

Implementation of the Four Pillars of Sustainable Tourism Destinations in the Tourism Village of Kampung Keranggan, South Tangerang

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Abstract

Tourism must be directed to truly realize capacity, equity, empowerment and sustainability in building communities. Especially in the era of the pandemic, with the new normal, it is hoped that tourism can become one of the pillars of people's lives. Kampung Keranggan, located in South Tangerang, is one of the tourist villages that has been recognized by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy as being in the "Developing" category. This study wants to examine how the implementation of tourism village development in Keranggan Village through the principles of sustainable tourism in accordance with the four pillars in Ministerial Regulation no. 14 of 2016 / Ministerial Regulation No. 9 of 2021, namely management, economic, socio-cultural and environmental sustainability. This study method is descriptive qualitative analysis, with data collection through interviews, field surveys and implementation of focus group discussions. From the study, it is identified that Kampung Keranggan has begun to implement the four pillars of sustainable tourism destinations, although there are still several aspects that need to be improved.

Keywords

sustainable tourism; tourist villages; sustainable development, Keranggan Village



I. Introduction

Tourism is a development priority sector designed by central and local governments to become one of the sectors that contribute largest foreign exchange in Indonesia. In the current situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, tourism has been affected the most. Restrictions on the movement of people from one place to another, to avoid further spread of contamination, caused the tourism industry to experience a setback in all its sectors. In the last months of 2021, tourism began to revive again, in line with increasingly better controls for implementing health protocols, CHSE.

Tourism activities are human nature where since prehistoric times, humans have traveled as survival mode with nomads. Along with the times, tourism has implemented Human Rights (HAM) as the foundation in implementation. Tourism that used to be only done by people with High welfare is a common thing nowadays. In the present, tourism is classified as a human freedom which is stated in Human Rights. Humans with the general goal of tourism is to improve the quality of life. People who do tourism seek beauty, fun, and enjoyment of the existing universe. Two basic elements of tourism implementation is the human element (tourists and local communities) and the unique element in each difference.

Nowadays, the purpose of tourism is required to be more comprehensive which includes the fulfillment of physical and spiritual needs. Guarantee that the activities of tourism is included in Human Rights, it can be seen from the ratification Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) Articles 13 and 24 and also in 1945 Constitution Chapter 10A Article 28C Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2. This freedom is implemented in the availability of leave, infrastructure facilities, and other amenities. The existence of tourism guarantees as a human right makes tourism emerges as a sector that is needed by every person. This too applies in Indonesia where Indonesia is a country that is very rich in diversity ranging from nature, culture, to social systems.

The existence of the value of local wisdom in Indonesia provides added value for tourism in Indonesia especially in competing with foreign countries. In its implementation, Indonesian tourism adopts Pancasila and the Law on The 1945 Constitution as a permanent guideline. Indonesian tourism development must guarantee freedom, love for the homeland, unity, equity, and national identity. Over time, the new paradigm regarding tourism arises where tourism is one of a tool that could improve the quality of life of the community. Still we should pay attention to the quality of interaction between tourists and local communities, maintenance of natural resources, and all effort for social welfare and poverty alleviation.

The development of tourism in Indonesia is directed at increasing the role of tourism in economic activities, namely increasing investment in the tourism sector that can create jobs and business opportunities with the aim of increasing people's income and foreign exchange earnings (Kaharuddin et al., 2021)

In practice, tourism is reached by Global Code of Ethics for Tourism which aims to minimize negative impacts to the environment and culture as well as maximizing the benefits in sustainable development and engage in poverty alleviation. The emergence of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism is due to tourism development has the potential to threaten the balance of nature, culture, and welfare of local communities. If tourism is not implemented carefully and responsibly, tourism can get negative impact both economically, socially, and culturally for both the local community and stakeholders as a whole. If the implementation of tourism exceeds carrying capacity of a tourism, the balance of nature can be disturbed, environmental quality is not the same as before, local culture and traditions can in danger of fading. The worst condition that can happen is a tourism destination that there can no longer be used by future generations.

