The Development Model of Socio-Economic Institution of Community-Based Tourism Village in Botubarani, Bone Bolango, Gorontalo Province, Indonesia

Amir Halid[1], Irawati Abdul[2]

Abstract

To encourage community's role in the field of tourism, the local government of Gorontalo Province analyzes the impact of the development of independent tourism village on community empowerment. It involves community in the decision-making process, related to the income, employment, preservation of the environment, and people's culture. This research aims to determine the factors of independent variables that influence people's activity. Community empowerment (Y) and independent variables are tourism tour (X_1), infrastructure (X_2), budget policy (X_3), resources (X_4), and some demography variables such as gender (Djk), types of work (Dkj), and level of education (Dpd) by the descriptive and multiple linear regression method. The results of this study reveal that the development model of independent tourism is the involvement of the villagers in every aspect of tourism in the village. Independent village development in the community empowerment simultaneously has a positive and tangible effect on the improvement of community empowerment as well as having a partial positive influence against the infrastructure and resources.

Key words: *Socio-economic institution, Independent tourism village, Community, Empowerment*

Introduction

Coastal areas are closely related to the livelihood of many people, particularly those who stay in the area. It has a wide potential, including primary food sources containing protein (especially animal protein from fish and shrimp), additional petroleum, gas and mineral resources in the mining, tourism, residential and industrial development potential.

The potential of the coastal areas can be an opportunity to carry out the development in various aspects of life for people's welfare, one of which is through the development of coastal areas into tourism objects. The field of tourism is a potential field in the development of a country because tourism is considered having a positive impact as a motor of people's economic activity.

---

[1] *Doctoral, State University of Gorontalo, amirhalid_ung@yahoo.com*

[2] *Magister, State University of Gorontalo, irawatiabdul74@gmail.com*

Areas with tourism potential can revive economic activities of surrounding communities with the emergence of small to medium-sized enterprises, reduce unemployment, increase public revenues, and increase local revenues (PAD) which will be re-used by the government to carry out the development in the region and to achieve prosperity (Miller, 2018; Riyaningtyas & Harsono, 2014).

Tourism village has some special characteristics that deserve to be a tourist destination. In this region, the residents still have an original tradition and culture. In addition, several supporting factors, such as typical foods, agricultural systems, and social systems also reflect this area. Based on these factors, the original natural resources and environment are important factors in a tourism village area. A unique tourism village is also needed to have various facilities to support it as a tourist destination. Those facilities that facilitate the visitors in doing their activities include transportation, telecommunication, health, and accommodation. For the accommodation facility, a tourism village is able to provide lodging facilities in the form of a home stay, so that the visitors can feel the atmosphere of the place that is still original (Soemarno, 2010).

The social relationship among people who involve in this tourism object is required to develop social value because it will become one of the wisdom in solving problems and become an unwritten role in the institutional perspective. Almost all models improved in social objects have a significant influence on the development of institutional models including on the tourism perspective (Tulus Suryanto, 2015).

Gorontalo Province is located between 0^0 19'-0^0 57' North Latitude and 121^0 23'- 125^0 14' East Longitude. This area is directly adjacent to two other provinces, including Central Sulawesi Province in the West area and North Sulawesi Province in the East area. Further, the North area directly faces the sea of Sulawesi, and the South area is bordered by Tomini Bay. The total area of Gorontalo Province as a whole is 12,435 km^2. Compared to the territory of Indonesia, this province is only 0.63 percent. Gorontalo Province consists of 5 regencies and one city, namely Boalemo Regency, Gorontalo Regency, Pohuwato Regency, Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo Utara Regency, and Gorontalo City. The hilly soil surface in Gorontalo Province causes it to have mountains with different altitudes (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2015).

Bone Bolango regency is one of the regencies that has an area of 1,984.58 km2 or 16.24% of the total area of Gorontalo Province. It is divided into 18 sub-districts, consisting of 165 villages. Kabila Bone sub-district is one of 18 districts in Bone Bolango Regency; this is located at 0.300

North Latitude, 10 South Latitude, 1210 East Longitude, 1230 300 west longitude. It is also geographically adjacent to Bone Pantai sub-district adjoining Kota Timur Sub-district (Gorontalo City) in the West, Botupingge sub-district to the North, and to the South bordering with Tomini Bay. The total area of Kabila Bone is 143.50 km^2 or 7.23 % of the total area of Bone Bolango Regency.

