

Typology of Tourism Village Settlement in Indonesia

Tipologi Permukiman Desa Wisata di Indonesia

Elvis Salouw^{1,*}, Retno Widodo Dwi Pramono²

¹Department of Tourism, Mount Hope Christian College, Karanganyar, Central Java, Indonesia

²Department of Architecture and Planning, Faculty of Engineering Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*Correspondence e-mail: elvisalvred@gmail.com

Received: June 3, 2022 | Revised: January 5, 2023 | Accepted: January 30, 2023 | Online Publication: February 08, 2023

ABSTRACT

As a fast-growing industry sector, tourism has become an essential economic basis for villages. Law No 6 of 2014 has broadened the opportunity for villages to develop. A tourism village is considered one of the community empowerment options that can improve the economy and the village's development. Moreover, with all their uniqueness, tourism villages are also regarded as capable of eliminating urbanization's negative impact. Of 83.820 villages in Indonesia, 2% of them are tourism villages. This study took a sample of 55 tourism villages selected by the purposive sampling method and then described the sample based on five typologies, namely the settlement configuration, the classification of the village, the accessibility, the tourist attraction, and the category of the tourism village. The data used in the study were collected from various sources, specifically, those taken from official documents, credible websites, and previous studies to describe the typology owned by villages to become fast-growing tourism villages. The results show that, generally, tourist villages in Indonesia are dominated by rural tourism villages; however, urban tourism villages have a faster development. This study also points out the determining aspect of tourist village development.

Keywords: *settlements, typology, tourist, village*



Content from this work may be used under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International. Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI.

Published under Department of Communication and Community Development Science, IPB University and in association with Ikatan Sosiologi Indonesia

E-ISSN: 2302-7525 | P-ISSN: 2302-7157

INTRODUCTION

Equitable development is a discourse that continues to be the attention of various countries worldwide. Economic development can be considered even if the physical development has reached remote areas. The uneven development between rural and urban areas is challenging for developing countries such as Indonesia.

As part of the Indonesian government system, villages must receive attention in development. Developing villages are almost the same as building the whole nation in the Indonesian context because most Indonesian people live in villages (Suwaryo, 2011). Theoretically, Friedmann (1981) has described the importance of rural area development: creating long-term economic sustainability, expanding job opportunities, sustainably improving the natural rural environment, prioritizing rural communities' basic needs, and realizing a balanced urban and rural development balance.

Village development is an essential issue because villages can be lost, left behind, or even abandoned by the community if the village is not appropriately developed (Xu et al., 2019) due to a lack of infrastructure (Li et al., 2018) less productive agricultural land (Lieskovský et al., 2015), as well as the instability of the political and governmental aspects (Prishchepov et al., 2013).

In Indonesia, discussions about villages have become more interesting with Law No. 6 of 2014. The aspects discussed in Law No. 6 of 2014 include; Village government, accelerated development, social institutions, and community empowerment. The discussion focused on the village as a vital part of building community welfare. The village's existence is getting stronger with the flexibility in determining local scale authority and making decisions for the benefit of the village community (Labolo, 2017).

As an implementation of Law No 6 of 2014, a village has the authority to run the government, development, social development, and rural community empowerment. A tourism village is a form of community empowerment related to the village economy (Trisnawati et al., 2018) since tourism is a substantial economic base for developing an area (Aji et al., 2018). Tourism can also be used as an approach to sustainable village development (Petrović et al., 2017).

A tourism village is a village that has a uniqueness that can be used as a tourist travel destination, that is, a journey to get knowledge and pleasure (Nurvianti & Hastuti, 2021; Wijaya, 2021). According to Wilson et al. (2001), a village with various characteristics and uniqueness can become a tourist attraction that can easily be reached and developed. A development approach by developing a tourism village has become more and more popular and attractive so that it is considered capable of holding back the pace of urbanization and its impacts (Zhang et al., 2021), both in the village that is left behind and in the town which becomes more populated. Nowadays, of the 83,820 villages in Indonesia, 1,877 are tourism villages (the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2022). This number has increased and spread to various provinces in Indonesia.

The development of villages to become tourism villages without interfering with their environment and the main sectors have a prospect to alter the rural areas, which used to be considered as urban remnants or non-urban areas (Bogdanov et al., 2008) to become attractive areas for outsiders as well as provide a source of income for the people in it (Ardilafiza et al., 2021; Pickel-Chevalier et al., 2021).

