

Mapping of tourism potential and assessment of development stages in Sidomulyo Tourism Village, Batu City

Widya Rizka Augusty^{1*}, Aris Subagiyo¹, Wawargita Permata Wijayanti¹,
Gunawan Prayitno¹

¹ Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Brawijaya University, Malang, 65145, Indonesia

*riaugust@student.ub.ac.id

Received 20-04-2022; accepted 29-04-2022

Abstract. The Batu City Government is currently developing a tourism Village. The policy was adopted in the strategic plan of the Batu City Tourism Office in the field of tourism product development by increasing the number of tourism villages that have the adequate infrastructure; one of them is Sidomulyo Village. The success of developing a tourism village can be seen in the benefits of managing a tourism village to improve the welfare of the local community. Tourism villages can develop optimally if the area's potential can be identified properly. Therefore, this research was conducted to identify the tourism potential of Sidomulyo Village and assess the stages of its development as a tourism village in Batu City. The sample used in the study is the stakeholders selected by considering the sample are individuals who understand the actual conditions of the development of Sidomulyo Village as a tourism village and are involved in the management of tourism villages. The scoring analysis technique is used to assess the development stages with a variable in the form of a tourism village aspect. The research shows that Sidomulyo Tourism Village is in an advanced stage based on the highest score for the attraction aspect, while the lowest for the information aspect and institutional aspect.

Keywords: Tourism-Village-Aspect, Development-Stage, Sidomulyo-Tourism-Village.

1. Introduction

The development of tourist villages today is becoming a central issue in strengthening the role of villages. The strategy to increase the potential and capacity of local resources is through the development of tourism villages [1,2]. A village can be developed into a tourism village by assessing its tourism potential [3]. Not all villages can be developed into a tourism villages. The development of a tourism village must at least be equipped with aspects that refer to the tourism component. The development of tourism villages consists of attractions, amenities, accessibility, information, promotion, community readiness, and institutions [4,5]. The tourism potential of Sidomulyo Village makes this village encouraged by the Batu City Government to be developed as a tourism village [6].

Sidomulyo Village is a center for producing ornamental plants in Batu City. As many as 60% of the people of Sidomulyo Village are ornamental plant farmers. Almost all residents' houses sell various kinds of ornamental plants. A thousand types of flowers and ornamental plants are cultivated by residents spread over three hamlets, namely Tinjumoyo, Sukorembug, and Tonggolari [7]. The

agricultural production of ornamental plants owned by Sidomulyo Village has been going on for decades. There is potential for local wisdom, namely written batik managed directly by the Batik Agroindustry Community in Sidomulyo Village. Sidomulyo Village has also been equipped with tourism supporting facilities such as rest areas, homestays, restaurants, food stalls, flower stalls, flower markets, gift shops, toilets, and worship facilities. The location of Sidomulyo Village is quite strategic, which is on the main road to Selecta Tourism Objects, which allows tourists to stop by to visit the village [6]. In line with this potential, in 2020, Sidomulyo Village will be designated as a flower tourism village through the development of tourist destinations for education on flower farming.

Tourism development in Sidomulyo Village is still facing obstacles due to the weak management and management of tourism in Sidomulyo Village and its governance as a choice of destinations and tour packages in Batu City [8]. The limitations of tourism management in Sidomulyo Village cause several problems. Most ornamental plant product marketing still relies on flower traders who come to intermediaries without any tourism product innovations. In addition, local wisdom in the form of Batik Sidomulyo has not been produced and marketed optimally. Whereas in the principle of developing a tourism village not only pay attention to the physical aspects of the product such as attractions, amenities, accessibility, but it is also important to pay attention to aspects of human resources, management and institutions, promotion and marketing, and investment [9].

The development of a tourism village is an effort to reduce the outflow of profits out of the region. The community can enjoy the benefits. So, the economic exchange that occurs benefits the development of the community and the region itself [10,11]. The success of developing a tourism village can be seen in how much benefit the management of a tourism village has on improving the welfare of local communities [12, 13]. Tourism villages can develop optimally if the area's potential can be identified properly. The tourism problem in Sidomulyo Village encourages the need for planning a tourism village by utilizing its potential so that it can be profitable for the surrounding community. Therefore, this research was conducted to identify the potential and development stages of Sidomulyo Village.

