

# Village autonomy in the development of Pagarbatu tourism village

Helmy Boemiya<sup>1\*</sup>, Ida Wahyuliana<sup>2</sup>, Erik Firdiyansyah<sup>3</sup>, Muhammad Yasa<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law, Trunojoyo Madura University, Indonesia

**Abstract.** Tourism villages are tourism products that are developed based on the potential of the village. The concept of the tourist village is in line with the concept of village autonomy whose implementation is based on customs, village potential, and the origin of the village community. Pagarbatu Village is one of the tourist villages that has potential such as Tawaf Lengleg Hill as a source of sulfur, Ulagul/Tong-tong art, Saroneng, Muangsangkal dance, seaweed cultivation, and community awareness in tourism development. This is the reason for the research in Pagarbatu Village, Saronggi District, Sumenep Regency. This study aims to analyze the importance of village autonomy in the development of Pagarbatu tourism village and to find out the development of Tawaf Lengleg Hill tourism as an attraction owned by Pagarbatu village, Saronggi District, Sumenep Regency. The research method used is empirical research with a qualitative approach. The results of the study show that Pagarbatu Tourism Village shows several weaknesses in meeting the parameters of village autonomy success, especially in economic independence, resource management, community participation, service quality, government capacity, and sustainability. On the Tawaf Lengleg Hill there is inadequate infrastructure and limited marketing strategies have hindered the potential for further development, so it is necessary to improve the road to the site, improve supporting facilities such as parking and toilets, as well as add safety systems for visitors, work with travel agents and tour operators to expand market reach, encourage more community involvement in management, promotion, and development of tourism products, developing sustainability plans for sulfur resource management and environmental conservation involving local communities.

## 1 Introduction

Tourism villages are tourism products that are developed based on the potential of the village, both in the form of community, nature, and culture as an identity that has tourist attractions [1]. In addition, the development of tourism villages can facilitate the establishment of mutual relations with local communities in implementing the development of rural tourism products based on the resources owned. Efforts to develop and manage resources must be directed in order to meet economic, social and aesthetic aspects that can at the same time maintain the integrity and/or sustainability of ecology, biodiversity, culture and life systems in the village [2].

According to Article 1 number 5 of Law 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism (hereinafter referred to as Law 10/2009) it is stated that "Tourist Attractions are everything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of a diversity of natural wealth, culture, and man-made products that are the target or purpose of tourist visits". Thus, it is understood that the tourist attraction in tourist villages is emphasized on its uniqueness. From the uniqueness of each village, the development of tourist villages can be used as a strategy to increase the attractiveness of Indonesia's tourism [3].

Juridically, the definition of a tourist village is regulated in Article 1 number 6 of the Regional Regulation of East Java Province Number 4 of 2022 concerning the Empowerment of Tourism Villages (hereinafter referred to as East Java Regional Regulation 4/2022) which reads "A Tourism Village is an area that has the potential and uniqueness of a distinctive tourist attraction, namely experiencing the uniqueness of the life and traditions of the people in the countryside with all their potential." Then in Article 5 paragraph (1) of East Java Regional Regulation 4/2022 it is regulated that "the implementation of Tourism Villages is carried out by the Tourism Village management institution."

The tourism village management institution is stated in Article 5 paragraph (2) which basically states that the tourism village management institution consists of Village-Owned Enterprises, tourism awareness groups, and/or other community groups. From these rules, it can be concluded that the development of tourist villages is not only charged to the village head and village officials, but also involves the village community as an entity.

The development of tourist villages can be associated with the concept of village autonomy. Village autonomy is reflected in the definition of village which is regulated in Article 1 number 1 of Law 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (hereinafter referred to as Law

\* Corresponding author: [helmy.boemiya@trunojoyo.ac.id](mailto:helmy.boemiya@trunojoyo.ac.id)

6/2014) which reads "Villages are villages and customary villages or what is called by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that have the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia".

From this definition, it is understood that the concept of village autonomy is based on customs and origins that come from the village community. Village autonomy is an original, round, and intact autonomy and is not a gift from the Government [4].

Thus, it is understood that village autonomy is not a sovereignty like a state, but a recognition of the right to regulate one's own household affairs on the basis of the initiative of the community. This is what makes village autonomy itself able to close the door to institutional intervention on it, on the contrary, it is not justified to have an intervention process that is forced, sudden, and does not see the reality of the community [5].