Botubarani Village is one of seven villages in Kabila Sub-district. This area has become one of the villages targeted by visitors for a holiday and the like. The thing distinguishing this tourism village from other places is the presence of 17 mammals (whale sharks). From May to June 2016, there were 32,043 visitors using boats, 573 visitors snorkeling, and 197 visitors diving. It creates opportunities for local people to meet the demand from visitors, such as a home stay, restaurant, transportation, and other to help the community's economy.
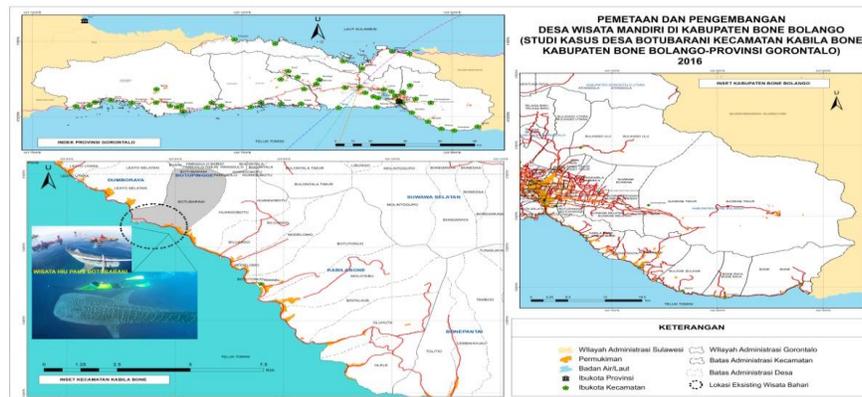

Figure 1. Maps of Tourism Development Sites

In the development of tourism villages in Gorontalo Province, one of the newly-developed villages that becomes an independent tourism village is Botubarani, Kabila, Bone Bolango Regency. It is able to influence people and even foreigners to see the whale shark in this village. However, constant visiting causes the unstable income of the people in this area along with the less concern of the government that is impactful on the tourism management because there is no a clear arrangement of the standard of the tourism focus of this village.

For this reason, a study entitled "An Analysis of The Development of Independent Tourism Village in Bone Bolango (A Case Study on Marine Tourism Development of Whale Sharks in Botubarani, Kabila, Bone Bolango Regency) is conducted to encourage visitors and villagers to manage the whale shark tourism object and increase people's income. The government should also concern with such an independent tourism village.

Method

This research is intended to find the relationship between the roles of government and community-based tourism, and sustainable tourism development. Based on the above research background, Botubarani Village has a good potential of a tourism place in which it has a unique whale shark. Moreover, it creates an opportunity for this area to become an independent village by seeing the factors that have a good impact on the community empowerment. Thus, the hypothesis is that the tourism potential, infrastructure, budget policy, and resources have a positive and significant effect on the community empowerment. There were 310 respondents in the Botubarani Village, Kabila, Bone Bolango Regency. The sample was selected by employing the Slovin method with the following formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (N\,xe^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{310}{1 + (300 \text{ x } 0,15^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{310}{1 + (300 \text{ x } 0,0225)}$$

$$n = \frac{310}{1 + 6,75}$$

$$n = \frac{310}{7,75}$$

$$n = 40$$

n: the number of the sample
N: the number of population
e: error tolerance

The multiple regression to analysis the impact of the development of independent tourism village on community empowerment in Botubarani, Kabila, Bone Bolango Regency used the following formula (Sudjana, 2002):

$\hat{Y}$: Empowerment
X1: Tourism Potential
X2: Infrastructure
X3: Policy
X4: Resources
D : Demography (Dummy variable)

$$\hat{Y} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 D_{jk}$$
$$+ \beta_6 D_{kj1} + \beta_7 D_{kj2} + \beta_8 D_{kj3} + \beta_9 D_{kj4} +$$
$$\beta_{10} D_{kj5} + \beta_{11} D_{pd1} + \beta_{12} D_{pd2} + \beta_{13} D_{pd3}$$

For the identification of the development model, the independent tourism was analyzed by using the descriptive analysis as a method to describe a phenomenon; it explained how the development model of independent tourism village in the site area. Through this research, some decisions taken by social actors in the community can be figured out. According to Newman (1997) in Sunuantari (2017), this study also analyzed the data differently. Immersion provided an intimate familiarity with people's life and culture. This research looked for the pattern in their life, actions, and words in completing the case as a whole. Meanwhile, in order to determine the impact of the development of independent tourism village on community empowerment in Botubarani, Kabila, Bone Bolango Regency, this study utilized the multiple regression analysis.

