



Development of Tourism Infrastructure in Oesain Beach, Kupang Regency

Boiris Milyardo, Rulli Saragi, Baskoro Handoko Putro, Maria Krisanty Do Nascimento
Hospitality Program, Tourism Department, Kupang State Polytechnic, Kupang, Indonesia
boiris.milyardo@gmail.com

Abstract—The driving wheel of economic growth in a region, especially in the field of tourism, is infrastructure. Infrastructure plays a crucial role in enhancing the social, economic and cultural aspects for the communities around tourist destinations, as it can create employment opportunities and entrepreneurial prospects. However, the lack of facilities and infrastructure to support tourism activities in a destination can result in a decline in tourist interest and the attractiveness of a tourism area. This research aims to analyze the indicators of tourism infrastructure, particularly along the coastal area of this beach. Subsequently, it intends to analyze the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, and to determine a strategy for the development of coastal tourism infrastructure. The results of this research indicate that the strategies for the development of tourism infrastructure in this beach include optimizing the utilization of coastal land while maintaining ecosystem quality through collaboration, enhancing professionalism in tourism management and human resource development, expanding promotional efforts, implementing coastal ecosystem preservation programs, and carrying out integrated infrastructure development with regular and controlled maintenance.

Keywords; *Development, Infrastructure, Tourism*

I. INTRODUCTION

The primary reason for the development and construction of tourism infrastructure in a region is to enhance tourist visits, thus creating a positive impact through increased economic growth for that area. The economic growth of a tourism region is closely related to the presence of tourism infrastructure, which serves as the foundation for the economic development of that area. Furthermore, with the presence of infrastructure development, it also serves as an engine for the local economy, as it leads to increased income and opportunities in the form of jobs and business prospects for the surrounding community. The limited carrying capacity in the development of infrastructure in tourist areas results in a decrease in tourist visits due to dissatisfaction with the attractions of the tourist site. This leads to a lack of interest or motivation to visit that tourist destination.

Kupang Regency has several coastal tourism potentials, one of which is Oesain Beach located in the village of Erbaun, West Amarasi District, Kupang Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. This beach offers unique coastal beauty. It also boasts another advantage, which is a stretch of brown sandy beach that extends widely around the area, accompanied by beautiful scenery. In addition to the expanse of brown sand, the beach also features beautiful coral rocks on several sides. These are scattered randomly and seem to form a line of small islands when the tide is in. Visitors usually use these rocks as spots for taking photos. The beautiful panorama is completed with the presence of tall cliffs that protrude toward the beach, allowing tourists to gaze far out towards the ocean. Furthermore, the beach also provides a picturesque sunset panorama where tourists can watch the sun set beyond the horizon while sitting back and relaxing on the sandy beach or rocky hill (source; <https://travelingyuk.com/pantai-oesain-nusa-tenggara%20timur/246373/>).

Currently, Oesain Beach as a whole can be observed to have insufficient infrastructure. This is highly important to consider; for instance, accessibility is a crucial factor in increasing the number of tourist visits. Besides accessibility, there are numerous indicators of coastal tourism infrastructure that need to be identified so that problems along with their solutions can be clearly understood. The local government has also not optimally undertaken development and management at Oesain Beach. This can be seen from the incomplete infrastructure, including the facilities and amenities around the coastal area. There are insufficient and poorly maintained facilities, lack of cleanliness management, as well as several damages to the access routes leading to this beach.

In addition to the aforementioned issues, the capacity of the coastal community is also relatively low in terms of managing and utilizing natural, economic, and socio-cultural resources. This has resulted in the suboptimal development of Oesain Beach's tourism infrastructure. This can be observed from their knowledge and skills. Their skills typically revolve around fishing. However, considering the potential at this beach, proper management should lead to an improvement in the livelihoods of the

local community. The primary livelihood for the coastal community of Oesain Beach is fishing, which is influenced by their relatively low level of education. This limitation in knowledge and skills has an impact on their businesses or jobs.