Pagarbatu Village, Saronggi District, Sumenep Regency is one of the tourist villages. As a tourist village, there are several potentials owned by Pagarbatu Village, including Tawaf Lengleg Hill which is included in natural tourism. Tawaf Lengleg Hill has a sulfur source, where visitors can swim while enjoying the sea view [6]. In addition, there are also arts such as Ulgaul/Tong-tong, Saroneng and Muangsangkal Dance. The majority of the people of Pagarbatu Village make a living as fishermen, farmers, and seaweed cultivators. The people of Pagarbatu village also have awareness in tourism development, which can also be implicitly seen from the statement of the Head of Pagarbatu Village, Imam Daud. S.E stated that remote areas are able to compete with other villages [7]. This is the reason why Pagarbatu village, Saronggi District, Sumenep Regency was chosen as the location for the research.

In order to realize the concept of village autonomy for the development of tourist villages, this research will be focused on analyzing the importance of village autonomy in the development of Pagarbatu tourism village and knowing the development of Tawaf Lengleg Hill tourism as an attraction for Pagarbatu tourism village, Saronggi District, Sumenep Regency.

## 2 Research methods

This research is an empirical research that examines social phenomena and realities in society. This research places as a general preposition or major premise that is sought through the process of searching and researching relationships or patterns of relationships, whether correlated or causal between various phenomena that manifest the presence of law in reality, as commonly observed by the sense of observation [8].

This research was carried out by analyzing the problem of village autonomy in the development of tourist villages. The approach used in this research is a sociological approach. The approach used is a

qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is usually used to produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from observed people or behaviors, and then corroborated with primary data sources and secondary data sources [9].

## 3 Research results and discussion

### 3.1 Village autonomy in the development of Tawaf Lengleg Hill Tourism Village, Pagarbatu Village

The granting of autonomy to villages is in principle a form of flexibility given to villages in determining and developing their areas, especially the active role of the community in developing potentials in accordance with the goal of improving living standards and welfare together by upholding the customs and norms that for this Participation are given with the intention that the village is expected to be able to do more and compete in developing because during the New Order period, the village community was limited in their space to participate as a result of the concept of centralization of the central government [10].

The role of village autonomy is very important in the development of tourist villages. This is because there are similarities between the concept of village autonomy and the concept of tourist villages.

The legal basis of village autonomy can actually be seen from the juridical definition of the village itself. The definition of village is regulated in Article 1 number 1 of Law 6/2014 which reads "A village is a village and customary village or what is called by another name, hereinafter referred to as a village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that have the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia".

The authority of village autonomy is then regulated in Article 19 of Law 6/2014 which reads "Village authority includes: a. Authority based on the right of origin; b. Village-scale local authority; c. Authority assigned by the Government, Provincial Regional Government, or Regency/City Regional Government; and d. Other authorities assigned by the Government, Provincial Regional Government, or Provincial Regional Government, or Regency/City Regional Government in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations".

From the definition and authority given to the village, it is understood that the role of the rights of origin, customs, and initiatives of the village community has an important role in the implementation of village autonomy [11].

One of the successes of the implementation of Village Autonomy is marked by the increasing ability of the Village Government to provide services to the community and bring community conditions to a better life. With the implementation of Village Autonomy, it

will become an important pillar of Regional Autonomy. The success of Regional Autonomy is largely determined by the success of Village Autonomy.

Through the indicators of the success of village autonomy mentioned above, the main principle of village autonomy is the authority to make independent decisions through the spirit of self-reliance that has been owned by the village, in a single rural area. It is appropriate for the village to be trusted to manage itself in the village management area unit through regulations that are made independently. From the end of the period, the strongest feature of village government was the role of self-help funds and mutual cooperation. These two characteristics are social capital that is much more important and potential than financial capital [12].

A tourist village is a rural area that has several special characteristics to become a tourist destination. In this area, the people still have relatively original traditions and culture. In addition, several supporting factors such as special food, agricultural system and social system also color a tourist village area [13].

