

Research Article

Empowerment of Coastal Communities Through Community-Based Ecotourism in Telukawur Village, Annual District, Jepara Regency

Ahmad Nursahid ¹, Aris Sunarya ^{2*}, Sri Roekminiati ³, Ika Devy Pramudiana ⁴

¹⁻⁴ Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi Negara, Universitas Dr. Soetomo Surabaya, Indonesia
Email : aris.sunarya@unitomo.ac.id

* Corresponding Author : Ahmad Nursahid

Abstract: This study aims to describe the process of empowering coastal communities through the development of community-based ecotourism in Telukawur Village, Tahunan District, Jepara Regency. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study method. Data was collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The results of the study show that empowerment is carried out through skills training, strengthening local institutions, developing cultural and environment-based tourist attractions, and providing basic tourism facilities that are managed directly by the community. Ecotourism management is carried out in a participatory and mutual manner, reflecting the independence and ownership of the community over tourist destinations. This approach not only improves economic well-being, but also strengthens the preservation of the environment and local cultural values. This research emphasizes the importance of synergy between the community, government, and external parties in creating community-based sustainable tourism.

Keywords: Coastal communities, Community empowerment, Ecotourism, Sustainable tourism, Telukawur Village.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as an archipelagic country has great potential in the marine and coastal sectors. This potential is not only limited to the fisheries sector but there are also tourism opportunities, especially ecotourism. Indonesia's coastal areas hold a wealth of natural and cultural resources that are very valuable to be developed into tourist destinations based on environmental sustainability (Widiati and Permatasari, 2022). Telukawur Village in Tahunan District, Jepara Regency, is one of the coastal areas that has great potential to be developed into an ecotourism area. The beauty of the beaches, marine biodiversity, and local culture of the Telukawur people are important assets in the development of sustainable tourism that can support the village economy. Despite having great potential, the use of natural resources and tourism opportunities in Telukawur is not optimal. This condition is caused by several factors such as limited infrastructure, low human resource capacity, and lack of promotion and marketing of these tourist destinations to a wide audience. Most of the Telukawur people depend on the traditional fisheries sector and small businesses (Hastuti et al., 2023). This dependence makes the community's economy very vulnerable to fluctuations in marine products and seasonal changes. Therefore, an economic diversification strategy is needed through other sectors that maintain local wisdom and protect the environment.

Community-based ecotourism offers a highly relevant alternative for coastal communities such as those in Telukawur. This concept prioritizes the active participation of the community in every stage of tourism management, from planning to evaluation. Thus, the economic and social benefits of tourism activities can be enjoyed directly by the local community. Community empowerment is the main prerequisite for the development of community-based

Received: April 05, 2025
Revised: April 19, 2025
Accepted: May 11, 2025
Online Available: May 15, 2025
Curr. Ver.: May 15, 2025



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)

ecotourism (Wibowo, Muljaningsih and Satria, 2021). Without adequate empowerment, local communities will only become spectators and do not feel the benefits of the great potential that their territory has. Therefore, the empowerment process should be an integral part of any tourism development initiative in Telukawur. Community empowerment in this context includes capacity building, such as tourism training, strengthening local organizations, and capital and facility support. Strong skills and organization, the community can manage tourism businesses independently and professionally. Community-based ecotourism is not only oriented towards economic gain, but also on environmental and cultural preservation. Through this activity, the community is invited to maintain coastal ecosystems, such as coral reefs and mangroves, as well as maintain local traditions that are a special attraction for tourists (Kelvin, Widianingsih and Buchari, 2022).

Telukawur Village, there have been several community initiatives such as the formation of tourism awareness groups that try to drive local tourism activities. This initiative still faces various challenges, ranging from limited resources to lack of support from various parties (Tamianingsih and Eprilianto, 2022). The development of ecotourism in Telukawur requires collaboration between the community, government, the private sector, and non-governmental institutions. This support is needed in the form of training, mentoring, infrastructure development, and promotion of tourist destinations. With the right empowerment, the Telukawur community can become the main actor in managing ecotourism. This active role not only increases family income, but also strengthens village independence and reduces dependence on the traditional fisheries sector. Community-based ecotourism also contributes to environmental conservation efforts. In addition, there is an Underwater OSCH as an effort to Preserve Underwater Cultural Heritage (PUCH) in Maritime Archaeology. Objects Suspected of Underwater Cultural Heritage (Underwater OSCH) are objects, structures, or sites that are below sea level or other waters, and are suspected to have important value for history, science, education, religion, and/or culture (Windarsari, Winarno and Hermawan, 2020). Although it has not been officially designated as a cultural heritage, OSCH is protected under Law No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage.

