

Analysis of Sidoakur Tourism Village Development, Sleman Regency Using the Community-Based Tourism Concept

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Abstract

The Special Region of Yogyakarta has a variety of objects and characters that are diverse and unique. One of the tourism areas that is being intensively developed is tourism village, commanded by the local community or called community-based tourism. Tourism Village is a solution to solve the problem of economic development in rural communities. However, in its effect, not all tourism villages can be prosperous, some have experienced a decline and even a vacuum. This research focuses on one of the tourism villages in Sleman Regency, namely Sidoakur. This study aims to find answers to the causes of decreased activity and visits in terms of the tourism cycle typology and is supported by the principle of community-based tourism. This study applied a descriptive qualitative approach. This research collected data through observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, and supported by secondary data. This study found the causes of the decline in tourism village activity. The first factor is the difference in views between the new hamlet and the administrators of the tourism village. Second, lack of administrator transparency has implications for reducing community participation. Third, the absence of youth involvement in tourism management has an impact on the regeneration of tourism village administrators.

Keywords: *community-based tourism, tourism village, community development, Desa Wisata, Sidoakur*

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Introduction

The potential for Indonesia's tourism industry to grow as one of its main industries is greatly enhanced by the country's extensive geographic conditions, wealth of natural resources, and cultural diversity. The tourism industry generates significant foreign exchange profits and employment for the nation. According to data obtained from the Ministry of Tourism, there were 16.1 million foreign visitors to Indonesia in 2019. This affected the increase in foreign exchange contributions received from 224 trillion in 2018 to 280 trillion in 2019.

The concept of tourism which is currently being developed vigorously is community-based tourism. Community-based tourism is a holistic approach to tourism which integrates environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects of tourism. The term “community-based tourism” refers to tourism management in which the community is the primary actor in terms of planning, management, monitoring, and evaluation. Implementation of the concept of community-based tourism can be found in the form of tourism villages.

Tourism villages make a significant contribution to social and individual institutions in the destination area. This statement is based on the assumption that rural tourism is able to increase the participation of the poor through the involvement of community-managed businesses which will increase transactions in society. In addition, rural tourism can transfer or distribute economic opportunities from urban to rural areas (Damanik, 2013). According to Dolezal and Novelli (2020), the implementation of a tourism village can improve conditions as a result of mass tourism's negative effects on natural, human and spiritual aspects. In more specific terms, the tourism village has been successful in establishing areas for inclusion and collaboration as well as giving villagers the chance to develop their skills.

The massive development of tourism villages began when regulations appeared regarding the General Guidelines for the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) Mandiri Tourism Through Tourism Villages which were approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2009–2014 (Raharjana & Putra, 2020). One of the regions in Indonesia which is actively developing tourism villages is the Special Region of Yogyakarta. According to the Tourism Office of Special Region of Yogyakarta, there were 135 tourism villages spread out around the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2020. The potential for suitable natural, cultural, and environmental circumstances has sped up the growth of the number of tourism villages in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. The tourism villages change over time as a result of this process. The dynamics manifest as increasingly advanced, stagnant, retrogressive, or even inactive developments.

Sidoakur Tourism Village is one of the tourism villages in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Sidoakur Tourism Village is administratively a part of the Sidokarto Village region, Godean Sub-district, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This village area has a total population of approximately 1300 people and a total area of about 38 Ha which divided into 5 RT (neighborhood association) and 251 households. From a historical perspective, the name Sidoakur is derived from a group of village representatives who won and given a grand champion title in the klompencapir (*kelompok pendengar, pembaca dan pirsawan*) (a group of listeners, readers and viewers) competition in 1991.

The number of visitors and tourism-related activities in the Sidoakur Tourism Village have actually decreased. In 2016, there were 2601 visitors to the Sidoakur Tourism Village, however in 2017, there were only 1899 visitors. In 2018, the decrease became much more drastic, to 602 visitors. In 2019 there was an increase, but not significant with the number of visitors only reaching 625 people. This number can be considered low when compared to other tourism villages in Sleman Regency. In fact, the number of tourists visiting this tourism village peaked in 2013 at 14,000 visitors each year. The Covid-19 pandemic, which was present at the beginning of 2020, worsened the condition of tourism, particularly in the development of tourism villages.