A tourist village can also be defined as a rural area that offers authenticity both in terms of socio-culture, customs, daily life, traditional architecture, village spatial structure which is presented in a form of integration of tourism components, such as attractions, accommodation and supporting facilities [14].

According to the Sumenep Regent Regulation 15 of 2018 concerning the Determination of Tourism Village Areas in Sumenep Regency in Article 1 number 6 states that "Tourism Villages are areas of natural conservation, ecological environment, and traditional cultural nodes of the community by not hindering the development of their citizens to improve their livelihood welfare through tourism businesses".

A tourist village is a rural area that has several special characteristics to become a tourist destination. In this area, the people still have relatively original traditions and culture. In addition, several supporting factors such as special food, agricultural system and social system also color a tourist village area. Beyond these factors, nature and the environment that are still pristine and preserved are one of the most important factors of a tourist destination area [15].

The definition of a tourist village explains some of the potentials possessed by the village so that a village can be called a tourist village. However, of some of the potential of the village, more emphasis is placed on the potential inherent in the population, such as traditions, culture, customs, socio-culture, and others. Many benefits will be obtained later from the success of the development of tourist villages, both for the community and Sumenep culture.

The development of tourism villages is one way to achieve equitable distribution of tourism development and its benefits, as aspired by Law 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism and Sumenep Regency Regional Regulation 4 of 2018 concerning Sumenep Regency Tourism Development Master Plan for 2018-2025.

There are a lot of tourist villages in Sumenep Regency, where each of these tourist villages has tourist attractions as the main product of tourist villages in

Sumenep Regency. Tourist attraction is related to what tourists who visit the tourist location can see and do. Various kinds of tourist attractions in Sumenep that are possible to be developed in the tourist village include: natural beauty and uniqueness of nature, endemic flora and fauna, photo booths, play and entertainment facilities, legend story relics, cultural arts, traditional ceremonies, local culture, local languages, local specialties etc [16].

Sumenep Regency has 11 Tourism Villages that have been officially determined in the Sumenep Regent Regulation 15 of 2018 concerning the Determination of Tourism Village Areas in Sumenep Regency, which are as follows:

1. Aeng Tongtong Village
2. Karduluk Village
3. East Legung Village
4. Bringsang Village
5. Kombang Village
6. Ban Cemara, Ban Raas
7. Lombang Village
8. Salopeng Village
9. Poteran Village
10. Brakas Village
11. Jungkat Village

Then Bambang Hidayanto Susilo, SE, M.Si, as the Head of Tourism Empowerment of Sumenep Regency Tourism, Culture Youth and Sports Department, stated that there are several tourist villages accompanied by tourist attractions, as follows in the Table 1 [17].

**Table 1.** Several tourist villages accompanied by tourist attractions.

No	Location	Tourist Attractions
1	Banraas Village, Dungek Sub-district, Giliyung Island	Masterpiece Cave, Ropet Beach, and Local Arts
2	Kombang Village, Talango Sub-district	Gili Labak Island
3	Saur Saebus Village, Sapeken Sub-district, Saebus Island,	Saur Beach
4	Saur Saebus Village, Sapeken Sub-district, Saebus Island	Saebus Beach
5	Pandeman Village, Arjasa Sub-district, Kangean Island	Mr. Suriyan's Old Building
6	Pajanangger Village, Arjasa Sub-district, Kangean Island	Sapoong Beach
7	West Kalianget Village, Kalianget Sub-district	Local community traditions
8	East Kalianget Village, Kalianget Sub-district	Kalianget Old Town, Kitchen Tool Making, Gambu Dance and Mask Dance
9	Aengtong - tong Village, Saronggi Sub-district	Keris Making
10	Saronggi Village, Saronggi Sub-district	Kermata lake and the daily lives of local people