The community will have a direct interest in maintaining beach cleanliness, managing waste, protecting coral reefs, and developing environmentally friendly tourism. The success of ecotourism development in Telukawur can be an example and inspiration for other coastal villages in Jepara Regency, even nationally. Telukawur can be a model of how local potential can be optimized through community empowerment and sustainable approaches (Ngoya, 2020). The empowerment process is important to involve all levels of society, including women and youth. Their involvement will strengthen social cohesion and enrich ideas and innovations in tourism management. The development of basic facilities such as access roads, parking lots, dining places, and cleaning facilities is also an important supporting factor in improving the comfort of tourists who come to Telukawur. Other challenges that need to be anticipated are the potential for land conflicts, inequality in the distribution of benefits, and the risk of environmental damage due to tourism activities. Therefore, there is a need for regulations and mutual agreements based on deliberation and social justice. The study of community empowerment in the development of ecotourism in Telukawur is important to understand what has been achieved, the obstacles faced, and what strategies need to be carried out for the future.

With a planned and sustainable empowerment approach, Telukawur Village has a great opportunity to become a leading ecotourism destination that is able to bring positive changes to the social, economic, and environmental life of its people. Based on this description, it is important to conduct further research on efforts to empower coastal communities through community-based ecotourism in Telukawur Village, Annual District, Jepara Regency.

2. LITERATUR RIVEW

Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is an important step in ensuring that OSCH preservation runs in a sustainable manner and involves the active participation of local residents (Setiadi and Pradana, 2022). In Telukawur, coastal communities, especially fishermen and the younger generation, can be empowered through training on underwater object identification, basic

conservation techniques, and reporting findings to authorities such as the Cultural Heritage Preservation Center (BPCB). This activity can increase the capacity of the community to maintain its own cultural heritage. In addition, empowerment can be realized in the form of new job training such as maritime history tour guides or local cultural documentators, who open up economic opportunities without having to abandon their traditional activities.

Community empowerment is a process directed at increasing the ability, awareness, and independence of individuals and groups in society in order to be able to manage and develop their potential in a sustainable manner (Putra, Utama and Mersyah, 2019). This concept does not only focus on material assistance, but rather on increasing the capacity of human resources to be able to become subjects of development, not just objects. Empowerment aims to create an independent society, both in social, economic, and cultural aspects. An empowered society is a society that has access to resources, control over decision-making, and the ability to make changes. The important elements in community empowerment include:

- Active participation of the community in the development process: The community is directly involved in every stage of development, from planning to evaluation, so that they have a sense of ownership and responsibility for the results of the development.
- Strengthening the capacity of individuals and local institutions: Improving the skills and knowledge of individuals as well as the ability of local organizations to manage resources and activities independently, in order to create a solid and efficient structure in the community.
- Increased access to information, training, and capital: Provide communities with access to relevant information, training to upskill, and capital to support economic and social initiatives, so that they can develop their potential in a sustainable manner.
- Independence in decision-making and activity management: Communities have the ability to make decisions and manage programs or activities without dependence on outside parties, so they can tailor solutions to their local needs

Coastal communities, empowerment is important because so far this group has often been in weak economic conditions and less involved in development decision-making in their area. Therefore, the empowerment strategy is directed to increase community participation in managing local potential such as ecotourism.