Things like this of course should not be left alone. The right solution for this problem is to implement sustainable tourism development where tourism development will be centered on the preservation of resources in order to continue to be used in the future. In practice, tourism must be directed to balance the capacity, equity, empowerment and sustainable principle. Local communities must also be empowered so that they can participate in developing tourism in the area in the future. Tourism development in a sustainable manner must involve all parties, from tourists to local community.

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism No. 14 of 2016 concerning The Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations, it has four main pillars which must be carried out, namely the management of sustainable tourism destinations, the use of economy for local communities, preservation of local culture and wisdom, and environmental Conservation. With the change in the standards and criteria of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council, Indonesia's commitment is also shown by the changes and improvements to the Ministerial Regulation to become the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations. (Lemy, 2021).

Alternative tourism trends are being intensified according to the current direction of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. This alternative tourism has a concept that blends with nature and local people in a village. Therefore, tourism villages are one of the focuses that are expected to accelerate the revival of tourism after being hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. To be able to be used as a tourism village, a village must have tourism potential, interest and readiness of the village community, as well as the uniqueness of the village. In this study, the location is Kampung Keranggan which is located in Keranggan Village, Setu District, and South Tangerang City.

The attraction in Keranggan Village that can make this village unique and has the potential to be developed is the existence of water tourism on the Cisadane River, there are also several types of culinary made from local ingredients that have the potential to become a traditional culinary business typical of Keranggan Village. In this village, homestay facilities are also available which are managed by the village community. As for the cultural tourist attraction, Keranggan Village has the arts of pencak silat and jaipong dance. Keranggan Village basically already has tour packages that sell tourist activities such as jungle treks, river crossings, overnight stays in homestays, and simple archery. However, in the management and development of this tour package, it is still necessary to evaluate and implement an effective marketing strategy.

Keranggan Tourism Village is geographically crossed by the Cisadane River not far from the city center of Bumi Serpong Damai, South Tangerang City, with its natural conditions and the livelihoods of most of the residents as SMEs in the home industry of various chips. The Keranggan Tourism Village has the potential to drive the regional economy, preserve the environment and prosper the people around the area which is being developed as Ecotourism Keranggan. Keranggan Tourism Village, was determined by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy to be included in the 20 best tourist villages in Indonesia from a total of 109 villages which were also accompanied by campuses (Hayati, 2020).

This study aims to assess the implementation of the four pillars of sustainable tourism destination development in Keranggan Village, including:

1. The management of sustainable tourism destinations
2. The economy sustainability for local communities
3. The local culture and wisdom sustainability
4. The environmental conservation

II. Review of Literatures

2.1 Tourism

Tourism has been recognized as a very large industry in this century, it can be seen from various indicators. Tourism is everything, including the development of tourist attraction objects, as well as related businesses in the field of tourism. This understanding is taken from Law No. 10 of 1990.

As for the definition of tourism according to some sources:

1. Tourism is the whole series of activities related to people activities who travel or temporary stopovers and residences, traveling to a place outside the neighborhood that is driven by some necessity.
2. Tourism according to The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon that involves movement people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business purposes or professionals.
3. According to Goeldner & Richie (2012) tourism may be defined as the sum of the processes, activities and outcomes arising from the relationships and the interactions

among tourist, tourism suppliers, host government, host communities and surrounding environments that are involved in the attracting, transporting, hosting and management of tourists and other visitors.

2.2 Sustainable Tourism Development

Definition of the most cited sustainable development today is development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (WCED, 1987). In the economic aspect, how people can get income or economic benefits from tourism activities. The community is one of the important things in tourism development activities. From the socio-cultural side, sustainable development is expected to be a tool or media that support the preservation of natural and cultural resources that are used as tourism assets. The tourism sector is believed to have the ability to increase economic growth (Maciej Debski in Nasution 2021). Moreover, the tourism sector is positively encouraged to be able to replace the oil and gas sector which has been the main capital in the country's foreign exchange earnings (Siswanto in Sinulingga, 2021). The development of tourism has an impact on social and economic conditions for local communities through tourism activities, such as the activity of selling goods and services through hotels, restaurants, transportation services, selling handicrafts, selling tickets for tourist attractions, and so on (Hakim, 2021).