Given these challenges, it's highly important for stakeholders to collaborate in developing, managing, and marketing Oesain Beach tourism. This will result in an exceptional tourism experience, sparking imagination, and meaningful interactions for tourists, ultimately contributing to the growth of the tourism industry in Kupang Regency. This perspective is in line with the identification of various beach tourism infrastructure indicators, as tourists are seeking memorable experiences (Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang, 2016).

Based on the issues mentioned above, it is crucial to develop, manage, and market Oesain Beach in Kupang Regency. This will create a flagship attraction that will contribute to the advancement of the tourism industry in Kupang Regency. This perspective is especially relevant when considering the identification of each beach tourism infrastructure indicator, as tourists are seeking experiences that are rich, imaginative, and meaningful (Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang, 2016). Therefore, this research aims to: (1) Identify the overall indicators of tourism infrastructure at Oesain Beach in Kupang Regency; (2) Analyze the factors that determine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in the development of tourism infrastructure at Oesain Beach in Kupang Regency; (3) Determine alternative strategies for the development of tourism infrastructure through the SWOT Matrix approach resulting from the SWOT analysis at Oesain Beach in Kupang Regency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Tourism Infrastructure*

Infrastructure is defined as "physical elements designed and prepared to meet the needs of tourists." Meanwhile, according to the Tourism & Transport Forum/TTF (2012), tourism infrastructure is a supply chain of tourism that consists of three domains/realms, namely: (a) Transportation Infrastructure; (b) Environmental Infrastructure; and (c) Social Infrastructure, which collaborates at the regional level to create an attractive Destination Tourism Zone (DTZ) that can generate attractiveness and interest.

Tourism infrastructure includes several items, including: (1) Ancillary and complementary facilities; (2) Equipment; (3) Systems, processes, and resources to make a Destination Tourism Zone (DTZ) functional. Based on their functions, tourism infrastructure is categorized into three categories (Popesku, 2011): (a) Primary infrastructure; Main infrastructure that allows a Destination Tourism Zone (DTZ) to be accessed by tourists. Primary infrastructure consists of roads, airports, seaports, railways and train stations, and so on. (b) Secondary infrastructure; Infrastructure that enables a DTZ or tourist site to be visited and enjoyed, including its presence, ambiance, beauty, comfort, and uniqueness. Included in the secondary infrastructure category are tourist attractions or activities that are the reasons for visiting, public services, tourism services, and health services. (c) Suprastructure; Suprastructure refers to physical and non-physical elements provided to fulfill tourists' accommodation needs and desires, such as hotels, restaurants, cafes/bars, sports and game facilities, camping areas, entertainment facilities, and others.

B. *Indicators of Tourism Infrastructure*

Indicators of tourism infrastructure, especially in coastal tourism areas, can serve as guidelines to highlight the most significant issues regarding the development and construction of tourism on beaches (Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang, 2016).

According to Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang (2016), who proposed that the development of tourism infrastructure in coastal areas should consider various criteria categorized into environment and ecology, economics and development, society and culture, and the creation of tourism value. For each dimension, several indicators are selected for assessment.

As for the dimensions and indicators of coastal tourism infrastructure, especially in coastal tourism areas, according to Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang (2016), they are as follow: (a) Environment and Ecology: Effective coastal tourism management will enhance social and environmental capacity, create safe habitats, encourage high performance for high occupancy rates, and implement effective waste management such as recycling, thus establishing a favorable environment (Blancas, Oyola, Gonzalez, and Caballero, 2010) and cultural benefits (Botero, 2013). The indicators for the environmental and ecological dimension include ecological planning, pollution prevention, environmental maintenance, ecological restoration systems, environmental monitoring systems, and landscape diversity. All of these aim to conserve the area, protecting and preserving the tourism ecosystem, especially in coastal areas (Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang, 2016); (b) Economic and Development: According to Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang (2016), this dimension encompasses local job opportunities, economic subsidies, association development, and creative industry planning. The goal is to empower the local community in utilizing coastal tourism activities that are tied to economic contributions; (c) Society and Culture; the indicators for the society and culture dimension include infrastructure quality, promotion of conservative concepts, protection of local culture, cultural identity, and tourism workforce training. This relates to the sustainable human resources and local culture around the coastal area, which serve as tourism attractions (Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang, 2016); (d) Creation of Tourism Value: The indicators for the dimension of creating tourism value include the quality of tourism facilities, tour guide services, service quality, customer experience value, and the quality of creative tourism activities. The aim is to increase the number of coastal tourism visitors (Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang, 2016). Therefore, indicators of coastal tourism infrastructure need to be comprehensively identified to determine internal and external factors using SWOT analysis. This enables anticipation of all potential occurrences and helps minimize existing weaknesses to develop strategies for coastal tourism development (Wang, Lee, Chateau, and Chang, 2016).