2. Methods

This research is included in quantitative research. The quantitative approach in this study is intended to answer the research objectives, namely assessing the development stages of the Sidomulyo Tourism Village using scoring analysis. Determination of the tourism village development stages is used to maximize the local potential of Sidomulyo Village.

This research is located in Sidomulyo Village, Batu District, Batu City, East Java (Figure 2). Sidomulyo Village has an area of 270.82 Ha, with 68% of the area being used as agricultural land for ornamental plants [14] (Figure 1). The selection of the research location was based on the determination of Sidomulyo Village as a new tourism village in Batu City based on the Batu City Regional Spatial Plan 2010-2030 [15].



Figure 1. Ornamental Plant Farm.

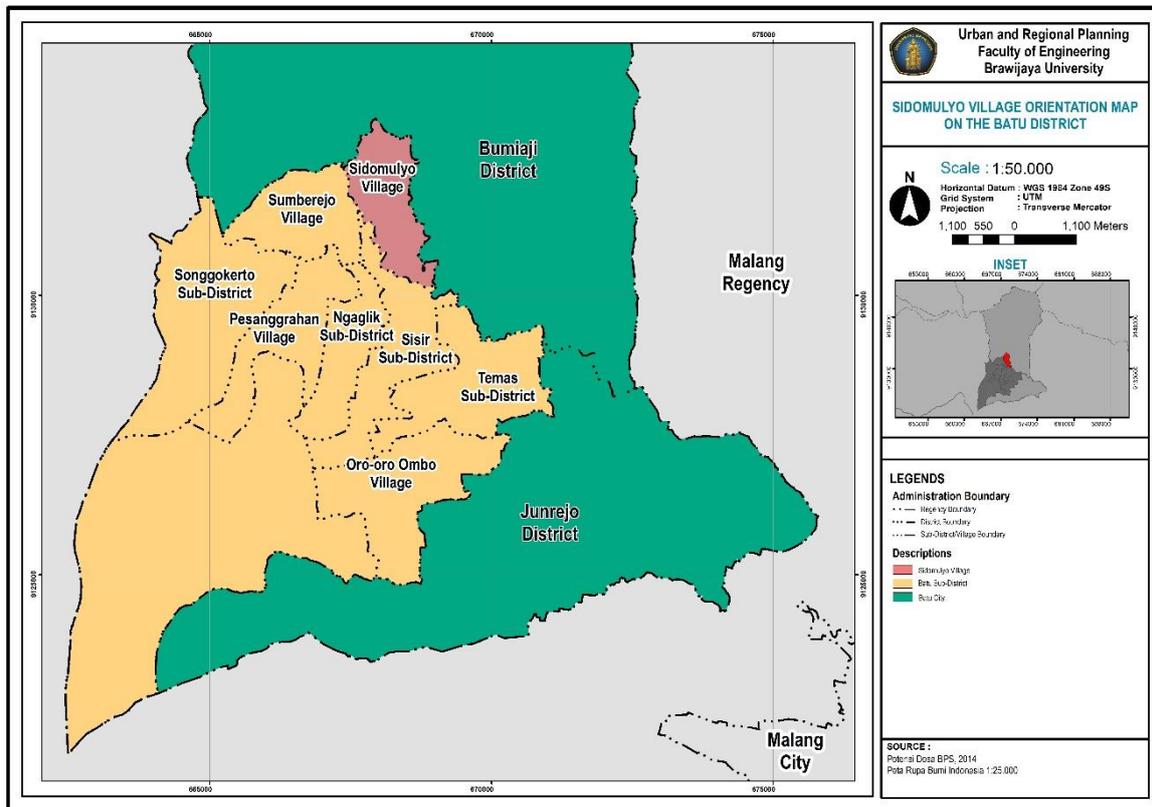


Figure 2. The location of Sidomulyo Tourism Village.

2.1. Sampling Technique

The sample used in this study is key stakeholders. The stakeholders were selected with consideration of the sample being individuals who understand and understand the actual conditions of the development of Sidomulyo Village as a tourism village and are involved in the management of tourism villages. The stakeholders in this research include the Head of Sidomulyo Village, Head of Mulyo Joyo Village Owned Enterprises, Head of Sidomulyo Village Tourism Management, Chair of the Sidomulyo Village Tourism Awareness Group, Chair of the Sidomulyo Village Community Family Welfare Organization, Chair of Sidomulyo Village Community Empowerment Institute, Chair of the Sidomulyo Village Farmers Group Association, and Chair of the Sidomulyo Village Agroindustry of Hand-drawn Batik in Sidomulyo Village.

