

Inventory of Sentono Gentong Nature Tourism Attraction as an Alternative Tourism Visit in Pacitan

Rizki Novfredy Pradana¹, Agus Purnomo²

¹ Program studi S1 Pendidikan IPS, ² Program studi S1 Pendidikan IPS, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Malang
Jl. Cakrawala No.5, Sumbersari, Kec. Lowokwaru, Kota Malang, Jawa Timur 65145.

Corresponding author

rizki.novfredy.1907416@students.um.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to inventory the attractiveness of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction as an alternative tourist visit in Pacitan. The method in this study uses a cross-sectional survey. Data collection techniques in this study used field observation, documentation and interviews. Data analysis used in this research is tabulation data analysis and spatial pattern analysis. The results of the study are 1) Sentono Gentong has eight tourist attraction, 2) Accessibility of tourist attractions in the form of the closest distance to the southern cross route, the city centre and the distance of the nearest tourist attraction, 3) Tourist attraction facilities in the form of information centres, security posts, health posts, places of worship, tourist accommodation, food courts, shopping centres, toilets, location plans, and communication networks. This research has tourist attractions, accessibility, and facilities that can be used as recommendations for further researchers and tourism management so that they can then be applied to evaluate the development of sentono gentong tourist attractions for the better.

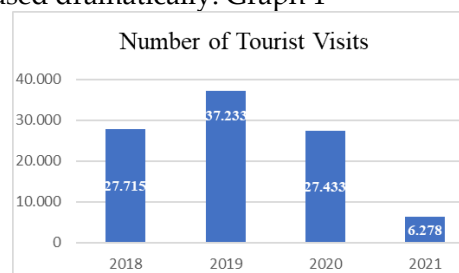
Keywords: Inventory, Sentono Gentong Attraction, Visit Alternatives.

Introduction

Sentono Gentong is a relatively new tourist attraction in Pacitan Regency. Sentono Gentong is tourism managed by the Dadapan Village Government, Pringkuku District, Pacitan Regency. Sentono Gentong is an interesting tourist attraction visited by tourists. The potential for natural tourism and being on top of the western mountains of Pacitan City is an attraction to see the Indian Ocean and the beauty of the city. Strategic geographical conditions and close to JLS (southern crossing path) access which connects Wonogiri Regency and Trenggalek Regency through Pacitan Regency (Subastian et al., 2017). Natural beauty and geographical location are supporting factors for the potential of attractive tourist attractions (Hasia, 2019).

Sentono Gentong has the potential attraction as a tourist destination but has low visitation.

Tourists' ignorance of tourist attraction information affects visit interest (Zulbahri et al., 2018). The lack of promotion and information on tourist attractions is a factor in the decline in the number of visits (Jati et al., 2022). The low visit of Sentono gentong tourist attraction is influenced by the lack of information availability. Identification of tourist attractions, accessibility and facilities is very important as information that can attract tourists (Wibowo et al., 2023). The following data on tourist visits to the Sentono gentong tourist attraction has decreased dramatically. Graph 1



Graph 1: Graph of Decrease in Number of Visits

(Source: BUMDes Tugu Kuning, 2021).

A significant decrease in the number of visits to Sentono gentong tourist attraction occurred in 2021 with a total of 6,278 in a year, this is not comparable to the number of visits in the previous year 2018 of 27,715, 2019 of 37,233, and 2020 of 27,433 visits. The decline in tourist attraction visits generally occurs due to low interest in travelling. The lack of local branding and tourist information has an impact on the decline in visits (Manafe et al., 2016). The low number of tourist visits to Sentono Gentong has an impact on the socio-economic activities of the community around the tourist attraction. In Law No. 10/2009, the development of a tourism object is able to improve the welfare of the community. However, as a new tourist attraction that is not yet known to many tourists, it is necessary to have informative exposure and in accordance with the target of the promotion carried out (Tarigan et al., 2021).

A good tourist attraction generally has complete information related to tourist attractions, accessibility, and tourist facilities for potential tourists. Supporting aspects according to the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism, such as facilities, tourist attractions, accessibility, are needed as information to attract visit motivation (Rijal et al., 2020). The results of research on Mount Tunak, Pujut, Central Lombok Inventory is carried out to determine the attractiveness of tourist objects (Susanty, 2019). The results of research in Banjarmasin inventories are used to classify tourist attraction facilities (Pujianti et al., 2017). The results of research in Kiram, Banjar Regency inventory only focuses on village attractions (Yunus et al., 2020). The results of research in Togean National Park, Central Sulawesi inventory of geological sites aims to analyse the potential of Togean geotourism (Botjing, 2019). The results of research on the inventory of tourist attraction facilities on the Jariah River, Agam Regency show that the completeness of facilities is a reinforcement for tourism development (Azwar, 2019). Research on Way Beach, West Pesisir Regency confirms that the inventory of accessibility and natural potential is very instrumental in the development of tourist destinations (Cahyani et al., 2015). Inventory is used to provide knowledge about the

attractiveness of beauty, authenticity, and diversity associated with Wakatobi tourism (Syahadat, 2022). Some of the researchers above show differences in the focus and research objectives of each expert. This research is different from the above research, most of the above research only focuses on the inventory of one of the 3 supporting aspects of the tourist attraction. In this study, the focus of the inventory was carried out on three aspects, namely, attractiveness, accessibility and tourist attraction facilities. The success of tourist attraction development depends on the 3A aspects, namely the attraction of tourist attractions (Attraction), Accessibility of tourist objects (Accessibility), and Tourist Object Facilities (Amenities) (Idris et al., 2016). Thus this research was made to complement previous research.

Sentono gentong is a tourist attraction that has high potential attractiveness, but has not been inventoried. The inventory of Sentono gentong tourist attraction is very important because there are no clear identification results in the form of attractiveness, accessibility, and tourist attraction facilities. For this reason, it is necessary to conduct research on the inventory of attractiveness, accessibility and tourist attraction facilities. Inventory is the process of recording or data collection to find out everything that can be reported as an asset (Fistiana et al., 2020). This research aims to inventory the attractiveness of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction as an alternative tourist visit in Pacitan. Inventory is carried out to facilitate the identification of data on tourist attractions, accessibility, and facilities of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction. On the basis of these problems, the research results in the form of tourist attraction attractions, accessibility, and facilities can be used as recommendations for tourism management so that they can then be applied to evaluate the development of Sentono Gentong tourist attractions for the better.

