# Potential Development of Village Tourism Industry Based on Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

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**Abstract.** A key strategy in promoting village independence is the application of information and communication technology (ICT). ICT utilization programs, however, sometimes only reach the district or sub-district level because villages are frequently treated as objects. ICT is useful for processing data that can be used for planning development, assisting in decision-making, and promoting village tourism in addition to its ability to improve services. The overall goal of this study is to evaluate and encourage village governments to use ICT to promote tourism. Meanwhile, the specific goals of this study are to: 1) define the paradigm of tourism development in 10 villages in Way Ratai District, Pesawaran Regency; 2) identify problems and strategies for implementing ICT in Rural areas; 3) identify an effective and efficient ICT to improve village tourism development. A descriptive qualitative approach was used to achieve the objectives in this study. Researchers took samples from 10 villages in Way Ratai District, Pesawaran Regency. Furthermore, the informants/resources of this research are the Village Head, and the village ICT management employees. The results showed that the villages in Way Ratai District did not fully understand the potential and how to develop the village tourism. The most significant obstacles in the development of village tourism are related to the quality of human resources (HR), the provision of infrastructure and supporting facilities for village tourism, including information and communication technology support is still minimal. However, from the aspect of village and community support for village tourism development is quite large, this can be seen from the planning of the Badan Usaha Milik Desa Bersama (Bumdesma).

**Keywords:** Information and Communication Technology (ICT) · Village Tourism Development · Way Ratai District

## 1 Introduction

The application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) become a strategic point yet unavoidable in encouraging development progress and village independence. The goal of village digitalization is to provide a platform for community members to engage in innovation and support village goals. If we refer to the traditional concepts

of development which analogizes the problem of development with "backwardness" (modernization paradigm) and or "dependence" (dependency paradigm), according to modern science, the issue arises from an order that is stagnant or isolated from its surroundings. This condition is often happened to villages that experience stagnation in development and isolated from the development center.

In order to address the gap between regions (villages and cities), there needs to be a paradigm change in looking at villages. In this context, the village is placed as an independent subject with potential that can be developed, both in terms of natural potential and community empowerment potential. In supporting this, the development of ICT or village digitization has become a necessity, especially for villages that have attractive tourism potential. The development of information technology infrastructure in rural areas is intended to be able to support or encourage as much as possible the offer of tourism to various regions, so that the welfare opportunities of the tourism sector will develop.

In relation to the development of information technology infrastructure in rural areas, it is regulated in Law Number 6 of 2013 on Villages. It is explained that the village development information system is important and strategic for future village development. However, there remains a digital divide in the advancement of information and communication technology. One of the factors that causes the digital divide between urban and rural areas is the unequal distribution of infrastructure and the availability of human resources (HR) who master ICT, which affects the utilization of ICT at the village level. As a result of facing various problems related to development and limited infrastructure, the village authority does not place a high focus on the adoption and utilization of ICT. Despite these limitations, there are villages that are able to use and utilize ICT to support activities carried out in the village, so as to improve the development of the village.

Based on the assessment results and tracing of the rural development paradigm that was built through the concept of the "Gerakan Indonesia Membangun". Most of the villages in Way Ratai District have passed the first phase related to the development of internet- based rural information networks [1]. Those 10 villages are: Poncorejo Village, Gunung Rejo Village, Wates Village, Ceringin Asri Village, Sumber Jaya Village, Harapan Jaya Village, Pesawaran Indah Village, Bunut Village, Mulyosari Village, and Bunut Sebrang Village. The development of an internet-based information network in the aforementioned village is crucial since, up until now, information on the villages in the subdistrict has not been extensively disseminated and rural issues remain marginalized.

However, after being traced digitally and conducting in-depth interviews, although the 10 villages already have village websites, most of the villages in Way Ratai.

