

PROVISION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM AMENITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF TOURIST COMFORT AND SUSTAINABILITY IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIOCULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IDENTITY OF TOURISM VILLAGES

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Volume: 5

Number: 3

Page: 373 - 384

Article History:

Received: 2025-04-24

Revised: 2025-05-13

Accepted: 2025-05-26

Abstract:

In a destination, in addition to needing tourist attractions, tourists also need amenities for comfort while in a destination. For this reason, destinations need to provide and develop amenities, both tourism facilities and public facilities. In tourism villages, the challenge of providing facilities is a trend for more modern ones so that they are not in line with the values of economic sustainability and sociocultural and environmental sustainability. This research aims to analyze the provision and development of tourism amenities, which aim not only to provide comfort for tourists but also to be able to provide sustainability in the economy, socio-culture and environment. The results of the study show. The research was done with a qualitative method, with in-depth interviews with village governments, pokdarwis managers, culinary actors, tour guides, souvenir and souvenir providers, as well as tourism activity providers, field observations and document studies. The results of the research are 10 tourism facilities provided in the Asian tourist village that provide comfort and show economic, socio-cultural and environmental sustainability efforts, including special guest receptions, special food and drinks, tour guides, making souvenirs and special souvenirs, rental of typical Rawa activity equipment, homestays, photo spots, activities and art performance facilities. There are a number of obstacles in maintaining sustainability, especially in terms of public awareness of the concept of "SAPTA PESONA" and sustainable tourism. For this reason, the local government and managers strive to increasingly involve the community in the provision of tourism amenities and awareness of sustainable tourism values.

Keywords: Tourist Amenities, Tourist Comfortness, Sustainability, Village Tourism

INTRODUCTION

In general, tourists visit tourist villages primarily because they are interested in the natural and cultural tourist attractions and activities provided by tourist villages. However, to increase tourist comfort, destinations need to provide tourism amenities. Amenities are important in tourist villages because they aims to increase tourist comfort while supporting the sustainability of tourism destinations, both economic, socio-cultural and environmental sustainability.

Amenity is a supporting facility that exists around tourist destinations. The role of amenities includes increasing tourist comfort, supporting destination sustainability, increasing income, assisting tourists in traveling, and influencing the level of visitation, length of stay, and tourist interest in visiting again. Forms of amenities include lodging, souvenir shops, places to eat and drink, entertainment venues, tour guides, landfills, rest areas, parking lots, toilets, traditional handicrafts, tourist information centers, places of worship, health facilities, security facilities, and equipment rental services in tourist villages. Tourist village facilities refer to the facilities and



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services available in rural areas that cater to tourists seeking authentic and immersive experiences. By providing such facilities, villages can attract visitors interested in experiencing first-hand the local culture, traditions, and way of life. Entertainment venues such as theaters and museums also enhance the overall tourist experience (Yanti et al., 2023).

Tourist village facilities must be developed to provide convenience and comfort for tourists and contribute to the economic growth and sustainability of local communities. A lack of facilities may hinder the comfort of some tourists, so collaboration with attraction managers is necessary to increase tourist visits. Cultural performances and village hospitality can attract tourists. Stakeholder collaboration and government involvement are essential to improve accessibility and facilities in villages (Hillary, 2020).

The overall facilities of a tourist village are crucial in creating a memorable and meaningful experience for travelers looking to connect with nature and immerse themselves in the heritage of village life. Providing comfortable accommodations, delicious dining options, and engaging activities, villages can ensure that visitors have a truly memorable experience. These positive experiences will not only encourage tourists to return but also spread positive word-of-mouth recommendations, further enhancing the village's reputation as a premier tourist destination (Taheri et al., 2021). The integration of cultural and historical elements in amenity provision into the visitor experience evokes memories of historic sites and promotes the recognition of cultural heritage values (Gordon, 2018).

While amenities are good for tourists' comfort and can have positive economic impacts on communities and provide quality experiences for tourists, there is still an opinion that the environmental impacts of tourism are more negative, which tends to indicate reduced community support for future tourism development. The economic and socio-cultural benefits of tourism development should be the benefits felt by the community, which can lead to support for sustainable tourism development and the transformation of the community into a tourism destination (Muresan et al., 2016).