2.2. Analysis Technique

The analytical technique used in this research is scoring analysis. Scoring analysis is used in the assessment process of each indicator in the tourism village aspect using a modified Likert scale with a score level of four [3]. The stages carried out in the scoring analysis to determine the development stages of Sidomulyo Village as a tourism village are as follows:

1. Define key stakeholders
2. Perform key stakeholder assessment calculations using a Likert scale
3. Recapitulating and classifying the assessment results of each key stakeholder

The first step is to recapitulate the assessment results from each key stakeholder in one table, then classify each aspect of the tourism village into four classifications starting from pioneering, developing, advanced, to independent (Table 1). Next, the average calculation of the overall assessment of the tourism village aspect is carried out. The results of these calculations are interpreted as the development stages of Sidomulyo Village as a tourism village (Table 2).

$$\text{Tourism Village Aspect Score} = \frac{\sum \text{Tourism Village Aspect Indicator}}{n} \quad (1)$$

n = the number of data

Table 1. The classification of tourism village aspect scoring

Tourism Village Aspect	Score	Classification
(Attractions, Amenities,	1,00 – 1,75	Pioneering
Accessibility, Information,	1,76 – 2,50	Developing
Promotion, Community Readiness,	2,51 – 3,25	Advanced
and Institutions)	3,26 – 4,00	Independent

$$\text{Development Stages of Tourism Village} = \frac{\sum \text{Tourism Village Aspect Score}}{n} \quad (2)$$

n = the number of data

Table 2. Development stages of tourism village

Score	Development Stages of Tourism Village
1,00 – 1,75	Pioneering
1,76 – 2,50	Developing
2,51 – 3,25	Advanced
3,26 – 4,00	Independent

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Result

The initial determination of Sidomulyo Village as a tourist village is because of the potential in the form of ornamental plant production that has been going on for decades. This opportunity makes the Batu City Government synergize with the Sidomulyo Village Government to realize the idea of developing existing agriculture by making Sidomulyo Village a flower tourism village with several tourist points about the education on ornamental plants farming. Tourism development in Sidomulyo Village does not stop at the advantages of the ornamental plant agricultural sector. Exploration of other potentials continues to be carried out, such as local wisdom in the form of hand-drawn batik and adventure tourism which can be developed to become an attraction for tourists (Figure 3). The completeness of tourism supporting facilities such as rest areas, homestays, restaurants, stalls, flower stalls, flower markets, gift shops, toilets, and worship facilities continues to be pursued as a form of support for the development of the Sidomulyo Tourism Village (Figure 4). Tourists can easily access Sidomulyo Village or its attractions (Figure 5). Tourist information (Figure 6) and tourism promotions have also begun to be carried out offline and online to market and introduce Sidomulyo Tourism Village to tourists. Efforts to involve the community in tourism activities continue to be carried out in the development of the Sidomulyo Tourism Village, considering that the community is one of the important aspects of tourism management. In addition, a village management agency has also been formed to optimize tourism management in Sidomulyo Village. Finally, in 2017 Sidomulyo Village began to dare to declare itself as a flower tourism village, until in 2020, it was designated as a tourism village by the Batu City Tourism Office.

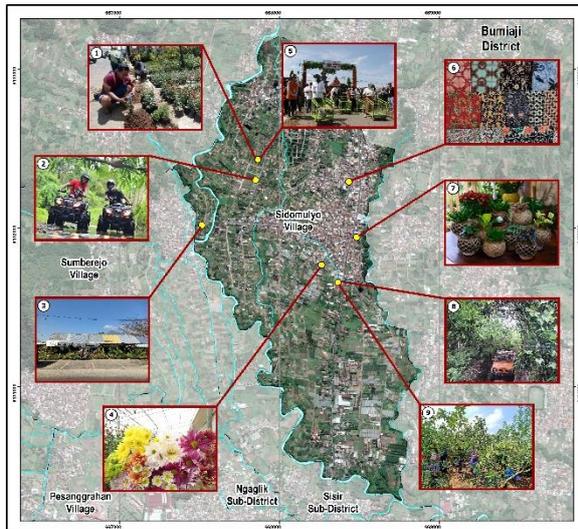


Figure 3. The distribution of tourist attractions in Sidomulyo Village, (1) Education of Ornamental Plant Cultivation; (2) ATV Tour; (3) Sekar Mulyo Flower Market; (4) Rose and Chrysanthemum Cultivation/Picking Tour; (5) Gelora Bunga Mall; (6) Education of Batik Making; (7) Education of Creative *Kokedama*; (8) Off-road Jeep Tour; and (9) Apple Picking Tour.