To be able to encourage more effective efforts to develop rural areas to become tourism villages, it is necessary to understand the influencing factors. Some studies have described them. Wilson et al. (2001) gave ten key factors to develop a tourism village, namely: 1) a complete tourist package, 2) leadership, 3) government support, 4) available funds, 5) strategic planning, 6) good coordination with stakeholders, 7) good cooperation between tourism entrepreneurs, 8) promotion, 9) good convention, and 10) community support (Zhang et al., 2021). This study found that the spatial distribution of tourism villages has an essential role in developing a tourism village, while Hall et al. (2005) focus on geographical distance as an obstacle in developing a tourism village. Understanding important factors in developing a tourism village and verifying them empirically can become the basis for selecting villages that need to be prioritized in line with limited state resources. Therefore, it is crucial to relate the factors with the village typology.

Study on the typology of rural settlements has been widely conducted in Indonesia. For example, Kumurur & Damayanti (2009) studied Desa Tanganan Bali's settlement to find out the pattern of community housing in the traditional village. Besides, Ardhana et al. (2020) also carried out a mapping of the typology and characteristics of a traditional village in Bali with the aim of developing a sustainable

community development program. Recently, Faisal & Ikaputra (2022) studied the typology of settlements in Indonesia through their strata, dichotomies, and social and spatial contexts. This shows that a study on the typology of settlements in Indonesia has kept developing. However, up to now, there has not been any study on the typology of a tourism village. In fact, it is important to study the typology of tourism villages so that they become capital for the priorities and specifications of approaches to developing tourism villages.

For this reason, this study has been carried out to answer the following research questions: 1) what is the typology of tourism villages in Indonesia? 2) what is the typology of a village that can become a fast-growing tourism village?

The origin of the word typology is from the Greek words *typos* and *logy*. *Typos* mean a form or image, while *logy* means knowledge. In simple terms, typology can be interpreted as a science that studies the shape or description of an object. Typology refers to relationships between elements that make up a system (Moneo, 1978). The system can be interpreted as a collection of objects that have a relationship (Checkland, 1981) and are organized (Reif, 1973). Therefore, the study of the typology of a settlement is not merely a description of knowledge. It is more than that. Typology studies aim to extract and understand a system (Zgonić & Čakarić, 2020).

The general concept of human aesthetic appreciation combines beauty with landscape and ecological qualities. According to ecological and aesthetic landscapes, ecological and aesthetic environments can provide valuable experiences and improve one's quality of life because positive emotions arise when looking at beautiful landscapes (Lee-Hsueh, 2018). The system can be identified from the physical element, for example, a classification based on the location characteristics and facade as a means of problem-solving related to contexts, functions, and aims (Ching, 1979).

With reference to the above theories, the typological approach in this study is a physical order approach, namely settlement configuration (Dorrell et al., 2018), accessibility, leading tourist attraction, and institutional spatial-political typology, which is used in the Village Classification (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020) to evaluate the development of tourism village as a result of system performance. The level of development of a tourism village that becomes the research sample is based on the data of tourism village categories from the classification of Kemenparekraf (the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2022).

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used 55 tourism villages as samples taken by purposive sampling by considering the representation of each major island and province in Indonesia and the availability of information that can be accessed online. The number of samples, which is above 30 and below 500, is considered the most appropriate because it can meet the criteria in many pieces of research (Alwi, 2015).

Data collection in this study was carried out from June 2021 to August 2021. The data collected was secondary in qualitative and quantitative data, and then they were analyzed. Microsoft Excel application was used to help collect data, visualize, and tabulate them. After data were collected, they were analyzed descriptively according to the author's interpretation. The data in this study were obtained through credible online sources from previous studies.

The settlement configuration data were obtained through maps on google maps, and then they were analyzed. Village classification data were obtained from the documents of the Central Bureau of Statistics, which were divided into three books, namely Book 1 (Sumatera), Book 2 (Java), and Book 3 (Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua). Later, data on accessibility were obtained through the interpretation of mileage with google maps.

Data concerning the tourist attraction of each tourism village were obtained through the official websites of each village, the Jadesta website, and scientific article tracer from previous studies. Lastly, data on the categorization of tourism villages were obtained through the Jadesta website (Jadesta.com).

This study explicitly explains the typology based on the physical order approach and the institutional spatial-political approach. The physical order approach emphasizes the settlement of physical formation (Friedmann, 1996), while the institutional spatial-political approach is based on self-managing ideas and political and territorial management (Friedmann, 1981).

Physical Arrangement

Rural Settlement Pattern. Based on the form, internal structure, and road texture, settlement can be divided into two categories: clustered and dispersed (Dorrell et al., 2018). The two categories are subdivided into several types.