Findings

Botubarani beach is a tourism area in Botubarani Village, Kabila Bone, Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo that becomes a leading tourism destination and an alternative for people who like travelling. This beautiful beach has 17 Whale Sharks that are ready to be invited to do some attractions. On the boat, when the shrimp is thrown to the beach, the whale sharks will come up, so that the visitors no need to dive or snorkel. They can take pictures while enjoying the attractions.

The existence of these whale sharks with up to 20 tons of weight attracts people's attention since the location is quite close to the beach which is only about 50 meters away. Hence, by using a canoe, the visitors can freely witness the appearance of whale sharks. Further, this mammal in Gorontalo language is called "Munggiango Hulalo" that is very tame. If people want to see the whale shark, they should be in queue to rent a boat.

Table 1

Domestic Visiting and Abroad Tourists in Tourism Object of Bone Bolango Regency, 2015

No.	Tourist attraction	The number of people	
		Domestic	Foreign
1	Lombongo	5,162	139
2	Botutonuo	50,031	0
3	Molotabu	5,381	0
4	Bindalahe	860	0
5	Olele	4,126	429
6	Meranti	31,972	0
	Total	97,532	568

Based on Table 1 showed that the most visited domestic tourist for 1 year were botutonuo of 51%. visitors. Meanwhile, for foreign tourist visits for many years was Olele tourist attraction of 76%.

The Characteristics of Respondents

Age

Age is the time span from birth to present possessed by the respondents (in years).

Table 2

The Number of Respondents by Age Population, 2016

No	Age Interval (Tahun)	Botubarani Village		Information
		The number of People	The percentage (%)	
1	0 – 15	0	0	Not productive yet
2	16 – 60	40	100	Productive
3	> 60	0	0	Not productive
	Total	40	100	

Based on the results of the data analysis of the respondents' age in the village, there are 40 productive-aged persons (100%) and no one with unproductive age.

Education

Based on the results of the data analysis of the respondents' educational level in the village.

Table 3

The Number of Respondents by Education Level, 2016

No	Level of Education	Botubarani village	
		The number of people	The percentage (%)
1	Elementary School	12	30
2	Junior High School	6	15
3	Senior High School	13	33
4	Collage	9	22
	Total	40	100

There are 12 persons (30%), six persons (15%), 32 persons (32%), and nine persons (23%) who go to elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and university respectively.

The Number of Family Members

The results of the data analysis of the number of respondents' family members in the village below:

Table 4.

The Number Family Member, 2016

No	The number of respondents	Paguyaman	
		The number of people	The Percentage (%)
1	0 – 2	23	58
2	3 – 5	16	40
3	6 – 8	1	2
	Total	40	100

Reveal that 23 persons (57%) have 0 to 2 family members, 16 persons (40%) have 3 to 5 family members, and one person (2%) has 6 to 8 family members.

The Impact of Independent Village Tourism Development on Community Empowerment
1. Multiple Regression Analysis
The regression analysis shows the results of the equation below:

$$\hat{Y} = 47{,}577 + 0{,}136\ X_1 + 0{,}091\ X_2 - 0{,}194\ X_3$$
$$+ 0{,}014\ X_4 - 6{,}668\ D_{jk} - 4{,}564\ D_{kj1} +$$
$$3{,}730\ D_{kj3} + 3{,}369\ D_{kj4} + 4{,}244\ D_{kj5} +$$
$$2{,}534\ D_{pd1} - 2{,}326\ D_{pd2} + 5{,}288\ D_{pd3}$$

The above equation obtains the constant value of 47.577, which can be interpreted that if all the independent variables have a value of zero, then the value of the community empowerment variable is 47.577. In addition, the values of X_2 (infrastructure), X_3 (budget policy), X_4 (resources) are 0.091, -0.194, and 0.014 respectively.