Materials and Methods

Study area

The location of this research is at Sentono Gentong tourist attraction located in Dadapan Village,

Pringkuku District, Pacitan Regency. Because there are still many tourists who do not know about it so that tourist visits are quite low, but this tourist attraction has high potential attractiveness. The purpose of this research is to inventory the attractiveness of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction as an alternative tourist visit in Pacitan.

Procedures

The research method used is a cross-sectional survey. The Survey Method is a type of Quantitative research approach Sugiyono (2018). Quantitative research is research that departs from an existing theory and does not come from a phenomenon in the field that is formed naturally (Gunawan, 2013). The survey method is used by researchers to find out certain situations on certain objects obtained from results that can represent certain objects (Apriliawati et al., 2020). The cross-sectional survey method is a method that carries out the process of finding information from research samples at one time and does not require a long time (Sudarmanto et al., 2021). To obtain research results, there are several processes that are passed, including data collection, data analysis and presentation of research results.

Data collection techniques used in this study used observation sheets, interviews, and documentation. Determination of the sample in this study using purposive sampling technique. The samples taken by researchers were the person in charge of the tourist attraction, the Head of Bumdes, local travellers. Sampling is based on the needs of researchers with certain considerations. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique that is determined directly by the researcher with certain considerations (Maharani et al., 2018).

Data analysis

The initial step in obtaining research results is done by observing the attractiveness of tourist attractions, accessibility and facilities. Each observation data is then documented in accordance with the findings. The results of the data are then processed using tabulation data analysis and spatial pattern analysis. The tabulation data analysis process is in the form of the results of the survey data inventory of attractions, accessibility, and Sentono gentong facilities which are processed

and presented in tabular form. The spatial pattern analysis process carried out by researchers is processing accessibility data in the form of distance, research location points, and other facilities that have a relationship with the Sentono gentong tourist attraction. In compiling a tourist itinerary in this study using in-depth interview techniques with one of the local travellers as an effort to find out alternative recommendations for visits in Pacitan. The results of the analysis are then presented in the form of data inventory of attractions, accessibility, and facilities of Sentono gentong tourist attraction.

Internal validity is used to validate the results of research data that has been successfully processed. The research findings of tourist attractions, accessibility, and facilities were then validated internally with the tourist attraction manager. Internal validity uses the credibility of research results that have been adjusted to informants. Internal validity in research is credibility (Mekarisce, 2020).

Materials and Methods should emphasize on the procedures and data analysis. For field study, it is better if study site is included (Figure 1).

Results and Discussion

Sentono Gentong tourist attraction was built in 2018 by the Dadapan Village Government. Sentono Gentong is managed by BUMDes Tugu Kuning under the supervision of the Dadapan Village Government. BUMDes Tugu Kuning as the manager of Sentono Gentong has a daily management board in charge of managing the tourist attraction. BUMDes Tugu Kuning successfully managed Sentono Gentong so that it was awarded as the best tourist destination in East Java (Arumdani et al., 2022). The following is the organisational structure of BUMDes Tugu Kuning. Figure



Figure 1: Organisational Structure of BUMDes Tugu Kuning
Source. Sentono Gentong Tourism Object Manager, 2022

Based on the data above, Sentono Gentong tourist attraction is managed by BUMDes Tugu Kuning with a legal institutional structure in accordance with Permendes NO 4 of 2015. BUMDes Tugu Kuning was legally established by the Dadapan Village Government in 2017 with the stipulation of Perdes No. 6/2017 concerning the establishment of BUMDes. To become a tourist destination, there are 4 aspects that need to be considered, including tourist attractions, accessibility, facilities, and institutional organisations that are all interrelated (Amerta, 2019).The following is data on the institutional structure and environmental management of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction. Table 1

Table 1. Institutional Structure and Environmental Management of Sentono Gentong Tourist Attraction

Variable	Indicator	Condition	Type	Jumlah	Description	Documentation
Institutions	Manager	Availability	Bumdes Tugu Kuning	1	Bumdes tugu Kuning was authorised by the Dadapan Village Government with Village Regulation Decree No.6 of 2017	
	Structure	Updated	1	Updated organisational structure		

Cleaning	Availability	Janitor	1	Routine and Scheduled Environmental Maintenance twice a day every morning and evening	
Rubbish	Availability	Cycle	-	Waste recycling in Sentono Gentong does not yet exist, so waste is taken directly to Dadapan landfill	No Recycling Centre
Place	12	Rubbish bins		Rubbish bins number 12 and are scattered throughout the tourist attraction area	
LANE	1	Waste from tourist attraction		waste is always cleaned and taken to the Dadapan Village Landfill with a distance of 4 Km from the Tourism Object	

Neighbourhood Manager

Source: Researcher's Processed Results, 2023





The institutional structure in a tourist attraction is very important because it has a vital role in management. As a good tourist attraction, the institutional structure is very concerned because it is a driving factor in tourism management (Isa, 2019). The institution of Sentono gentong tourist attraction is neatly arranged and divided according to each stakeholder. Therefore, the attractiveness of tourist attractions, accessibility, and facilities of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction can be controlled optimally. Sentono Gentong has a different attraction in Pacitan Regency. Attractions with other concepts can also be a tourist attraction

because if you hear the word Pacitan Regency, what is seen is only the attraction of the beach (Rahmadanik, 2018).





Inventory of Tourist Attractions

Tourism attraction is an advantage of value and beauty that can attract tourist visits. A tourist attraction is something that is created naturally or non-naturally and contains elements of beauty, attractiveness, and uniqueness that can motivate tourists (Puspa, 2019). The following are the results of the inventory of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction attractions that can be enjoyed by tourists. Table 2

Table 2: Distribution of Attractions of Sentono Gentong Tourism Object in 2023

Varia bels	Indi tors	Con diti on	Type	Total	Description	Documentation
			Camping ground	1	The <i>camping ground</i> has a strategic location and is next to the paragliding area	
			Sunrise Spot	All spot	The entire tourist attraction location becomes a <i>sunrise view spot</i> in the morning	
			Petilasan	1	The shrine is open daily for visitors who wish to perform spiritual activities	
			View	All spot	The entire tourist attraction location becomes a scenic <i>spot</i> to see the <i>landscape of Pacitan City</i> and the Indian Ocean which is the attraction of Sentono Gentong	