According to Costa & Carvalho (2011), sustainable tourism is a development model and not a type of tourism. This model relies on 3 aspects, where economic profitability is very important, but must be combined with ecosystem preservation and social justice, or a balanced distribution of wealth. Sustainable tourism is also generally defined as all forms of tourism that seek to generate beneficial exchange relationships and provide a truly positive experience for all stakeholders (Farid, 2012).

According to Minister of Tourism Regulation No. 14 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations, there are 4 (four) main pillars of tourism development, which are:

1. Sustainable Tourism Destination Management

In this category there are 14 points that are used as indicators of management success sustainable tourism destination. These points are the destination strategy sustainability, management organization, monitoring, seasonal tourism management, adaptation to climate change, inventory of tourism assets and attractions, planning arrangements, access for all, property acquisition, visitor satisfaction, sustainability standards, safety and security, crisis and emergency management, and promotion.

2. Economic Utilization for Local Communities

In the category of economic use for local communities, there are nine points important, namely economic monitoring, employment opportunities for local communities, community participation, local community opinion, access for local communities, conscious education function tourism, exploitation prevention, community support, and business support local and fair trade.

3. Cultural Conservation for the Community and Visitors

In this category, there are six important points that act as indicators in cultural preservation for the community and visitors, namely the protection of tourist attractions, visitor management, visitor behavior, cultural heritage protection, footprint interpretation, intellectual property protection.

4. Environmental Conservation

The environmental conservation category includes 12 points as an indicator. The indicators are environmental risk, sensitive environmental protection, protection of clay, greenhouse gas emissions, energy conservation, water management, water safety, water

quality, liquid waste, reduce solid waste, light pollution and sound, and environmentally friendly transportation

This regulation is renewed to the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destinations (Lemy, 2021). With good planning and effective management, tourism can have a positive impact on the economy, socio-culture and the environment.

2.3 Tourism Village

Tourism village is a unity and integration between attractions, accommodation and facilities supporters who are presented in the composition of community life that is integrated with the local customs and traditions. The purpose of the tourism village is to increase the role of community as the main actors in the development of the tourism sector so that they can synergize and cooperate with the relevant stakeholders to improve the quality of tourism development in the village and improve welfare of local communities. The presence of a tourism village is a symbol of revival the Indonesian economy because its development will have a positive impact on local community welfare. The success of sustainable tourism development as well can be seen from the existence of a tourism village that involves participation and empowering local communities to manage tourism facilities and services directly. Aspect natural resources, culture, customs, religion, and local character contribute to develop tourism in Indonesia (Irma, 2021).

The implementation of tourism villages emphasizes the aspect of community participation in the tourism sector in it. The management of this village shows a positive impact on the villagers because the level of income and general welfare of society can increase. According to research conducted in Pentingsari Village in 2015, tourism village management good behavior can reduce urbanization to other big cities so that local people can manage tourism villages better and reduce poverty significantly. The presence of a tourist village also improves socio-cultural life with all parties because there is a relationship between the community and the village environment tour. This relationship can be seen with the preservation of the natural environment. Management of a good environment will certainly provide comfort for all parties (Suarthana, 2015). According to Utama et al (2021), ecotourism as an opportunity for local workers and attracts government interest, can involve local workers as personnel in its operations, attracts government attention to building public facilities.

Community-based tourism is now an alternative to be able to provide community welfare and empowerment for sustainable tourism. After the importance of community participation in village development to become a sustainable tourism destination, it encourages Community Based Tourism. Indonesia is an archipelago that has the potential for biodiversity that has the opportunity to be developed as a tourist attraction (Parani et al., 2021)

As a form of destination, the tourist village has an important role in the implementation of sustainable tourism considering that this entity touches various aspects of sustainable tourism. The standards and criteria used in Tourism Village certification are adopted and adapted from the GSTC v.2 standards and criteria (<https://www.gstcouncil.org/gstc-criteria/gstc-destination-criteria/>), Tourism Village Guidelines from the Ministry of Villages and the Ministry of Tourism , as well as consideration of the peculiarities of local wisdom in Indonesia. Based on these three sources, the following standards and criteria for certification are used (Lemy, 2021).