The results of the regression analysis of community empowerment model through several demographic variables (dummy variable) indicate that the coefficient value of each variable is that Djk (gender) is -6.668; Dkj1 (type of work1) is -4.564; Dkj3 (type of work3) is 3.730; Dkj4 (type of work4) is 3.369; Dkj5 (type of work5) of 4.244; and Dpd1 (educational level1) is 2.534; Dpd2 (educational level2) is -2.326; Dpd3 (educational level3) is 5.288; it implies that if each independent variable is increased by 1%, it will also increase or decrease the value of community empowerment of the coefficient value of the demographic variables.

Simultaneous Variable Impacts of the Development of Independent Village Tourism on Community Empowerment in Botubarani, Kabila, Bone Bolango Regency

Simultaneous influence means to show statistically the collective influence of independent variables in the study on the impact of the development of independent tourism village on community empowerment in Botubarani, Kabila, Bone Bolango Regency.

Table 5

Regression Analysis Results

Variable	Regression Coefficients (β)	sig. (p-value)	Information
Tourism potential (X_1)	0.136	0.422	Not significant
Infrastructure (X_2)	0.091	0.010	Significant
Budget policy (X_3)	-0.194	0.484	Not significant
Resources (X_4)	0.014	0.018	Significant
Gender (Djk) *	-6.668	0.025	Significant
Job (Dkj1) *	-4.564	0.125	Not significant
Job (D_{kj3})*	3.730	0.716	Not significant
Job (D_{kj4})*	3,369	0.756	Not significant
Job (D_{kj5})*	4.244	0.000	Significant
Education (D_{pd1})*	2.534	0.142	Not significant
Education (D_{pd2})*	-2.326	0.016	Significant
Education (D_{pd3})*	5.288	0.004	Significant

Dependent : Community empowerment (Y)
Constants : 47,577
R-Square (R^2) : 0,459
F-Statistic : 2,998;   p-value : 0,013   *dummy variabel

F-count reaches 2.998 and the sig. level of 0.013. The value of F-arithmetic is greater than the F-table value of 2.270 at a probability level of 0.05 (sig 0.013 <α 0.05). Based on the simultaneous testing of independent variables, tourism potential (X_1), infrastructure (X_2), budget policy (X_3), resources (X_4), and demographic variables (Djk; Dkj1; Dkj3; Dkj4; Dkj5; Dpd1 ; Dpd2; Dpd3;) have a significant effect on the improvement of community empowerment. The correlation coefficient (R) of 0.677 reveals a strong relationship among the variables of tourism potential, infrastructure, budget policy, resources, and demography (gender, occupation, educational level) on the community empowerment. The determination coefficient (R_2) is equal to 0.459 (**Table 5**). This signifies there is 45.9% contribution of tourism potential, infrastructure, budget policy, resources, and demographic variables (gender, occupation, educational level) to the community empowerment and 54.1% is influenced by other factors excluded in the model.

2. Partial Variables Influence and Impact of Village Development Tourism Community Empowerment in Botubarani, Kabila, Bone Bolango

Partial influence is intended to show the statistic data regarding the independent influence of independent variable X to Y. Independent variables of research comprise tourism potential (X_1), infrastructure (X_2), budget policy (X_3), resources (X_4) and demographic variables (Djk; Dkj1;

Dkj3; Dkj4; Dkj5; Dpd1; Dpd2; Dpd3;). The partial influence was analyzed by using statistical t-test. The analysis results are described as follows. Based on Table 5 above, the partial significance test can be explained as follows:

a. Tourism Potential

The result is shown by the value of significance (p-value) of 0.422; this outnumbers the value 0.05 (sig. $0.422 > \alpha$ 0.05). The increase of tourism potential (X_1) does not significantly contribute to the improvement of community empowerment of independent tourism village in Kabila, Bone Bolango Regency.

b. Infrastructure

This result signifies that the infrastructure variable (X_2) has a significant effect on community empowerment. The result is supported by the value of significance (p-value) of 0.010; it is smaller than 0.05 (sig. $0.010 < \alpha 0.05$). The increasing of infrastructure (X_2) significantly contributes to the improvement of community empowerment of independent tourism village in Kabila of Bone Bolango Regency.