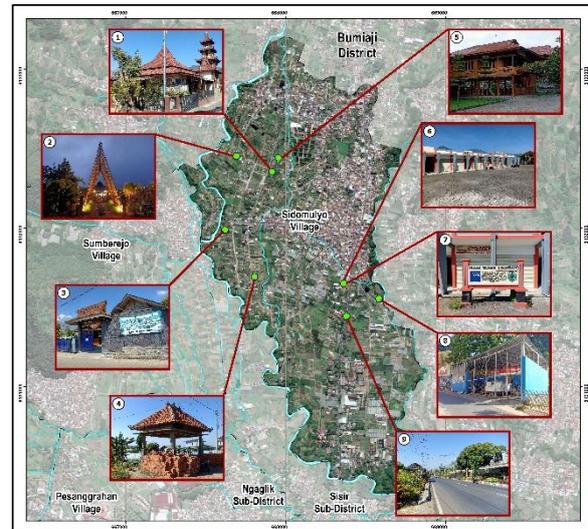


Figure 4. The distribution of tourism amenities in Sidomulyo Village, (1) *Roudhlotul Jannah* Mosque; (2) *Djoeragan* Cafe; (3) *Pring Pethuk* Restaurant; (4) Gazebo; (5) Homestay; (6) Rest Area; (7) Sidomulyo Village Tourism Market; (8) Temporary Shelter; and (9) Florist.

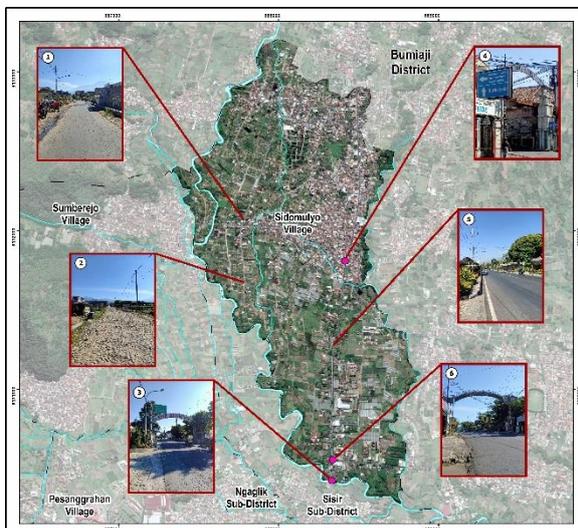


Figure 5. The accessibility of Sidomulyo Tourism Village, (1) The Road to The Gelora Bunga Mall; (2) The Road to The Ornamental Plant Farming Area; (3) The First Gate of Sidomulyo Tourism Village, The Road to Sidomulyo Tourism Village; (4) Directional Signs to Tourist Attractions; (5) The Main Road of Sidomulyo Tourism Village; and (6) The Second Gate of Sidomulyo Tourism Village.

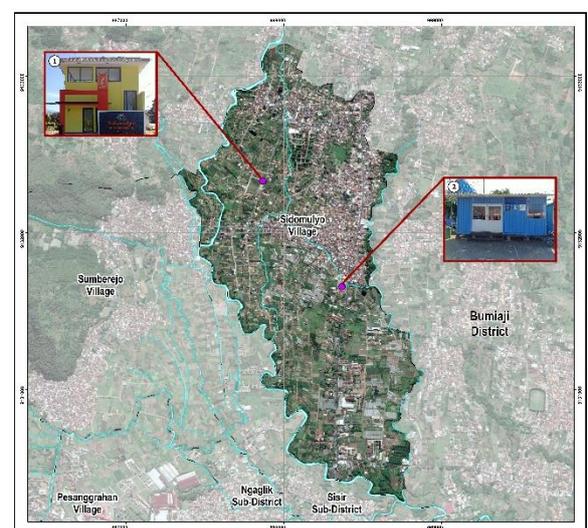


Figure 6. The distribution of tourism information center in Sidomulyo Village (1) Additional Tourism Information Center (New) and (2) Existing Tourist Information Center.