Community-Based Ecotourism

Community-based ecotourism is a tourism approach that focuses on preserving the environment and culture, by prioritizing the participation of local communities as the main managers (Hardyanti, Isdarmanto and Damiasih, 2023). Underwater OSCH in Telukawur can be a historical and educational tourist attraction, such as diving to shipwreck sites or marine tourism with a narrative of shipping history. Local residents can be trained to become tour guides, tour boat operators, or supporting business actors (culinary, handicrafts, meeting rooms). In addition, the construction of eco-friendly tourism facilities such as maritime history information centers or community-based artifact galleries will strengthen tourist attractions while introducing local cultural identity to visitors. This approach supports conservation and encourages community economic independence.

Community-Based Ecotourism (CBET) is a tourism development approach that emphasizes the active role of local communities in the sustainable management of natural tourism destinations (Ardianti and Eprilianto, 2022). This ecotourism is not only oriented

towards economic benefits, but also aims to preserve the environment, respect local cultural values, and empower local communities. Ecotourism is "responsible travel to natural areas that preserve the environment and improve the well-being of local communities." From this understanding, community-based ecotourism has several main principles, including:

- Environmental conservation: Nature should be treated as an asset that should be protected and maintained, not overexploited. The focus is on preserving the ecosystem so that it can still be enjoyed by future generations.
- Community involvement and ownership: The community plays an active role as the main actor in ecotourism management, not just as passive beneficiaries. They must have a sense of responsibility and the right to make decisions in the management process.
- Equitable distribution of benefits: The benefits derived from ecotourism must be shared equally among all members of the community, ensuring common prosperity without any party being harmed.
- Education and cultural preservation: Tourists are given an understanding of local cultural values and the importance of preserving them, so they not only enjoy nature, but also appreciate and support the sustainability of local culture

This model is considered effective for coastal areas such as Telukawur because it can combine the preservation of coastal nature (beaches, mangroves, and other marine ecosystems) with economic activities that provide added value to the surrounding community.

Coastal Communities

Coastal communities have a direct and historical relationship with the sea, both as a source of livelihood and as part of their cultural identity (Ramanda, Hakim and Pangestuti, 2020). In the context of OSCH conservation, coastal communities in Telukawur play a strategic role as natural guardians of underwater sites. Their local knowledge of ocean currents, important locations, and folklore about shipwrecks can be part of qualitative data in maritime archaeology studies. Their involvement in the protection of sites, for example by preventing illegal practices such as artifact theft or fish bombing, is a tangible form of community-based preservation. More than that, the participation of coastal communities in the preservation of OSCH strengthens Jepara's maritime cultural values as a living and growing heritage. Coastal communities are social groups that live in the transitional region between land and sea, whose livelihoods depend heavily on coastal and marine resources. Generally, they work as fishermen, fish farmers, seafood processors, or small business actors who are directly related to the marine ecosystem. Characteristics of coastal communities include:

- High dependence on marine and coastal natural resources: Coastal communities are highly dependent on natural products such as fisheries and coastal ecosystems for their livelihoods, which makes them vulnerable to environmental degradation or ecosystem changes.
- Relatively low levels of education and economy: Many coastal communities have limited access to formal education and economic opportunities, making it difficult to improve their quality of life and competitiveness outside the traditional sector.
- Often experiencing limitations in access to public facilities, training, and business capital: Limited infrastructure and access to training or business capital make it difficult for people to develop their economic potential and innovate in the face of the challenges of the times.

- Vulnerable to environmental change and non-partisan development policies: Environmental changes such as coastal abrasion or pollution as well as development policies that do not take into account local needs often threaten the survival and livelihoods of coastal communities.

This condition makes coastal communities a group that needs special attention in development programs, including in the development of ecotourism. With active involvement in community-based tourism activities, coastal communities are expected to earn additional income, while also playing a role in protecting their living environment.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study type. This approach is used to describe in depth the process of community empowerment in the development of ecotourism in Telukawur Village. The research was carried out in Telukawur Village, Tahunan District, Jepara Regency. The data collection techniques in this study are through in-depth interviews with village officials, Tourism Awareness Group administrators, tourism business actors, community leaders, and residents, participatory observation of tourism and empowerment activities, documentation of secondary data such as activity reports, activity photos, and village profiles. According to Scott, Baggio, & Cooper, there are four indicators: amenity, accessibility, attraction, ancillary which emphasizes how an organization manages tourism business.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ecotourism-Based Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is a process that aims to increase the capacity of individuals and groups in the community to manage and direct development in accordance with local potential. In Telukawur Village, community empowerment is carried out with a participatory approach, where the community is actively involved in every stage of ecotourism development. This approach provides space for communities to learn, share ideas, and play a key role in managing natural resources in coastal areas. The empowerment process includes skills training, tourism business management assistance, and counseling on environmental conservation. Through these activities, the community not only gains new knowledge, but also increases confidence and independence in managing local potential. This is important so that they are not only the object of development, but also the subjects who have control over the direction of change.