The development of the Sidoakur Tourism Village tends to be stagnant in its management. In fact, there are a lot of other tourism village competitors competing to create attractive tourism villages for tourists to visit. The Sidoakur Tourism Village may undergo a slow decline or possibly be in danger of stopping to operate if this does not serve as a trigger for continued development. With the information mentioned above as a background, this study aims to find the causes of the decline in activity and visits in terms of the dynamics of development and implementation of the community-based tourism principles implemented by the Sidoakur Tourism Village. Furthermore, this study used tourism area life cycle theory by Butler and was supported by community-based tourism principles by Suansri.

Method

This research applied a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Moleong (1999:6), descriptive research uses data from interviews, field notes, and documents which are subsequently transformed into words rather than numbers. This study used a qualitative approach which aims to comprehend the phenomena experienced by research subjects by describing their behavior, perceptions, motivations, and actions holistically in the form of words and language (Iskandar, 2009).

This research location is in Sidoakur Tourism Village, Godean Sub-district, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Sidoakur Tourism Village is part of Jethak II Hamlet, Sidokarto Village, Godean Sub-district, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This village is one of the tourism villages which has environmental and cultural management attractions. Determination of sources of informants was done by using purposive sampling or taking according to the capabilities and focus on its field. In addition, data collection was also carried out using the snowball technique from informant to informant to obtain the researched information. The informants used in this study are the Sidokarto Village Head, management of the Sidoakur Tourism Village, *Pokdarwis* (Tourism Awareness Group) of Sidoakur Tourism Village, youth organization, villagers, and Sleman Tourism Board.

This research collected data through observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, and supported by secondary data in the form of documents which support this study. This study used data triangulation from various parties which aims to check the validity of the research data. An interactive model was used as the analysis technique in this study (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña's, 2015). The model classifies analysis techniques into three stages, (1) data reduction by summarizing, selecting, and focusing data; (2) data display by presenting data obtained from field results to draw conclusions; and (3) conclusion drawing from various sources and observations according to the research focus.

Results and Discussion

Results

Sidoakur Tourism Village is an example of a tourism village in Sleman Regency which is registered and recognized by the Tourism Board Sleman Regency which provides special interest tours in the form of environmental and cultural attractions. The Sidoakur Tourism Village was inaugurated on March 21, 2009. However, the tourism village roadmap had been launched some time before. Sidoakur was derived from padukuhan jethak II community group who took part in the klompencapir (*kelompok pendengar, pembaca dan pirsawan*) (a group of listeners, readers and viewers) competition in 1991. The purpose of klompencampir, an Indonesian village competition under President Soeharto leadership, was to discover and promote the potential of villages in Indonesia.

Sidoakur Tourism Village participated in the green and clean competition in 2008, and won the first place in the category for low-density tourism villages. The achievement resulted in a greater publicity for Sidoakur. The award which was received motivated the villagers to manage the tourism village with greater enthusiasm. In the same year, the Environmental Service of Sleman Regency offered assistance to the Sidoakur Tourism Village. The assistance was in the form of communal MCK to support community sanitation whose waste can be converted into biogas. Various groups, from the local community to other countries including Timor Leste, Australia, and several Asean countries, visited Sidoakur Village and conducted comparative study there.

The hamlet head initiated the process of establishing a tourism village with the assistance of local leaders. The Sidoakur Tourism Village was inaugurated by the Regent of Sleman in March 2009. According to Butler (1980), in tourism area life cycle theory, this stage is categorized as the exploration stage, which refers to a situation in which tourism destinations are found and have been visited by tourists on a limited basis. At that time, the tourism village was still in the early stages of development with available potential. At its inception, visits were made by various agencies, both domestic and foreign. The agency carried out a comparative study in order to conduct an environmental management study with a subject in the form of public restrooms or communal sanitation, whose waste can be used as a source of cooking fuel.

The tourism village administrators, assisted by hamlet apparatus, gradually invited the community to be more concerned about the environment and culture since it is a tourist asset which may be developed. According to Butler (1980), this stage can be classified into involvement stage which are marked by a growth in visitors and a community's understanding of the need to start providing the facilities required by tourists. This stage is the basis for the start of a tourism destination marked by promotion. In addition to successfully mobilizing the community, at this stage, the number of village visitors has also increased. Furthermore, from the early period to the peak phase, the tourism village earned awards in competitions held by different institutions.