Way Ratai sub-district are still experiencing problems in their website development. It is proven by the activity of the website, which is only active in a few villages and the rest is just a formality or is no longer used properly to increase the attractiveness of the village (Table 1).

In the context of village digitization, most of the problems that prevent villages in Way Ratai sub-district from developing are caused by several things: First, the limited number of human resources who master ICT in monitoring and requesting information on plans and implementation of village development; Second, limited network infrastructure because the area is in a hilly area it affects the quality of the internet itself;

**Table 1.** Data on Desa. Id Websites in Way Ratai District

| No | Subdistrict | Village | URL |
|----|-------------|---------|-----|
| 1 | Way Ratai | poncorejo | Poncorejo.desa.id |
| 2 | Way Ratai | Gunungrejo | Gunungrejo.desa.id |
| 3 | Way Ratai | Ceringin Asri | - |
| 4 | Way Ratai | Wates | Wateswayratai.desa.id |
| 5 | Way Ratai | Sumber Jaya | - |
| 6 | Way Ratai | Harapan Jaya | - |
| 7 | Way Ratai | Pesawaran Indah | - |
| 8 | Way Ratai | Bunut | - |
| 9 | Way Ratai | Mulyo Sari | Mulyosari.desa.id |
| 10 | Way Ratai | Bunut Sebrang | - |

Source: https://gunungrejo.desa.id/List-alamat-website-desa-di-kabupaten-pesawaran-lampung/

Third, budget support from both the Village and low local government has not become a top priority for the work program of the local government and the village itself; Fourth, the absence of a companion role in assisting the movement of village internet activities both in service delivery and implementation of village work programs.

With the low stages of village ICT movement in the Way Ratai sub-district, it has indirectly impacted rural development itself, the most affected thing is the potential and superior village products are not promoted to the maximum so that the potential and village products are not yet known by the wider community, the two policies made by village government regarding village resource management is still very minimal and has not been supported by an accurate and complete database. The overall goal of this study is to evaluate and encourage village governments to use ICT to promote tourism. Meanwhile, the specific goals of this study are to: 1) define the paradigm of tourism development in 10 villages in Way Ratai District, Pesawaran Regency; 2) identify problems and strategies for implementing ICT in Rural areas; 3) identify an effective and efficient ICT to improve village tourism development.

## 2 Literature Review

A. *Overview of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)*

Information and communication technology (ICT) in general can be defined as all technologies related to the retrieval, collection, processing, storage, dissemination, and presentation of information (Jamal Ma'mur Asmani, 2011: 99). Meanwhile, according to Isjoni and Moh. Arif H. Ismail (2008: 142) explains that information and communication technology is a combination of a set of technologies, especially computer microelectronics, communication technology that helps the process of collecting, storing, processing, delivering, also presenting information data through various media including text, audio, video, graphics, and pictures.

ICT has several main components that support it, such as computer systems, communication, and skills in how to use them.

- Computers (computer systems). Include hardware, software and storage devices.
- Communication. Some communication facilities that are often used include modems, multiplexers, concentrators, front processors, bridges, gateways, and

Skills to use all existing technological advances and developments will be in vain if the existing human resources are not able to master them. On the other hand, the usefulness of information and communication technology will be felt if the existing human resources know what, when, and how the information and communication technology can be used optimally.

## B. *ICT-Based Rural Development Paradigm*

Paradigm is something that is important to be the basis to deeply understand the problems of life that are faced and overcome them in a fundamental way. At certain practical stages, the development paradigm can also be seen as a unitary theory, model, strategy and certain management system in governance and development [2]. In contrast to the traditional concept of development which generally analogizes the problem of development with "backwardness" (modernization paradigm) and or "dependence" (dependency paradigm), according to modern science, the issue arises from an order that is stagnant or isolated from its surroundings. This condition is often experienced by villages that experience stagnation in development and are isolated from the center of development. In order to address the gap between regions (villages and cities), there needs to be a paradigm change in looking at villages. According to Zaini (2010), to change the paradigm of development of underdeveloped regions which were previously based on the region become based on the village.