Tourist attractions
Attraction
Good and Preserved

Treehouse	1	Tree houses are located in tourist attraction locations that are provided as photo spots for tourists	
Pinwheel Wind	1	Windmills in the tourist attraction location provided as a photo spot for tourists	
Paralidin g	1	Paragliding is an annual event held in March because it is related to wind direction as the main support in paragliding	
Tunat ofu produ ction visit	1 Loc atio n	The attraction with a positive value in Sentono gentong is the Tuna Tofu Production Visit, tourists who want to visit the Tuna Tofu production site can contact the tourist attraction manager	

Source: Researcher's Processed Results, 2023

The results of research on tourist attractions at Mount Tunak inventory is carried out to identify all the attractions of tourist objects (Susanty, 2019). In this study, the results of the inventory of the attraction of Sentono gentong tourist attractions that can be enjoyed are 1) Camping Ground is a tourist attraction that is open 24 hours and the Camping Ground area is very wide and can enjoy the beauty of Pacitan City. 2) Sunrise Spot is a tourist attraction that can be enjoyed starting at 05.00 WIB until 06.30 WIB. 3) Petilasan is a tourist attraction that can be visited every day. 4) Landscape views of Pacitan City and Teleng Ria Beach can be enjoyed from Sentono Gentong. 5) Tree Houses and Windmills are the attraction of tourist attractions as a place to take pictures. 6) Paragliding is a tourist attraction that can only be enjoyed in March every year. 7) Tuna tofu production visit is an attraction of industrial

tourism attractions. Tourist attractions can be seen in the tourist attraction location plan in Figure 3.



Figure 2. Location Plan of Sentono Gentong Tourism Objects

Source: Researcher's Process Results, 2023

Accessibility of Sentono Gentong Tourism Object

The ease of accessibility of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction is a carrying capacity in increasing tourist visits. Tourism accessibility greatly affects the level of tourist visits (Nurbaeti et al., 2021). Adequate accessibility can provide comfort for tourists when visiting. Sentono Gentong's accessibility is very easy for tourists to reach. The following are the results of the inventory of accessibility of Sentono Gentong tourist attractions Table 3.

Table 3. Accessibility of Sentono Gentong Tourism Object in 2023

Variabel	Indikator	Condition	Type	Total	Description	Documentation
Accessibility Road and Parking Condition	Width	Cast road	3.5 metres wide and has different entrances and exits	1	The road to the attraction is 3.5 metres wide and has different entrances and exits	
	Extent	Motorbike Parking	Capacity of 150 units of motorbikes	1	The capacity of the car park is able to accommodate a total of 150 units of motorbikes	

Distance to other attractions	Car/Bus Parking	1	Location	The capacity of the car park is able to accommodate a total of 40 units of cars/mini buses	
	Far Enough	13 Km	Distance from Pacitan city centre 0 km to Sentono gentong 13 km with 20 minutes		
Distance to other attractions	Dekat	0,7 Km	Distance from the nearest highway to Sentono gentong is 700 metres and takes 5 minutes		
	Near	4 Packages	Alternative cheap tour packages (Sentono Gentong, Beji Park, Telengria, SBY Museum and Pancer Door) are tourist attractions with the same access route, namely the South Cross Line		

Source: Researcher's Processed Results, 2023

Sentono Gentong tourist attraction has the potential for tourist attraction due to strategic location access and close to the south cross road which is the main route of transport in Pacitan Regency. Infrastructure has an important role for tourism objects as an effort to increase the ease of access for tourists (Risandewi, 2017).

The results of previous research on Way Beach, West Pesisir Regency accessibility from the city centre as far as 40 Km with good and easy road conditions is a driver of tourist visits (Cahyani et al., 2015). Based on the data above, the accessibility of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction is very strategic. Accessibility is important for tourists because it can facilitate tourist activities (Handayani, 2019). The accessibility of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction is 1) Has the condition of the entrance to the tourist area in the form of concrete cast, 2) Has a width of 3.5 metres, the entrance and exit lanes have different lanes and 3) Only one-way vehicles pass. 4) Large vehicle parking spaces can accommodate 150 motorbikes and 40 cars, 5) The distance from the City Centre to

Sentono Gentong tourist attraction is 13 Km. 6) The distance from the south cross path to the location of the Sentono Gentong tourist attraction is 700M. 7). The proximity of mileage can attract tourists to enjoy attractions with a short travel time. The attraction of attractions that are close together can reduce the long travel time and the long time to travel (Sukmaratri, 2018).

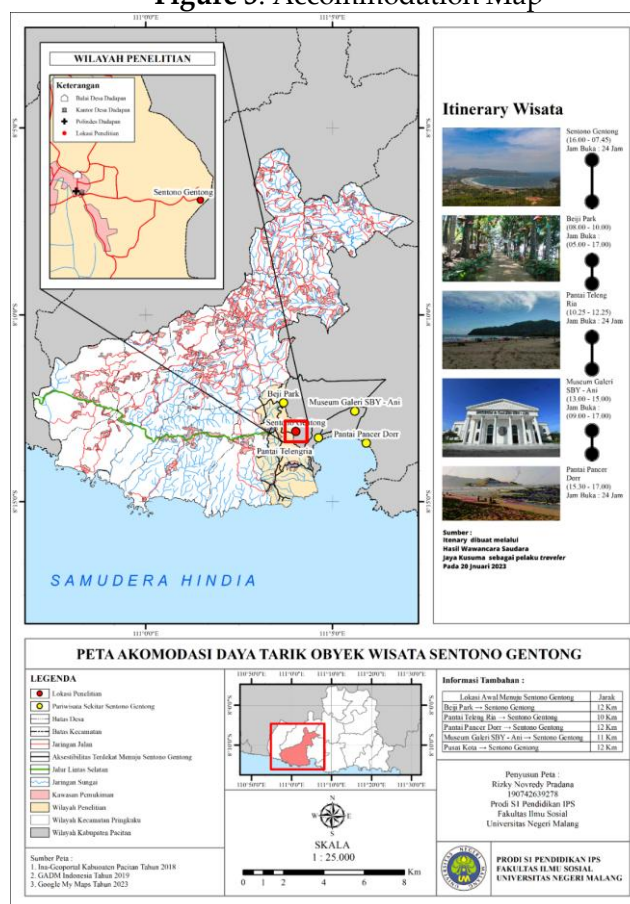
Sentono Gentong is close to the city centre of Pacitan Regency and is included in the administrative area of Pringkuku District, Pacitan Regency, East Java Province. Based on in-geoportal data 2018 Sentono Gentong is astronomically located at 8°13'5" - 8°13'10" LS and 111°3'55" - 111°4'0" East. Geographically, Sentono Gentong is located on the hill of the western row of Pacitan City. Landscape views of Pacitan City and the Indian Ocean can be seen clearly from Sentono Gentong tourist attraction.