C. Benefit of Tourism Infrastructure Development

Tourism is a significant industry in many countries. Previous research studies have shown that tourism has positive effects on various aspects such as quality of life, economic growth, job creation, cultural development, and infrastructure development. Infrastructure and facilities are key factors for the development of tourism in a region or country (Abdullah et al., 2014).

Meanwhile, according to J'afar M. (as cited in Suryawardana and Triyani, 2015), "infrastructure plays a positive role in economic growth by creating short-term job opportunities in the construction sector and in the medium and long term, it will support the increase in efficiency and productivity of related sectors." There are three main reasons that can be put forth regarding the importance of infrastructure development, especially in the tourism sector, to provide benefits to the community: (1) Infrastructure development can provide job opportunities, which is a crucial value and step towards creating a fair and prosperous nation. (2) The development of basic infrastructure, technological infrastructure, and scientific infrastructure will directly impact the investment climate. Capital growth and investment flow are highly influenced by the availability of supporting infrastructure in areas such as the main city, industrial zones, and ports. (3) Infrastructure will significantly influence and even determine the socio-economic integration of one region's population with other regions.

D. Tourism Infrastructure Development

According to several experts like Cooper, Fletcher, Gilbert, Shepherd, and Wanhill (1998) as cited in Anggraeni (2018), tourism development includes the following main components; (1) Attractions: This encompasses natural, cultural, and artificial attractions, including special interest features or events, (2) Accessibility: This involves the transportation system support, including transportation routes or paths, terminal facilities, airports, ports, and other modes of transportation, (3) Amenities: This comprises supporting facilities for tourists, including accommodation, food and beverage outlets, retail shops, souvenir stores, currency exchange facilities, travel agencies, tourist information centers, and other comfort facilities, (4) Ancillary Services: This refers to the availability of supporting facilities used by tourists, such as banks, telecommunications services, post offices, hospitals, and more, (5) Institutions: This is related to the presence and role of each element in supporting tourism activities, including the local community as hosts.

Good tourism infrastructure will stimulate new sources of growth and boost the economic development of a region. Additionally, adequate road infrastructure will enhance connectivity between growth nodes in industrial and tourism areas. All of these factors are likely to create a significant multiplier effect. The development of tourism infrastructure should undoubtedly be tailored to the overall needs of tourists as it is closely linked to market preferences, ensuring that all the requirements of tourists can be adequately met. This includes both the tangible and intangible aspects of tourism infrastructure, as well as other supporting facilities.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, aiming to obtain a clear and authentic description of information related to the research problem. According to Sugiyono (2015), descriptive research aims to understand the existence of a single variable, whether it's one variable or more (single variable or independent variable), without comparing the variables themselves and seeking relationships with other variables. On the other hand, Sugiarto (2015) suggests that qualitative research is a type of research in which findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation; this research aims to reveal phenomena holistically through data collection in a natural setting, utilizing the researcher as the main instrument.

The data is sourced from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data is acquired through observation, interviews, and documentation. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the Tourism Office, Village Offices, as well as various literature published by government agencies and relevant institutions in the form of official documents. This research utilizes purposive sampling technique, which involves selecting sample data sources based on specific considerations (Sugiyono, 2020). Key informants chosen include local government officials, community elders, local residents, tourists/visitors, and the managers of Oesain Beach in Kupang Regency. Furthermore, to determine the development strategy for Oesain Beach, a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) is conducted.

In this study, the research instrument is the researcher themselves, as this study falls under the category of qualitative research. Additionally, other crucial instruments in this research include observation guidelines, interview guides, and supportive tools such as writing materials, audio recorders, and cameras.