The provision of amenities in a tourist village is often an investment by the local community. So, if communities invest in the development of these facilities, villages can attract more tourists, generate income, and preserve their cultural heritage for future generations to enjoy. The presence of quality facilities can help differentiate a destination from competitors, making it a more attractive and desirable place to visit. Ultimately, amenity development is critical to the success and longevity of village tourism, as it helps create positive and memorable experiences for travelers while supporting the growth and prosperity of local communities. Both the food quality experience, the eating and drinking service experience, and the ambiance in the dining venue can trigger customers to engage in positive electronic word of mouth (eWOM) motivated by their desire to help the restaurant or express positive feelings (Jeong & Jang, 2011; Taheri et al., 2021) and revisit (Chen et al., 2020). Ultimately, investing in facility development is a win-win situation for the village and its visitors, as it supports economic growth, cultural preservation, and the overall success of the tourism industry.

Communities can invest in renovating historic buildings into charming homestays or hotel accommodations, offer cooking classes with local chefs, and organize guided tours to nearby destinations, attracting tourists looking for unique and immersive cultural experiences. By providing top-notch facilities and activities, the village can create a memorable vacation for visitors and build a strong reputation as a must-visit destination in the region.



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While investing in tourism can bring economic benefits to the village, another negative view of amenities is that it leads to overdevelopment, loss of authenticity, and urbanization of the local population. In addition, it can lead to communities being highly dependent on tourism, which makes the village vulnerable to fluctuations in the tourism industry and external factors beyond its control. Investing in tourism can bring economic benefits to villages by increasing employment opportunities and local economic growth. However, it can also lead to overdevelopment and loss of authenticity, as thoughtless exploitation can damage the cultural identity and heritage of local communities. The challenge of amenity development thus lies in achieving sustainability without damaging the natural and cultural setting, as the cultural commoditization of tourism development can lead to loss of authenticity and cultural values. Although tourism can boost local economic growth, there is a risk that local communities may abandon their traditional lifestyles to pursue new global trends, negatively impacting the rural tourism industry (Higgins-Desbiolles et al., 2019; Mansor et al., 2021).

The pursuit of global trends can often lead to the abandonment of traditional lifestyles in favor of more modern practices. This shift is evident in the decline of agreement with traditional values over time (Antrop, 2005; Bennett, 1998). This shift towards modern lifestyles can have a negative impact on the rural tourism industry, as visitors may be less interested and desirous of experiencing authentic cultural experiences. The concept of authenticity is critical to the future of tourism, as consumers are increasingly seeking genuine experiences. Tourism destinations aim to significantly grow their tourism value by focusing on cultural capital, new experiences, business tourism and authenticity. To attract visitors, destinations should emphasize honesty, natural conditions, ethics, humanity and reality, avoid tokenism and ensure genuine community benefits. Community engagement and a strong brand proposition centered on authenticity are critical to success in the tourism industry. Consumer creativity must be harnessed to improve visitor experiences and product offerings continuously. Ultimately, authenticity is a key factor in attracting tourists and should be prioritized by destinations to remain competitive in the marketplace (Yeoman et al., 2007).

Therefore, it is imperative for destinations to prioritize improving their infrastructure and facilities to enhance the overall visitor experience. By investing in better facilities and services, destinations can attract more tourists, increase visitor satisfaction, and ultimately enhance their reputation as a desirable places to visit.

In today's competitive tourism industry, it is important for destinations to constantly strive for excellence in order to stand out and remain successful in the long run. Well-developed infrastructure is more likely to attract visitors, leading to economic growth and development. Improving the quality of existing infrastructure is critical to increasing visitor satisfaction and attracting more tourists. Strategic investments in infrastructure, such as hotels, passenger service offices, cultural exhibitions, and public parks, are necessary to increase the attractiveness of tourist destinations. By prioritizing infrastructure improvements and implementing effective strategies, destinations can capitalize on their tourism potential and offer a rewarding experience for tourists (Chen et al., 2020; Khaliji, 2024).