As information and communication technology advances, the internet-based rural development paradigm becomes crucial. According to Amien (2005), the availability of information is a "human right" for each component, as the system fundamentally depends on correct and timely information to ensure continuity of existence and to raise the standard of construction of its structure. Based on the results of the search for data sources that the author did, information was obtained that the rural development paradigm built through GDM was carried out in several stages, which are: (1) developing an internet-based rural information network by building a village website with the desa.id domain; (2) encouraging technology independent villages by migrating to open source technology; (3) improving public services with village partner's application; (4) manage resources based on village profiles with resource surveys and geospatial data using the village barn's application (see: mitra.or.id); (5) developing villages with interconnected systems and regulations that support villages to take development initiatives.

## C. *Rural Tourism*

Village tourism is a form of tourism development that emphasizes the involvement of the neighborhood and rural environmental preservation. Tourism villages produce goods for the market that are rich in tradition and cultural significance. On the other hand, Inskeep

defines rural tourism as a group of tourists live in a traditional setting in a village in order to experience village life.

A tourist village is a neighborhood or rural area with a unique appeal that attracts tourists. In tourist villages, residents still hold on to original traditions and culture. As well as several supporting activities such as farming systems, gardening and traditional food also contribute to coloring the existence of the tourist village itself. In addition to these factors, environmental factors that are still original and maintained are important factors that must exist in a tourist village.

## 3   Research Methods

### A.  *Research Methods*

A qualitative approach with a descriptive analysis method is used as a research method to find out and describe how the implementation of village IT in improving village IDM in villages among Way Ratai sub-district. The research will also explore the application of IT carried out at the village level in supporting village development and independence. The data is described in terms of reality and presented in the form of meaningful sentences, of which a conclusion is subsequently drawn.

### B.  *Data Collection Technique*

This study uses several data collection technique such as observation, interview, and documentation.

### 1)  *Observation*

Observation is a method of gathering facts by maintaining an eye on certain things. In this study, the facilities and infrastructure used in the implementation of village IT as well as the process of using IT to support village government activities connected to services to the community in Way Ratai District were directly observed. Observations were gathered through a variety of methods, including news or mass media reports, as well as information that locals had used village government services as a result of the use of IT in rural regions. With this method of observation, researchers are upfront about their findings with the research subject..

### 2)  *Interview*

In this study, interviews aimed to collect data, information, and explanations. While the interview technique used is free guided, which means that questions are asked freely, did not stuck to the interview guide on the primary issues of the research, that can be expanded and deepened in accordance with field circumstances. This technique is used to obtain more in-depth data related to by utilizing information and communication technology in the use of village IT applications in order to improve village IDM in Way Ratai District. This interview was conducted by asking questions in accordance with the existing interview guidelines. The informants are those who know for sure and directly involved in the activities, as well as interviews with several sources who are considered

important in this study. This interview was conducted with key informants or supporting informants to obtain complete data.

3) *Documentation*

Data collection with documentation will be carried out by researchers when researchers are out in the field. According to Sugiyono study documentation is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. Even the credibility of qualitative research results will be higher if it involves/uses document studies in its qualitative research methods. Qualitative methods use several forms of data collection such as open interview transcripts, descriptions of observations, document analysis and other artifacts. This method is used to strengthen data from interviews and as data to support research. The documentation includes, among others, the capabilities of human resources in operating IT in the village, organizational structure.

C.  *Data Analysis Technique*

Starting with data collection, the observations have led to the identification of issues pertaining to the use of village IT applications in enhancing village IDM in the Way Ratai District, exploration of the application of IT carried out at the village level in support of village development and independence, and how the ability to implement IT is carried out at the village level. In addition to recording the issues the village faces in carrying out activities to raise the IDM of a village with IT support, the HR is involved in the operation of IT in the community. Furthermore, after identifying this, it will be seen which position is the village's weakness in implementing village IT in improving its village IDM. From the results that have been described, a conclusion will be obtained regarding how to implement village IT in improving village IDM in the village of Way Ratai District.

