

The sustainability of infrastructure provision of Montongsari Tourism Village Kendal

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The sustainability of infrastructure provision of Montongsari Tourism Village Kendal

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Abstract. Montongsari is one of the pilot tourism villages in the superior program of Kendal Regency to create village independence through tourism activities. However, the available infrastructure is still limited. This article aims to identify the sustainability of the provision of infrastructure as the main factor in tourism village development. Qualitative methods are used in this research, with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews and observation. In-depth interviews were carried out by asking village officials, and community leaders to gather information from tourism actors on the problems related to infrastructure and prioritizing infrastructure provision physically and spatially. Additionally, observations are conducted simultaneously to confirm the data. This research found that access to the tourism area is the most significant factor, followed by the provision of drainage to prevent flood hazards in tourist areas. The result also shows the strong role of community participation in the construction of bridges as the main access to improving the community's economy. The role and collaboration of stakeholders are needed in providing infrastructure to support the economic improvement of residents in the form of tourism activities.

1. Introduction

In the context of regional economic development, tourism is one of the keys for several regions to create the regional economy [1]. This is due to the presence of visitors or tourists, both foreign and local who visit their area and travel as usual. Technically, these tourists carry out tourism activities and the local community as tourism providers benefit from it.

Several things make tourism villages become a tourist destination demand, including the change in tourist interest from mass tourism to alternative tourism then leading to rural tourism [2-6]. Rural areas are considered to have more conducive conditions for tourism activities, especially because the climate is still maintained and still natural. Furthermore, the concept of rural tourism was developed into a tourism village with the development of local values and community participation. In its development, this tourism village has values such as authenticity, local community traditions, community involvement, local attitudes and values, as well as conservation and carrying capacity [2-6]. The tourism village which is part of alternative tourism provides evidence that the current program has always succeeded in creating an increase in cultural values and also regional economic values. All regions are now creating tourism villages because this program could create regional independence and make the region more popular. The success of developing a tourism village is determined by the potential for a tourist attraction; community, local human resource potential; have management institutions; have opportunities and support for the availability of facilities, infrastructure; has the potential and opportunities for developing the tourist market [2-6], and the role of stakeholders is also of course needed to create synergy between the program and the manager [7].



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The need for infrastructure for an area is essential but still with a balanced control of both its availability and demand [8]. This leads to the availability of existing infrastructure in each region. The needs of each of these different regions make development priorities will also be different. The standards that have been set by the government regarding the availability of infrastructure should be a guideline for all regions so that a balance of development can occur. But in reality, there are still many areas that have not been supported by the availability of infrastructure by the relevant parties, especially in Indonesia. This problem is quite critical considering the need for regional development such as the development of tourism villages so that infrastructure development is still often hampered.

The phenomenon that occurs in Indonesia is that the tourism village program has been launched for a long time even the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Sandiaga Uno said that in the National Mid-Term Development Plan it was explained that until 2024 there would be 244 certified tourism villages in Indonesia [9]. Likewise in Central Java Province where the Kendal Regency launched the development of a tourism village based on sports tourism and nature-based tourism [10]. Referring to the development of tourism villages in the Kendal Regency, Montongsari Village also participated in the process. It becomes urgent in Montongsari Village to fulfill infrastructure demands that is tailored to meet demand from tourism development.

The role of infrastructure for the development of tourism villages is quite important and becomes the main factor because they are bridging the activities of the tourism village itself in the form of facilities and also with the sustainability of infrastructure provision. It is necessary to involve relevant stakeholders [11]. There is also a need for infrastructure investment support in tourism development [12]. Infrastructure sustainability indicators are divided into 5 criteria, namely environmental criteria, social criteria, economic criteria, technology criteria, and governance criteria [13]. Environmental criteria focus on ecological use-values, social criteria focus on human resource development, economic criteria focus on the use and availability of local budgets, technology criteria focus on infrastructure, and governance criteria focus on services and policies. This research will focus on social and technological criteria as the context of this research explores the potential development of infrastructure sustainability. The social criteria for Montongsari Village are the community behavior towards infrastructure sustainability and technological criteria are drainage and road availability. Precisely, the social criteria discuss the level of community participation in the management of the infrastructure that has been built and how the participation of stakeholders in developing the infrastructure needed to support the development of tourism village activities in Montongsari Village. The provision of access in the form of roads and bridges is a form of success from community participation points and is also by technological indicators so that it is hoped that in the future the community will be able to manage this infrastructure.