Community involvement in facility development is critical to the success of village tourism. Involving residents in the planning and implementation of facilities can help ensure that the needs and preferences of tourists and communities are taken into account. Community participation in urban planning is essential for sustainable development, often with minimal involvement due to misconceptions about regional autonomy laws. City facilities play an important role in encouraging community participation by providing inclusive public spaces and basic amenities. However,



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challenges such as lack of communication among stakeholders and resistance to power-sharing can hinder the bottom-up approach necessary for successful community engagement in facility planning and implementation (Fullerton, 2017; Gulo & Abdiyanto, 2024).

This can create a sense of ownership and pride among residents, leading to better maintenance and upkeep of facilities in the long run. In addition, involving the community can help preserve the cultural authenticity of the village, making it a more attractive destination for travelers seeking an authentic experience. Collaboration with local businesses and organizations can also help in facility development, as they can provide valuable insights and resources to enhance the visitor experience. By working together, villages can create unique and memorable tourism facilities that set them apart from other destinations and attract more visitors in the process.

Residents can participate in the tourism industry through involvement in tourism development, supporting responsible tourism practices, and expressing their views on development plans. Their attitudes directly impact the success of tourism development and industry growth. Local communities value tourism for its positive impacts on community development, natural resource preservation, and economic benefits. They generally support tourism and want to participate in specific tourism and conservation activities (Chan et al., 2021).

Study results show that the development of tour guide amenity services through more modern technology with digital displays for visitors to cultural heritage tourism and the results have a positive impact on certain aspects, encouraging further exploration and learning of tourist attractions (Liu, 2020). This shows that the provision of modern amenities can have a positive impact on the comfort of tourists.

This study aims to analyze the development of Asinan tourism village amenity provision in the context of tourist comfort, as well as the development of amenity provision in the future, as well as obstacles and solutions in amenity development in order to maintain the identity and authenticity of social and culture in Asinan Tourism Village. Asinan Tourism Village is one of the villages located in Bawen Sub-district, Semarang Regency, characterized by the livelihood of the Asinan villagers, most of whom are swamp fishermen. The location of the village is very strategic, with very easy access to provide opportunities for Asinan village to provide more modern amenities. However, Asinan village does not want to lose its identity as a typical swamp fishing village. Fisheries are indeed one of the commodities that appear dominantly in the economic activities of the community. The existence of Rawa Pening is a supporting factor for the availability of natural resources that can be managed and utilized to improve the community's economy. This research aims to explore how the development of the Asian tourism village amenity remains with the authenticity of the conditions based on the life of swamp fishermen and maintains the preservation of its environment in the context of tourist comfort.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative research method approach, with data collected from in-depth interviews with informants from the village government, Pokdariwis managers, community providers of homestay amenities, and provision of food and drink, souvenirs and tour guides. Besides, the researcher also conducts direct observations of the field. Secondary data were collected from Asinan tourism village report documents, websites and digital documents of Asinan tourism village. The results of interviews, field observations and documentation were analyzed by concluding inductive steps.



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RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Provision of Amenity/Tourism Facilities in Tourism Village for Tourist Convenience.

Asinan Village is divided into 4 hamlets, namely Sumurup, Ba'an, Krajan and Mengkelang. The total population in Asinan village is \pm 4,200 people whose livelihoods are generally swamp fishermen. Swamp fisheries are indeed one of the dominant commodities in the community's economy. The existence of Rawa Pening provides natural resources that can be managed and utilized by the community to improve their economy. In addition to working in the fisheries business, some people also work as farmers. Fisheries and agriculture produce food commodities that have high economic value from pre-harvest to post-harvest activities. The tourism amenities prepared by Asinan Village include:

Joglo Sabdo Palon Facility for Welcoming Guests. In order to welcome guests, the management provides the Joglo Sabdo Palon facility, a traditional building that is the center of tourist village activities managed by the Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS) called Pokdarwis Svarghajagad Anugraha. In this Joglo guests are welcomed with dances, special snacks, special drinks, and used for welcoming events and explanations of the tourist village. This Joglo can be used as a lunch facility. The Joglo is located in the middle of rice fields and has a typical rural view with rice fields, mountains, and railroad tracks. As for welcoming guests, the welcome snacks served include various preparations from tubers and welcome drinks typical of the village, namely Telang Rempah Tea (Lampah).