## 4  Discussion

The development of the tourism industry in Indonesia has now penetrated locality values. Several areas that have distinctive values both in terms of natural resources, cultural diversity, customs, and other tourism products have now become the main stage for tourism players in Indonesia. Just look at the many rural areas on the island of Bali and the island of Java which have become the object of visits from all over the region. In other words, today village becomes a magnet for investors and becomes a new economic barn, especially in absorbing rural workers, as a generator of regional economic growth, and alleviating poverty. Data from the Ministry of Tourism and The Creative Economy in 2021 shows that 1,838 villages have become tourist villages and continue to grow every year.

However, the development of the village tourism industry needs to be accompanied by supporting factors, such as a clear vision and mission, leadership factors, public interest and awareness, capability of human resources, market management and tourist segmentation as well as opening the widest possible community innovation in developing their respective villages. Unfortunately, this support has not been effectively maintained

or integrated. As a result, there are numerous instances of villages mismanaging their tourism. The village's hopes of fostering a new economic life were ultimately dashed in a ceremonial activity without a clear tourism master plan.

Various studies encourage a number of strategies in improving the quality of tourist villages including: the application of smart villages [3]. Knowledge on how to develop a business through activities and implementation of digitalization-based products, marketing through the Website and providing supporting tools to facilitate production activities. Latianingsih, N., Syarwen, N., Susyanti, DW, Rudatin, CL, & Sofia, M. (2021) [4]. Community-based innovation [5]. Application travel education [6]. Until the innovation of developing a tourism village based on information and communication technology (ICT) [7].

The use of ICT has become essential in assisting with the acceleration of tourism village development in the age of disruption and digitalization. Not only is strong administration essential, but there are also ways to promote the growth of tourist communities. Unfortunately, the village does not always prioritize support for ICT applications. In fact, if the village optimizes the application of technology and information, it can encourage a smooth and fast process public service. In addition, village internet applications and services can also help villages develop their knowledge and human resources. ICT development can be in the form of making village websites with the desa.id domain, developing open-source applications, and village interconnections.

The Way Ratai District is a forested region with a mountainous area. Local farmers that rely on hilly land sources as a place to make a living make up most of the population. Physically, Way Ratai's village region has the potential for being home to remarkable and unique natural resources, from hilly views embellished with different trees and horticulture plants to hilly water sources like fountains, springs, and rocky rivers. The potential for natural beauty in Way Ratai has been partially captured by several village heads as potential tourism opportunities, this can be seen from the success of the Gunung Rejo village in developing various natural tourist destinations, especially the "Arter Anglo" waterfall tour.

A. *Potential Tourism Village Scope of Way Ratai District*
1) *Harapan Jaya Village*

Tourism potential in Harapan Jaya Village consist of: Sinar Dua Waterfall, Sinar Tiga Waterfall, Harapan Jaya Campground, and Lentana Hill. Based on the observation results, several destinations have fulfilled the elements of village development, such as "attractions, amenities, and accessibility (3A)". Attractions, the existence of attractions as the main charm of tourist villages. Amenities as supporting facilities owned by tourist villages. Accessibility which can be interpreted as various things related to tourist access when they want to visit tourist villages. For tourist communities, this 3A component is crucial since it has an impact on how many tourists visit, how long they stay, and how interested they are in returning. However, some of these components have flaws, such as the infrastructure that supports tourism and human resource management.