No	Location	Tourist Attractions
11	Masalima Village, Masalembu Sub-district	Beach, local cultural community arts, and fishing
12	Sapeken village, Sapeken sub-district	Daily local culture, diving, and snorkeling
13	Ketupat Village, Raas Sub-district	Raas Crab Farming and Mangrove Forest
14	Masakambing Village, Masalembu Sub-district	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i> , Mangrove Tourism, Diving, snorkeling, Fishing, and Daily life of local people
15	Pagarbatu Village, Saronggi Sub-district	Tawaf Hill, Swimming Pool, Sulfur Springs, and Reading Park
16	Kebunagung Village, Sumenep city sub-district	River Trips, Orange Caves, Waterfalls
17	Bangkal Village, Sumenep city sub-district	Agricultural Tourism
18	Prenduan Village, Pragaan Sub-district	Siwalan Products
19	Lapa Laok Village, Dungkek Sub-district	Kalompek Hill
20	Soddara Village, Pasongsongan Sub-district	Paragliding
21	West Legung Village, Batang Sub-district - Batang	Local community traditions
22	Kasengan Village, Manding Sub-district	River cruise tourism, Daily life of the surrounding community, Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises
23	Sema'an Village, Dasuk Sub-district	Semaan Beverage Products, Customary Tradition, Birdcage, Cenning Stone
24	Bancamara Village, Dungkek Sub-district Giliiyang Island	Stone Cangge, Oxygen Point, Local Cultural Arts
25	Payudan Daleman Village, Ganding Sub-district	Payudan Cave
26	West Billapora Village, Ganding Sub-district	Local community traditions
27	Legung Village, Batang Batang Sub-district	Sand Mattress Village
28	Bringsang Village, Giligenting Sub-district, Giligenting Island	Sembilan Beach
29	Lombang village, Batang sub-district - Batang	Lombang Beach
30	Rombassan Village, Pragaan Sub-district	Local community traditions
31	Saobi Village, Kangayan Sub-district	Ecotourism of deer animals protected by the state
32	Daandung Village, Kangayan Sub-district	Arca Cave, Beach, Daily life of local people, and cultural arts

Although there are several tourist villages in Sumenep Regency, the Regional Government of East Java Province has provided criteria for tourist villages regulated in Article 9 of East Java Regional Regulation 4.2022 which is basically regulated "The criteria for tourist villages as referred to in a few have: a. potential tourist attractions; b. community community; c. the potential of human resources who can be involved in the development activities of the Tourism Village; d. development efforts for typical micro and/or small enterprises; e. Tourism Village Management Agency". With the tourism potential owned by Pagarbatu village such as Tawaf Lengeng Hill as a source of sulfur, Ulagul/Tong-tong art, Saroneng, Muangsangkal dance, seaweed cultivation, and community awareness in tourism development, Pagarbatu village meets the criteria as a tourist village.

Although Pagarbatu village can be categorized as a tourist village, the implementation of its development needs to be further assessed. In this case, the implementation of the development of the Pagarbatu tourism village will be analyzed using parameters from village autonomy. The presence of the concept of village autonomy gives wider authority to the village government in managing its village without intervention from the agency above it. So that the village government can make the most of all the potential possessed by the village by prioritizing cleanliness.

In analyzing that Pagarbatu Tourism Village meets the parameters of village autonomy success, we need to compare the condition of the village with the main parameters of successful village autonomy. The following is the field data obtained during the study:

1. Economic Independence

Success Parameters: Economically successful villages are able to generate income from local potential and manage village finances independently without major dependence on external assistance.

Pagarbatu Tourism Village Data:

- Based on the 2023 village financial statements, revenue from the tourism sector is only 30% of the total village income. Most of the revenue still depends on government aid funds and grants.
- For tourism village operations, 40% of the operational budget is still supported by subsidies from the government.

2. Natural Resource Management

Success Parameters: Efficiency and effectiveness in natural resource and infrastructure management.

Pagarbatu Tourism Village Data:

- Based on the 2023 infrastructure survey, 50% of tourist facilities (such as walkways and parking areas) are in inadequate or damaged condition.
- Data from the Environment Agency shows that 20% of tourist areas are damaged due to tourism activities that are not properly managed.

3. Community Participation

Success Parameters: Community involvement in village planning and management.

Pagarbatu Tourism Village Data:

- The results of the 2023 community survey show that only 25% of villagers are involved in planning and decision-making related to tourism management.
- Data shows that the forum or village meeting that discusses tourism development is only attended by 30% of the total invited residents.

#### 4. Quality of Service and Infrastructure

Success Parameters: Adequate infrastructure and quality services to support tourism activities.

Pagarbatu Tourism Village Data:

- Based on the 2023 visitor satisfaction survey, 40% of visitors gave a negative assessment regarding the quality of facilities and services.
- The tourism facility management report shows that 60% of public facilities such as toilets and rest areas need repair or renovation.