Source: Personal documentation, 2025

Figure 1. Joglo Sabdo Palon facility

Eating and Drinking Facilities Sawahan Sumurup Market and Warung Apung. Other eating and drinking facilities are provided by the tourism village in the Sawahan Sumurup Market area in the form of gazebos in the middle of rice fields in the same area as Joglo Sabdo Palon. In this Sawahan Market area, food and drinks are provided. The Sawahan Market culinary stalls in Semurup Hamlet are a breakthrough so that mothers can have additional activities outside the home and not cause social problems. Currently there are 43 stalls/stalls/gazebos in the middle of rice fields that are ready to serve the needs of eating and drinking tourists while enjoying the beauty of the rice fields.

Another typical eating and drinking facility is the Floating Warung with Typical Swamp Culinary. As the village is located on the banks of Rawa Pening lake, the village prepares food and drink facilities with the concept of Warung Apung in Sumurup Hamlet. These stalls provide food for morning, afternoon and evening. Visitors can dine at the floating stalls while enjoying the natural beauty of the lake, water hyacinth and several mountains surrounding the swamp. The floating stalls provide culinary delicacies typical of Rawa Pening, a variety of delicious dishes such as various processed fish such as gurami/mujahid/tilapia, both grilled/fried and sweet and sour,



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mujahid/tilapia fish spice salad, grilled catfish, swamp lobster shrimp, sweet/spicy lobster, shrimp tempered, oseng genjer, oseng Keong, oseng kangkung, trancam vegetable, wader fish, mendoan, egg noodles, grilled/fried chicken, various processed seafood namely Padang sauce clams, oyster sauce clams, sweet and spicy squid, squid oseng lombok ijo, oyster sauce shrimp, sambal calamari, sour bathing/spicy shrimp, and sweet and sour/spicy crab. The fresh taste of fish caught directly from Rawa Pening, combined with local vegetables, provides an unforgettable culinary experience. Culinary that utilizes local resources. In the area around the lake, 15 floating stalls are available to serve Rawa Pening's food and beverage needs for tourists.



Source: Pokdarwis Svarghajagad Anugraha documentation, 2025

Figure 2. Typical Rawa Pening Culinary

Fishing equipment rental and tour boats. To provide comfort to guests in addition to eating and drinking facilities, the Rawa Pening lake area, managed by the River Basin Center (BBWS) under the Ministry of PUPR, invites the community to manage tour boat activities through the Poklahsar association. Recreational boat rentals are provided that can be used by visitors, where 6-8 passengers can board 1 boat to enjoy the beautiful scenery of Rawa Pening at a cheap price.

Tourist Guide Facilities. To provide comfort to guests, especially group guests, tourist villages prepare tour guide services. The guide explains the travel route explains the educational places to be visited. At each place of visit, explanations are given from tour guides who are members of the "Pokdarwis Svarghajagad Anugraha" tourism awareness group. One of the most interesting activities for visitors is learning the process of making traditional boats, gender crackers, humic acid planting media from water hyacinths, and briquettes from sawdust waste. Visitors are invited directly to the boat manufacturing site to see up close how the boats used by local fishermen are made manually using old mechanical tools. In addition, they also learned about the process of making humic acid organic fertilizer from water hyacinth plant waste, which is abundant around Lake Rawa Pening. Making this fertilizer is one of the efforts to maintain the water quality of Rawa Pening while increasing sustainable agricultural productivity around Rawa Pening.



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Source: Personal documentation, 2025

Figure 3. Tour Guide Service

Homestay Facilities. For the convenience of tourists who take live-in packages in the Asian tourism village, homestays have been provided where each house prepares 1-2 rooms on average. Currently, there are 10 homestay houses in Sumurup Hamlet with a capacity of 2 guests per house and 10 homestay houses in Krajan Hamlet, making a total of 20 homestays with a total capacity of 40 guests.