The data analysis technique in this research involves data collection, data presentation, triangulation, data reduction, and drawing conclusions. Triangulation is an analysis technique used to clean data from multiple sources to obtain more valid interview results. This study also employs the SWOT analysis technique with a qualitative approach, which consists of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. The goal is to maximize strengths and opportunities while minimizing weaknesses and threats. Through the SWOT analysis, it aids in the final conclusion of the research. The analysis process in this study involves grouping data for processing, analyzing data using SWOT, inputting the data into the SWOT matrix, analyzing strategies obtained from the matrix, and recommending these alternative strategies.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. *Indicators of Coastal Tourism Infrastructure at Oesain Beach*

The results of this study indicate that the development of tourism infrastructure at Oesain Beach in Kupang Regency is assessed through various analyses, namely Qualitative and SWOT analysis.

The indicators of coastal tourism infrastructure as a whole at Oesain Beach through the dimensions of Environment and Ecology, Economy and Development, Society and Culture, and Creation of Tourism Value, are as follows;

1) *Environment and Ecology*

Based on the qualitative and SWOT research findings, it is evident in the dimension of environment and ecology that there are several issues. These issues include the lack of ecosystem habitat management along the coastal zone, as evidenced by scattered litter on the shores of Oesain Beach. Waste management and pollution prevention related to tourism are not effectively implemented, as indicated by the insufficient awareness of the local community regarding coastal cleanliness. Environmental maintenance is also lacking and not up to par. This can be attributed to the lack of awareness among stakeholders to mitigate damage to the coastal ecosystem.

Access restrictions to damaged areas are limited primarily to coral reefs, and there is a nascent effort in conserving the mangrove forest around the coast. Academic research to monitor the coastal environment is yet to be implemented, and there is no division or planning for landscape diversity. As a result, in the dimension of environment and ecology, several indicators are still not optimized in their management, which could potentially lead to a decline in the quality of the carrying capacity for the development of Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure.

Access restrictions to damaged areas are limited primarily to coral reefs, and there is a nascent effort in conserving the mangrove forest around the coast. Academic research to monitor the coastal environment is yet to be implemented, and there is no division or planning for landscape diversity. As a result, in the dimension of environment and ecology, several indicators are still not optimized in their management, which could potentially lead to a decline in the quality of the carrying capacity for the development of Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure.

2) *Economics and Development*

In the dimension of Economics and Development at Oesain Beach, based on the findings of qualitative and SWOT research, it is evident that many communities around the coastal area are benefiting from local job opportunities and occasional training initiatives that promote economic activities among the local population. However, such initiatives are rare due to the lack of financial compensation for local producers. Furthermore, there is a lack of small groups or associations that can assist in the management and development of Oesain Beach. Additionally, there is an absence of readiness from both local governments and communities to collaborate in establishing creative industries in the future. Considering these aspects, in the Economics and Development dimension at Oesain Beach, efforts have yet to fully materialize in their management, which hinders the enhancement of carrying capacity quality. Nonetheless, this presents an opportunity for future development of coastal tourism infrastructure.

3) *Society and Culture*

In the dimension of Society and Culture at Oesain Beach, based on the findings of qualitative and SWOT research, it is evident that there is a lack of conservation education promotion and inadequate transportation modes to access the infrastructure-related locations. Regarding the cultural identity indicator, it appears that cultural conservation efforts encompassing nature, art, and cultural activities to preserve the social identity of the local population are lacking. Additionally, the training and development of tourism-related human resources for the local community are not yet optimal, and cultural protection with preservation events is absent. In this context, within the dimension of society and culture, all indicators represent weaknesses due to their suboptimal implementation and operation.

4) *Value Creation in Tourism*

In the dimension of Value Creation in Tourism, based on the findings of qualitative and SWOT research, it is evident that the local community, who also serve as direct guides to visitors, offers a diverse range of services to visitors. The area is a natural tourist spot with beautiful panoramas, recreational activities such as camping, and the presence of facilities such as toilets and covered seating areas for rest, although they are incomplete and not well-maintained due to inadequate and integrated management. In relation to this, the dimension of value creation in tourism at Pantai Oesain represents a strength in the development of Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure and should be further developed optimally in terms of the quality of tourism facilities.