One of the prominent forms of empowerment in Telukawur is the strengthening of local institutions. The tourism awareness group (Tourism Awareness Group) was formed as a forum for coordination and implementation of ecotourism activities. Tourism Awareness Group play a role in regulating tourism activities, protecting the environment, and collaborating with various parties including local governments and academics. The existence of this institution strengthens the social structure of the community in facing the challenges of development based on local potential. Empowerment is also carried out through the development of ecotourism-based productive economic businesses, such as homestay management, boat rental, and the manufacture of handicrafts from local raw materials. This activity encourages an increase in people's income and creates new job opportunities, especially for women and youth who were previously less involved in the economic sector. Thus, community empowerment is a strategic way to reduce social inequality and improve welfare. The success of empowerment in Telukawur is inseparable from the synergy between

the village government, local communities, and external parties such as NGOs and universities. This cooperation strengthens a sustainable and participation-based development ecosystem. However, challenges such as limited human resources and funding still need to be overcome so that community empowerment can take place optimally and sustainably.

Community empowerment through community-based ecotourism in Telukawur Village reflects efforts to build social and economic independence of coastal residents by utilizing local potential. This empowerment process not only relies on economic results, but also increases community capacity in managing tourism potential in a sustainable manner. Based on the theory of Scott, Baggio, & Cooper, this empowerment can be analyzed through four indicators:

- **Amenity:** The local community has started to provide basic amenities such as traditional food stalls, public toilets, meeting rooms and relaxation areas (gazebo). In addition, some residents provide homestays that are rented to tourists. Training activities on the management of coastal areas and guest services have been carried out through cooperation between the village and the tourism office.
- **Accessibility:** Increasing road access to coastal tourism areas has been carried out through labor-intensive programs involving local residents or youth organizations in the village. Information about Telukawur tourist destinations has also begun to be promoted digitally through social media and a simple website managed by village youth.
- **Attraction:** The community is empowered to be directly involved in the provision of tourist attractions such as Edu Carving, batik and shrimp farming, this mangrove tourism guide also opens up new business opportunities while strengthening local cultural identity.
- **Ancillary (Supporting Organization):** Residents formed the Tourism Awareness Group "Pesona Telukawur" as a local organization that regulates the management of ecotourism. This Tourism Awareness Group functions as a forum for community empowerment in terms of planning, promotion, and evaluation of community-based tourism activities. Telukawur Tourism Village was also declared to have passed the final stage and was entitled to receive an award that was ranked 13th with the best Ranked Village in Category II (Advanced/Independent Village) at the 2024 Nusantara Tourism Village Competition.

Community-Based Ecotourism Management in Telukawur Village

Community-based ecotourism is a form of tourism that is managed directly by local communities with the aim of preserving the environment while improving community welfare. In Telukawur Village, this concept is implemented through the use of coastal natural potential such as beaches, mangrove forests, and marine life as educational and conservative tourist attractions. This approach emphasizes a balance between nature conservation and the economic interests of the community. The ecotourism management model is carried out through mutual cooperation, where all elements of society are involved ranging from planning, management, to promotion of tourist destinations. This creates a sense of belonging and shared responsibility for the sustainability of ecotourism. The tourist activities offered include mangrove tourism, environmental education for students, coastal cuisine, and local culture which are the main attractions for tourists.