Clustered Rural Settlements. Types of clustered rural settlements are settlements where many residents live close together and field surrounding these settlements. The layout of such settlements reflects the historical circumstances, nature of the land, economic conditions, and local cultural characteristics. There are three clustered settlement patterns, namely;

The clustered rural settlement is one in which most inhabitants live close together, and there are fields surrounding this settlement. The type of clustered rural settlement is a settlement where many residents live close together and presence of fields surrounding this settlement. The layout of this settlement reflects historical circumstances, soil characteristics, economic conditions, and local cultural characteristics. There are three patterns of clustered settlements. These are: (1) *Compact Rural Settlements.* This type of settlement pattern has public places such as banks, houses of worship, and school complexes surrounded by settlements and plantation land. (2) *Linear Rural Settlements.* this settlement pattern usually follows road, river, beach, or embankment patterns, while the agricultural land is located behind it. (3) *Circular Rural Settlements.* This settlement has a circular pattern developed directly by the German nobility in the 12th century. This pattern is used as farmer settlements. The circular settlement was built in France as a defensive area.

Dispersed Rural Settlement. The dispersed rural settlements are in contrast to clustered rural settlements. There are two types of dispersed rural settlements, namely: (1) *Scattered Rural Settlements.* This settlement usually spreads over many types of land, such as hillsides and plateaus. The livelihood activities carried out by the inhabitants are agriculture, animal, and mining. People in the mountainsides also usually use the area for agriculture, such as terracing. (2) *Isolated Rural Settlements.* Isolated rural settlement patterns are mostly found in Canada, Australia, and Europe. This settlement pattern is separated from their neighbors and is usually inhabited by individuals whose livelihood is farming.

Accessibility. Accessibility is the most important aspect of tourism. Accessibility is the key element of a destination that tourists can access (Tóth & Dávid, 2010). In tourism, accessibility refers to how easy one can access a destination, the mileage to reach a destination, the infrastructure used to reach the destination, and the cost incurred to reach the destination (Medlik, 2003; Tóth & Dávid, 2010; Yen et al., 2021). In this study, accessibility is measured as the distance from the center of the crowd, from the district or regency to the tourism village. Accessibility is measured with google maps, using land transportation like cars or water transportation like ships. Four categories of distance are used, namely very close (<30 minutes), quite close (30-60 minutes), far (60-120 minutes), and very far (>120 minutes).

The Main Attraction. Each tourism village has its main tourist attraction. The classification of attraction used in this study is tourist attraction typology based on Lew (Lew, 1987). Alan Lew divides tourist attractions into three categories: natural tourism, man-made tourism, and culture tourism.

Political-spatial Institution

Village Classification. As the smallest administrative region, each village has a unique characteristic. The people's economic characteristics and the village typology usually change in line with its development progress. The Central Bureau of Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik) classifies villages into two categories, namely urban and rural areas.

In general, urban and rural areas are categorized based on the criteria: population density/km², percentage of farming families, and urban facilities. Besides the three criteria mentioned before, the Central Bureau of Statistics also uses supporting data to classify urban and rural villages, namely the population and area size.

Categorization of Tourism village. Tourism villages in Indonesia can be divided into four categories. They are pioneer tourism villages, developed tourism villages, developing tourism villages, and

independent tourism villages (Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif, 2022). The categorization of tourism villages formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy is used as an identification of the village interest to be developed into tourism villages. The four categories of tourism villages can be accessed on the website Jadesta (<https://jadesta.com/>). The tourism village categorization made by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy uses a weighting scale obtained from attraction weight, accessibility, amenities, and institutionalization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data from the findings and analysis can be accessed in the supplementary data attached to this article. The discussion presented here is an analysis based on the data and methods which have been described previously using a typology, as can be seen in Figure 1.