#### 5. Village Government Capacity

Success Parameters: The ability of the village government to plan, implement, and evaluate the program effectively.

Pagarbatu Tourism Village Data:

- Based on data from the Human Resources Development Agency, 50% of village government staff have not participated in training related to tourism management.
- The strategic plan for village tourism development was last updated in 2020 and has not been revised or updated according to the latest developments.

#### 6. Sustainability and Sustainability

Success Parameters: Ability to maintain and develop tourism businesses in the long term.

Pagarbatu Tourism Village Data:

- The 2023 tourism sustainability evaluation report shows that 30% of existing tourism businesses have experienced a significant decrease in visits in the last two years.
- There are no official documents or plans governing long-term sustainability for tourist villages.

Pagarbatu Tourism Village shows several weaknesses in meeting the parameters of village autonomy success, especially in economic independence, resource management, community participation, service quality, government capacity, and sustainability. To improve performance and meet the parameters of village autonomy, improvements are needed in resource management, increased community participation, government capacity building, and better sustainability plans.

### **3.2 Development of Tawaf Lengleg Hill Tourism as an Attraction of Pagarbatu Tourism Village, Saronggi District, Sumenep Regency**

Village development that is carried out in an integrated, innovative and creative manner, is a pattern of development programs that depart from the process of mapping the potential of natural resources and communities, which will shape and lead to the involvement of all elements or elements, after making a plan then the village tries to make a combination or collaboration with policy-making elements to determine

the common point. So that this will strengthen the policy born from deliberative activities, and become the basis for the implementation of development that has been agreed [18].

According to the Head of Tourism Empowerment of the Sumenep Regency the Sumenep Regency Tourism, Culture Youth and Sports Department, Bambang Hidayanto Susilo, SE, M.Si [19] efforts that can be made by the village government related to the embodiment of one of its functions, can be done through the development and development of the community in the field of tourism, it can be initiated at the village level, considering that in recent years, the phenomenon of tourist villages has become a development direction for the district government Sumenep, the tourism village policy, can be carried out through village policies, through the formation of Tourism Awareness Groups, through Village-Owned Enterprises, or through youth organizations.

Evidence of Tawaf Lengleg in Pagarbatu Village has not been included in the Sumenep Regent Regulation 15 of 2018 concerning the Determination of Tourism Village Areas in Sumenep Regency. However, for the village community, the presence of village autonomy will provide an opportunity for the village community to be able to show their existence through various activities in managing problems in their village community in accordance with the objective conditions of the community. This means that various problems and needs of the village will be managed in accordance with what the villagers think is important and needed by the village community [20].

The management of Tawaf Lengleg Hill Tourism Village, Pagarbatu Sumenep Village, basically aims to realize village independence based on the people's economy and local wisdom of the village. As the purpose of village development which aims to be "an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest welfare of the village community."

The authority to manage the tourist village in Pagarbatu Village should be the authority of the village because in this case the Sumenep Regency Regional Government is only a stimulant in developing tourist villages in the Tawaf Lengleg Hill Area. The Pagarbatu Village Government together with the community should have an active role in developing the Tawaf Lengleg Hill tourist village.

The development of tourist villages can sometimes trigger conflicts between local residents and economic stakeholders seeking to benefit from the tourism industry. This can happen due to differences in perceptions about resource management and profit sharing. Although tourist villages can generate income for some residents, income is often uneven.

Pagarbatu Village has another way in the development of Tawaf Lengleg Hill tourism, namely using villagers' savings, which is managed by Tourism Awareness Groups according to the explanation of the Head of Pagarbatu Village, Imam Daud, SE [21] this is done so that every resident feels ownership and receives the benefits of the Tawaf Lengleg Hill tourism, a tourist village that is only managed by only the village

government, including the Village Head as a leader, disputes and conflict after his term of office is over and this has an impact on the management of tourist villages. The New Village Head often does not continue the development of his tourist village, or even makes new tourist destinations in his village as a form of selfishness.

The implementation of village government functions in development efforts and also community development in the tourism sector emphasizes systematic institutions and departs from aspirations or needs in the community, through the process of exploring local potential that is synonymous with local wisdom, by involving all components of society so that it is participatory.