The details of the findings from the field observations are as follows (Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5):

**Table 2.** Sinar Dua Waterfall

| Tourism Element | Description / Description |
|---|---|
| **Attractions** | Provides a natural concept of natural stone, clean and fresh water, combined with plantation treats. Vehicle fee 5k/person. The existing facilities at the waterfall are only a place to sit for rest and a bathroom.  |
| **Accessibility** | Two-wheeled vehicles are the only mode of transportation that can be used to go to Sinar Dua Waterfall and it takes around a 15-minute distance from the main road  |
| Amenity /Facilities | Sinar Dua Waterfall does not provide accommodations because it is basically a small waterfall with a small water flow. However, you can make a tent if you want to stay the night. Security personnel are also stationed at the entrance to the Sinar Dua Waterfall. |
| Associations and Infrastructure | The visitors are led by a tour guide, who also provides meals, as they travel to the Sinar Dua Waterfall. There are no internet connections at the Sinar Dua Waterfall. |
| General condition Tourist visit | More people visit on holidays than on regular days. Usually, visitors came from outside the village or district by getting information about the tour from their friends. |
| Sources of Information about Tourism Object | Sources of information for visitors who have visited and publications from Pokdarwis through social media accounts. |
| OtherNotes; | Compared to other tourist destinations in Harapan Jaya Village, Sinar Dua Waterfall is easier to reach. The concept of the Sinar Dua Waterfall is used as a lunch place for visitors |

**Table 3.** Sinar Tiga Waterfall

| TourismElements | Description / Description |
|---|---|
| Attractions | Sinar Tiga Waterfall is one of the oldest tourist attractions in Harapan Jaya Village with a tracking concept by presenting natural views and coffee plantations. An entrance fee is 10k for motorbikes, 15k for cars and 5k/person.<br><br>Three Rays Waterfall Tourism Potential<br><br> |
| Accessibility | The distance of the tourist attraction from the parking lot can be reached in approximately 15 minutes by tracking or walking.<br>Access Road to Sinar Tiga Waterfall<br><br> |
| Amenity / Facilities | Availability of stalls, and security in the parking lot. |
| Associations and Infrastruc | Sinar Tiga Waterfall is in collaboration with Tahura (Forestry Service). The internet network at Sinar Tiga Waterfall is still not available. |
| General conditionTourist Visit | More people visit on holidays than on regular days. This waterfall is also used as a place to take a pre-wedding photo. |
| Sources of Information about Tourist Attractions | Sources of tourist information come from tourists who have visited and social media. |

## 2)  *Sumber Jaya Village*

Tourism potential in Sumber Jaya village only has one destination, which is Ciupang Waterfall. Ciupang waterfall is the highest waterfall in Way Ratai district, the water is clear and the place is very beautiful. Ciupang Waterfall tour fee is Rp15,000/Motorcycle and Rp10,000/person with the facilities provided in the form of a large hall, restrooms, prayer room, and gazebo. In terms of accessibility, the distance of the waterfall tourist

location from residential areas is approximately 300 m, access to tourist sites cannot be passed directly by motorized vehicles, this becomes difficult for tourists to visit (Fig. 1).

When it comes to housing and food, you need to make reservations in advance. The tour manager will then supply these services, including providing tour guides, who are

**Table 4.** Bukit Cendana

| Tourism Elements | Description / Description |
|---|---|
| Attraction ns | This tourist attraction is in the form of a campsite that offers hilly areas. With an entrance fee of 10k for motorbikes, 15k forcars and 5k/person.<br><br>Potential View of Sandalwood Hill<br><br> |
| Accessibil ity | These tourist locations can be reached in approximately 20 minutes from the Harapan Jaya village hall. To arrive at the Harapan Jaya campground, you can go by car or motorbike with easily accessible road access.<br><br>Access to Sandalwood Hill<br><br> |

(*continued*)