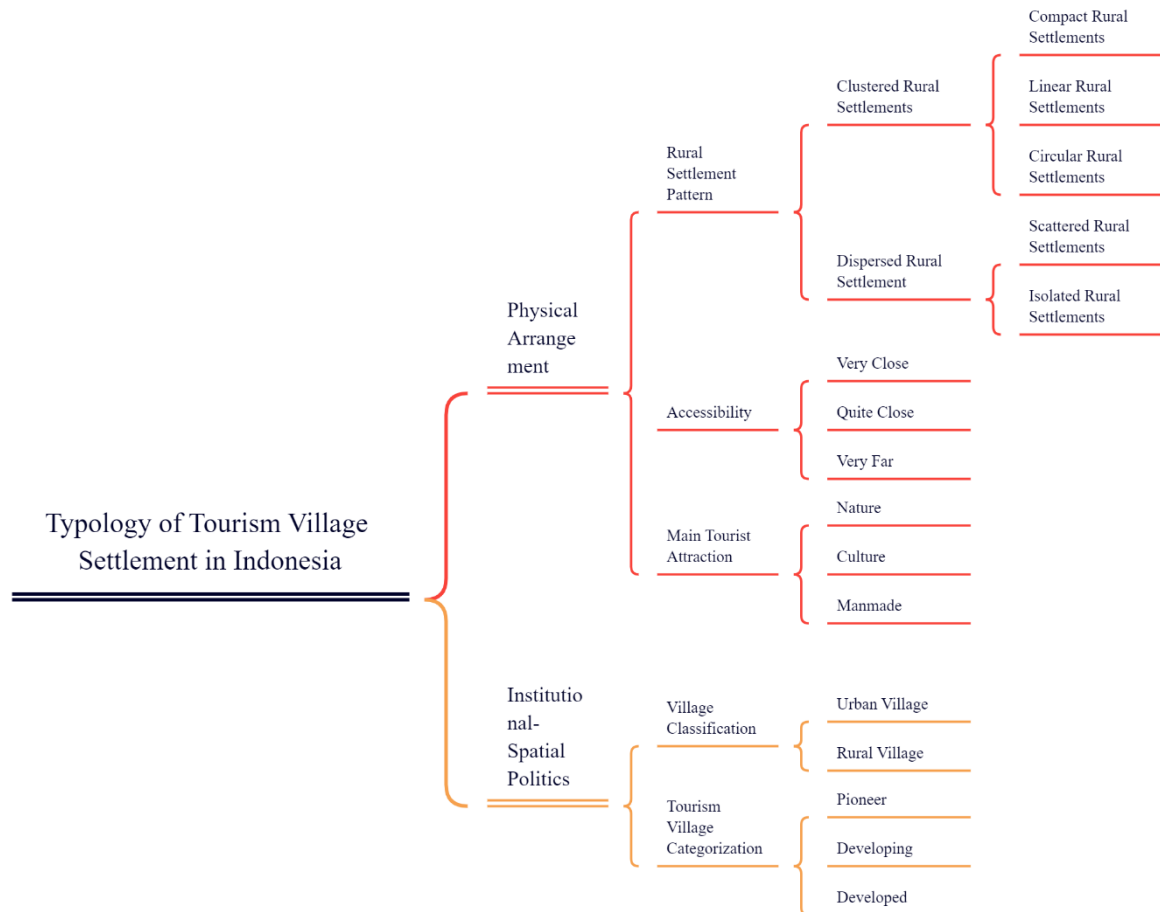


Figure 1. Typology of tourism village settlements in Indonesia (Authors's analysis, 2021).

Settlement Configuration

Based on the interpretation of settlement configuration through satellite imagery taken through google maps and the analysis results, it is found that 46% of tourism villages have the type of settlement with a configuration *Linear Rural Settlements* (LIR). Besides that, there are 33% of settlements with the configuration *Compact Rural Settlements* (COR), 16% of settlements with the configuration *Scattered Rural Settlements* (SCR), and 5% of settlements with the configuration *Isolated Rural Settlements* (ISR). Interestingly, based on the results of the study, there are no settlements with the configuration of *Circular Rural Settlements* (CIR) as is often found in some regions in Africa (Lewis & Mrara, 1986) dan Eropa (Bowen, 1926).

The result of the settlement configuration analysis (Figure 2) shows that tourism village settlements in Indonesia are dominated by Linear Rural Settlements, that is a settlement that follows the patterns of roads, rivers, beaches, and embankments on the agricultural land that is usually located behind the settlement. One example of the *Linear Rural Settlement* configuration can be seen in the tourism village Candirejo, Magelang Regency, where this tourism village settlement generally follows Candirejo Main

Road and Kali Progo River, spreading along Candirejo Village. In general, tourism villages in Indonesia have clustered settlement typologies and are dominated by settlements that follow roads, rivers, beaches, and embankments.

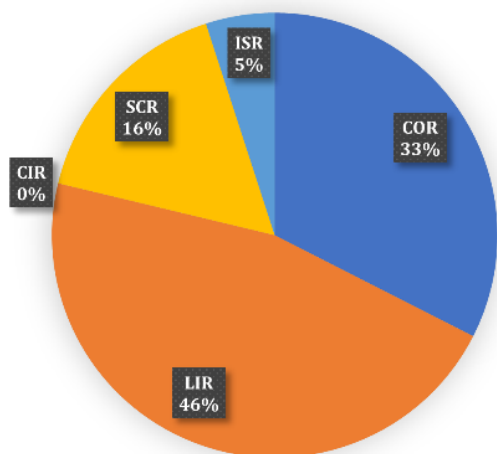


Figure 2. Results of analysis of Tourism village Settlements (Author's analysis, 2021).