Based on the survey results and spatial pattern analysis, there are four tourist attractions that have the closest distance from Sentono Gentong, namely 1) Beji Park tourist attraction is a natural tourist attraction that offers the attraction of selfie spots for tourists. 2) Teleng Ria Beach is a tourist attraction that offers the attraction of Waterboom tourism, pine tree parks, and beaches. 3) Pancer Door Beach is a tourist attraction that offers tourist attractions in the form of Surfing Spots and Sunset View. SBY Ani Museum is a tourist attraction that offers historical attractions of the 6th President of the Republic of Indonesia. The close distance can be an alternative tour package because it has a short travelling time. Based on the concept of tourist attraction planning theory, to become a tour package, it is necessary to pay attention to the route and order of visiting attractions (Aini et al., 2019).

Sentono Gentong can be used as an alternative tour because it is close to each other and does not require a long travel time to visit. Alternative tour packages can be reviewed from the analysis of the same travel route and the distance between attractions can be travelled less than one day's journey (Rahman, 2021). Alternative recommendations for tourist attractions can be found through a tourist itinerary. Tour itinerary is a desired tour itinerary route in a tourist attraction area (Debby et al., 2018).

Based on the results of interviews with travellers in Pacitan that the alternative itenary of tourist visits can be reached with an estimated two-day trip. The results of the tour itenary in Pacitan City in Figure 4 the trip starts from the Sentono Gentong tourist attraction with Camping tourist attractions then enjoying Sunrise Spot in the morning continued to Beji Park with Spot-spot selfie tourist attractions then Teleng Ria Beach to enjoy the beach atmosphere in the afternoon after that heading to SBY Museum to see the history of President SBY's journey then ending at Pancer Door Beach to enjoy Sunset.








Figure 3. Accommodation Map












Source: Researcher's Processed Results, 2023

Inventory of Sentono Gentong Tourist Attraction Facilities

Table 4. Facilities of Sentono Gentong Tourism Object in 2023

Variabel	Indikator	Condition	Jenis	Jumlah	Keterangan	Dokumentasi
Fasilitas	Information centre	There is and Operates	Online mode	2	Information Centre for Tourists can be obtained from <i>online</i> mode through the official Instagram Sentono gentong and Instagram Disparbudpora Pacitan	
			Offline Mode	2	The Tourist Information Centre can be obtained in <i>offline</i> mode through the Sentono Gentong Tourism Object Management Office and the Pacitan Tourism Office	
			Manager dan Police Pringku	1	Security facilities for tourists visiting sentono gentong if they experience loss and so on can be reported to the manager (on site) and can be reported to the Pringku Police Station which is located (13 Km) from the Tourist Attraction	
Health Post	Existing and Operating	Existing and Operating	Health Post	1	12 health facilities for travellers can be found at the Health post (on site) and only provide first aid	
			Polindes	1	Village Polindes (700 M) which is open every Monday to Thursday from 08.00 to 14.00 and Friday-Saturday from 08.00 to 11.00.	
			Hospital	1	The nearest hospital to the attraction is RSUD dr. Darsono Pacitan (12 Km) open every day	
Prayer Place	Existing and operating	Existing and operating	Mosque	1	The mosque is located on site and has a clean condition and a large enough capacity.	

Tourist Accomodation	Existing and operating	Guest house	1	Guest house sentono gentong memiliki kapasitas 4 Kamar Tidur serta <i>view</i> yang dapat melihat <i>sunrise</i> dan hamparan pantai teleng ria		
		Gazebo	12	There are 12 large Gazebos scattered throughout the tourist site that can be used as a place to rest		
		Tent hire	1	For tourists who want to camp at the location, you can rent tent equipment by contacting the manager at the secretariat		
Food court	Existing and operating	Restaurant	3	There are 3 restaurants in the tourist attraction location that can be accessed by tourists with a typical Pacitan food menu.		
		Beverage Stand	2	There are 2 beverage kiosks in the tourist attraction location that can be accessed by tourists		
		Souvenirs	-	Speciality <i>souvenirs</i> are temporarily closed by the manager and will be opened at an undetermined time	No souvenir centre	
Shopping centre	Existing and operating	Food specialities	4	There are typical Pacitan souvenirs (gruby, saril tape, kolong klitik, and tuna tofu) that can be purchased at restaurants and can be through the manager at the tourist attraction tourist location		
		Toilet	1	There are toilets in tourist attraction locations with 2 female toilets and 2 male toilets in one building.		
Location Plan	Existing and operating	Existing and operating	Location Plan	1	Tourist attraction location plan totalling 1 on site and is the updated plan	
Communication network	Existing and operating	Existing and operating	Mobile Network	>1	Communication networks in tourist attraction locations are very affordable with 4G network quality	

Source: Researcher's Processed Results, 2023

The results of previous research on the inventory of facilities in the form of accommodation, food stalls, shopping centres, and public facilities are a strengthening factor for tourism objects (Azwar, 2019). In this study, based on the results of the inventory above, there are 10 facilities supporting the Sentono Gentong tourist attraction. Facilities are access to facilities and infrastructure services that can facilitate tourists (Bagit et al., 2017). Sentono Gentong tourist attraction facilities are 1) There are two Information Centres, Online mode (Instagram Official Sentono Gentong and Dina Pariwisata) and Offline (Manager and Tourism Office). 2) Security Post, namely the manager and Pringkuku Police. 3) There are three health posts including the health post at the location, Dadapan Village Polindes, and Pacitan Regional Hospital. 4) Place of Worship/Mushola. 5) Tourist Accommodation in the form of Guest houses, Gazebos, and tent rentals. 6) Food court consists of three restaurants and two beverage stalls. 7) Shopping Centres there are four shopping centres for typical food of Pacitan City and consist of Tuna Tofu, Grubi, Tape Saril, and Kolong Klitik In line with the results of interviews with informants that souvenir centres can be found directly at tourist sites because Tape Saril, Kolong Klitik, Grubi, and Tuna Tofu are the original production of Dadapan. 8) Toilets are divided into two male and female. 9) The location plan is one and is located at the location of the tourist attraction. 10) Access to telecommunications networks that are affordable and can facilitate tourists.