c. Budget Policy

The result is signified by the fact that the value of significance (p-value) of 0.483; this outnumbers the value 0.05 (sig. $0.483 > \alpha$ 0.05). The improvement of budget policy (X_3) does not significantly contribute to the decrease of empowerment of self-rural tourism villages in Kabila of Bone Bolango Regency.

d. Resources

The result is supported by the value of significance (p-value) of 0.018; it is smaller than 0.05 (sig. $0,018 < \alpha$ 0.05). The increased resources (X_4) significantly contributes to the improvement in the empowerment of the community of independent tourist villages in Kabila, Bone Bolango District.

e. Gender

This result signifies that gender variable (Djk) significantly contributes to the social empowerment. It is shown by the value of significance (p-value) of 0.025; it is less than 0.05 (sig. 0.025 <α 0.05). Thus, the increase of gender variation (Djk) significantly contributes to the decrease of community empowerment of independent tourism village in Kabila of Bone Bolango Regency.

f. **Type of work**

This result shows that the job-type variable as entrepreneurship (Dkj5) significantly contributes to the community empowerment. It is shown by the value of significance (p-value) of 0.000; this value is smaller than 0.05 (sig. 0.000 <α 0.05). Thus, the increase of self-employed workers (Dkj5) significantly contributes to the improvement of the empowerment of the community of independent tourist villages in Kabila of Bone Bolango Regency.

g. **Level of education**

This result reveals that the junior high school education level (Dpd2) and high school education level (Dpd3) significantly contributes to the community empowerment. It is shown by the value of significance (p-value) of 0.016 and 0.004; both values are smaller than 0.05 (sig 0.016 <α 0.05 and sig. 0.004<α 0.05). Junior high and senior high graduates contribute to the improvement of the empowerment of the community of independent tourist villages in Kabila, Bone Bolango District.

The following diagram of test results direct influence of independent variables (X) on the dependent variable (Y) shown in **Figure 4.**
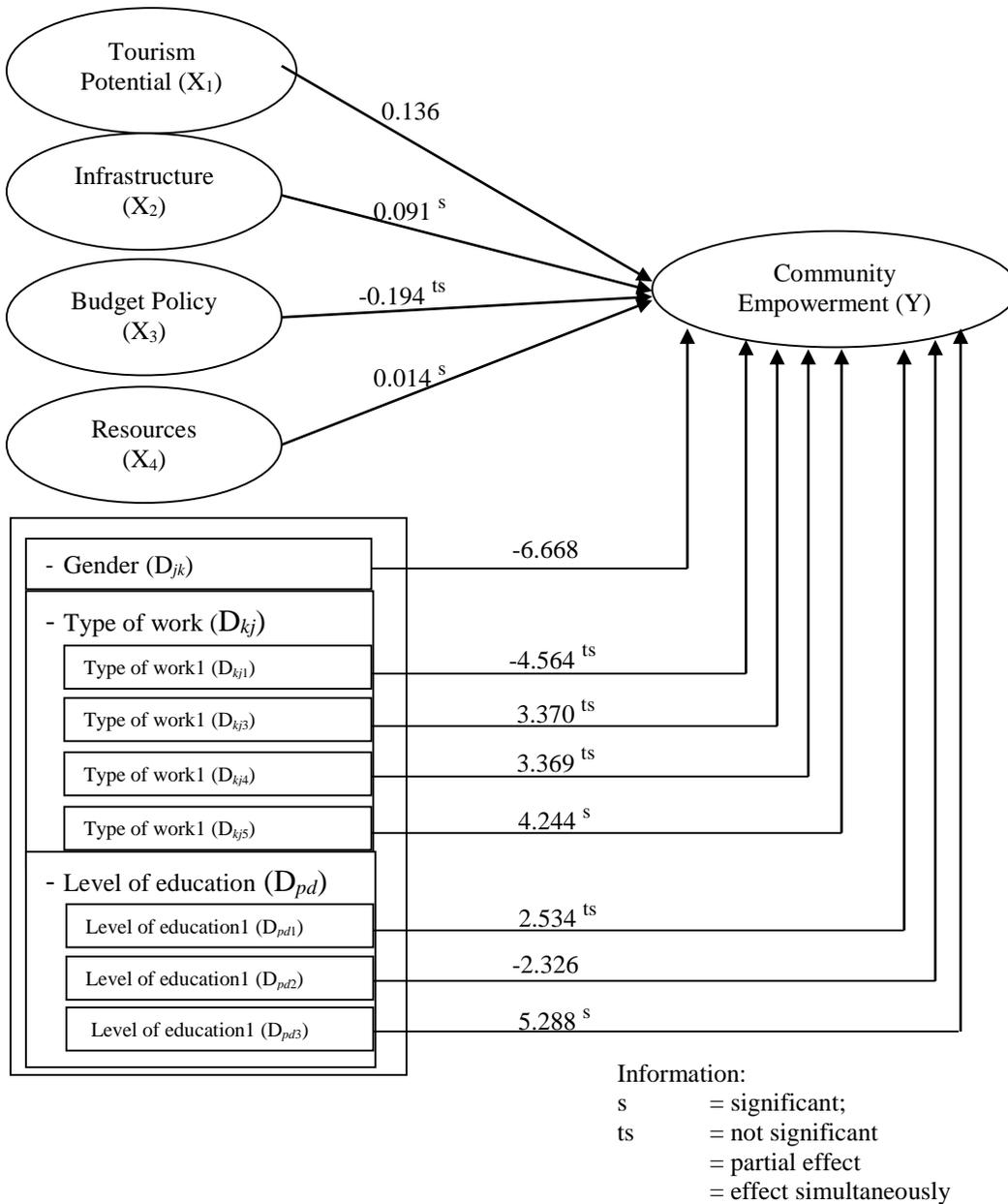
Figure 4. The Direct Effect Testing Result Diagram
Discussion, Conclusion and Implications