Notes: ISR (*Isolated Rural Settlements*), COR (*Compact Rural Settlements*), LIR (*Linear Rural Settlements*), (CIR), *Circular Rural Settlements*, (SCR) *Scattered Rural Settlements*.

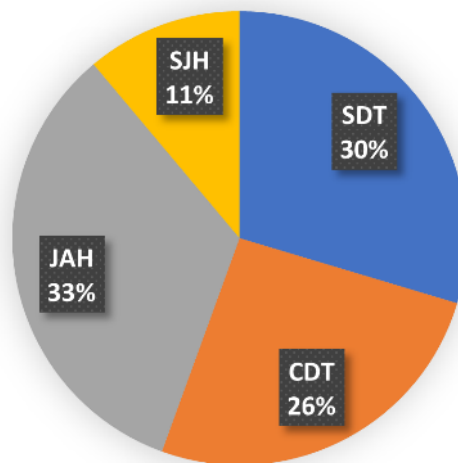


Figure 3. Analysis of Tourism village Accessibility (Author's 's analysis, 2021).

Notes: SDT (Very Close), CDT (Quite Close), JAH (Far), SJH (Very Far)

Accessibility

The accessibility aspect based on the results of the analysis on 55 tourism villages selected is varied. Thirty-three percent of tourism villages are categorized into tourism villages with distant accessibility, 30% are categorized as very close accessibility, 26% are categorized as quite close, and 11% are categorized as very far (Figure 3). Landa tourism village in Enrekang Regency, Sulawesi Selatan, is an example of a tourism village with very far accessibility which can be reached in two hours from the city center of the regency. Besides, Gampoeng Lampulo tourism village in Banda Aceh City is an example of a tourism village with very close accessibility, Ngawen tourism village is an example of a tourism village with quite close accessibility. Tourism villages with far accessibility can be seen in the tourism village Aie Batumbuek, Solok Regency, Sumatera Barat.

The Main Attraction

As many as 69% of tourism villages rely on natural tourism as their main attraction. 24% of tourism villages have culture tourism as their main attraction, and 7% of tourism villages have man-made tourism attractions as their main attraction. Figure 4 shows that those with natural attractions dominate tourism villages in Indonesia. Some examples of tourism villages with main attractions: Tebat Lereh Village (natural tourism), Gtp Ulakan (culture tourism), and Wisata Cicadas Village (man-made tourism).

Classification of Villages

With reference to the classification of urban villages and rural villages in Indonesia by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2020, of the 55 tourism villages taken as samples, there are 33 (60%) tourism villages that are classified as rural villages and 22 (40%) classified as urban villages.

The results of the analysis in Figure 5 show that tourism villages in Indonesia are dominated by rural villages. Furthermore, there 22 (40%) tourism villages are classified as urban tourism villages. This shows that villages that can be developed to become tourism villages are not only those in remote areas or those that are far from urban facilities, but also those that have urban facilities can also be developed as tourism villages.

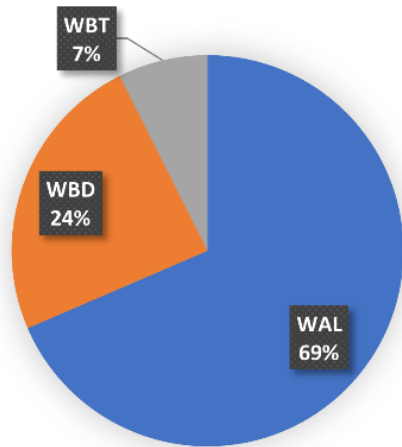


Figure 4. Analysis of the Main Tourist Attraction in Tourism villages (Author's analysis, 2021)

Notes: WBT (Man-made Tourism), WAL (Nature Tourism), WBD (Culture Tourism)

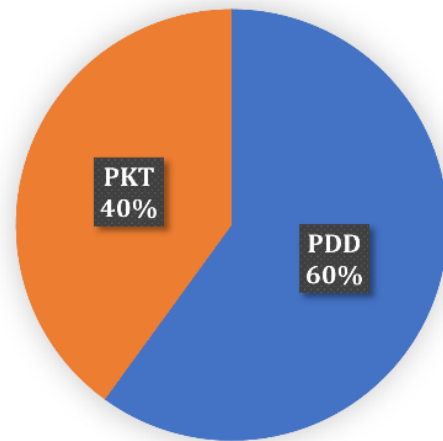


Figure 5. Results of Tourist Classification Analysis (Author's analysis, 2021)