The advantage of community-based ecotourism is that it is able to reduce the dominance of outsiders in the management of local resources. The community is not only a worker or complement, but also the main owner and manager. In the long run, this approach guarantees that the economic benefits of tourism do not leak out of the area, but revolve within the local economy and strengthen the social resilience of coastal communities. In practice, ecotourism activities are also an educational medium for the public and visitors about the importance of environmental conservation. Mangrove rehabilitation programs, community-based waste management, and environmentally conscious campaigns are integral to tourism activities. This shows that ecotourism is not just a recreational activity, but also a tool for social and environmental transformation. Community-based ecotourism development requires continuous support, especially in the aspects of human resource capacity building, digital promotion, and access to funding. The role of the government and development partners is very important in providing assistance, training, and strengthening cooperation networks so that the potential of ecotourism in Telukawur can be developed more optimally and provide long-term benefits.

Maritime archaeology that studies Underwater OSCH reflects past human activities related to the sea, such as shipping, trade, and coastal civilizations. Telukawur as a coastal area in Jepara has great potential in this regard, considering its strategic position in the archipelago's shipping route from the Hindu-Buddhist to colonial periods. The Minister of Culture of the Republic of Indonesia has seen an underwater nature reserve at the Ocean View Hotel, precisely in the waters of Awur Bay, Jepara Regency's Annual District. Objects of historical value in Jepara waters are often seen in the coastal area. There were 36 divers involved in the activity that was carried out on November 8-18 and PUCH technical guidance has been carried out which focuses on increasing the capacity and competence of human resources to preserve and protect PUCH from illegal exploitation.

Ecotourism management in Telukawur Village shows a community-based model, where the community is the main actor in the planning, management, and development of tourist destinations. This approach emphasizes collaboration, sustainability, and local wisdom, which can be described through the following four indicators:

- a) Amenity: The tourism facilities available are managed directly by the community, such as snorkeling equipment rentals, coastal canteens, public toilets, and parking areas. The community also manages handicraft stalls that sell local products to tourists. In addition, Telukawur Village also provides a meeting room for tourists from outside the city and bring groups.



Figure 1 Tourism Facilities

b) Accessibility: The entrance to tourist destinations is managed by involving village youth or youth organizations to maintain the safety and comfort of visitors. The use of social media as a means of promotion is carried out independently by the village youth community through Instagram and TikTok accounts with the theme of ecotourism. In addition, Telukawur Village was declared the best ranked village in the 2024 Nusantara Tourism Village competition.



Figure 2. Telukawur Tourism Village Instagram Account

c) Attractions: Tourist attractions are designed and presented by residents, such as mangrove conservation educational tours, beach clean-up activities with tourists, annual sea festivals, and traditional games. All of these activities are managed in a participatory manner with the concept of "learning while traveling." There are Batik Edutourism, Carving Education, Shrimp Education and Boat Ride Tours that can be followed by tourists in Telukawur Village.

d) Ancilliary (Supporting Organization): The organizational structure of Tourism Awareness Group is complemented by divisions such as the attraction, logistics, promotion, and finance divisions. They also work closely with the village government and tourism office in training and institutional strengthening. The system of sharing tourism business proceeds has also begun to be implemented transparently to improve the welfare of community members.

Table 1. Analysis of Ecotourism Empowerment and Management Based on Four Indicators

Indicator	Community Empowerment	Ecotourism Management by the Community
Amenity	Training on tourism management, meeting rooms, provision of toilets and stalls by residents	Facilities are managed by the community: outdoor place rentals, processed krangkam, typical food of Telukawur Village, Lontong seaweed pecel with krapuk and fishing.
Accessibility	Road construction by residents, simple digital promotion by village youth or youth organizations	The entrance is managed by youth and there are tour guides, and outbound, in addition to promotion through community social media
Attraction	Citizen involvement in art attractions, mangrove conservation, tourism education, tour guides	Tour guide services, carving education, batik, shrimp cultivation, processed krangkam in Mangrove.
Ancilliary	Establishment of Tourism Awareness Group, tourism management training	Complete organizational structure, revenue sharing system, cooperation with local governments

In the table above, it can be concluded that community empowerment and community management complement each other in ecotourism. Communities play an active role in basic

development and training, while communities manage facilities, attractions, as well as external links for tourism sustainability.