Conclusions

Sentono Gentong is a new tourist attraction managed by BUMDes Tugu Kuning Dadapan Village, Pringkuku Subdistrict, Pacitan Regency. Based on the results of the research there are attractions, accessibility and complete facilities at Sentono Gentong tourist attraction. The results of the attraction inventory are camping ground, sunrise spot, petilasan, natural scenery, windmills, tree houses, paragliding, and tuna tofu production visits. The results of the Accessibility Inventory of Sentono Gentong tourist attraction have decent

road access conditions, a large parking lot, close to the Pacitan city centre axis route, and close to surrounding attractions. The results of the Facility Inventory in the form of information centres, security posts, health posts, places of worship, tourist accommodation, shopping centres, toilets, location plans, and communication networks. This research is expected to be a recommendation for further researchers in the study of tourist attraction inventory and for tourism management can be applied to evaluate the development of sentono gentong tourist attraction for the better.

References

- Abdillah. (2016). *Dariusman Abdillah: Pengembangan Wisata Bahari Di Pesisir Pantai Teluk Lampung Pengembangan Wisata Bahari Di Pesisir Pantai Teluk Lampung Marine Tourism Development In Lampung Coastal Bay*.
- Adiluhung, H. H. I., Senoaji, G., & Nugroho, P. B. A. (2022). Studi Potensi Atraksi Wisata Dan Karakteristik Pengunjung Di Blok Pemanfaatan Taman Wisata Alam Pantai Panjang Dan Pulau Baai Kota Bengkulu. *Journal Of Global Forest And Environmental Science*, 2(2),43–55. <https://ejournal.unib.ac.id/jhutanlingkungan/article/view/22826>
- Agus, *, Widodo, W., & Firdaus Mahmudy, W. (2010). Penerapan Algoritma Genetika Pada Sistem Rekomendasi Wisata Kuliner. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kurso* r,5(4). <https://journal.trunojoyo.ac.id/kursor/article/view/9422>
- Aini, W., Ridwan, M., & Emrizal. (2019). Perencanaan Paket Wisata Sejarah Lembah Bakkara Kecamatan Baktiraja Kabupaten Humbang Hasundutan Sumatera Utara. *Pusaka: Journal Of Tourism, Hospitality, Travel And Business Event*, 1(2), 59–63. <https://doi.org/10.33649/pusaka.v1i2.21>
- Amerta, I. (2019). *Pengembangan Pariwisata Alternatif*.
- Andayani, S., Ruslin Anwar, M., & Kebudayaan Dan Pariwisata Kab Malang, D. (2012). Pengembangan Kawasan Wisata Balekambang Kabupaten Malang. *Jurnal Rekayasa Sipil*, 6(2).
- Andiani, N. D., & Widiastini, N. M. A. (2015). Pengembangan Pariwisata Alternatif Melalui Pemanfaatan Potensi Budaya Di Kabupaten Buleleng. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata*, 20(3), 192–204. <https://jurnalpariwisata.stpttrisakti.ac.id/index.php/lip/article/view/36>
- Andra Tersiana. (2018). *Metode Penelitian* . Anak Hebat Indonesia .
- Aprilia, E. R. (Eka), Sunarti, S. (Sunarti), & Pangestuti, E. (Edriana). (2017). Pengaruh Daya Tarik Wisata Dan Fasilitas Layanan Terhadap Kepuasan Wisatawan Di