Notes: PKT (Urban Tourism villages), PDD (Rural Tourism villages)

Based on the criteria set by the Central Bureau of Statistics for the classification of rural villages and urban villages, it can be clearly seen that the conversion of rural villages into urban villages is possible. This is opposite to the conversion of urban villages into rural villages. This is in line with the view of Goe & Noonan (2007) concerning the geographical areas of communities and their relation to urbanization. Goe and Noonan believe that the number of small agrarian villages will decrease compared to big towns due to urbanization. Villages will die as a result of urbanization and spatial politics.

Categorization of Tourism villages

Categorization of tourism villages based on the website Jadesta shows that 52% of tourism villages have been categorized as developed tourism villages, 35% of them are categorized as developing tourism villages, and 9% are categorized as pioneer tourism villages. Apart from that, there is 4% of tourism villages that is categorized as independent tourism villages (Figure 6).

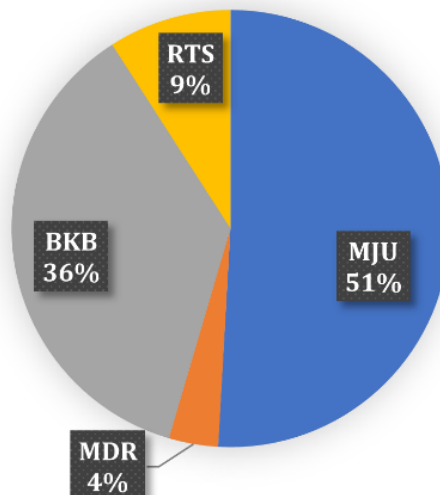


Figure 6. Analysis of Tourism village Category based on Jadesta (Author's analysis, 2021)

Notes: RTS (Pioneer Tourism villages), MJU (Developed Tourism villages), MDR (Independent Tourism villages), BKB (Developing Tourism villages)

Furthermore, deep cross-tabulation data are used to further analyze the categorization of tourism villages viewed from the physical and institutional spatial-political approaches. Table 1 describes village typology using two approaches: the physical order approach and the institutional spatial-political approach. It can be seen clearly that tourism villages in Indonesia generally have *clustered rural*

settlements (CRS) configuration, meaning the settlements are clustered, and only a small number of tourism villages have *dispersed rural settlement* (DRS) configuration. There is no *dispersed rural settlement* (DRS) configuration in independent tourism villages.

Table 1. Analysis of Cross Tabulation of Tourism village Typology

Category	Physical									Institutional Spatial - Political				
	Configuration (%)					Main attraction (%)			Accessibility (%)			Village Classification (%)		
	CRS		DRS			WBD	WAL	WBT	SD	CD	JA	SJ	PD	PK
	COR	LIR	CIR	SCR	ISR									
Independent	50	50	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	50	50	0	50	50
Developed	32.4	43.2	0	18.9	5.45	28.6	67.9	3.6	32.1	32.1	21.4	14.3	60.7	39.3
Developing	31.3	50	0	15.6	3.1	80	15	5	35	10	40	15	50	5
Pioneer	37.5	37.5	0	12.5	12.5	20	80	0	0	40	60	0	100	0

Source: Author's analysis, 2021

The main attraction of tourism villages, as can be seen in Table 1 is dominated by culture tourism and nature tourism. In the category of independent tourism villages, there are no tourism villages that have main attractions of man-made tourism. Similar to the independent tourism villages, there is no main man-made tourist attraction in the tourism villages of the pioneer category. In the category of developed and developing tourism villages, some villages rely on man-made tourism as their main attraction; however, the number is smaller than the tourism villages whose bases are on culture as well as nature tourism. This finding is in line with the argument proposed by Lane (1994), who states that, in fact, the superiority of villages as tourism villages lies in their open space, natural feature, cultural heritage, and community traditions.

As an important aspect of tourism, accessibility (Tóth & Dávid, 2010; Wilson et al., 2001; Yen et al., 2021) is not the main factor in developing a tourism village. Varied accessibility, as seen in Figure 3 and Table 1, shows us that to become a tourism village, accessibility is an important aspect, but it is not the only determining factor.

By using the institutional spatial-political approach, it can be seen that tourism villages in Indonesia are dominated by rural tourism villages. In Table 1, it can be seen that there is a difference between the concept of tourism villages and rural tourism. In general, a tourism village is a village that has a uniqueness with varied characteristics so that it becomes a tourist attraction. On the other hand, urban facilities in one tourism village are parallel with the development rate of the tourism village. The more urban facilities a tourism village has, the easier the village to develop.