According to Butler's categorization of the tourism area life cycle theory, the development stage is the next stage which needs to be done. This stage is marked by the presence of outside investment and the emergence of a systematic tourism market. Another characteristic is that the area became more welcoming to visitors. This is in line with research findings which suggest that different agencies had been attracted to build partnerships as a

result of the awards Sidoakur Tourism Village received at the inception of its formation period. The partnership included support and facilitation of tourism village empowerment from Unilever as a result of winning the green and clean program. In addition, the Dulux paint company provided charitable assistance by offering to paint the houses of Padukuhan residents. The name of the tourism village which became more well-known then had a positive impact, one of which was the Sidoakur Tourism Village was selected as the host of the Ngayogjazz 2013 event. The Ngayogjazz event that year also contributed to an increase in tourist visits to the village.

The peak of the most crowded visits occurred in 2013 due to the implementation of the Ngayogjazz event. The event benefited almost the entire community. The provision of homestays, public restrooms, and food and beverage sales enterprises generated profits. The community, especially those directly involved, benefited from the establishment of Sidoakur Tourism Village in the form of additional income from visitors, particularly during the peak period around 2013 when the annual Ngayogjazz music event was held. This stage is categorized as the peak of tourism or the stage of consolidation in Butler's theory of tourism area life cycle. In this phase, the Sidoakur Tourism Village already dominated the economic structure and the number of visitors had steadily increased.

According to data publicly released by the Tourism Office of Sleman Regency in 2014, Sidoakur Tourism Village was recognized as an independent tourism village, namely the tourism village with the highest level of development. The Tourism Office of Sleman Regency conducts the tourism village classification program every two years as a means of evaluating tourism villages. The tourism village classification program by the Tourism Office of Sleman Regency was first implemented in 2014. The benchmarks used to determine the assessment include village potential, management capabilities, community roles, amenities, marketing, accessibility, tourist visits, and asset ownership.

Table 1. Sleman Tourism Village Classification 2014

Sleman Tourism Village Classification 2014		
Growing Phase	Developing Phase	Independent Phase
Rumah Domes	Garongan	Kelor
Candi abang	Ledoknongko	Kembangarum
Nawung	Sangubanyu	Pentingsari
Bokesan	Malangan	Srowolan
Tunggularum	Brajan	Brayut
Ngamboh	Mlangi	Plempoh
Pajangan	Sendari	Sambi
Grogol	Gabugan	Ketingan
Jamur	Dukuh	Nganggiring
Kadisobo	Turgo	Jethak II Sidoakur
Kaliurang Timur	Petung	Sukunan
		Tanjung
		Trumpon

Source: Dinas Pariwisata Sleman, 2014

From the first year of its inception until 2016, Sidoakur Tourism Village actively held events and welcomed lots of visitors. The peak of the success of this tourism village occurred in 2013 when an annual international jazz music event was held entitled Ngayogjazz. Between 2014 and 2016, Sidoakur Tourism Village was in a stagnant stage, the condition was characterized by a high level of visits, but there was no significant change.

Table 2. Sleman Tourism Village Classification 2016
Sleman Tourism Village Classification 2016

Growing Phase	Developing Phase	Independent Phase
Sambi	Kedunganten	Jethak II Sidoakur
Plempoh	Garongan	Pulesari
Srowolan	Brajan	Gamplong
Bokesan	Sukunan	Kelor
Gabugan	Tunggularum	Rumah Domes
Ledoknongko	Kadisobo II	Pentingsari
Dukuh	Pancoh	Grogol
Ketingan	Blue Lagoon	Tanjung
Malangan		Brayut
Nganggring		
Sangurejo		
Mlangi		
Palgading		
Temon		

Source: Dinas Pariwisata Sleman, 2016

According to data released publicly by the Tourism Office of Sleman Regency in 2016, Sidoakur Tourism Village qualified within the category of independent tourism village. The Sidoakur Tourism Village was classified as a consistent tourism village by the Tourism Office of Sleman Regency due to the regular presence of activities which promoted tourism. However, the number of visitors as reported by the Sidoakur Tourism Village showed a significant decline between 2016 and 2018.