Model of Independent Village Tourism Development

Community development is still a debatable issue that is relevant to be discussed with strength people's awareness to be engaged with development. Community development should be an integral part of a nation's efforts to improve the level of initiation and participation of its citizens in the development process. The participatory development pattern emphasizes the importance of community-based development, meaning that development programs are designed to involve

community participation at every stage, starting from the stage of identifying needs, planning, implementing, evaluating and enjoyed the outcome of the program. It is clearly explained by Sunuantari (2017) that local community participation is needed in building a tourism village by holding various community activities to sustain the program. It is a program which is capable of improving the quality of life. Then, a sustainable tourism business is a business of community empowerment. The public is fully involved in tourism activities proposed.

The arguments for justifying a human-centered development model are: 1) society is the central focus and the ultimate goal of development, therefore participation is the logical consequence of the proposition. 2) participation raises self-worth and personal ability to participate in important decisions concerning the community. 3) participation creates a good environment, comprising attitudes, aspirations, needs and conditions of the area; empowerment will not be revealed without these aspects. 4) participation provides an environment conducive to the actualization of the community's potential and growth. 5) participation is seen as reflecting the democratic rights of individuals to be involved in their own development.

In addition to Sunuantari (2017) regarding the maintenance of the sustainability of human life, it goes without saying that people must communicate with others. Effective communication will benefit all the people. The characteristics of effective communication are providing practical information, giving the fact, clarifying and summarizing information, saying something specific, and persuading others and offering recommendations. Its aim, i.e. sustainable tourism product is operated in harmony with the local environment, society and culture, so that they become permanent beneficiaries and not the victims of tourism development (Adi, 2017).

There are many concepts about the tourism village. Such definitions can refer to the facilities provided, the performed or culture and community. From the perspective of facilities, a tourism village is regarded as an area with facilities that meet the demands of tourists to learn the uniqueness of the village. Such demands involve activities of residential, social interaction, customary activities and so on. It can be realized a harmonious environment which is re-creative and integrated with the environment. One of the most important elements in the development of village tourism is the involvement of villagers in every aspect of tourism in the village.

Botubarani Village is one of the independent tourism villages that attract the attention of tourists due to its characteristics exclusive to this site. The focus of attention of tourists in the village is the presence of mammals, i.e. whale sharks. It is easy to reach the habitats of these

mammals. The coastal community provides diving equipment. This opens opportunities for local people to run other businesses, such as lodges and restaurants. The government also contributes to the development of tourism potential by providing facilities, such as diving equipment.