B. *SWOT Analysis and Penta Helix Approach*

In the SWOT analysis, several strengths were identified for Oesain Beach, particularly in the dimension of value creation in tourism. However, weaknesses were also found across all dimensions. Therefore, Oesain Beach should focus on strengthening **WO** strategies, utilizing opportunities to overcome weaknesses. The most dominant opportunity overall for determining the development of Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure lies in the dimension of economic and developmental growth. This is

evident through indicators such as local job opportunities, economic subsidies, the establishment of associations for appropriate fund utilization, and the development of creative industry planning.

Moving on to the Penta Helix analysis, the involvement of various stakeholders in developing Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure is essential, and strong collaboration is required for optimal functioning. The Penta Helix model serves as a reference for fostering synergy among relevant entities to achieve common goals (Soemaryani, 2016). Collaborative efforts within the Penta Helix play a vital role in supporting joint innovation goals and socioeconomic advancement within the region (Rampersad, Quester, & Troshani, 2010). Therefore, the government, as a coordinator, must effectively coordinate stakeholders to ensure that they fulfill their respective roles and functions. Furthermore, the government should facilitate discussions and programs involving stakeholders for the management and development of Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure, both ongoing and planned. Strong commitment is crucial in managing and developing Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure, involving a multisectoral approach that encourages active participation from tourism stakeholders to contribute to the development and management of Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure.

- 1) *Academics* are involved in formulating policies related to research and community service for the coastal community of Oesain Beach.
- 2) Stakeholders create tourism **businesses** and provide training to the communities around Oesain Beach.
- 3) **The community** promotes the Oesain Beach tourism area in its management and development.
- 4) **The government** involves stakeholders in all types of activities, ranging from planning, policies, to the development of Oesain Beach.
- 5) **The media** plays a role in supporting the publicity and promotion of Oesain Beach through mass media, websites, social media, newspapers, and others.

Table 1. Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE)

No	Strengths	Comment
1	The local community serves as tour guides	Developing and maintaining quality
2	There are various services available to visitors	
3	A natural tourist spot with beautiful scenery	
4	Offering recreational activities such as camping	
5	There are several facilities	
	Weaknesses	Comment
6	Conservation education promotion	Improving management and services
7	The awareness of the local community regarding environmental conservation, arts, and cultural activities	
8	The quality of human resources in the field of tourism	
9	Transportation modes	
10	The management of Oesain Beach	

Source: Compiled by Researchers, 2023

Table 2. Eksternal Factor Evaluation (EFE)

No	Opportunities	Comment
1	Investors interested in investing capital	Improvement in quality to capture opportunities
2	Increasing employment opportunities for local residents	
3	The readiness of the government and the community to collaborate in creating the creative industry	
4	The opportunity for the formation of a tourism association	
5	Empowerment of the community in the field of tourism	
	Threats	Comment
6	The capacity of coastal communities in management	Careful consideration is needed in setting strategies
7	Restriction of access to damaged areas	
8	Coastal ecosystem habitat management	

Source: Compiled by Researchers, 2023

C. Strategic Position and Implications of Oesain Beach Tourism Infrastructure Development Strategy

Based on the research conducted on the coastal tourism development of Oesain Beach using the SWOT or TOWS Matrix, the following development strategies were identified;

1) Utilizing the chosen alternative development strategy, Oesain Beach can capitalize on its strengths to leverage opportunities (**SO Strategy**). Concentrated efforts based on the beach's conditions through the analysis of SO Strategy include:

- a) Maximizing existing access points,
- b) Optimizing stakeholder involvement in Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure development,
- c) Enhancing the preservation of quality and character, as strong character will impact the area's quality,
- d) Maximizing the development of facilities and attractions,
- e) Establishing wave breakers.

2) The subsequent development involves leveraging Oesain's Beach strengths while mitigating threats (**ST Strategy**). This approach entails:

- a) Providing training and skills development in tourism for the coastal community of Oesain Beach,
- b) Preserving mangrove forests and safeguarding the surrounding ecosystem,
- c) Establishing green zones along the route to the beach,
- d) Collaborating with relevant departments,
- e) Enhancing the role of traditional institutions in Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure development based on local wisdom.