The factor which caused the decline in tourism village activity was the change of hamlet apparatus. Different perspectives on how to administer the tourism village emerged once the hamlet apparatus was replaced. This is reasonable because the new hamlet head was not involved in the management of the tourism village. As a result, the tourism village development was not prioritized by the new hamlet head. This problem was even more complicated because there were opposition parties and coalitions in their views on tourism village. The previous hamlet head supported the tourism village development, while the replacement hamlet apparatus had the opposite view.

The next factor is the occurrence of lack of management transparency in the process of developing the Sidoakur Tourism Village which was manifested in the unclear reporting of the use of funds. In addition, only certain groups within the community were involved rather than the entire community. The cessation of the supply of PNPM Tourism funds is one of the reasons for the underdevelopment of the Sidoakur Tourism Village. PNPM funds received can be used for the development and maintenance of infrastructure which was not provided by

the central government. The change in the hamlet head had led to the funds received by the hamlet not being allocated to tourism village which was the condition of the cessation of the flow of PNPM Mandiri funds. In the era of changing the PNPM policy into village funds, there was a change in the funding scheme. Supposedly, Sidoakur Tourism Village as part of Jethak II Hamlet received funding sourced from the ADD (village fund allocation) of Sidokarto Village, but so far, no special assistance had been provided for the management of Sidoakur Tourism Village because Jethak II hamlet apparatus did not legitimize the funds for the development of the village program to tourism village direction.

The lack of transparency in the management of the tourism village on behalf of hamlet development had also led to a decline in some people's trust in the tourism village. As a result of this distrust, community participation declined. The community that was once active gradually decreased their involvement in managing the tourism village.

Table 3. Sleman Tourism Village Classification 2018

Sleman Tourism Village Classification 2018		
Growing Phase	Developing Phase	Independent Phase
Ledok Nongko	Tunggul Arum	Brayut
Ketingan	Bokesan	Grogol
Malangan	Gabugan	Pentingsari
Nganggring	Tanjung	Rumah Domes
Temon	Jethak II Sidoakur	Kelor
West Lagon	Nawung	Gamplong
Plempoh	Garongan	Pulesari
Ngembesan	Brajan	Sukunan
Gamol	Pendidikan Dukuh	Kadisobo II
Karang Tanjung	Sangurejo	Pancoh
Beteng	Pulewulung	Blue Lagoon
Kali Klegung		
EKJ Sempu		

Source: Dinas Pariwisata Sleman, 2018

According to the classification done from 2014 to 2016, Sidoakur Tourism Village was initially a tourism village which was included in the independent category. However, according to data from the Tourism Office of Sleman Regency in 2018, this classification had declined from independent to developing. This change in classification was a result of fewer visitors and the management of tourism villages which were not operating. According to the report released publicly by the Tourism Office of Sleman Regency, the indicator causing the decline is the managerial aspects of the village which were considered not optimal, such as the regeneration of tourism village administrators which had not been carried out. Youth were not involved in the management of tourism village to continue management.