**Table 4.**  (*continued*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Amenity / Facilities | This campground provides tents and huts that can be used by visitors who want to stay overnight. There are public toilets and a prayer room. The Harapan Jaya campground also has several stalls and there are security and cleaning officers.<br><br>Bukit Cendana Facilities |
| |  |
| Associations and Infrastructure | There is an adequate supply of electricity and clean water, but at the Harapan Jaya campground there is still a lack of internet. |
| General condition Tourist visit | With an easily accessible road, the campground is often used for various events, one of which is used for downhill events. |
| Source of information about tourist attraction | Many visitors know about the Harapan Jaya village campground from social media uploaded by account managers from Pokdarwis and from tourists who have visited. |

**Table 5.**  Lentena Hills

| Tourism Elements | Description / Description |
|---|---|
| Attractio ns | This hill provides a natural concept with an area used for camping which offers views towards the hills and the sea. The fees are 5k/motorcycle, 15k/car and the cost for camping is 25k. |
| Accessibility | The route to the tourist site takes about an hour, starting with the location where tickets are purchased, followed by a walk along a cobblestone road and then a dirt road. |
| Amenity/ Facilities | Providing camping ground for lodging using tent rentals, have stalls, toilets and entrance guards. |
| Associations and Infrastructure | There is a supply of electricity and clean water. The internet access still limited. |
| General condition Tourist visit | Tourists from outside the area are more common at Lentana Hill, which they come to relax and soak in the quiet. |
| Source of information about tourist attraction | Although Lentana Hill is still a relatively new tourist destination, some visitors are aware of it through social media and local publications from the village. |

**Fig. 1.** Entrance of Ciupang Waterfall



**Fig. 2.** Lodgment of Ciupang Waterfall

only available on weekends like Saturday and Sunday. Although the tourist attraction has access to basic amenities like electricity and water, the manager has not yet supplied internet service. The weakness of these tourist sites' advertising is a dominating issue that needs to be addressed by tourism managers in order to have a significant impact on economic growth, despite the fact that tourist visits to tourist attractions are still relatively low (Fig. 2).

3) *Kalirejo Village*

Rindu Alam Waterfall is located about 2 km from Kalirejo Village Hall, and 1.5 km of that distance may be traveled by both second-wheel and four-wheeled vehicles. The remaining 500 m must be traveled on foot or with a motorcycle with chain-driven wheels because the route is very uneven and full of potholes. This destination is also devoid

**Fig. 3.** Rindu Alam Waterfall



**Fig. 4.** Access to Rindu Alam Waterfall

of housing, places to eat, and rest areas. This includes any unfulfilled health and safety obligations (Fig. 3).

The lack of a group of village tourism organizations as well as tour guides is another factor contributing to the attraction's weakness at Rindu Alam Waterfall. For residential areas, there is already clean running water in the Waterfall area, so they only rely on water coming from the Waterfall. Nearly all providers do not provide any internet service in the Waterfall area (Fig. 4).

**Fig. 5.** Air Terjun Kembar (Twins Waterfall)

4) *Wates Village*

Wates Village has potential tourism based on natural resources, namely Sentul Jaya Waterfall. The condition of the waterfall is very attractive and supported by facilities such as toilet, prayer rooms, parking area, electricity, and water. On the other hand, this tourist destination is in the village center area with paved road access with a wide road that can be accesses by four-wheeled vehicles. This tourist attraction is provide with typical village trade and entertainment facilities. In terms of providing ICT infrastructure, Wates village does not yet have an internet network, and sufficient clena water.

5) *Ceringin Asri Village*
a) *Air Terjun Kembar (Twins Waterfall)*

The waterfall's ambience is so captivating that it may be utilized as a spot for taking photos and selfies considering that the tourist attraction is still in a very natural state with a view of trees and hills. In the management of tourism objects, the village has appointed several youth groups to maintain a good care for the tourist area. Starting from creating a gazebo to creating a parking lot. The entrance has been paved and is reachable by car and motorcycle. In terms of internet accessibility, there is already an unstable signal condition that makes digital access quite challenging (Fig. 5).

b) *Cocoa Farm Educational Tour Plan (Chocolate)*

The village of Ceringin Asri intends to add tourism attractions. The planning has been approved through community meetings and collaboration from all stakeholders. The community's developed tourism strategy involves managing cocoa pods from seed to product with a high selling price. The idea for an informative tour of cocoa orchards was inspired by the abundance of cocoa pods in Ceringin Asri Village, where the majority of those who plant cacao pods depend on this fruit as their main source of income. However, due to the imbalanced marketing of production results between the capital invested and the results obtained, the productivity of cocoa pods has decreased due to the unpredictable national and global economic climate and conditions (Fig. 6).