The results of the analysis in this study found that there is a development of categorization by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Of the total 55 tourism villages analyzed, 14 villages (25%) of them have developed from rural villages into urban villages since 2010. The status change from a rural village to an urban village occurs because of tourism activities and the development of the tourism-supporting infrastructure. Therefore, tourism activities can become a catalyst from rural to urban villages.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the above study, independent tourism villages, developed tourism villages, and developing tourism villages, in general, have the configuration of *Linear Rural Settlements* (LIR), a settlement that uses patterns like roads, rivers, beaches, and embankments. Furthermore, the main attraction of developed and developing tourism villages is dominated by natural tourist attractions, while cultural tourist attractions dominate independent tourism villages. Therefore, tourism villages with cultural tourist attractions have a bigger chance to be developed to become independent tourism villages.

A variety of accessibility in each category of tourism village shows that distance and time to reach a tourism village is not the dominant aspect. Even a very distant tourism village has a chance to become a developed and independent tourism village.

Rural villages dominate tourism villages in Indonesia. Nevertheless, the classification of urban villages tends to be easier to develop than rural villages, as shown in Table 1.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aji, R. R., Pramono, R. W. D., & Rahmi, D. H. (2018). Kontribusi Sektor Pariwisata Terhadap Ekonomi Wilayah Di Provinsi Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Planoeearth*, 3(2), 57. <https://doi.org/10.31764/jpe.v3i2.600>
- Alwi, I. (2015). Kriteria Empirik dalam Menentukan Ukuran Sampel Pada Pengujian Hipotesis Statistika dan Analisis Butir. *Formatif: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan MIPA*, 2(2), 140–148. <https://doi.org/10.30998/formatif.v2i2.95>
- Ardhana, I. K., Maunati, Y., Budiana, D. K., Zaenuddin, D., Gegel, I. P., Kawiana, I. P. G., Muka, I. W., & Wibawa, I. P. S. (2020). *Pemetaan Tipologi Dan Karakteristik Desa Adat Di Bali*. Cakra Media Utama.
- Ardilafiza, Warman, K., Illahi, B. K., & Tegnan, H. (2021). Ancient Sites, History and Local Wisdom: Tourism Boosting Reforms to Improve the Economy and Living Standard in the Province of Bengkulu, Indonesia. *Ancient Asia*, 12, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.5334/aa.235>
- Bogdanov, N., Meredith, D., & Efstratoglou, S. (2008). A typology of rural areas in Serbia. *Economic Annals*, 53(177), 7–29. <https://doi.org/10.2298/EKA0877007B>
- Bowen, E. G. (1926). A STUDY OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH-WEST WALES. *The Geographical Teacher SPRING*, 13(4), 317–324.
- Checkland, P. (1981). *System Thinking, System Practice*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Ching, F. D. K. (1979). *Architecture, Form, Space and Order* (Vol. 148). Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Dorrell, D., Henderson, J., Lindley, T., & Connor, G. (2018). *Introduction to Human Geography*. University System of Georgia.
- Faisal, G., & Ikaputra. (2022). Tipologi Permukiman di Indonesia: Penjejangan, Dikotomi, Konteks Sosial, dan Spasial. *Langkau Betang: Jurnal Arsitektur*, 9(2), 141–155. <https://doi.org/10.26418/lantang.v9i2.51813>
- Friedmann, J. (1981). Toward a The Active Community : for Framework Political-Territorial Rural Development in Asia *. *University of Chicago Press*, 29(2), 235–261.
- Friedmann, J. (1996). Modular cities: beyond the rural-urban divide. *Environment and Urbanization*, 8(1), 129–131. <https://doi.org/10.1630/095624796322752975>
- Goe, W. R., & Noonan, S. (2007). The Sociology of Community. In *21st Century Sociology* (pp. I-455-I-464). SAGE Publications, Inc. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781412939645.n46>
- Hall, D., Kirkpatrick, I., & Mitchell, M. (2005). Rural tourism as sustainable business: Key themes and issues. In *Rural Tourism as Sustainable Business*.
- Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif. (2022). *JADESTA: Jejaring Desa Wisata*. <https://jadesta.kememparekraf.go.id/>
- Kumurur, V. A., & Damayanti, S. (2009). Pola Perumahan dan Pemukiman Desa Tenganan Bali. *Jurnal Sabua*, 1(1), 1–7.
- Labolo, M. (2017). Peluang dan Ancaman Otonomi Desa Pasca Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Bhakti Praja*, 7(2), 73. <https://doi.org/10.33701/jiwbp.v7i2.42>
- Lane, B. (1994). What is rural tourism? *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 2(1–2), 7–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669589409510680>
- Lee-Hsueh, L. (2018). Ecological Aesthetics: Design Thinking to Landscape Beauty with Healthy Ecology Lee. *Intech*, 32, 137–144.
- Lew, A. A. (1987). A framework of tourist attraction research. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 14(4), 553–575. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383\(87\)90071-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-7383(87)90071-5)
- Lewis, C. A., & Mrara, A. Z. (1986). Rural Settlements, Mission Settlements and Rehabilitation in Transkei. *GeoJournal*, 365–374.