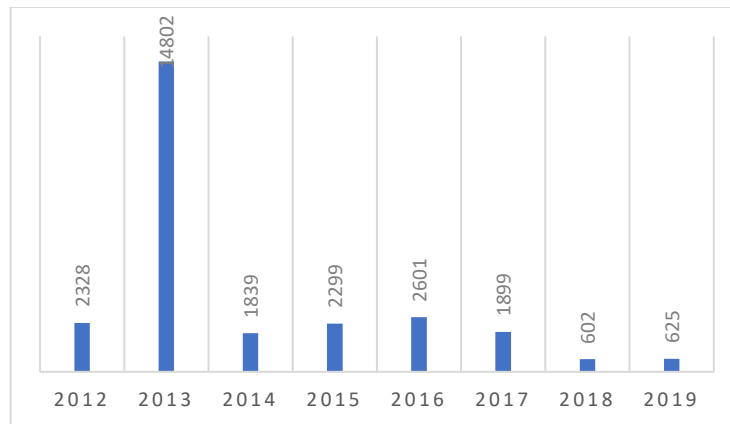


Figure 1. Number of Visitors to the Sidoakur Tourism Village in 2012 - 2019

Source: Dinas Pariwisata Sleman, 2021

Sidoakur Tourism Village is currently in a decline-related state. The reason for this is that travelers are now visiting new and more attractive destinations. A decline in internal activities and visitor numbers will occur at tourism destinations which are unable to compete with other tourism destinations. The Sidoakur Tourism Village is considered unattractive due to the absence of institutions and activities which can attract visitors as well as the lack of effective marketing. Therefore, if we want to maintain or revitalize the object, we must make adjustments and improvements to tourist attractions which are supported from an institutional and promotional perspective.

Despite the fact that tourism activity at the Sidoakur Tourism Village is currently declining, the administrators of the Sidoakur Tourism Village will attempt to renew the management because the majority of the administrators are elderly. The new management is expected to be able to revive the tourism village. In addition, there are discussions about adding the physical infrastructure and reopening garbage banks. Once everything is in place, the promotion of tourism village will be intensified again.

In its development, the activities of the Sidoakur Tourism Village are inseparable from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which has affected the whole world. The Covid-19 pandemic first appeared in Indonesia at the beginning of 2020, as a result, the government issued a number of regulations, such as the lockdown policy on almost all forms of economic activity, including tourism. The Sidoakur Tourism Village as a tourism destination experienced the consequences and ceased operations until the government announced the new normal policy. Nonetheless, related policies, such as large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) and the imposition of restrictions on emergency community activities (PPKM) which were implemented during the Covid-19 pandemic also had an impact on tourism activities which were not running optimally, or even stopped.

Table 4. The Dynamics of Sidoakur Tourism Village Based on Time According to Butler's Tourism Cycle Theory

No.	Cycles	Year	Characteristic
1	<i>Eksploration</i> (Eksplorasi)	< 2009	At this stage, the Sidoakur Tourism Village develops its potential as a tourism village supported by the existing potential in the form of culture and environment.
2	<i>Involvement</i> (keterlibatan)	2009	This stage is characterized by an increase in the number of tourist visits. Managers supported by local communities provide facilities intended for tourists. In this phase began to use means of promotion. In addition, in this phase, the local government has a part in building tourism infrastructure.
3	<i>Development</i> (Pembangunan)	2009 - 2012	The development phase was marked by investment and external funding that had entered the Sidoakur Tourism Village. Another characteristic is that people are increasingly open to receiving guests. Community spirit is at its peak.
4	<i>Consolidation</i> (Konsolidasi)	2012 - 2014	At this stage, tourism activities are already dominant. The number of visits rose and peaked, and many similar tourism villages have become competitors. The classification of a tourism village is in the position of an independent tourism village.
5	Stagnation	2014 - 2016	At this stage, the level of visitors is still relatively high, but the image of the tourism village has declined. Community participation involved in the management of tourism villages has also begun to decline. Classification of tourism villages by the Sleman Regency Tourism Office at the independent level.
6	<i>Decline</i> (Penurunan)	2016 - 2021	The decline in community activities and participation in tourism villages and the level of visits has decreased significantly. There are only a few active administrators left. Decreasing the level of classification from an independent tourism village to a developing tourism village. This condition is exacerbated by the condition of the Covid-19 pandemic.
-	7 Rejuvenation (Peremajaan)	-	Currently in the process of regenerating a tourism village

Source: Author Analysis, 2022

Discussion

This section discusses in more detail the principles of community-based tourism implemented in the Sidoakur Tourism Village. Tourism development from the community, by the community, and for the community is the aim of community-based tourism (Demartoto, 2009:20). This is strengthened by the statement of Suansri (2003:21) which explained that community-based tourism is a means for community and environmental development. Therefore, community-based tourism must adopt a holistic view which includes a complete range of social, cultural, economic, environmental, and political development factors. The Sidoakur Tourism Village should apply the ideal principle of community-based tourism in order to support tourism which is pro-community. The implementation of the community-based tourism principles in the Sidoakur Tourism Village is shown in the following table.

