloon, house, photo spot, camping place, tree house swinging complex, and others. All of these tourist attractions are provided as a form of development for ecotourism to increase people's income. With this pattern, Teak Dam tourism will have an impact on the welfare of the community in the form of:

1. Household income level

The level of household income can be seen from two sources, namely, the main source derived from permanent work or professions and additional sources obtained from

ecotourism and teak. In this study, data obtained from the merchant group "Guyub Rukun" were presented.

Table 1. Level of Increase in Household Income of Residents Around Jati Dam

No.	Name	Merchant	Before existence ecotourism	the of	Turnover 2018	Turnover 2019 As of August
1	Darmini	Es Dawet	10m		18M	
2	Yati	Pentol	12M		20m	11M
3	Sirum	Corah Pentol	8M		12M	6M
4	Dewii	Corah Fried	8.5M		15M	6.5M
5	Dual	Pentol Mixed Ice, Pop Ice	9M		15M	6M
6	Eni	Tempura	5M		12M	6M
7	Sri Wahyuni	Fried foods, coffee, ice	-		15M	10m
8	Devi	Children's toys	5.5M		8M	4M
9	Winarti	Shirt	-		7t	6M
10	Marinem	Mixed Ice, Fried Foods	-		12M	8M
11	Lilik	Pop Ice	-		9M	6M
12	Ria	Pop Ice	-		9M	6M
13	Waroh1	Corn, Boiled Beans	-		6M	4M
14	Siti Man	Sugarcane Ice	12M		36M	12M
15	Goddess Wulandari	Balloons, children's toys	5M		7M	6M
16	Puji Lestari	Fried pentol, pop Ice	7.5M		12M	8million
17	Tutik	Fritters	8M		16M	9M
18	Asmini	The Ice, Pop Noodles, etc.	6M		17M	9M
19	Arik	Tempura	-		10m-15m	7M
20	Erluk	Crepes	10m		36m- more	17M
21	Sumi	Brooch, akesoris dl	4M		8M	2M
22	Nita	Shirt	-		8m- 2more	1.5m
23	Sutini	Children's toys	-		8m-10m	1.5-2M
24	Sulasi	Dumplings	15M		26 million	18 million
25	Samsiah	Fried Pentol	15M		23M	17M

26	Umi Khoiriyah	Pop Ice, tempura	8M	15 million	10m
27	Amber	Batagor	5M	12M-25M	<10m
28	Darmini	Fans, toys etc.	5M	16M	7M
29	Darwati	Ice mix pop noodles etc.	10m	20M	12M
30	Suharti	Fried foods, coca-cola etc.	6M	15M	8.5M

From the results of the research obtained additional efforts of the Gorang-gareng village community who take advantage of ecotourism and teak by becoming traders. The results obtained from additional efforts before the existence of ecotourism and after the existence of ecotourism were increased in 2018 and decreased drastically in 2019 because they were triggered by various factors including the harvest season and the muddy season (mbuwuh at the place where people hold weddings).

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that after the existence of Teak Dam ecotourism, the income of people who are members of the "Guyub Rukun" merchant association has increased compared to before the existence of teak dam ecotourism, from those who have minimal income to no income to earn and increase their income in 2018 and due to various factors, income decreased in 2019.

2. Education Level

Education is one of the means to increase intelligence and human intelligence. The increasing scale of education can alleviate the education of the population both directly and indirectly. Among them is through increasing income, nutrition, and family expenses. Education can make people think rationally and systematically. The higher education, of course, the more able to analyze the benefits that will be obtained. Based on the results of the study, the level of education of the respondents varied from basic schools (SD), junior high schools, and senior high school.

The following researchers present the level of education of respondents who are members of the merchant association "Guyub Rukun"

Table 2. Education level of residents around Jati Dam

No.	Education Level	Number of Respondents
1	Sd	12
2	Junior High School	9
3	High School	9
4	College	-
	TOTAL	30

3. Consumption Rate/Household Exchangeability

Household consumption expenditure is the value of spending that is used by households to buy various types of their needs. Starting from meeting the needs of clothing, food, education, and housing, whose spending is commonly referred to as consumption.

The greater a person's income level, the greater his needs. Broadly speaking, the expenditure of the people of Gorang-gareng village, especially those who are members of the Rukun Guyub trader association, consists of two types of expenditures, namely, food and nonfood expenditures. According to the interviews, non-food expenditures increased because they had to pay the rent of stall stands every month, some traders had additional expenses for the purchase of gas and merchandise, paying for additional electricity for trading use. (Blender, lamp and others)

4. Housing Conditions

Housing is one of the basic needs of the community, which is essential in realizing a decent life in addition to the needs of clothing, food, health, and education. From the results of the interview, the presence of ecotourism and teak can affect housing conditions because traders who have additional income can rehabilitate their homes so that they can be called habitable.

Jati Dam Ecotourism plays an important role in the survival of the community because with the existence of Teak Dam Ecotourism, the community can feel the impact both directly and indirectly, such as increasing community income outside of ecotourism activities. The income is divided into direct income and indirect income. Direct income, namely, with the existence of ecotourism and teak, the community can be directly involved in becoming traders who are members of the merchant association "Guyub Rukun", tourism managers who are members of POKDARWIS (Tourism Awareness Group) can feel by adding inspiration in the form of shift workers both guarding entrance tickets and rental game rides in the Ecotourism.

From the indikator, the level of welfare can be seen before the entry of Teak Dam Ecotourism in Gorang-gareng village, people who used to be changing on the main livelihood, namely agriculture and migrant workers, then with the entry of teak dam ecotourism can add to the busyness and get pen Additional income in the form of trading various foods, various souvenirs and others, who are members of Pokdarwis are also directly involved in being able to rent out game ride facilities in the Teak Dam Ecotourism.

From these additional proceeds, it can be used to send their children to school and renovate the house to make it more livable. From this explanation, their income

automatically increased even though in 2019 their income decreased due to various factors including the harvest season and *Buwuh mantu*.

From the foregoing, we can clearly see that the destructive behavior carried out by a state produces greater damage than the destructive behavior carried out individually because it is carried out in a structured, systematic, and massive way. This behavior is very dangerous, because it can undermine the vast order of life and can even tear down a country and continue to be overwritten by endless problems. With this event that befell, Egypt, and Syria, are the countries of the Middle East aware of the dangers of destructive behavior unleashed through the double-standard politics of the United States hiding behind the project of democratizing the system of government? How can Middle Eastern countries escape this destructive behavior that will harm their people?

CONCLUSION

The forms of Teak Dam Ecotourism include tourist attractions such as: duck boats, fishing, flying foxes, tree houses, bathing balls, battery cars, photo spots, joyous stages, seesaws on swinging complexes, camping rides and others.

The contribution of Jati Dam Ecotourism to the level of welfare of people's lives can be measured by several indicators including the level of income is increasing, being able to improve the level of family education, but expenses are increasing because they have to open stalls in tourist areas, in terms of housing conditions, Jati dam contributes in the form of increasing the ability to repair community residential houses.

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