The adoption of the tourism village concept has long been known because it is easy to be used as a village economic development strategy [14]. With the provision of infrastructure development in Montongsari Village such as access roads and bridges, therefore, the economy is strengthened. This is because their main livelihood is in agriculture and because of the support for providing infrastructure so that movement or access becomes easier, faster, and more efficient. It is clear that sustainability of infrastructure provision is strongly beneficial for tourism village development as it creates economical stability, provide efficient access and drainage system, and perform community-based management. Hence, this article seeks to investigate the potential of sustainability for infrastructure in order to support the tourism village management, by looking at the condition of physical attributes and community participation aspect.

2. Method

The location of this research is in Montongsari Village, Weleri District, Kendal Regency (**Figure 1**). The exact location is in the east of Montongsari Village which is surrounded by a palawija agricultural area with an area of 1.42 Ha. The delineation of the research area is a cultivation area. This research uses a qualitative analysis study case [15] where data collection is conducted by observation and interview methods. The Covid-19 pandemic condition makes data collection can only be done by

interview method via video call. For this reason, to obtain more accurate data, the researcher used the interview method via video call with village officials, the community, and the private sector. Additionally, observations are conducted simultaneously to confirm the data.

The technique of the interview activity is that the researcher conducts questions and answers by asking several lists of questions to the informants online, then the researcher also conducts verification of data related to the results of observations that have been done before. The list of questions asked was related to the potential and problems of Montongsari Village, what tourist objects can be developed, what activities can be developed, what facilities are needed to support tourism development, and who are the stakeholders involved in it. This question answers the purpose of this research, which is related to the identification of the sustainability of infrastructure provision by stakeholders. The method of data processing is in the form of giving code from the results of interviews such as interview = I, village officials = VO, and community = C.

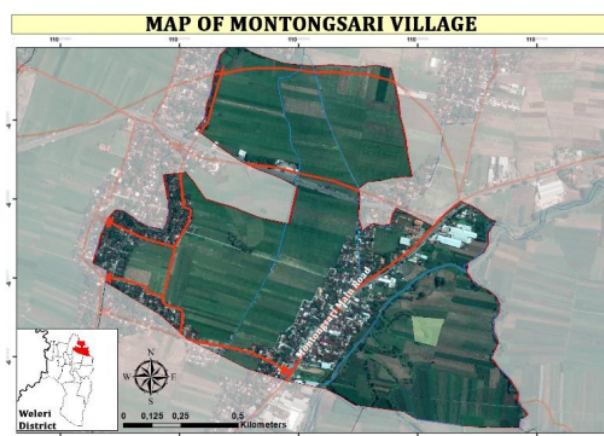


Figure 1 Map of Montongsari Village

The focus of this article discussion is in the context of early development of infrastructure provision to support tourism village, which is the identification of potential sustainability merit to the needs of tourism attributes requirements. Referring to previous statements in the Introduction section, this article uses criterion as described in the Table 1.

Table 1 Aspects Measured in Sustainability Context

Aspect Observed	Sub Aspects	Criteria Measurement of Sustainability
Existing Access	Welas Asih Bridge	Appropriateness to Public Works Ministry Standards
	Road to enter the village area	
Existing Drainage System	Kali Mati as natural main river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability • Suitability between function and role of each stakeholders
	Local drainage along the neighbourhood area	
Existing Stakeholders For Tourism Activities	Community Based organization (Pokdarwis)	
	Village-owned Enterprise (BUMDES)	
	Villages Officials	
	Private Sectors	
	Village Community Empowerment Institution (Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa)	

Village Community Empowerment Cadres
(Kader Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa)

The following is the framework of our research analysis Figure 2, which focuses on the initial stage of sustainability potential measurement, the fit and appropriateness of each aspect measured. This article did not evaluate the sustainability process, rather than on the identification of the benefit of infrastructure, in physical and management attributes that could foster the development of tourism village in Montongsari.