Typical Asian Village Souvenir Facility. Before leaving this tourist village, guests are invited to visit a local entrepreneur who processes genjer plants on the edge of rice fields into complementary foods at home, namely genjer crackers. In addition to tourists being able to see directly the place where this home industry is made, guests can buy souvenirs typical of Asian Village. One of the most popular souvenirs is genjer crackers. In addition to genjer crackers, Asinan village provides typical Rawa Pening products prepared by MSMEs as souvenirs, namely wader, cetul and shrimp rempeyek. The village also provides bread souvenirs produced by "Dewi Bakery" and a cracker business located in Krajan Hamlet.

Typical Covenant Facilities. Asian Village has souvenirs for guests in the form of batik wallets from Tirta Amarta. Another utilization of swamp products is water hyacinth in souvenir materials. Some areas of Rawa Pening are indeed full of water hyacinth plants produced into several handicrafts such as sandals, bags, accessories and even furniture. Water hyacinth handicrafts in the hands of the Asian village community have the potential for high economic value.



Source: Personal documentation 2025

Figure 4. Water hyacinth material souvenirs



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Facilities for providing souvenirs Planting media. As a water hyacinth-producing area, in addition to being used as handicrafts, water hyacinth has been successfully processed as an excellent planting medium to restore the soil for flowering and fruiting plants. Utilization of swamp peat soil into organic fertilizer. The people of Asinan Village, especially in Sumurup Hamlet, have made making organic fertilizer a reliable livelihood. The production of organic fertilizer has so far been coordinated through the UPPKS institution. Based on a statement from the Village Head, the distribution of organic fertilizer from Asinan Village has reached outside the city, even to the neighboring province of Central Java, namely East Java. The swampy peatland is indeed the economic commodity of Asinan village, which has high expectations for economic improvement. Therefore, people outside Asinan village know Asinan village as the "Swamp Fertilizer" village. The planting media has been packaged in sizes of 15 - 25 kg so that it can be purchased at retail.

Blue Bridge Photo Spot. To facilitate the trend of visitors taking selfies, the Blue Bridge has been built on the edge of Pening Swamp. Named Blue Bridge because the bridge is dominated by blue color, located in Sumurup Hamlet. In this area, you can enjoy the beautiful scenery of Penang Swamp and the beautiful mountains. Accompanied by a selfie spot made of woven bamboo and love-shaped decorated with flowers looks charming and becomes a favorite place for selfies. This is utilized as a place for photo spots by visitors.



Source: Documentation of Pokdarwis Svarghajagad Anugraha, 2025

Figure 5. Blue Bridge Photo Spot Facility

Performing Arts Facilities. Asian Village has many cultural events that require facilities for performance. Art and cultural performances are provided in the field and the Asian Village Hall. The Wayang Kulit performance in the context of the Baan Hamlet Alms is held in the context of the hamlet alms. The performance was held at the Asian Village Square, crowded with vendors selling a variety of merchandise. These included drinks, fried foods, plastic toys, clothes, and simple games. This activity is enlivened by gamelan performances, Sinden, drum black, kuda lumping (reog) and finally, puppet shows. In addition to the sedekah Dusun event, a cultural art performance is also performed by Wayang Kulit in the framework of Merti Dusun Krajan cleaning the hamlet). The traditional event of Merti Dusun is held as an expression of gratitude to God for His blessings and gifts that have been given, such as the abundance of sustenance in the form of crops, safety, as well as peace and harmony in the order of social life. The spirit to revive this tradition itself has been carried out for many years. The art studio is currently located in the Village Hall and people's homes.



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From the results of the research, the amenity or tourism facilities in Asinan Tourism Village in order to provide tourist comfort and sustainability of social, cultural, and environmental identity through the utilization of local cultural distinctiveness and values can be divided as in Figure 6.