3) Another alternative is to harness existing opportunities while addressing weaknesses (**WO Strategy**). This entails:

- a) Optimizing the utilization of coastal land while maintaining ecosystem quality through stakeholder cooperation,
- b) Developing beach management professionalism,
- c) Expanding promotion for specific events,
- d) Developing ecosystem preservation programs around the beach,
- e) Implementing integrated development and regular maintenance.

4) The final alternative involves defensive actions aimed at minimizing weaknesses and avoiding threats (**WT Strategy**). This approach includes:

- a) Involving the local community in the management and development of Oesain's Beach tourism infrastructure,
- b) Enhancing the unique cultural image of the region,
- c) Improving service quality and comfort,
- d) Optimizing transportation modes,
- e) Reformulating effective and efficient strategies for coastal tourism infrastructure development.

V. CONCLUSION

By conducting a SWOT analysis on Oesain Beach to assess the level of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats both internally and externally, it is expected that the management and developers can follow up on tourism infrastructure development strategies in a more professional manner, addressing every possibility. The government is also expected to implement new strategies that are more effective and efficient, such as focusing on expanding tourism-related human resource

competencies, promoting integrated development in line with eco-friendly coastal ecosystem preservation, establishing organized and professional management systems, and emphasizing the addition of tourism infrastructure in Oesain Beach, including facilities and amenities, along with their maintenance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to give our highest gratitude to Kupang State Polytechnic for the precious opportunity for endless support in this research project. This research was carried out with the funding of the Kupang State Polytechnic's internal research grant scheme in 2023.

REFERENCES

1. Abdullah, Hayat. 2014. Realokasi Kebijakan Fiskal: Implikasi Peningkatan Human Capital dan Pembangunan Infrastruktur Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Bina Praja*.
2. Anggraeni, Rani Puspita. 2018. Dampak Pengembangan Industry Pariwisata terhadap Kondisi Ekonomi Masyarakat Sekitar (Studi di Pantai Embe Desa Merak Belantung Kalianda Lampung Selatan) [Skripsi]. Bandar Lampung (ID): Universitas Lampung.
3. Blancas, F. J., Lozano-Oyola, M., González, M., & Caballero, R. "The assessment of sustainable tourism: Application to Spanish coastal destinations". *Ecological Indicators*. 2010, 10, (2), 484-492.
4. Botero, C., Anfuso, A., Williams, A. T., Zielinski, S., Silva, C. P., Cervantes O, Silva L, Cabrera, J. A. "Reason for beach choice: European and Caribbean perspectives". *Journal of Coastal Research*. 2013, 1, 880-885.
5. Rampesad, G., Quester, P., & Troshani, I. (2010). Managing Innovation Networks: Exploratory Evidence from ICT, Biotechnology and Nanotechnology Networks. *Industrial Marketing Management*. 39(5).
6. Rangkuti, Freddy. 2018. Analisis SWOT: Teknik Membedah Kasus Bisnis Cara Perhitungan Bobot, Rating, dan OCAI. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
7. Shih-Hao Wang, Meng-Tsung Lee, Pierre-Alexandre Chateau and Yang Chi Chang. "Performance Indicator Framework for Evaluation of Sustainable Tourism in the Taiwan Coastal Zone". *Sustainability*. 2016, 8, 652.
8. Soemaryani Imas. (2016). Pentahelix Model to Increase Tourist Visit to Bandung and its Surrounding Areas through Huan Resource Development. *Journal Academy of Strategic Management* .Volume 15. Special Issues 3. 2016.
9. Sugianto, Eko. 2015. Menyusun Proposal Penelitian Kualitatif Skripsi dan Tesis. Yogyakarta : Suaka Media.
10. Sugiyono (2015). Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mix Methods). Bandung: Alfabeta.
11. Sugiyono, 2020. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Alfabeta.
12. Suryawardana, Edy & Triyani, Dian. 2015. Analisa. Dampak Pembangunan Infrastruktur Jalan Terhadap Pertumbuhan. Usaha Ekonomi Rakyat Di Kota Semarang.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