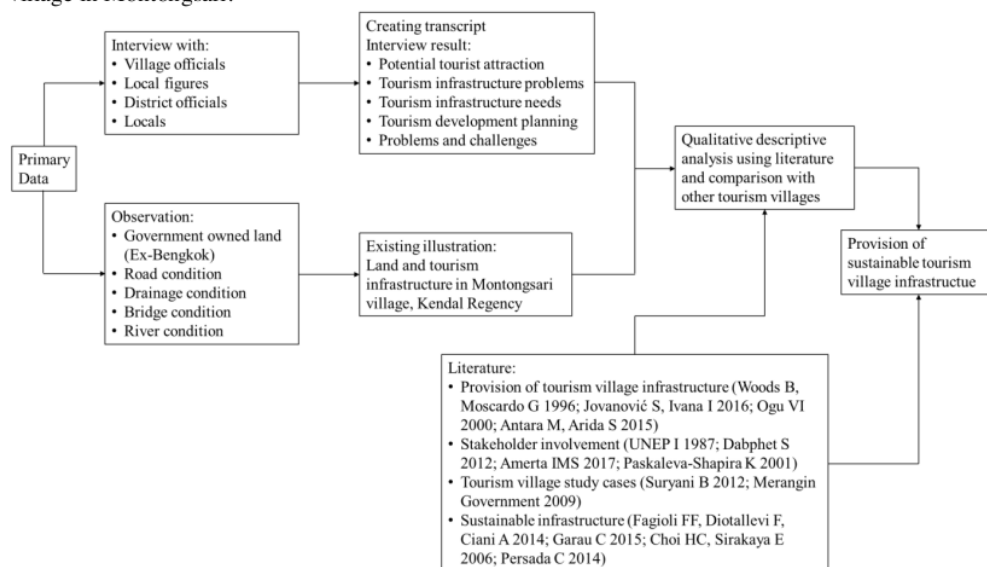


Figure 2 Diagram of Analysis Process for the Provision of Montongsari Tourism Village Infrastructure

3. Result and Discussion

Several of the problems associated with tourism villages are increased competition, lack of governance and leadership, social change, and technical development [16]. Several problems occur in tourism development, namely the lack of clarity of the stakeholder work system so the official did not well performed. It occurs also the different levels of stakeholder interest related to tourism development [17]. It is the same with the case of Indonesia tourism conditions, where there are still misunderstandings between stakeholders, such as the lack of proportional distribution of management interests. This should be pointed out that it is urge to determine stakeholders of tourism development from the beginning of planning stages [18]. In the end, the objective of stakeholder determination is to explain how the participation of stakeholders merit the expertise of each party [19]. Sustainable tourism management requires collaboration between many stakeholders and other partners which tends to be difficult to do [20]. It is mentioned that sustainable tourism management also requires synergy between the public sector, private sector, and local communities [21]. This article focuses on the context of sustainability for potential development by installing infrastructure provision. We argue that infrastructure provision such as access and drainage, also the community participation is an essential ingredient for Montongsari tourism village.

For clear orientation of the study location, Figure 3 describes a map of the land use plan of Montongsari Village according to the Masterplan. It is vivid that almost half of the location is

dominated by cultivated areas. The situation in the field also shows the same evidence as to the Masterplan where agricultural areas tend to be dominant even when compared to residential areas. The ownership status of agricultural land is government-owned land (*Ex-Bengkok*) where it is given by the government through regional officials and managed by the village [22]. The need for infrastructure is an important value for the Montongsari tourism village because it is a basic and essential aspect in the development of a tourism village such as the need for access in the form of roads, bridges, and drainage.

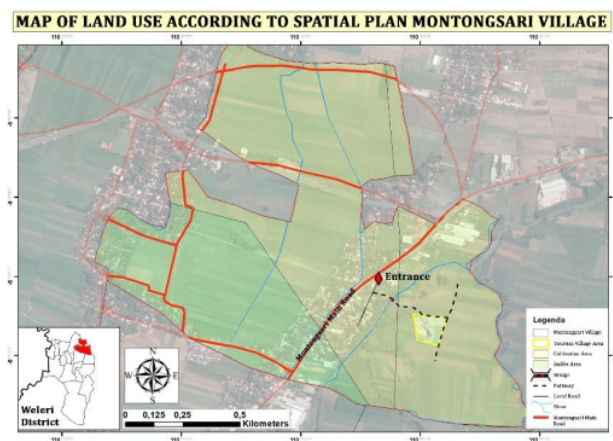


Figure 3 Map of Land Use according to Spatial Plan Montongsari Village

3.1 Access Needs

Accessibility is one of pull factors of a destination competitiveness [23]. Visitors tend to visit a destination that is eased to access. Montongsari Village is a village be passed by city roads but its existence is not yet widely known. This is evidenced by the inadequate access infrastructure in this village, especially in the border location. Hence, it become accessible and convinient for tourists.