- Pantai Balekambang Kabupaten Malang. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis S1 Universitas Brawijaya*, 51(2), 16–21. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/189824/>
- Apriliawati, D., Psikologi, P., Sosial, I., Humaniora, D., Sunan, U., Jalan, K., Adisucipto, L., & Yogyakarta, D. I. (2020). Diary Study Sebagai Metode Pengumpulan Data Pada Riset Kuantitatif: Sebuah Literature Review. *Journal Of Psychological Perspective*, 2(2), 79–89. <https://doi.org/10.47679/topp.022.12200007>
- Arikunto, S. (2013). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan*. Rineka Cipta.
- Arumdani, N., & Kriswibowo (2022). Model Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (Bumdes) Di Desa Dadapan Kecamatan Pringkuwu Kabupaten Pacitan. *Jurnal Sosial Ekonomi Dan Humaniora*, 8, 214–221.
- Asmara, R., Prasetyaningrum, I., & Rahmawati, S. Z. (2019). Penyusunan Itinerary Otomatis Tempat Wisata Jatim Menggunakan Google Maps Dan Multitransportasi. *Inovtek Polbeng - Seri Informatika*, 4(2), 179–192. <https://doi.org/10.35314/isi.v4i2.1099>
- Azwar, H. (2019). Inventarisasi Fasilitas Wisata Dalam Mendukung Pengembangan Destinasi Wisata Sungai Janiah Kanagarian Tabek Panjang Di Kecamatan Basokabupaten Agam. *Ensiklopedia Of Journal*, 1(3), 281–295. <https://doi.org/10.33559/eoj.v1i3.1539>
- Bagit, R. S., Sambiran, S., & Kairupan, J. (2017). Evaluasi Program Kerja Dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata Pantai Pasir Putih Maelang (Suatu Studi Di Dinas Pariwisata Dan Kebudayaan Di Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow). *Jurnal Eksekutif*, 1(1). <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/jurnaleksekutif/article/view/16794>
- Basima, B., & Utami. (2022). Implementasi Arsitektur Biofilik Pada Perancangan Kawasan Wisata Alam Gunung Halu. *Eproceeding. Itenas.Ac.Id*, 2(2). <https://eproceeding.itenas.ac.id/index.php/fad/article/download/1257/1159>
- Bobsuni, N. (2021). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Objek Wisata Alam (Studi Kasus Wisata Bukit Kapur Setigi, Desa Sekapuk, Kecamatan Ujung Pangkah Kabupaten Gresik). *Publika*, 215–226. <https://doi.org/10.26740/publika.v9n2.p215-226>
- Botjing, M. (2019). Inventarisasi Situs-Situs Geologi Sebagai Potensi Geowisata Di Kepulauan Togean, Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah. *Bomba: Jurnal Pembangunan Daerah*, 1(2), 43–48. <http://jurnalbrida.sultengprov.go.id/index.php/bomba/article/view/25>
- Cahyani, E. G. (Endah), Zulkarnain, Z. (Zulkarnain), & Sri Utami, R. K. (2015). Inventarisasi Potensi Wisata Pantai Way Saral Kecamatan Krui Selatan Kabupaten Pesisir Barat. *Jurnal Penelitian Geografi*, 3(1), 249–340. <https://www.neliti.com/publications/249340/>
- Debby, B., Jap, J., Beng, T., & Wasino, W. (2018). Itinerary Wisata Boyolali-Solo-Klaten. *Jurnal Ilmu Komputer Dan Sistem Informasi*, 6(1), 22–22. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jiksi.v6i1.2593>
- Fanggidae, R. P. C. (2020). Pengukuran Tingkat Kepuasan Wisatawan Terhadap Fasilitas Wisata Di Pantai Lasiana | *Fanggidae | Jurnal Manajemen Aset Infrastruktur & Fasilitas*. *Jurnal Manajemen Aset Infrastruktur & Fasilitas*. <https://iptek.its.ac.id/index.php/jmaif/article/view/6833/4507>
- Fauzi, M., ... E. K., & 2015, Undefined. (T.T.). Identifikasi Dan Inventarisasi Genotip Tanaman Ubi Kayu (Manihot Esculenta Crantz) Di Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai Sumatera Utara. *Download. Garuda. Kemdikbud. Go.Id*.
- Fistiania, I., Hilman, Y., Sejuta, B. T.-J. I. T., & 2020, Undefined. (2020). Inventarisasi Potensi Wisata Di Kecamatan Ngebel Sebagai Pusat Wisata Kabupaten Ponorogo. *Ejurnalstiamataram.Ac.Id*, Vo.6, 446–457. <http://ejurnalstiamataram.ac.id/index.php/tatasejuta/article/view/100>
- Gunawan, I. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Teori Dan Praktik - Imam Gunawan, S.Pd., M.Pd.* - Google Books. Bumi Aksara.
- Handayani. (2019). Fasilitas, Aksesibilitas Dan Daya Tarik Wisata Terhadap Kepuasan Wisatawan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, 20(2), 123–133. <https://doi.org/10.30596/jimb.v20i2.3228>
- Hardiyanti, N., Program, S. S., & Agribisnis, S. (2020). Valuasi Ekonomi Objek Wisata Alam Pantai Pasir Putih Dalegan Gresik. *Agriscience*, 1(1), 124–137. <https://doi.org/10.21107/agriscience.v1i1.7902>
- Harsana, M., Baiquni, M., Harmayani, E., & Widyaningsih, Y. A. (2018). Potensi Makanan Tradisional Kue Kolombeng Sebagai Daya Tarik Wisata di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Home Economics Journal*, 2(2), 40–47. <https://doi.org/10.21831/Hej.v2i2.23291>
- Hasia, R. (2019). *Strategi Pelayanan Dinas Pariwisata Dan Kebudayaan Dalam Meningkatkan Kunjungan Wisatawan Di Objek Wisata Kota Batu (Studi Pada Dinas Pariwisata Dan Kebudayaan Kota Batu)*. 8(2), 136. www.publikasi.unitri.ac.id
- Hasibuan, S. W., Misno, A., Jayati, A., Sholahuddin, M., Mubarrok, U. S., Wahab, A., Tasrim, Saryanto, Sululing, S., & Iping, B. (2021, Mei). *Metodologi Penelitian Bidang Muamalah, Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*. Media Sains Indonesia.
- Idris, M., Sutriyono², S. T., & Salmia, L. A. ³. (2016). Strategi Pengembangan Pariwisata (Wisata Pantai Balekambang) Guna Meningkatkan Kunjungan Wisatawan Di Kabupaten Malang. Dalam *Pascasarjana Institut Teknologi Nasional Malang* (Vol. 2, Nomor 2).
- Isa, M., & Praswati, A. N. (2019). *Penguatan Kelembagaan Desa Wisata Kreatif Kenep Sukoharjo*. <http://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id/handle/11617/11098>
- Jati, A. W., Latifah, S. W., Jannah, W., & Malang, U. M. (2022). Pengembangan Daya Tarik Obyek Wisata Desa Bring Rahardjo Junrejo Kota Batu. *Studi Kasus Inovasi*