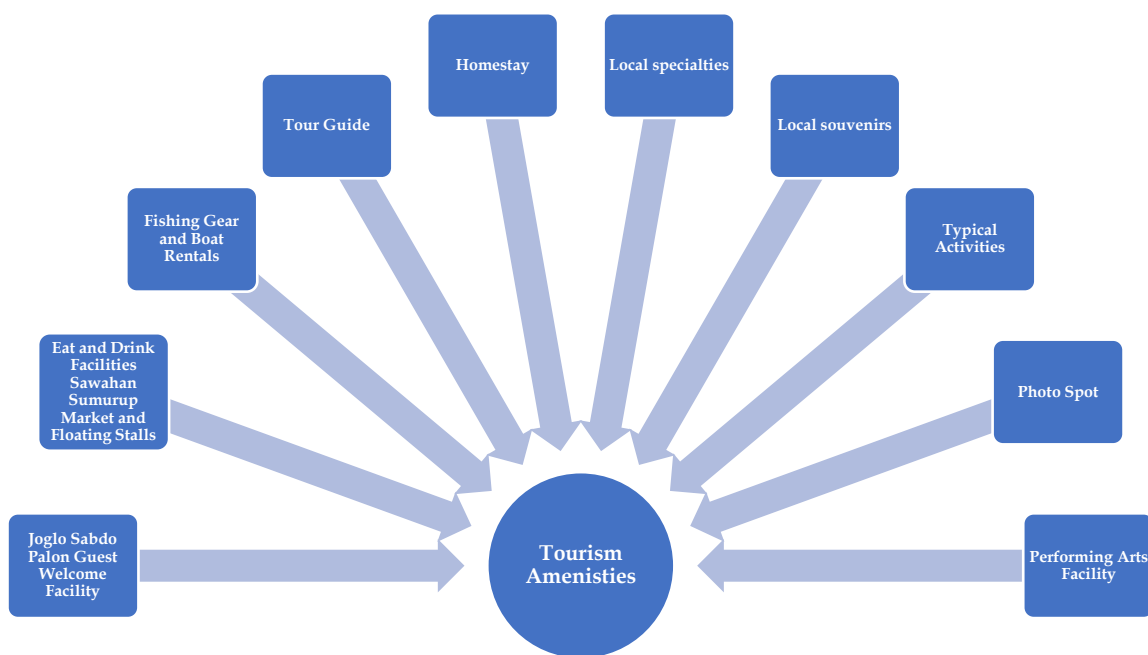


Figure 6. Asian Tourism Village Tourism Facilities Chart

Overall, there are 10 tourism facilities provided by Asian Tourism Village for the convenience of tourists. The 10 facilities have the value of preserving local culture according to the distinctive conditions of Asinan village as a swamp village with a Javanese cultural background. Tourism facilities are maintained to provide a traditional Javanese value experience typical of Pening swamp, both from various forms of buildings, natural atmosphere, food and beverages, souvenirs, tourist activities, souvenirs and art performance facilities.

Development of Tourism Amenity in the Context of Social and Cultural Sustainability of Asian Tourism Village. To improve tourist comfort, tourism amenity development has been planned. One of the developments is the provision of shopping facilities for tourists, namely the establishment of a Floating Market area in Rawa Pening. As a tourist village located on the banks of Rawa Pening Lake, the Floating Market can be a unique attraction as well as a tourism amenity for tourists. The Floating Market will highlight the strength of the local wisdom theme by selling various dishes, vegetables, fishery products and agricultural products from swamp farmers and fishermen. Floating Market activities are expected to have an economic impact on the community through the absorption of unemployment by entrepreneurship in the Floating Market.

The next amenity development is the plan to rearrange the Sawahan Market area as a dining and drinking facility for visitors. Structuring in physical buildings, the location and direction of stalls to be on one side facing the view of rice fields, railroad tracks, Rawa Pening Lake and mountains. For the Sawahan market problem, development is carried out in the form of structuring the position of the Sawahan Market gazebo or stall so that it becomes one direction towards the view of rice fields, railroad tracks and mountains. The stalls in Sawahan market are very popular among school



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children, serving instant food and instant drinks. For this reason, a menu change will be developed at Sawahan Market periodically twice a month as a typical culinary market. For special events at Sawahan Market, it is required to provide traditional snacks, and the Sawahan Market area will be free from motorized traffic on these days or events. In addition to the Sawahan market and Warung Apung, the development of the Joglo Sabda Palon function, in addition to being a welcoming point, is also a place to eat and drink for guests.