Table 5. Implementation of Community-Based Tourism Principles in the Sidoakur Tourism Village

No.	Principles	Implementation
1	Economic	There is a community development fund.
2	Social	There is an increase in the quality of village community resources.
		There is gender equality in management.
		Administrator regeneration has not been prepared.
3	Political	The emergence of elite capture problems in management.
4	Cultural	The village community has a role to maintain the inheritance of cultural values.
5	Environmental	The village community has a role in environmental conservation.

Source: Author Analysis, 2022

The principle of community-based tourism as conveyed by Suansri has a fairly broad spectrum. According to Nurhidayati and Fandeli (2012:39), the economic principles explained by Suansri highlight the necessity for community funds or shared funds which can benefit the entire community in addition to the creation of jobs and community income.

The economic concepts of community-based tourism are demonstrated in the development of the Sidoakur Tourism Village by the resulting economic emphasis on community development. Tourism village should ideally employ a profit-sharing system which prioritizes community involvement rather than just business oriented since tourism village is more than just economic means. Community funds are funds donated by tourists to develop a community/society in tourism activities as a form of responsibility towards the community in the tourist destination. Community funds are internal funds which are created by the community and obtained from a share of the earnings received by community members to be allocated for the benefit of the entire community (Nurhidayati and Fandeli, 2012:42).

In terms of social principles, the Tourism Office of Sleman Regency has a responsibility to enhance human resources by organizing training program for administrators. Participants in the program included members of the community and administrators from the tourism villages. The community is expected to be more actively involved in human resource improvement activities. In addition, the tourism office conducts sub-district-level tourism village competition, evaluations, and classifications to control the quality of tourism villages. The competition which was held have a good impact on the community, particularly in terms of fostering better links amongst community.

In developing a tourism village, administrators embraced the community, both men and women to get equal opportunities in management. This demonstrates that the gender aspect of role distribution in society/community is fair. Mothers, for instance, have a right to participate. In addition, women are frequently given coordinator responsibilities, such as those in charge of welcoming guests, catering, and organizing activities. However, it is important to emphasize in social principles that even with support and training, the community must take the initiative, be creative and innovative in deciding how to manage a tourist destination (Raharjana and Putra, 2020). Nevertheless, the majority of the youth are not yet interested in actively managing a tourism village, because most of them choose to work in other industries which are more financially rewarding. In fact, the strategy for achieving successful tourism village development also needs to involve the role of local youth (Manaf et al., 2018).

Participation is a component of a political principle which relates to the community's capacity to convey ideas to the hamlet apparatus. Aspects of the successful development of a tourism village need to be emphasized on increasing local community participation and strengthening the capacity of tourism village administrators (Hatma Indra Jaya et al., 2022). Community participation in tourism activities has been studied by Tosun (1999) which has three types of participation, including spontaneous participation, induced participation, and coercive participation. Community participation in the Sidoakur Tourism Village is categorized as induced participation. This is based on the history of the formation of the Sidoakur Tourism Village which was initiated by a small community group under the command of the hamlet head. Then in the process, community groups led by the Hamlet Head invited the village community to form a tourism village together. In other words, the process of community involvement during formation applies the top-down (from above) principle rather than the bottom-up (from below). In its management, the tourism village received aspirations and feedback from the community, although not all of them were realized. However, consistent with the findings in the Nglanggeran Tourism Village, the implementation of community-based tourism can limit individuals or groups with low social capital from taking part in and profiting from the village's tourism-related activities (Ristiawan & Tiberghien, 2021).

The process of developing the Sidoakur Tourism Village encountered obstacles when the elite capture phenomenon occurred. Elite capture, to use a term from the figure, is the control of an institution by a person or group whose interests become its primary concern (Syahril, 2018). Meanwhile, Sim et al. (2017: 1) stated that elite capture happens when societal groups or individuals with high levels of economic, political, or social status influence how resources are distributed and use that influence for personal or group interests. The internal factors which cause a person to work as an elite include values such as one's achievements in the history of a region, individual charisma, and kinship (Lay, 2006). Consistent with the finding that actor will increase power when the source of power is owned, the actor knows the source of power, then expresses power to other actors (Rembulan et al., 2020).