- Ekonomi*, 6(02). <https://doi.org/10.22219/Skie.V6i02.21720>
- Kemendikbud. (2017). *Materi Bimbingan Teknis Fasilitator Dan Instruktur Kurikulum 2013*. Kemendikbud. <https://lmpdpki.kemendikbud.go.id/Wp-Content/Uploads/2020/02/K13-Ips.Pdf>
- Kinaswara, A., Rofi'ah Hidayati, N., & Nugrahanti, F. (2019). Rancang Bangun Aplikasi Inventaris Berbasis Website Pada Kelurahan Bantengan. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi (Senatik)*, 2(1), 71–75. <http://prosiding.unipma.ac.id/index.php/senatik/article/view/1073>
- Kumala, M. (2018). *Analisis Potensi Sektor Pariwisata Sebagai Sektor Unggulan Di Wilayah Jawa Timur*.
- Kuntadi, C., Retnoningsih, A. I., Finlandia, D. A., & Penulis, K. (2022). Literature Review: Pengaruh Inventarisasi Aset, Legal Audit Aset Dan Penilaian Aset Terhadap Optimalisasi Aset. *Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen Sistem Informasi*, 3(4), 414–425. <https://doi.org/10.31933/jemsi.V3i4.965>
- Kusuma, A., & Sukendra, D. (2016). Analisis Spasial Kejadian Demam Berdarah Dengue Berdasarkan Kepadatan Penduduk. *Journal Unnes.Ac.Id*. <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/ujph/article/view/9703>
- Lapian, S. Q. W., Mandey, S., & Loindong, S. (2015). Pengaruh Advertising Dan Daya Tarik Wisata Terhadap Keputusan Wisatawan Mengunjungi Obyek Wisata Pantai Firdaus Di Kabupaten Minahasa Utara. *Jurnal Emba: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, 3(3), 1079–1088. <https://doi.org/10.35794/Emba.3.3.2015.10112>
- Maharani, S., Bernard, M., Pendidikan Matematika Dan Sains, F., & Siliwangi Bandung, I. (2018). Analisis Hubungan Resiliensi Matematik Terhadap Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Siswa Pada Materi Lingkaran. *Jpmi (Jurnal Pembelajaran Matematika Inovatif)*, 1(5), 819–826. <https://doi.org/10.22460/jpmi.V1i5.P819-826>
- Manafe, J. D., Setyorini, T., Alang, Y. A., Administrasi, J., Politeknik, B., & Kupang, N. (2016). Pemasaran Pariwisata Melalui Strategi Promosi Objek Wisata Alam, Seni Dan Budaya (Studi Kasus Di Pulau Rote Ntt). *Journal.Iainkudus.Ac.Id*, Vo.4, 102–123. <http://journal.iainkudus.ac.id/index.php/bisnis/article/view/1687>
- Mardiantony, T., Mardiantony, T., & Ciptomulyono, U. (2012). Penerapan Analisis Input Output Dan Anp Dalam Penentuan Prioritas Pengembangan Sub Sektor Industri Di Jawa Timur. *Jurnal Teknik Its*, 1(1), A456–A459. <https://doi.org/10.12962/j23373539.V1i1.1531>
- Margono, S. (2005). *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*. Rineka Cipta.
- Mekarisce, A. (2020). Teknik Pemeriksaan Keabsahan Data Pada Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Kesehatan Masyarakat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Masyarakat : Media Komunikasi Komunitas Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 12(3), 145–151. <https://doi.org/10.52022/jikm.V12i3.102>
- Mulyadi, M., Achmad, A., & Rijal, S. (2022). Analisis Potensi Wisata Alam Di Kecamatan Parangloe Kabupaten Gowa. *Gorontalo Journal Of Forestry Research*, 5(1), 11–22. <https://doi.org/10.32662/Gjfr.V5i1.1830>
- Nurbaeti, N., Rahmanita, M., Ratnaningtyas, H., & Amrullah, A. (2021). Pengaruh Daya Tarik Wisata, Aksesibilitas, Harga Dan Fasilitas Terhadap Minat Berkunjung Wisatawan Di Objek Wisata Danau Cipondoh, Kota Tangerang. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 10(2), 269–278. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jish-Undiksha.V10i2.33456>
- Nurjanah, N. (2022). *Sistem Informasi Manajemen Inventaris Berbasis Web Di Kantor Unit Gakkum Satlantas Polresta Surakarta*.
- Octavia, L., Setyowati, L., Christina, E. T., Akbar, A., Prajaka, S., Valentina, V., Risnawati, Nurlaila, Hellystia, D., Mulyadi, & Bertalya. (2022). Inventarisasi Menuju Digitalisasi Koleksi Museum Bahari Dki Jakarta. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(1), Snppm2022p-1-Snppm2022p-10. <https://doi.org/10.21009/Snppm.031.01>
- Poerdiarti, S. (2019). Strategi Branding Pacitan Paradise Of Java Dalam Membangun Sektor Pariwisata Di Kabupaten Pacitan. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik (Jisip)*, 8(1), 20–28. <https://publikasi.unitri.ac.id/index.php/fisip/article/view/1527>
- Prasiasa, D. P. O. (2021). Kajian Estetika Postmodern Terasering Sawah Di Desa Wisata Jatiluwih Sebagai Daya Tarik Wisata. *Mudra Jurnal Seni Budaya*, 36(3), 375–385. <https://doi.org/10.31091/Mudra.V36i3.1405>
- Pujianti, N. H., Normelani, E., & Aristin, N. F. (2017). *Inventarisasi Sarana Dan Prasarana Obyek Wisata Di Kota Banjarmasin*.
- Puspa, I. (2019). *Ngaben Sebagai Daya Tarik Pariwisata*. <https://doi.org/10.25078/Pba.V4i1.776>
- Putri, I., Johari, H. I., & Hadi, A. P. (2019). Pengembangan Daya Tarik Wisata Bahari Pasir Putih Dalegan. *Doc.Majapahit.Ac.Id*, 4(4). <http://doc.majapahit.ac.id/pengembangan-daya-tarik-wisata-bahari-pasir-putih-dalegan-gresik-sebagai-wisata-unggulan.pdf>
- Rachmawati, E., Rahayuningsih, T., & Rahmaningtyas, L. (2022). *Perencanaan Interpretasi Alam Di Kawasan Wisata*.
- Rahmadanik, D. (2018). Peran Bumdes Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Cokrokembang Kecamatan Ngadirojo Kabupaten Pacitan. *Jpap: Jurnal Penelitian Administrasi Publik*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.30996/jpap.V4i1.1293>
- Rahman, B. (2021). Potensi Jangkauan Wisata Harian Berdasarkan Analisis Network Sistem Informasi Geografis: Studi Kasus Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara. *Media Wisata*, 19(1), 71–82. <https://doi.org/10.36276/Mws.V19i1.68>