1. Sustainable Management:
 - a. Management structure and framework
 - b. Stakeholder engagement

- c. Managing pressure and change consists of 11 criteria and 51 indicators
- 2. Socio-Economic Sustainability
 - a. Delivering local economic benefits
 - b. Welfare and social impact consists of 8 criteria and 32 indicators
- 3. Cultural Sustainability
 - a. Protecting cultural heritage
 - b. Visiting cultural sites consists of 7 criteria and 26 indicators
- 4. Environmental Sustainability
 - a. Resource management
 - b. Waste and emission management consists of 12 criteria and 65 indicators

III. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative research approach with narrative/descriptive research methods. According to Sugiyono (2017) argues that descriptive methods are used to describe or analyze research findings, but indicate that these methods are not used to draw broader conclusions. The data collection technique used is structured and unstructured interview to get more in-depth interview, focus group discussion with stakeholders and field survey to the location.

According to Sekaran & Bougie (2016) interviewing or interviews are: one method of collecting data to interview respondents to obtain information on the issues of interest. Interviewing is a useful data collection method, especially during the exploratory stages of research. Structured interviews are those conduct when it is known at the outset what information is needed. The interviewer has a list of predetermined questions to be asked of the respondents either personally, through the telephone, or via the computer. Unstructured interviews are so labelled because the interviewer does not enter the interview setting with a planned sequence of questions to be asked of the respondent.

In this study, before conducting interviews, researchers compiled a list of the information needed in relate with the four pillar of sustainable tourism development, which would later be submitted to respondents in the form of questions. The lists of information will serve as a limit to the topics discussed so as to avoid deviations. The responses or answers given by the respondents will be the focus for researchers to provide more in-depth questions.

IV. Discussion

4.1 Profile of Kampung Keranggan

According to Ardika (2018) to develop a tourism village there are several influential factors, namely:

1. The existence of an object or tourist attraction

Kampung Keranggan has a variety of tourist attractions, which are a combination of nature and culture. The natural attraction can be seen from the existence of the Cisadane River which is in the location of Keranggan Village. Currently there are several tourist activities carried out such as river crossing, and water tourism will be developed that utilizes the river's resources.

The existence of the forest around Kampung Keranggan also provides an opportunity to make it a location for jungle track. The plantation area, which consists of cassava, banana, and several others, is an attraction for agro-tourism that offers gardening education for school students in the Tangerang area. The results from the plantations become raw materials for the cottage industry to be processed into local culinary in the

form of various chips. Agro-tourism in Keranggan Village has also just added its attractiveness by providing rabbit garden facilities.

Local culture has the arts of pencak silat, jaipong dance and angklung performed by the community.

2. Have good physical access and market access

Kampung Keranggan has good access, which is traversed by a city road, which connects Kampung Keranggan with other locations in South Tangerang. Public transportation, including grab and gojek are also available for the convenience of visitors.

3. Has the potential for effective partnership development

The existence of Kampung Keranggan as it is today, cannot be separated from the role of partners who work with the community and managers of Tourism Awareness Groups, such as various universities in Tangerang or South Tangerang. Partners assist in providing trainings, seminars to increase knowledge, as well as in providing facilities in Keranggan Village.

4. There is community motivation and enthusiasm

Since the start of the development of Kampung Keranggan as a tourist village eight years ago, the Management of the Tourism Awareness Group led by Alwani, the community has supported the existing efforts. The community actively participates in training organized by partners who come such as UMN, UPH, Pradita, Unpam and others. The community also follows what is suggested by partners, in terms of improving services for tourists, packaging local culinary delights, maintaining cleanliness and others. Indeed, there are some community members who do not support, even oppose the development of Kampung Keranggan, but the numbers are not significant. The initiator and chairman of the Keranggan Tourism Village, Alwani explained that the residents of Keranggan Village have hopes that this village can become one of the reference tourism places in South Tangerang City. Therefore, he informed that all citizens have prepared this carefully.

5. Availability of basic public facilities

Some of the facilities already available in Keranggan Village are homestays, cafes and several huts, gates for receiving and selling tickets, public toilets, simple archery facilities, selfie spots for taking pictures. From the field survey, it can be seen that some facilities are still very limited, in the sense that their availability does not meet quality standards, such as toilets in homestays.