In the management of the Sidoakur Tourism Village, the phenomenon of elite capture is manifested in the lack of transparency in the management of tourism village development funds. A change in leadership or the appointment of a new hamlet head who was also in charge of the tourism village aggravated this. This dual social role has enormous power over an institution. In addition, the community was encouraged to contribute to the development of supporting facilities for tourism villages. However, the community did not gain from the outcomes promised by the tourism village administrators and these facilities did not last for very long. In fact, maintaining good tourism governance or excellent tourism management is largely dependent on transparency in the management of tourism villages. This is in line with the opinion of Wicaksono and Sugiarto in Hadiwijoyo (2012: 47) which stated that there must be a legality component to participatory planning in order to prevent the practice of power abuse. In addition, the management of community-based tourism is significantly influenced by the role of leadership (Sartika & Wargadinata, 2020). This statement is supported by other statement which stated that the sustainability of a tourism village depends on both formal and informal leaders in addition to the community collective solidarity (Priatmoko et al., 2021).

In the process, the community realized that there was a situation which was considered unfavorable. The community was affected by the ongoing elite capture phenomenon. The people who feel aggrieved began to mistrust the tourism village's administration over time. As a result, there was a decline in community participation in the involvement of tourism village management. The progress of these problems is in line with Sunaryo's (2013: 77–79) theory on good tourism governance, which contends that involvement is the key to managing tourism villages from planning to implementation and evaluation. Communities have a right to management transparency in order to harmonize the rights and obligations among stakeholders. In addition, the application of participatory planning, according to Abe (2005:90 in Hadiwijoyo 2012:48) has a good effect by preventing potential for manipulation and making clear what is genuinely desired.

In principle, because the Sidoakur Tourism Village is branded as a cultural tourism village, management of a tourism village still involves culture, wisdom, and local values which exist in the community. Many cultural activities were displayed when the tourism village was still in operation, including *kothekan*, *gejog lesung*, *panembrama*, and *jathilan*. Nowadays, cultural activities are infrequently participated by people. Nevertheless, there are still several routine cultural activities which are held in which it is not on behalf of a tourism village, for example, *hadrah* activities every Monday *Pahing* and *selawatan* every Sunday *Wage*. The community in the Sidoakur Tourism Village is now open up to various circles of society because, as part of the management process for a tourism village, visitors interact with the community. The community and the tourism village exchange ideas as a result of this openness. Tourists gain insight when visiting and the tourism village community also gets new knowledge from the tourists.

In terms of environmental principles, the branding of an eco-tourism village driven by the founder of the tourism village has had an impact on the community until now. The community in the Sidoakur Tourism Village are directly or indirectly are motivated to care more about the environment. An example of environmental concern is community service activities to clean up the environment and planting vegetables and flowers in the environment so that it looks beautiful.

Conclusion

This study recorded findings regarding the development of the Sidoakur Tourism Village from its inception to the current circumstances. At its inception, the hamlet head could mobilize the community to participate in the management of the tourism village. This had a positive impact on the Sidoakur Tourism Village, which was shown in the realization of a number of successes in which it had implications for the name of the tourism village and an increase in the number of visitors. The application of the community-based tourism principle to the economic aspect has an impact on improving the economy of most people. In social aspect, the community feels that there has been an improvement in social skills, which has been assisted by the cooperation of several institutions, particularly the Tourism Office of Sleman Regency. In terms of gender equality, there is also a balanced role in the management of the tourism village, with both men and women playing a part. In terms of culture, the community has contributed to maintaining the evolving local cultural values. Meanwhile, on the environmental aspect, the community is motivated to conserve the surrounding environment.

However, because the concepts of community-based tourism have not yet been applied to the political side to their full potential, the Sidoakur Tourism Village is currently facing a decline in community activity and participation. This study emphasizes the crucial problem in the political aspect of changing hamlet apparatus, which resulted in disagreements with the administrators of the tourism village. In addition, a crisis of public trust has emerged, originating from the lack of transparency in the management of the tourism village in the form of elite capture. The institutional aspect is not supported by the regeneration of administrators who can support the sustainability of the tourism village. Some of the above problems were exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic which has hampered the development of tourism activities. This research has limitations in examining the institutional aspects of managing tourism village. Therefore, institutional aspects can be more critically examined in future studies.

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