Analysis of Development Model

The FGD by implementing local cultural approach (Local Genius) "Mehuyula" or "Gotong Royong" results in some models of the development of independent tourism as follows:

1. Community-based Development Around

It is found that the people around the tourist sites are still implementing the "mohelumo" discussion culture to discuss/discuss matters related to the utilization of the surrounding environment, including in discussing the management of marine tourism potential "Whale shark". This culture is relevant with the development and utilization of inclusive and sustainable tourism potential. This model can be adapted to develop this tourism potential because all the impacts and dynamics of tourism development is the responsibility of society monitored by the local organization or institute by optimizing tradition and culture above. The Model of Maritime Tourism Development "Whale Shark" In Botubarani Village is a Community Based Tour Model around the tourism area focuses on the existing socio-economic and cultural conditions that develop the site to empower the society.

2. Government-Based Development

This model is more directed to the development of facilities and infrastructure, i.e. the investment or government spending for the development of coastal ecotourism. This is to provide assurance services and infrastructure to domestic and foreign tourists . The economic benefits in the form of levies and taxes become a source of economic income for governments. This opens the opportunity to subsidize sectors, such as agriculture, education, transportation and other sectors related to supporting of tourism development in Bone Bolango. the Such an approach is applicable in the Whale Shark tourism destination considering the lack of the income of the fishermen in the site. This hinders them from providing facilities and infrastructure and another requirement in accordance with the standard of tourism service.

3. **Government-and Community-Driven Development**

This pattern is more likely to be implemented as the government relies more on its budgeting and aspects, such as infrastructure preparation. The community of the ecotourism site relies on the

social capital aspect. These two potentials enable the synergize where the Government can take a role in the preparation of programs and budgets while the surrounding community can act as program implementers and supervisors. This pattern positively impacts the long-term and sustainability of the Whale Shark Tourism Object as the community will participate in maintaining and preserving the area. Adi (2017) argues if the role of the government is getting better, then the implementation of community-based tourism and sustainable tourism development will also improve. The role of government showed in figure below:
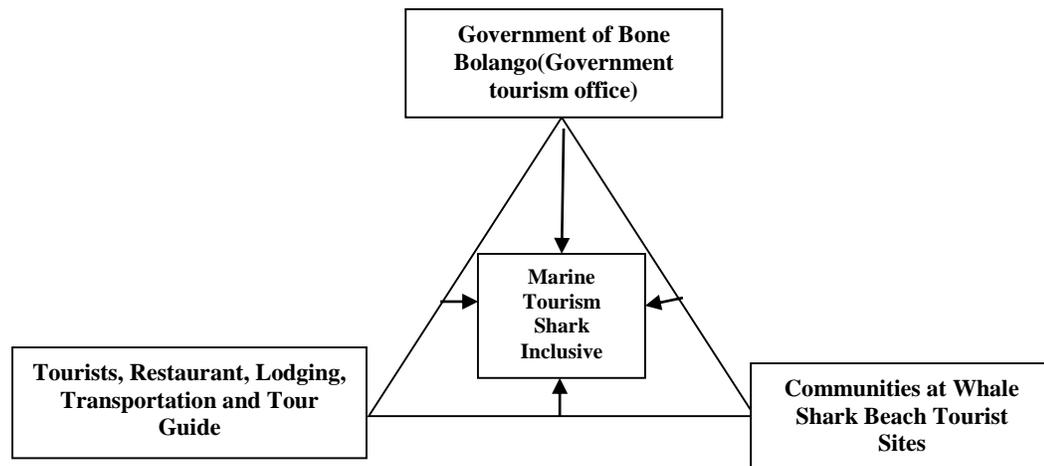
Figure 3. The Scheme of Independent Partnership Model of whale Shark Tourism Development in Bone Bolango

Carter (1991), from (Suarthana, 2015) argues that large-scale tourism development often serves as the precursor to small-scale entrepreneurs. This suggests that as tourism development proceeds, indigenous firms and locals gain knowledge and experience in the tourism business. The government should coordinate regarding the investment of infrastructure and the needs of small-scale entrepreneurs and the needs of local communities. This is by paying careful attention to environmental component and economic.