3.2. Discussion

Table 3. Attractions aspects assessment

No.	Indicators	Stakeholders (x)								Mean ($\bar{x} = \sum x_n / 8$)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Physical landscape/scenery	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3,75
2	Environmental hygiene	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2,25
3	Uniqueness of the resource (typical)	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3,88
4	Efforts to preserve the environment	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	3,25
5	Diversity of tourist activities	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	3,50
Final Score (Tourism Village Aspect Score=$\bar{x}/5$)										3,33
Classification										Independent

3.2.1 Attractions Aspects Assessment

In Table 3, the tourist attractions owned by Sidomulyo Village are included in the independent category with a final score of 3.33. This category includes the highest stage and has the potential to support the development of tourism villages. The tourist attraction of Sidomulyo Village is at an independent stage based on the potential of the village's physical landscape consisting of views of mountains and beautiful rural areas and community tips to be responsible for maintaining cleanliness and environmental sustainability. Sidomulyo Village also has ornamental plant agricultural resources, which are the village's identity, which is marked with the highest score of 3.88, namely as one of the largest ornamental plant producers in Indonesia, both on a local, national level, and international scale. In addition, Sidomulyo Village is equipped with various tourist activities such as education of ornamental plant cultivation, education of planting techniques with moss growing media (creative *kokedama*), education of batik making, cultivation/picking tours of roses and chrysanthemums, apple and orange picking tours, flower markets and flower malls, off-road jeeps, and ATVs. However, the final score of the attraction aspect has a value that is close to the minimum limit of the independent stage, with a difference of 0.07. This value needs to be reconsidered because obstacles are still found in the cleanliness of the village environment, marked by the lowest score of 2.25, which is due to the habit of people still littering in river bodies around settlements. This condition can certainly damage the image of Sidomulyo Village as a tourism village in Batu City. The management of tourist attractions has also been constrained due to the development of the Covid-19 pandemic. Efforts to develop tourist attractions need to adapt to these limitations to optimize the benefits of the Sidomulyo Tourism Village's tourism potential for the community's welfare.

Table 4. Amenities aspects assessment

No.	Indicators	Stakeholders (x)								Mean ($\bar{x} = \sum x_n / 8$)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Availability of rest areas	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3,38
2	Homestay availability	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3,25
3	Availability of huts/gazebo	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3,13
4	Availability of places of worship	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3,88
5	Availability of restaurants	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3,88
6	Availability of shopping facilities	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3,25
7	Temporary shelter availability	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2,00
Final Score (Tourism Village Aspect Score=$\bar{x}/7$)										3,25
Classification										Advanced

3.2.2 Amenities Aspects Assessment

In Table 4, it is shown that the tourist amenities owned by Sidomulyo Village are included in the advanced category with a final score of 3.25. This category is a potential stage in supporting the development of a tourism village, which is one level below the independent stage. Sidomulyo Village tourism facilities are at an advanced stage based on the completeness of Sidomulyo Village tourism support facilities, starting from rest areas, homestays, gazebos, places of worship, restaurants/shopping facilities, and temporary shelter. The highest score for the indicator of the availability of places of worship and restaurants is 3.88. Facilities for places of worship are scattered throughout Sidomulyo Village, including around tourist attractions, with complete and well-maintained worship supporting facilities, making it easier for tourists to worship. Tourists can easily find restaurants with various food menu choices, including traditional menus, which are commonly used to entertain tourists who come to Sidomulyo Village. However, some obstacles were still found in the temporary shelter availability indicator, marked with the lowest score of 2.00 due to insufficient temporary shelter capacity and no waste recycling efforts carried out by the local community. In addition, the condition of the gazebo is poorly maintained and has changed its function as a place for building materials so that it cannot be used properly. Efforts to maintain and improve the quality of tourist amenities need to be considered so that tourists are more comfortable and stay longer in the Sidomulyo Tourism Village.

Table 5. Accessibility aspect assessment

No.	Indicators	Stakeholders (x)								Mean ($\bar{x} = \sum x_n / 8$)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Condition of the road to the village	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3,88
2	Condition of the road to the tourist attraction	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3,00
3	Availability of public transportation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2,00
4	Availability of directional signs to the village	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2,25
5	Availability of directional signs to the tourist attraction	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1,75
Final Score (Tourism Village Aspect Score=$\bar{x}/5$)										2,58
Classification										Advanced