**Fig. 6.** The Cocoa (Chocolate) Educational Tourism

The Cocoa (Chocolate) Educational Tourism strategy is in good shape, especially with regard to the positioning of tourist-accessible items. The hatchery's entrance has excellent, smooth asphalt. Joint seeds from the farmer group and the Bumdes are being produced; they will subsequently be combined to create cocoa seeds that are ready for planting. Clear educational requirements and other supporting infrastructure, on the other hand, are still lacking for the cacao nursery process.

6)  *Mulyosari Village*

Due to its central location and proximity to the headquarters of the sub-district, Mulyosari Village does not have the same attractive natural resource potential as other villages do. Instead, the village is situated in a central area without any hills around. As a result, the village and the community are attempting to form or develop the planning for the development of a rest area or recreation center. Based on the results of observations and discussions with the village, there is one potential village area, namely Pasar Embung Mulyosari. Pasar Embung Mulyosari is an area that can be used as a place of recreation or rest area for tourists after visiting tourist attractions in neighboring villages. This area is increasingly strategic because of the proximity of the location to the village office and already has easy access to either by car or motorbike. Unfortunately, the location is only limited to preparation because the reservoir area still not well maintained and there are no supporting facilities. Embung Market requires external parties or investors considering that it requires large enough funding to operate optimally.

7)  *Pesawaran Indah Village*

The Dragon Back tourist attraction, which is now under development, is a well-known tourist site in the village of Pesawaran Indah. With this attraction, you can see peaks (sunset, night view, sea, citylight). Three kilometers separate the village's center from the popular the dragon's back. H Access to the location of dirt roads and rocks. Also so inaccessible to four-wheeled vehicles, this route can only be taken by two-wheeled vehicles at a cost of Rp30,000 or more to *Ojek Pulang-Pergi*, For those who choose to stay at these spots overnight, the committee has set up tents and electricity. In addition to students who want to go around tourist attractions, the committee has prepared a tour

**Fig. 7.** Pesawaran Indah Village

guide. In terms of supporting information and communication technology (ICT), this tourist attraction has not been supported (Fig. 7).

In addition, Pesawaran Indah village also has several tourist destinations that are being developed, namely:

- Camping Tour
- Crying stone
- Dragon Tongue Waterfall
- Arabica Robusta Coffee Plantation
- Climbing to the Peak
- Youth Camping
- *Gunung Rejo Village*
- *Anglo Falls*

Anglo Waterfall is located in the Dusun (Padukuhan) Kaliawi. The waterfall is accessible on foot, by two-wheeled vehicles, three-wheeled vehicles, and four-wheeled vehicles. From the northwest, Pesawaran District, which is Gedong Tatan's government center, is 33 km away (Fig. 8).

For the Anglo Waterfall tourist facilities, in addition to vehicles that can be directly parked at tourist sites, the Anglo Waterfall tour also has a fairly large parking area, there are traditional traders as snacks whose prices are still relatively cheap but the taste is still typical of manual concoction of spices, there are also toilet facilities that have been facilitated by the tourist, both dressing rooms and toilets, besides that, a prayer room that has been harvested which aims to be a facility for Muslim visitors who visit, in addition to the facilities that have been provided, a beautiful waterfall location is highly recommended for visitors who bring family or relatives to visit the Anglo waterfall tour (Fig. 9).