4.2 Sustainable Tourism Destination

The readiness of Kampung Keranggan as a sustainable tourism destination will be seen through the four pillars. It should be explained that the study has not carried out a detailed assessment of each of the existing criteria and indicators, but only based on the results of interviews and field surveys conducted.

1. Sustainable Management

The management of the Keranggan Tourism Village is carried out by the Tourism Awareness Group consisting of 15 people. Chaired by Alwani, and consists of several sections, such as Attraction Development, Home Industry, Marketing.

b. Stakeholder engagement

The stakeholders in the Keranggan Village Tourism Village are the government, both from the South Tangerang City Tourism Office, Keranggan Village, the community, education partners, and the media, who are jointly working on tourism development in Keranggan Village.

2. Socio-Economic Sustainability

Kampung Keranggan is a village that manages tourism based on CBT (Community Based Tourism) where participation from the community is prioritized for the sustainable development of tourism destinations. This can be seen from accommodation providers (homestays) are local communities, culinary providers too are PKK women in the village who preserve local food, tour guides are local guide taken from POKDARWIS members. In addition, all elements of society play a role both on a small scale to a large scale starting from the village government, local people, humanists, artists, teachers, and providers of everything else.

3. Cultural Sustainability

Traditional Pencak Silat cultural arts attractions and Jaipong and Ronggeng dances performed followed by children and youth of the community around Keranggan usually displayed as Art Culture in welcoming group guests, invited guests at Government events which was held in the village of Keranggan. This Pencak Silat Cultural Art attraction continues to be developed for the next generation other than as a martial sport as well as in an effort to maintain the traditional culture of the community Sundanese as local wisdom that still exists in Kampung Keranggan with Sundanese language in daily life around luxury residential houses.

4. Environmental Sustainability

Kampung Keranggan also presents nature as an attraction for tourists. Tourists will be treated to the arts of pencak silat and Jaipong dance with a scenic backdrop river with grass field stage. The Tourism Awareness Group also makes a program or tour packages for tourists so they can enjoy tourism that blends with nature, such as the jungle track and riverside. The natural conditions in Keranggan Village are of course still very good because the people really take care of nature as a balance.

Efforts to protect the environment are also carried out through waste management, where people collect plastic waste and then sell it to a waste bank.

To save energy, the community use renewable energy by using solar power sources for electricity in open tourist areas in Kampung Keranggan.

Tourism development in Kampung Keranggan is also not at risk of destroying nature. The construction and manufacture of tourist attractions in this village does emphasize the impression traditional so that it emphasizes nature compared to artificial buildings. They use bamboo for the gate and hut (saung). This Kampung Keranggan is a tourist village that is rich in culture while conserving nature in implementation and development.

The implementation of tourism in Keranggan Village meets the aspects of environmentally friendly transportation. Local people usually walk if they go to the farm or other nearby places. The main road connecting the village with Tangerang City is 10 km long and has been hotmixed. For small roads are still paving roads that are quite good, as prizes for winning village tourism at the provincial level.

4.3 Problems and Solutions to Problems in Keranggan Village

From the discussion that has been described previously, overall Kampung Keranggan has implemented the principles of sustainable development, especially in the four pillars, namely the management of tourist destinations, economy, social culture, and the environment. However, the implementation is certainly not yet completely perfect. There are still some problems that could potentially interfere with the implementation of sustainable tourism in Keranggan village. Therefore, suggestions will be presented in the form of a solution so that the course of tourism in Keranggan Village can be even better in the future.

1. Tourism Destination Management

In the aspect of managing tourist destinations, the problems found are:

the lack of official regulations provided by the government in this case the Kelurahan, regarding participation community in the implementation of this tourism village. Guidelines used only from POKDARWIS. This has the potential to cause miscommunication between the various parties concerned. In addition, branding image and promotional efforts are still lacking where many characteristics of Kampung Keranggan that have not been published properly so that many people don't know yet. Branding image that hasn't been maximum of course can result in a lack of interest in people to visit the village. Then, another problem is cooperation between various parties to develop tourism in Keranggan Village has not been implemented effectively maximum. There is a lot of potential that should be developed together, development becomes less than optimal if it is done individually. The solutions are:

- a. The Keranggan Village with input from Pokdarwis should make a Village Regulation (Perdes) regarding community participation-based tourism village management with the aim of to facilitate management, coordination, and partnership with related parties. The regulation also sets out the vision of Kampung Keranggan in the future. There are also rules for sharing benefits if Keranggan Village has been visited by more and more tourists, so that there are no problems in the future.
- b. Branding Image and promotion must be further improved by highlighting the village characteristics. For example the signage of Kampung Keranggan in some places outside the village or the sale of traditional products on the street or display gallery.
- c. The government, Pokdarwis, the private sector, or the local community in Kampung Keranggan are actively collaborating with LPPM from PTS/PTN, communities and donor agencies to help develop tourism in Kampung Keranggan.

2. Socio-Economic Sustainability

In terms of economy, the problem found is the unavailability of display gallery of culinary products typical of Kampung Keranggan. Culinary products with good packaging, maintained product standards will be a promotion for the village. If tourists buy culinary products then people outside will know more and be interested in visit Kampung Keranggan. In terms of the use of local labor, it must be further intensified, including increasing knowledge and services. Empowerment programs do exist but are still limited to the tourism village category. In terms of economics, training in opening and managing a business.

Therefore, the following are solutions that can be given for development tourism could be economically better.

- a. Providing display booths of local culinary products. Making standard products, and more attractive packaging forms. It is also necessary to find out which products can characterize the Keranggan Village. This too help improve the welfare of local communities.
- b. Use of local manpower as much as possible. This is intended so that local communities themselves know and can participate in developing sustainable tourism in Kampung Keranggan. Such as being a tour guide or companion for tourists from jungle treks, river crossings, agro tourism education.
- c. There is training for local communities who open businesses in accordance with fields such as homestay, culinary, preservation of the art of jaipong dance, pencak silat, angklung and others.

3. Socio-Cultural Sustainability

Kampung Keranggan has started making various efforts to preserve local culture, such as the arts of pencak silat and jaipong dances, as well as angklung. What is still needed is how to package this so that it becomes an attraction, equipped with interpretation, story telling, which will tell the philosophy of each attraction that is shown. Thus, tourists who come will also get more knowledge so that the experience to Kampung Keranggan will be of higher quality

4. Environmental Sustainability

In the environmental field, the development of Kampung Keranggan has been based on the environment. A few problem found is the management of liquid and solid waste, which is still not implemented optimally. Lack of waste management could trigger pollution and disruption of the natural surroundings. Then, procurement socialization about this nature must be increased and disseminated maximally. What is also still a problematic here is the availability of clean water. There are already several pumping wells, but they have not succeeded in providing sufficient water.

Here are some solutions for developing sustainable tourism in Kampung Keranggan.

- a. Local government, private sector, local community, and stakeholders must work hand in hand to protect the environment, such as waste management.
- b. Development of natural tourism, along rivers and jungle tracks by providing interpretations, such as information boards, signage, and story telling about the natural wealth at the location.
- c. Providing socialization for the community regarding sustainable tourism development, pay attention to the balance in nature and the environment

V. Conclusion

It can be concluded that Keranggan Village has implement the principles of sustainable tourism according to the four pillars in Ministerial Regulation no. 14 of 2016 / Ministerial Regulation No. 9 of 2021. In terms of Economic Benefits, the people of Kampung Keranggan have been actively involved and the job opportunities are large enough so that they can help improve the welfare of local communities. Real examples of participation local communities in the economic field of tourism can be seen from the involvement of local communities in the construction of 5 homestays, making local culinair, and involvement of local community in the training carried out.

In terms of social-cultural benefits, Keranggan Village preserves the culture of the arts of pencak silat, and Jaipong dance, at the same time is a form of protection of tourist attractions. Then, for environmental benefits, the implementation and development of tourism in Kampung Keranggan has been attention to environmental aspects and sustainability. In the aspect of nature protection already provides waste management which still needs to be improved and broader socialized. The provision of clean water is also sought in collaboration with Puspitek to treat river water to be ready for use for daily needs. Tourism development is also carried out well and emphasizes tourism more which smells natural and natural.

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