3.2.3 Accessibility Aspect Assessment

In Table 5, it is shown that the tourist accessibility of Sidomulyo Village is included in the advanced category with a final score of 2.58. This category is a potential stage in supporting the development of a tourism village, which is one level below the independent stage. The tourist accessibility of Sidomulyo Village is at an advanced stage based on the condition of the road to the village that is easily accessible by tourists, marked with the highest score of 3.88. The road is considered very good because it is wide and has minimal damage, making it easier for tourists to pass. The road to the tourist attraction of Sidomulyo Village is also in good condition and easy to pass even though it has a relatively narrow size. However, the final score for the accessibility aspect has a value close to the minimum advanced stage, with a difference of 0.07. This value needs to be reconsidered that obstacles are still found in the accessibility of Sidomulyo Village tourism, especially on the indicator of the availability of directional signs to the tourist attraction such as flower markets and flower malls marked with the lowest score of 1.75. Directional signs to the tourist attraction of Sidomulyo Village are commonly found in other areas without being equipped with special designs that describe the value of the village locality and are difficult for tourists to see. The availability of public transportation facilities to tourism villages is also very limited due to people who prefer to use private vehicles. Increasing the accessibility of tourism villages needs to be done to increase tourist visits to Sidomulyo Tourism Village.

Table 6. Information aspect assessment

No.	Indicator	Stakeholders (x)								Mean ($\bar{x} = \sum x_n / 8$)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Availability of tourist information center	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2,00
Final Score (Tourism Village Aspect Score=$\bar{x}/1$)										2,00
Classification										Developing

3.2.4 Information Aspect Assessment

In Table 6, it is shown that the tourist information owned by Sidomulyo Village is included in the developing category with a final score of 2.00. This category is a stage that is quite potential in supporting the development of a tourism village, which is two levels below the independent stage. Tourism information in Sidomulyo Village is in the developing stage based on the condition of the tourist information center that has not operated optimally, marked with a score of 2.00. The Sidomulyo Village tourist information center is only active in serving tourists at certain times, such as during official visits or comparative studies with the government and schools. The media used to convey information is still limited to the form of banners showing the types of tourist attractions. Generally, the tourism village manager will act as a tour guide by conveying offline information to tourists. The tourist information center has not gone through the digitization process using special applications such as electronic tickets or big data for Sidomulyo Village tourism. The development of tourist information in Sidomulyo Village needs to be improved to make it easier for tourists to determine travel plans.

Table 7. Promotion aspect assessment

No.	Indicator	Stakeholders (x)								Mean ($\bar{x} = \sum x_n / 8$)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Availability of promotional media	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2,75
Final Score (Tourism Village Aspect Score=$\bar{x}/1$)										2,75
Classification										Advanced

3.2.5 Promotion Aspect Assessment

In Table 7, it is shown that the tourism promotion owned by Sidomulyo Village is included in the advanced category with a final score of 2.75. This category is a potential stage in supporting the development of a tourism village, which is one level below the independent stage. Sidomulyo Village tourism promotion is at an advanced stage based on the efforts made to utilize various marketing media both online in the form of websites and Instagram or offline in brochures and banners. Sidomulyo Village also cooperates with travel agents, namely city travel associations, to market tourism villages to local and national tourists. In addition, the local community contributes to marketing the Sidomulyo Tourism Village by word of mouth to help increase tourist visits to enjoy the village. However, the final score for the promotion aspect has a value close to the minimum advanced stage, with a difference of 0.24. This value needs to be reconsidered that obstacles are still found in the promotion of Sidomulyo Village Tourism, such as not having formed a slogan or tagline that can describe the characteristics of the village and make it easier for tourists to remember experiences when visiting tourist villages. Tourist segmentation has also not been formed, resulting in social media, both Instagram and websites, in which the intended market share has not been utilized. Marketing using social media has not been carried out optimally and continuously, so the images or videos presented are less attractive and less up-to-date. Sidomulyo Village tourism promotion needs to be improved to attract more tourists to visit the village.