Several obstacles were found in the development of amenities; the first problem is the source of funds for amenity development, the second is the awareness of the community of tourism actors about the importance of managing a tourist village, and the third is the arrangement of the sawahan market stalls that are not in accordance with the concept of Santa persona. At this time, the Sawahan market stalls are located on the left and right of the rice field road irregularly, covering the view of the rice fields. The condition of the stalls is also not well organized; the appearance of the stalls is not yet adequate as an attractive and tourism-aware display.

In terms of problems related to tourism actors, the community still prioritizes egocentricity, so they do not want to join and cooperate with Pokdarwis and BUMDes organizations. The perception of tourism actors is that Pokdarwis are a nuisance, and without Pokdarwis, they already have customers. For this reason, it is necessary to realize that Pokdarwis will not harm but offer collaboration, especially in serving group guest bookings. However, after seeing much evidence that through Pokdarwis, tourists in groups visit Asian Village, the community of tourism actors finally agreed to join the Pokdarwis group. To date, 10 boat owners and 5 floating stall owners have joined Pokdarwis.

Another way out of the problem is through Village Regulations so that Pokdarwisa managers can develop and sell tourism village packages that involve various tourism actors. This is intended so that each party does not have different interests. So, since 2023, revitalization has been carried out with efforts to synchronize all interests that accommodate various elements, namely community leaders, village government, business actors, BUMDES, and Pokdarwis. Other efforts also include training by inviting resource persons to increase community participation and developing a funding model prioritized by a business model that automatically becomes its financier. For actors who use their capital and are willing to join MSME groups, stimulant funds are provided by the village government in the form of equipment according to the needs of MSMEs. Assistance provided by the village government to MSMEs must be in the form of assistance for groups.

Homestay accommodation is also being developed. Currently, there are 20 homestays with a capacity of 40 guests. Future development is targeted to prepare 100 homestays. In addition to accommodation, the village has also developed a variety of souvenirs and gifts through the institutional development of community business actors of processing and marketing groups (POKLASAR). Typical food souvenirs developed are shrimp peek, gender chips, lethal trips, wader, green bean chips, banana chips, peanut chips, anchovy chips, tempeh, mushroom chips, pipes, and shrimp crackers.

Souvenir development is carried out by utilizing used wood and leftover sawdust from traditional boat building materials utilized as souvenirs and the development of water hyacinth materials as various souvenir baskets, aqua holders, and tissue holders. With the principle of the swamp being a place of life, the tourist village has the principle of preserving the life of Rawa Pening through various amenity development activities that have an impact on economic, socio-cultural and environmental sustainability.



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CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the provision and development of tourism amenities in Asian Tourism Village, it can be concluded that this village has provided ten types of tourism facilities that support tourist comfort and play a role in preserving the identity of swamp-based economy, socio-cultural and environmental life. The available amenities include the Joglo physical building as a place to welcome guests, eating and drinking facilities along with various specialties, homestays, rental of tourist equipment and boats, tour guide services, sales of souvenirs and typical souvenirs, provision of typical activities, art performance facilities, and areas for taking pictures.

Development efforts continue to be made, including improving the quality of homestays, structuring the area of eating and drinking facilities, and developing souvenir and gift products. The community is also actively involved in this development process. Nevertheless, there are still some obstacles, such as limited funding sources, low levels of participation of some communities, and the arrangement of areas that do not fully fulfill the elements of Sapta Pesona. To overcome this, village regulations have been implemented as well as the provision of village fund subsidies to tourism actors to support sustainable amenity development. The whole process is carried out while still emphasizing the importance of preserving local identities rooted in the lives of people around the Rawa Pening area through a collective participation model.

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