The people of Montongsari Village generally work in the agricultural sector. Since the construction Welas Asih Bridge, agricultural distribution activities have become smoother. The access provided is much easier for them compared to the previous condition where they had to distribute the agricultural harvest by river crossing. This statement is following the results of interviews with the following sources in *The community felt very facilitated when the construction of roads and bridges was carried out. This is because the majority of them work as farmers so that their activities must go through this access – I/VO/1.*

The construction of direct pathways to the agricultural area is also very helpful for the people of Montongsari Village for their agricultural activities. However, the existing condition of the bridge and pathway is far from ideal goal by the vision of Montongsari Village as a tourism village. There needs to be an improvement in the infrastructure sector to meet the needs of Montongsari Village as a tourism village.

This is evidenced by the existing conditions where access is still rocky and the road lanes are not yet clear so that the circulation between vehicles is still often hampered. The fact that Welas Asih Bridge width is only 1.5 meters and can only be passed by one two-wheeled vehicle, worsened the access quality This condition makes four-wheeled vehicles unable to pass through the Welas Asih Bridge so there is a need for alternative access for four-wheeled tourism village users and even two-wheelers could not take turns.

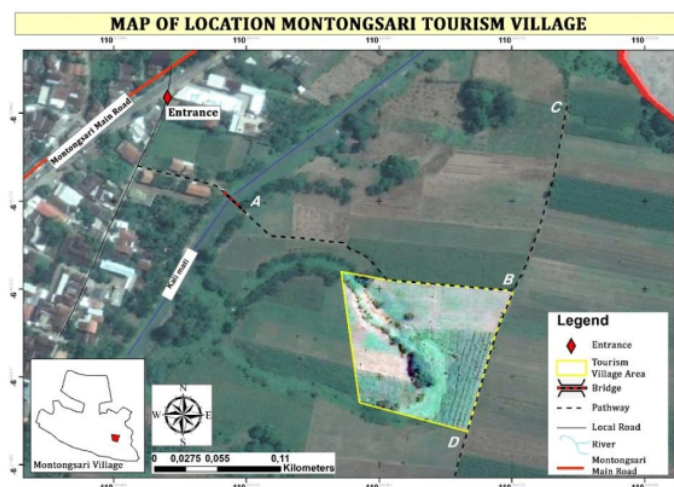


Figure 4 Map of Location Montongsari Tourism Village

Figure 4 describes the direct pathway as access to the tourism village area starts after the Welas Asih Bridge, which is indicated by Point A to point B, point B to point C, and point B to point D. This pathway has a width of approximately 1.5 meters and can only be passed by two-wheeled vehicles. The community expected that the quality of pathway access is increased. This is related to the statement of the following informants in *Access roads and bridges that are built are very helpful for the community, especially in agricultural distribution activities - I/VO/2*.

The use of access in the form of roads and bridges is very much needed considering the location of the tourism village is in the middle of the agricultural area of Montongsari Village and must pass through river Kali Mati. Therefore, Montongsari still requires access in the form of a bridge that is focused on the needs of the tourism activity development. The construction of the road to the tourism area starting from the main door of the Welas Asih bridge has also been built, yet still in a rocky condition (not yet paved) [24]. According to the National Standard Agency measurement for an area with low traffic levels, namely with daily vehicle activities of less than 500 vehicles per day, the required road width is 3-4 meters [25]. It is necessary to add new access that is more in line with the needs of tourism villages by building other roads as an alternative circulation for tourism village areas.