Table 8. Community readiness aspect assessment

No.	Indicators	Stakeholders (x)								Mean ($\bar{x} = \sum x_n / 8$)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Community readiness	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	3	3,13
2	Society participation	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3,13
3	Community hospitality	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	3,50
Final Score (Tourism Village Aspect Score=$\bar{x}/3$)										3,25
Classification										Advanced

3.2.6 Community Readiness Aspect Assessment

In Table 8, it is shown that the community readiness of Sidomulyo Village is included in the advanced category with a final score of 3.25. This category is a potential stage in supporting the development of a tourism village, which is one level below the independent stage. The people's readiness of Sidomulyo Village is at an advanced stage based on the condition of the people who have a friendly attitude to tourists and are willing to be happy to help the needs of tourists during their visit to the Sidomulyo Tourism Village marked with the highest score of 3.50. The community's response to the development of tourism villages was also considered good, with a score of 3.13 on the indicators of readiness and participation. The community feels that they already know about tourism development in the surrounding environment and are aware of the benefits of tourism. The community's motivation to be actively involved in tourism development is also starting to grow, indicated by the willingness of the community to be involved in the development of tourism accessibility which not only brings benefits to daily life but also makes it easier for tourists to access various tourist attractions in Sidomulyo Village. The readiness and involvement of the community need to be continuously improved, given the importance of the community's role as the main actor in the development of tourism villages.

Table 9. Institutions aspect assessment

No.	Indicators	Stakeholders (x)								Mean ($\bar{x} = \sum x_n / 8$)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Availability of tourism management organizations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2,00
2	Availability of tourism village awareness group	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2,00
3	Availability of cooperation with outside parties	4	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	2,63
Final Score (Tourism Village Aspect Score=$\bar{x}/3$)										2,21
Classification										Developing

3.2.7 Institutions Aspect Assessment

In Table 9, it is shown that the institutions owned by Sidomulyo Village are included in the developing category with a final score of 2.21. This category is a stage that is quite potential in supporting the development of a tourism village, which is two levels below the independent stage. The tourism institutions of Sidomulyo Village are in a developing stage based on the availability of cooperation with outside parties, including the Research and Community Service Institute, which from now on is referred to as Universitas Brawijaya Institution of Research and Community Services, Batu City Tourism Office, and Bumiaji Village and Pandanrejo Village. The availability of cooperation with external parties is the indicator with the highest score of 2.63. The form of external cooperation with Sidomulyo Village consists of assistance and knowledge sharing by Universitas Brawijaya Institution of Research and Community Services, assistance and assistance by the Batu City Tourism Office, and revenue sharing from the sale of fruit picking tour tickets in the rest area with the Bumiaji Village and Pandanrejo Village which the tourism village manager handles. However, obstacles are still found in the tourism institutions of Sidomulyo Village, namely the availability of village management institutions and Tourism Village Awareness Group that actively serve tourists only at certain times, marked by the

lowest score of both, namely 2.00. The tourism village management agency is active incidentally, especially when Sidomulyo Village receives a visit from the relevant official or when a government and school comparative study takes place; the Tourism Village Awareness Group is also incidentally active when Sidomulyo Village carries out training or counseling related to tourism. Increasing the role and function of the tourism institutions in Sidomulyo Village needs to be carried out so that the tourism objectives, namely the welfare of the local community, can be achieved.

Table 10. Assessment of tourism village development stages

No.	Tourism Village Aspect	Tourism Village Aspect Score	Tourism Village Development Stages	
			Score ($\bar{x} = \frac{\sum \text{Tourism Village Aspect Score}}{7}$)	Classification
1	Attractions	3,33	2,77	Advanced
2	amenities	3,25		
3	Accessibility	2,58		
4	Information	2,00		
5	Promotion	2,75		
6	Community readiness	3,25		
7	Institutions	2,21		

3.2.8 Assessment of Tourism Village Development Stages

In Table 10, it is shown that the development of the Sidomulyo Tourism Village is in an advanced stage, with a final score of 2.77. The highest score for the tourism village aspect is owned by the attraction aspect included in the independent stage category with a final score of 3.33. The lowest score for the tourism village aspect is owned by the information and institutions aspects included in the developing stage category with final scores of 2.00 and 2.21. Sidomulyo Tourism Village is at the stage of advanced development supported by all the potential aspects of the tourism village. However, the final score for the development stage of the Sidomulyo Tourism Village has a value that is close to the minimum advanced stage, with a difference of 0.26. It can be interpreted that several aspects of the development of the Sidomulyo Tourism Village still have obstacles that need to be optimized. Improvement efforts need to be continued, especially on aspects of tourism villages that are in the developing stage as well as aspects that have a final score close to the minimum limit of the stages below it, so that the development of Sidomulyo Tourism Village can run optimally and reach the highest stage, namely the independent stage.