Conclusion

1. The model of development of independent tourism village in Botubarani, Kabila District, Bone Bolango Regency is the involvement of the village community in every aspect of tourism. The government can better develop other programs because of tourist village can further enhance its role in reducing poverty. It can also be done by developing the uniqueness of the tourism site and

developing the model of participatory development areas that need improvement, as well as by preserving the culture or customs of the site.

2. The independent village development on community empowerment simultaneously has a positive and tangible effect on the improvement of community empowerment, while the partial effect contributes to the infrastructure and resources. Demographic variables (dummy variables) also contribute significantly to the empowerment of the community, among others: gender variables, self-employed, and level of education (junior and senior high school equivalent).

References

Journal Article

Adi, Nyoman Rasmen, et all. (2017). The role of government in Community based Tourism and Sustainable Tourism Development at penglipuran Traditional Village-Bali. *Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 22 (6), Ver.13 (June. 2017), 15-20. DOI: 10.9790/0837-2206131520/ www.iosrjournals.org

Hakan K, Alper A, Merve G. (2015). Tourism and Growth: The Case of Next-11 Countries, International Journal of Ecnomics and Financial, 5(4): 1075-1081.

Hooi L, Sio H.C and Chee-Wooi H. (2014). Tourism and Economics Growth: Comparing Malaysia and Singapore, International Journal of Economics and Management, 7(1): 67-83.

Miller, L., M. (2018). Social Networking Strategy for Creating Public Value in Eastern India. *Journal of Ethnic and Cultural Studies, 5*(1), 85-93.

Riyaningtyas, Mifta D and Dwi H. (2014). Coastal Development Strategy as Tourism Object In Pacitan District. Journal of State Administration Science Vol 2, No 1 (2018), Faculty of Social Sciences, Yogyakarta State University.

Suarthana, I Ketut, et all. (2017). Exploring The Community Participation, Tourism Village, And Social-Economic To Environment Impact (Case Study: Pentingsari Village, Yogyakarta). www.grdspublishing.org/index.php/people/article/viewFile/919/806

Sunuantari, Manik. (2017). Tourism Communication in Community based Tourism in Dieng Community, central java, Indonesia.
http:www/journal.binus.ac.id/index.php/BBR/article/viewFile/1894/3170

Suryanto, T. (2015). Implementation Of Fair Value Accounting On Agency Problem Contact Mudharaba In Islamic Finance. International Journal Of Economic Perspectives, 2015, Volume 9, Issue 4-102.

Wibowo A.A. (2010). Development of Tourism Village as a Community Empowerment Model in Brayut Village, Sleman Sub-district, Sleman District, Special Province of Yogyakarta Province. Essay. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta.

Book

Ascholani C. (2010). *Developing a Tourism Village as an Effort to Reduce Poverty*. Scientific Book. Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.

Sudjana. (2002). Statistical Method. Publisher PT Tarsito, Bandung.

Books with Multiple Editors and Chapters

Cheam C.L, Rosli M, Hussin A, and Ong S.C. (2013). Tourim Selected Macroeconomics Variables and Economics Growth: An Econometrics of Long Run and Short Run Relationship. International Journal of Economics and Management, 7(1): 67-83.

Master's Thesis

Andini N. (2013). Community Organizing in Agro-tourism Development in Tourism Village (Case Study: Kembangarum Tourism Village, Sleman District Journal of Regional and City Planning, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Engineering, Diponegoro University.

Murniati. (2008). Community participation in village tourism development (Qualitative Descriptive Study on Community Participation in Tourism Village Development in Wirun Village, Mojolaban Sukoharjo District). Essay. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta.

Sources from Web sites

Central Bureau of Statistics. (2015). *Gorontalo in Figures 2015*. Gorontalo Province. Retrieved May 25, 2015, from https://www.scribd.com/doc/304827259/Gorontalo-In-Figure-2015

Soemarno. (2010). Tourism Village. International Conference Report on Cultural Tourism. Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta. Retrieved May 15, 2016, from https://ugm.ac.id/.../15762-ugm.tuan.rumah.international.conference.critical.tourism.st.