The development of the Tawaf Lengeng Hill tourist village has not optimized Village-Owned Enterprises. According to the explanation of the Head of Pagarbatu Village, Imam Daud, SE still needs careful preparation related to human resources, institutions, and budgets to be able to make Village-Owned Enterprises as the party that plays the role of the general manager who holds the highest power in managing the Tawaf Lengeng Hill tourist village area [22].

Next, there are external parties involved in the development of tourist villages, namely individuals or groups of social organizations of local communities outside the village government and Village-Owned Enterprises. Some of these stakeholders include tourism awareness groups, Farmer Group, Fisherman Group, youth organizations, women of empowerment and family welfare, village cultural arts studio groups. Each group has different capabilities and competencies to manage each type of tourist destination in the Tawaf Lengeng Hill tourist village area.

It is also necessary to consider several important aspects such as resource potential, infrastructure, marketing strategies, and economic and social impacts. The following is an analysis based on the data obtained during the study:

#### 1. Resource Potential

Parameters: Potential resources include the quality and quantity of sulfur and the tourist attractions offered.

Tawaf Lengeng Hill Data:

- Based on the 2023 geological report, Tawaf Lengeng Hill has a fairly high sulfur content with a content of about 15% of the total mining material, making it a potential source of sulfur.
- The 2023 visitor survey showed that 75% of visitors were interested in geothermal phenomena, such as fumaroles and sulfur pools, which added to the tourist attraction.

#### 2. Infrastructure

Parameters: Infrastructure includes accessibility, supporting facilities, and visitor safety.

Tawaf Lengeng Hill Data:

- The Tourism Office's report shows that facilities such as parking areas, toilets, and information centers are still very limited. There is only one parking area with a capacity of 15 vehicles and minimal toilet facilities.

- The 2023 safety evaluation showed that access points to sulfur areas were not equipped with adequate warning or protective systems, increasing safety risks for visitors.

#### 3. Marketing Strategy

Parameters: Marketing strategies include promotions, partnerships, and the introduction of tourism products.

Tawaf Lengeng Hill Data:

- Based on a 2023 digital marketing analysis, Tawaf Lengeng Hill has limited exposure with around 3,000 followers on social media and less than 5 promotional articles on well-known tourist sites.
- Data shows that Tawaf Lengeng Hill does not yet have a strategic partnership with travel agents or tour operators, which limits the promotion and accessibility of the market.
- A 2023 survey shows that 40% of visitors find out about Tawaf Lengeng Hill through personal recommendations, while 30% know about it through social media.

#### 4. Economic and Social Impact

Parameters: Economic impact includes contribution to local income, while social impact includes community engagement and social change.

Tawaf Lengeng Hill Data:

- Data from Central Statistics Agency 2023 shows that visits to Tawaf Lengeng Hill account for around 12% of the total regional tourism revenue with an estimated annual income of around IDR 600 million.
- The 2023 community survey shows that 55% of locals are involved in tourism-related activities, such as selling souvenirs and food, but involvement in management and promotion is still low.
- 35% of respondents admitted that the development of sulfur tourism has increased awareness of the importance of environmental preservation and local economic development.

Tawaf Lengeng Hill has significant potential as a source of sulfur and a tourist attraction thanks to the quality of sulfur and geothermal features, so it has a positive impact on the village economy. This is evidenced by a significant contribution to local income, while social impact shows an increase in community involvement. However, there is inadequate infrastructure and limited marketing strategies have hampered the potential for further development.

Therefore, it is necessary to improve roads to the site, improve supporting facilities such as parking and toilets, as well as add safety systems for visitors, increase online presence and cooperate with travel agents and tour operators to expand market reach, encourage more public involvement in the management, promotion and development of tourism products, develop sustainability plans for sulfur resource management and conservation environment involving local communities.

In the end, it is important for the village government as an internal stakeholder, and external stakeholders and other related parties to actively address this problem through sustainable management, community participation, appropriate regulations, and well-planned development programs. And it is a thing that must be

remembered that the concept of a tourist village can vary greatly from one location to another, depending on the attractions of each village.