- Li, Y., Wu, W., & Liu, Y. (2018). Land consolidation for rural sustainability in China: Practical reflections and policy implications. *Land Use Policy*, 74(June 2017), 137–141. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2017.07.003>
- Lieskovský, J., Bezák, P., Špulerová, J., Lieskovský, T., Koleda, P., Dobrovodská, M., Bürgi, M., & Gimmi, U. (2015). The abandonment of traditional agriculture landscape in Slovakia - Analysis of extent and driving forces. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 37, 75–84. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.12.007>
- Medlik, S. (2003). Dictionary of Travel, Tourism & Hospitality. In *Director* (third). Butterworth-Heinemann.
- Moneo, R. (1978). Opposition. *Ideas and Criticism in Architecture*, 112–127. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315135038-10>
- Nurvianti, & Hastuti. (2021). Community Participation in the Development of Taman Sari Tourism Village, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Journal of Sustainability Science and Management*, 16(5), 263–287. <https://doi.org/10.46754/JSSM.2021.07.017>
- Petrović, M. D., Lukić, D. M., Radovanović, M., Vujko, A., Gajić, T., & Vuković, D. (2017). Urban geosites as an alternative geotourism destination - Evidence from Belgrade. *Open Geosciences*, 9(1), 442–456. <https://doi.org/10.1515/geo-2017-0034>
- Pickel-Chevalier, S., Bendesa, I. K. G., & Darma Putra, I. N. (2021). The integrated touristic villages: an Indonesian model of sustainable tourism? *Tourism Geographies*, 23(3), 623–647. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2019.1600006>
- Prishchepov, A. A., Müller, D., Dubinin, M., Baumann, M., & Radeloff, V. C. (2013). Determinants of agriculture land abandonment in post-Soviet European Russia. *Land Use Policy*, 30(1), 873–884. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2012.06.011>
- Reif, B. (1973). *Models in Urban and Regional Planning*. Leonard Hill Books.
- Suwaroyo, U. (2011). Mengembalikan Otonomi Untuk Desa. *Governance*, 2(1), 1–11.
- Tóth, G., & Dávid, L. (2010). Tourism and accessibility: An integrated approach. *Applied Geography*, 30(4), 666–677. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2010.01.008>
- Trisnawati, A. E., Haryono, H., & Wardoyo, C. (2018). Pengembangan Desa Wisata dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Berbasis Potensi Lokal. *Jurnal Pendidikan: Teori, Penelitian, Dan Pengembangan*, 3(1), 29–33.
- Wijaya, I. K. M. (2021). Local and sustainable potential approaches in the design of a master plan architecture: Case study of paksewali tourism village development, Indonesia. *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 36(2), 571–579. <https://doi.org/10.30892/GTG.362SPL03-685>
- Wilson, S., Fesenmaier, D. R., Fesenmaier, J., & Van Es, J. C. (2001). Factors for success in rural tourism development. *Journal of Travel Research*, 40(2), 132–138. <https://doi.org/10.1177/004728750104000203>
- Xu, D., Deng, X., Huang, K., Liu, Y., Yong, Z., & Liu, S. (2019). Relationships between labor migration and cropland abandonment in rural China from the perspective of village types. *Land Use Policy*, 88(July). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2019.104164>
- Yen, H. P., Chen, P. C., & Ho, K. C. (2021). Analyzing Destination Accessibility From the Perspective of Efficiency Among Tourism Origin Countries. *SAGE Open*, 11(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211005752>
- Zgonić, A. I., & Čakarić, J. (2020). Spatial typologies study of Sarajevo. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 960(3). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/960/3/032070>
- Zhang, H., Duan, Y., & Han, Z. (2021). Research on spatial patterns and sustainable development of rural tourism destinations in the yellow river basin of china. *Land*, 10(8), 1–23. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10080849>