**Fig. 8.** Anglo Waterfall



**Fig. 9.** Mushola for muslim prayer

When traveling 2 km before arriving at the location of the waterfall, there are various kinds of green plants, shady trees (natural), the natural beauty of the mountains, beaches, and rainbows in the morning when the weather is sunny. Anglo Waterfall are already popular among tourists. Various beauties and interesting rides have encouraged many tourists to come to these attractions. Visitors get information from internet services, mass and electronic media, tour managers, and public publications who have visited.

9) *Poncorejo Village*

The Tundo Telu Waterfall in Poncorejo village is a stunning natural tourist destination. This waterfall serves as a popular tourist destination and looks like a stunning staircase.

Saung, restrooms, changing rooms, and other amenities are available to support this tourist destination. A 2-wheeled vehicle may travel the distance between the village hall and the destination in about 30 min using the asphalt, stone, and cement roads. The car can drive straight to the tourist attraction. A group of locals who work together to manage this waterfall have been formed by the management of tourism attractions (Fig. 10 and Tables 6, 7 and 8).

10)  *Bunut Seberang Village*



**Fig. 10.** Tundo Telu Waterfall

**Table 6.** Muara Waterfall
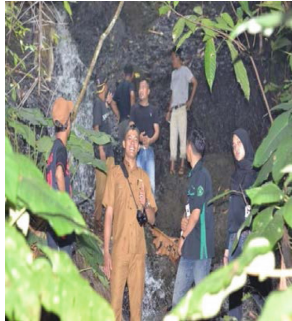
| Tourism Elements | Description / Description |
|---|---|
| Attractions | There are no facilities at tourist sites. A lot of organic waste is scattered, the water is cloudy, and it is not attractive enough to be used as a tourist location.  |
| Accessibility | The road to the tourist site follows a river filled with stones, it takes about 60 minutes from the village office to get to the tourist spot and can only be passed by motorbike and on foot. |
| Amenity / Facilities | There are no facilities at tourist sites, no clean water, no electricity, and no traders around tourist sites |
| Associations and Infrastructure | No village tourism organization, no internet network that can be connected |
| General condition Tourist visit | No visitors |
| information about attractions | There are no parties who promote this tour in various media, both print and electronic. |

**Table 7.** Muara Waterfall

| TourismElements | Description / Description |
|---|---|
| Attractions | It is still natural, there are still too many trees that cover tourist sites, there is no place to swim, and it has the potential to be usedas a tourist location.<br> |
| Accessibility | Access to the location is through footpaths and rice fields, passing through narrow alleys, community gardens, crossing a river that has no bridge, and takes about 25 minutes from the village office. |
| Amenity / Facilities | There are no facilities at tourist sites, there is no electricity, there is no clean water, and there are no traders. |
| Associations and Infrastructure | There is no village tourism organization and no internet network that can be connected. |
| General conditionTourist visit | No visitors. |
| Source of information about tourist attraction | There are no stakeholder who promote this tour in various media, both print and electronic. |

11) *Bunut Pasar Village*

**Table 8.** Bukit Perkemahan Batu Api (Flintstone Camping Hill)

| Tourism Elements | Description / Description |
|---|---|
| Attractions | Very natural, no amenities at tourist attractions, a dangerous environment to exploit as a destination for tourists, but attractive as a camping and climbing area.  |
| Accessibility | There is no other way to get there other than on foot. The journey to the spot, which is still covered in underbrush and cliffs without guardrails on either side, from the village office to the tourist attractions takes around 60 minutes. |
| Amenity / Facilities | There are no facilities at the tourist sites, no clean water, no electricity, and no trader around the tourist sites |
| Associations and Infrastructure | No village tourism organization, no internet network that can be connected. |
| General condition Tourist Visit | No visitors |
| Sources of Information About Tourist Attractions | There are no stakeholders who promote this tourism invarious media, both print and electronic. |

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