4. Conclusions

The results of the assessment of all key stakeholders on the seven tourism village aspects of Sidomulyo Village, namely; (1) Tourist attractions are included in the independent category with a final score of 3.33; (2) the tourist amenities are included in the advanced category with a final score of 3.25; (3) Tourism accessibility is included in the advanced category with a final score of 2.58; (4) Tourist information is included in the developing category with a final score of 2.00; (5) Tourism promotion is included in the advanced category with a final score of 2.75; (6) The readiness of the is included in the advanced category with a final score of 3.25; and (7) Institutions are included in the developing category with a final score of 2.21.

The results of the scoring analysis of Sidomulyo Tourism Village development stages show that Sidomulyo Village is in the position of the Advanced stage with a final score of 2.77. The highest score for the tourism village aspect is owned by the attraction aspect included in the independent stage category with a final score of 3.33. The lowest score for the tourism village aspect is owned by the information and institutions aspects included in the developing stage category with final scores of 2.00 and 2.21. Improvement efforts need to be carried out, especially on aspects of tourism villages in the developing stage and those approaching the lower limit of the development stage so that the

development of Sidomulyo Tourism Village can run optimally and reach the highest, namely the independent stage.

References

- [1] K. P. Linggarjati; G Prayitno; A. D. Wicaksono, "Study of Community Participation in Development of Ngadas Traditional Tourism Village," *Tataloka*, pp. 736-745, 2019.
- [2] N. S. Arida; I. A. Suryasih; I. G. N. Parthama, "Model of Community Empowerment in Tourism Village Development Planning in Bali," *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, pp. 1-7, 2019.
- [3] G. Prayitno, D. Dinanti, A. Efendi, A. Hayat, and P. P. Dewi, "International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning Social Capital of Pujon Kidul Communities in Supporting the Development of the COVID-19 Resilience Village," vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 251–257, 2022, doi: <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijspd.170125>
- [4] N. W. Tyas dan M. Damayanti, "Potensi Pengembangan Desa Kliwonan sebagai Desa Wisata Batik di Kabupaten Sragen," *Journal of Regional and Rural Development Planning*, pp. 74-89, 2018.
- [5] A. Amir, T. D. Sukarno dan F. Rahmawati, "Identifikasi Potensi dan Status Pengembangan Desa Wisata di Kabupaten Lombok Tengah, Nusa Tenggara Barat," *Jurnal Perencanaan Pembangunan Wilayah dan Perdesaan*, pp. 84-98, 2020.
- [6] A. Ramadani, "Malang Raya; Kota Batu," 07 Maret 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://malangvoice.com/tahun-ini-pemkot-batu-fokus-kembangkan-3-desa-wisata-ini/>.
- [7] P. D. Rahma dan R. Aldila, "Identifikasi Potensi & Masalah Desa Sidomulyo Sebagai Upaya Pengembangan Desa Wisata di Kota Batu," *Jurnal Reka Buana*, pp. 89-97, 2017.
- [8] S. Asmaul, I. A. Dewi, S. Fajriani dan A. Subagiyo, "Pengembangan Desa Wisata Bunga Sidomulyo Berbasis Kearifan Lokal di Kota Batu Jawa Timur," Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, 2020.
- [9] A. Z. Mutaqin, "Desa Wisata, Pariwisata Indonesia," 07 Maret 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://wisatahalimun.co.id/pengembangan-desa-wisata>.
- [10] I. K. Widnyana, I. P. Karunia, and I. P. Sujana, "Strategy for Development of Tourist Village in Bali Island", *Int. J. Res. Granthaalayah*, pp. 324–330, 2020.
- [11] I. A. R. S Windayani; A. Marhaeni, "The Effect of Tourism Village Development on Community Empowerment and Welfare in Tourism Village of Panglipuran, Bangli District of Indonesia," *Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences*. pp. 257-265, 2019.
- [12] H. Hermawan, "Dampak Pengembangan Desa Wisata Nglanggeran terhadap Ekonomi Masyarakat Lokal," *Jurnal Pariwisata*, pp. 105-117, 2016.
- [13] A. T. Nugraha, G. Prayitno, A. W. Hasyim, and F. Roziqin, "Social capital, collective action, and the development of agritourism for sustainable agriculture in rural Indonesia," *Evergreen*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 2021, doi: 10.5109/4372255
- [14] Pemerintah Desa Sidomulyo. Profil Desa Sidomulyo Tahun 2020. Batu; 2020.
- [15] Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah. Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW) Kota Batu Tahun 2010-2030. Batu; 2011.