5. Conclusions

Community empowerment in Telukawur Village through community-based ecotourism has shown positive results in increasing community capacity, encouraging economic independence, and strengthening the preservation of the local environment and culture. The community is actively involved in planning, managing, and evaluating tourism activities through the "Telukawur Charm" Tourism Awareness Group. This success is characterized by the provision of basic amenities, digital promotion by village youth, the development of local attractions such as mangrove and batik edutourism, and the strengthening of supporting organizations. Collaboration between the community, government, and external partners is the main key to ecotourism sustainability. This model can be a national pilot in the development of tourism villages based on community empowerment.

References

- [1] D. A. Putra, S. P. Utama, and R. Mersyah, "PENGELOLAAN SUMBERDAYA ALAM BERBASIS MASYARAKAT DALAM UPAYA KONSERVASI DAERAH ALIRAN SUNGAI LUBUK LANGKAP DESA SUKA MAJU KECAMATAN AIR NIPIS KABUPATEN BENGKULU SELATAN," *NATURALIS – Jurnal Penelitian Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 77–86, 2019.
- [2] D. Hastuti et al., "Strategi Pengembangan Desa Wisata melalui Penguatan Kelembagaan: Studi Kasus Danau Tangkas," *Studium: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 37–48, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.53867/jpm.v3i1.88>
- [3] Hardyanti, Isdarmanto, and Damiasih, "Upaya Strategi Pemberdayaan Komunitas Lokal dalam Pengembangan Ekowisata Taman Nasional Komodo Kabupaten Manggarai Barat," *Jurnal*, vol. 2, no. 7, pp. 2598–2614, 2023.
- [4] I. A. P. Widiati and I. Permatasari, "Strategi Pengembangan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Tourism Development) Berbasis Lingkungan Pada Fasilitas Penunjang Pariwisata di Kabupaten Badung," *Kertha Wicaksana*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 35–44, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.22225/kw.16.1.2022.35-44>
- [5] J. M. Wibowo, S. Muljaningsih, and D. Satria, "Studi Daya Saing Ekowisata Berkelanjutan Taman Nasional Bromo Tengger Semeru," *Jurnal Penelitian Sosial dan Ekonomi Kehutanan*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 46–62, 2021.
- [6] Kelvin, I. Widianingsih, and R. A. Buchari, "Kolaborasi Model Penta Helix Dalam Mewujudkan Smart Village Pondok Ranji," *J-3P (Jurnal Pembangunan Pemberdayaan Pemerintahan)*, vol. 7, Nov., pp. 1–15, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.33701/j-3p.v7i2.2587>
- [7] M. B. Setiadi and G. W. Pradana, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Berbasis Potensi Lokal Melalui Program Desa Wisata Genilangit (Studi Di Desa Wisata Genilangit Kecamatan Poncol Kabupaten Magetan)," *Publika*, pp. 881–894, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v10n4.p881-894>
- [8] M. F. Ngoya, "Mengawal sustainable development goals (SDGs); meluruskan orientasi pembangunan yang berkeadilan," *Sosio-religius*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 77–88, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://journal3.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/Sosio-religius/article/view/4525>
- [9] P. Ramanda, L. Hakim, and E. Pangestuti, "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Objek Dan Daya Tarik Wisata Koridor Jalur Lintas Selatan Kabupaten Malang," *Profit*, vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 22–31, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.profit.2020.014.01.3>
- [10] Tamianingsih and D. F. Eprilianto, "Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengembangan Community Based Tourism (Studi Kasus Desa Wisata Ketapanrame Kabupaten Mojokerto Jawa Timur)," *Publika*, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 1025–1040, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v10n3.p1025-1040>
- [11] W. R. Windarsari, A. Winarno, and A. Hermawan, "Penerapan Konsep Community Based Tourism (CBT) Dan Pemberdayaan Potensi Pariwisata Lokal," *Jurnal Griya Pengabdian*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 220–231, 2020.
- [12] Y. Ardianti and D. F. Eprilianto, "PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA MELALUI PENDEKATAN COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM (Studi Pada Desa Tanjung Kecamatan Kemlagi Kabupaten Mojokerto)," *Publika*, pp. 1269–1282, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v10n4.p1269-1282>