- Rijal, S., Nasri, N., Ardiansyah, T., & A, C. (2020). Potensi Pengembangan Ekowisata Rumbia Kabupaten Jeneponto. *Jurnal Hutan Dan Masyarakat*, 12(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.24259/jhm.v12i1.6031>
- Risandewi. (2017, Juni 1). *View Of Analisis Infrastruktur Pariwisata Dalam Mendukung Pengembangan Desa Wisata Candirejo Kabupaten Magelang*. Jurnal Litbang Provinsi Jateng. <http://ejournal.bappeda.jatengprov.go.id/index.php/urnaljateng/article/view/406/327>
- Saputra, G. R., Zaenuri, M., Purnomo, E. P., & Fridayani, H. D. (2019). Kemitraan Pengelolaan Pariwisata Dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Asli Daerah Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Tahun 2017 (Studi Kasus Objek Wisata Gunung Galunggung Kabupaten Tasikmalaya). *Kemudi : Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 3(2), 298–341. <https://doi.org/10.31629/kemudi.v3i2.896>
- Setyawan, B. W., Putranto, A., & Sulaksono, D. (2023). Upacara Adat Sebagai Ikon Pengembangan Cultural Tourism Di Kabupaten Pacitan. *Altasia Jurnal Pariwisata Indonesia*, 5(1), 41–54. <https://doi.org/10.37253/altasia.v5i1.7090>
- Shafira, O., Chaerunissa, F., & Yuniningsih, T. (2020). Analisis Komponen Pengembangan Pariwisata Desa Wisata Wonolopo Kota Semarang. *Journal Of Public Policy And Management Review*, 9(4), 159–175. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jppmr.v9i4.28998>
- Subakti, A. H. (2023). Sayur Kalakan Sebagai Tradisi Kuliner Pacitan: Melihat Perspektif Hukum Pemanfaatan Satwa Langka. *Books.Google.Com*.
- Subastian, R., Suprihanto, J., & Nugroho, M. (2017). *Evaluasi Kinerja Pada Bagian Hukum Sekretariat Daerah Kabupaten Pacitan*. <http://eprint.stieww.ac.id/472/>
- Sudarmanto, E., Zukhruf, A., Kurniullah, Revida, E., Ferinia, R., Butarbutar, M., Abdilah, L. A., Sudarso, A., Purba, B., Purba, S., Ika Yuniwati, A. N. H., Irawati, H., & Suyuthi, N. F. (2021). *Desain Penelitian Bisnis: Pendekatan Kuantitatif*.
- Sukmaratri, M. (2018). Kajian Pola Pergerakan Wisatawan Di Objek Wisata Alam Kabupaten Malang. *Jurnal Pariwisata Pesona*, 3(1), 33–45. <https://doi.org/10.26905/jpp.v3i1.2048>
- Sumarabawa, I. G. A., Wesnawa, I. G. A., & Astawa, I. B. M. (2015). Ketersediaan Aksesibilitas Serta Sarana Dan Prasarana Pendukung Bagi Wisatawan Di Daerah Wisata Pantai Pasir Putih, Desa Prasi, Kecamatan Karangasem. *Jurnal Pendidikan Geografi Undiksha*, 3(3). <https://doi.org/10.23887/jpgp.v3i3.20509>
- Suryani, D. (2017). Aplikasi Chatbot Objek Wisata Jawa Timur Berbasis Aiml. *Download.Garuda.Kemdikbud.Go.Id*.
- Susanty, S. (2019). Inventarisasi Daya Tarik Wisata Di Taman Wisata Gunung Tunak Kecamatan Pujut Lombok Tengah. *Media Bina Ilmiah*, 13(6), 1215–1226. <https://doi.org/10.33758/mbi.v13i6.196>
- Syahadat, R. M. (2022a). Inventarisasi Dan Identifikasi Objek Daya Tarik Wisata Dalam Perencanaan Pariwisata Wakatobi: *Journal Of Regional And Rural Development Planning (Jurnal Perencanaan Pembangunan Wilayah Dan Perdesaan)*, 6(1), 30–46. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jp2wd.2022.6.1.30-46>
- Syahadat, R. M. (2022b). Inventarisasi Dan Identifikasi Objek Daya Tarik Wisata Dalam Perencanaan Pariwisata Wakatobi: *Journal Of Regional And Rural Development Planning (Jurnal Perencanaan Pembangunan Wilayah Dan Perdesaan)*, 6(1), 30–46. <https://doi.org/10.29244/jp2wd.2022.6.1.30-46>
- Tarigan, N., Sitompul, R., & Salsabila, S. (2021). Strategi Pemasaran Dinas Kebudayaan Dan Pariwisata Provinsi Sumatera Utara Terhadap Danau Toba Sebagai Destinasi Pariwisata Super Prioritas. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akomodasi Agung*, 8(2), 50–59. <https://journal.akpardarmaagung.ac.id/index.php/jiaa/article/view/91>
- Taufiqurrohman, M., Ekonomi Pembangunan, J., Ekonomi, F., & Negeri Semarang, U. (2014). Strategi Pengembangan Pariwisata Serta Kontribusinya Pada Penerimaan Retribusi Kota Pekalongan. *Economics Development Analysis Journal*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.15294/edaj.v3i1.3516>
- Usnaini, M., Yasin, V., & Sianipar, A. Z. (2021). Perancangan Sistem Informasi Inventarisasi Aset Berbasis Web Menggunakan Metode Waterfall. *Jurnal Manajemen Informatika Jayakarta*, 1(1), 36–55. <https://doi.org/10.52362/jmijayakarta.v1i1.415>
- Wardhana, A., ... N. A.-... I. Dan I., & 2021, Undefined. (2021). Pengembangan Aplikasi Web Perancangan Agenda Perjalanan Wisata Menggunakan Metode User Experience Lifecycle. *Pdfs.Semanticscholar.Org*, 8(2), 303–310. <https://doi.org/10.25126/jtiik.202182548>
- Wibowo, M. S., Aulia, A., Baskoro, A., Azizah, A. L., & Sinta, A. D. (2023). Penilaian Atraksi, Amenitas, Dan Aksesibilitas Objek Daya Tarik Wisata Di Semarang (Studi Kasus: Semarang Zoo). *Sapta Pesona : Jurnal Kepariwisataaan*, 1(1). <https://journals.usm.ac.id/index.php/jsp/article/view/7143>
- Widagdyo, K. (2017). Pemasaran, Daya Tarik Ekowisata Dan Minat Berkunjung Wisatawan. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, 7(2), 261–276. <https://doi.org/10.15408/ess.v7i2.5411>
- Yunus, H. (2010). *Metodologi Penelitian Wilayah Kontemporer*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Yunus, M., Iswan, A., Fithria, A., Mufidah, D., Program, A., & Kehutanan, S. (2020). Inventarisasi Potensi Obyek Daya Tarik Wisata Dan Persepsi Masyarakat Di Desa Kiram Kabupaten Banjar *Inventory Of Tourist Attraction Object And Community Perception Of Kiram Park District Banjar*. Dalam *Jurnal Sylva Scienteeae* (Vol. 03, Nomor 5).
- Yustina, T. S. (2022). Sistem Inventarisasi Barang Berbasis Website Sebagai Sarana Pengelolaan Aset Desa Pehkulon Kecamatan Papar Kabupaten Kediri / Tiara Sukma Yustina.

- Zaenuri, M. (2012). *Perencanaan Strategis Kepariwisataaan Daerah Konsep Dan Aplikasi*.
- Zulbahri, O. L., Candra, Y., & Utami, D. (2018). Pengaruh Perceived Value Dan Fasilitas Terhadap Repurchase Intention Wisatawan Di Objek Wisata Gunung Padang. *Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan*, 9(3), 56–69. <https://doi.org/10.31317/jmk.9.3.56-69.2018>