Therefore, the implementation of the concept of tourism villages will depend on how villages and local governments interpret and implement Law 6 of 2014 concerning Villages in accordance with the needs and characteristics of each village

## 4 Conclusion

Pagarbatu Tourism Village shows several weaknesses in meeting the parameters of village autonomy success, especially in economic independence, resource management, community participation, service quality, government capacity, and sustainability. To improve performance and meet the parameters of village autonomy, improvements are needed in resource management, increased community participation, government capacity building, and better sustainability plans.

Tawaf Lengle Hill has significant potential as a source of sulfur and a tourist attraction thanks to the quality of sulfur and geothermal features, so it has a positive impact on the village economy. This is evidenced by a significant contribution to local income, while social impact shows an increase in community involvement.

However, there is inadequate infrastructure and limited marketing strategies have hampered the potential for further development. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the road to the site, improve supporting facilities such as parking and toilets, and add safety systems for visitors, cooperate with travel agents and tour operators to expand market reach, encourage more community involvement in the management, promotion, and development of tourism products, develop a sustainability plan for sulfur resource management and environmental conservation involving the community local.

## References

1. Bagus Sudibya, *Sustainable Tourism Village Development Strategy in Indonesia*, Journal of Bali Building Bali **1**, 1, 22–26 (1970)
2. Wirdayanti, Agnes et al., *Tourism Village Guidelines. II*. (Jakarta, Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021)
3. T. Prasetyo Hadi Atmoko, *Potential Development Strategy Village Brajan Tourism Sleman Regency*, Tourism Media **12**, 2 (2021)
4. HAW Widjaya, *Village Autonomy: It is an original, round and intact autonomy* (Jakarta, Raja Grafindo Persada, 2008)
5. Dadang Juliantara, *Village Reform, Focusing on the Bottom Number* (Yogyakarta, Lappera Pustaka Utama, 2003)
6. Interview Results of Imam Daud, SE, Head of Pagarbatu Village, dated October 21, 2023, at 09.00 a.m.
7. Madura Newspaper, *Lon Malang Beach in Sampang Has the Potential to Become a Pilot Tourism Village | One heart for the nation*
8. Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto, *Legal Concepts and Methods* (Malang: Setara Press, 2013)
9. Amirudi and Zainal Asikin, *Introduction to Legal Research Methods* (Jakarta, Rajagrafindo Persada, 2006)
10. S Jiwantomo and Riyanto, *Implementation of Village Government Authority Accountability to Regents in the Framework of Village Autonomy in Kudus Regency*, Journal of Law (J-Law) **1**, 1, 37 (2022)
11. Ibid, 38
12. Ibid.
13. Faris Zakaria and Rima Dewi Suprihardjo, *The Concept of Developing a Tourism Village Area in Bandungan Village, Pakong District, Pamekasan Regency*, Journal of Pomits Engineering, **3**, 2, 245 (2014)
14. Ibid, 246
15. P Sanjiwani, *Government Policy on the Institution of Tourism Awareness Groups (POKDARWIS) in the Development of Tourism Villages in the Province of Bali.*, Tourism Paradigm and Policy, **1**, 13, 9 (2016)
16. Made Antara and Sukma Arida, *Guidelines for the Management of Tourism Villages Based on Local Potential*, Tourism Research Consortium, Udayana University, 25 (2015)
17. Bambang Hidayanto Susilo, SE, M.Si, Head of Tourism Empowerment of the Sumenep Regency Tourism, Culture Youth and Sports Department, October 23, 2023, at 10.00 a.m.
18. A. Sofianto, *Innovative Model Of Integrated Rural Development In Central Java*, Bina Praja Journal, **4**, 251–260 (2012)
19. Interview Results of Bambang Hidayanto Susilo, SE, M.Si, Head of Tourism Empowerment of the Sumenep Regency Tourism, Culture Youth and Sports Department, dated October 23, 2023, at 10.00 a.m.
20. Sakinah Nadir, *Regional Autonomy and Village Decentralization*, Journal of Prophetic Politics, **1**, 1 (2013)
21. Interview Results of Imam David. SE, Head of Pagarbatu Village, on October 21, 2023, at 09.00 a.m.
22. Ibid
23. Interview Results of Imam David. SE, Head of Pagarbatu Village, on October 21, 2023, at 09.00 a.m.
24. Ibid