The sustainability process of providing this infrastructure is more directed towards the condition of bridges and roads after several periods. This situation can be seen when the community responds to their role as stakeholders who participate in maintaining and managing the road and bridge infrastructure. The observation results conclude that the condition of road infrastructure for the Montongsari tourism village was still not appropriate with the established standard of 3-4 meters, hence the verdict is "lack". Compared to the Welas Asih bridge, the bridge can be used as alternative access, but not as the main access and is only intended for pedestrians. It is because the width of the bridge is only 1.5 meters so that it is difficult to access for two-wheeled vehicles. The researchers recommend a solution to improve access requirement by constructing a communal parking area outside the tourism village area so that entrance flow could be directed via the Welas Asih bridge. Another important aspect of sustainability is the availability of specific access regarding the tourism interest. At the moment, there is existing road, but narrow and limited, so the village official need to plan for its continuity and suitability for tourism activities.

3.2 Drainage Infrastructure Provision

Montongsari Village has a river, namely Kali Mati. It is currently perform as a waste river and is managed by Central Java provincial government. Kali Mati used to have a meandering stream but due to the need for flood prevention, Kali Mati was straightened to reduce flooding Figure 5.

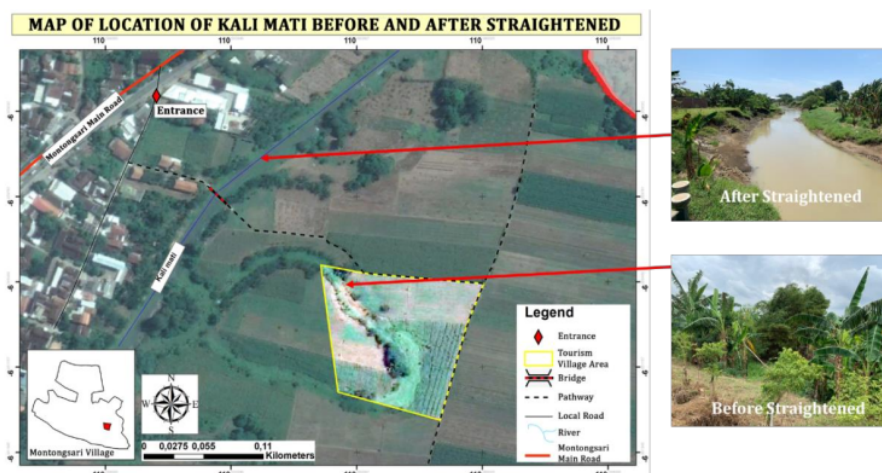


Figure 5 Map of Location of Kali Mati Before and After Straightened

The unavailability of drainage system is a problem for Montongsari Village. From data provided, the intensity of rainfall in Weleri District is at the medium level, with an average of 140 mm [26], it is obligated to provide an integrated drainage system. On the other hand, in the Montongsari tourism village area, no drainage system is suitable for tourism needs. This is because the location is an agricultural area so the drainage system is only in the form of natural drainage. The need for the provision of a drainage system is essential to fulfill regional infrastructure development [12]. [20] added that the provision of infrastructure in tourism is an important variable, especially for areas with low economic levels such as Montongsari Village.

The urgency of providing drainage is encouraged not only because of the anticipation of flooding but also for the infrastructure needs for tourism. The drainage system currently available at the Montongsari tourism village location is more directed towards natural drainage so that its function is to dispose of excess water on agricultural land, and also as a flood controller [27]. Meanwhile, drainage for tourism village needs is prioritized with artificial drainage that is in line with road access. It should also be provided by material used for road pavement, namely concrete and has a width of 1 meter [25]. This drainage system will also direct water runoff to Kali Mati which is right under the Welas Asih bridge. The drainage system in the tourism village of Montongsari also needs to be integratedly built because of the activities of the community in the neighbourhood area for social and environment intents. This statement is reflected from following village officials which is *There is still no integrated drainage system here, so it still needs to be built based on specified standards - I/VO/3*.

An integrated drainage system is a drainage system that is integrated with a drainage network with a higher flow rate so that the flow system runs smoothly, such as an example of a residential drainage network that is integrated with a river network [28]. The provision of a drainage system is also an important point here as the existing width is only 1 meter. It can be said that the drainage system in the tourism village of Montongsari is still classified as "lack". Natural drainage systems is effective to maintain stable runoff, however, and when there is excess they will overflow so they need special drainage to deal with excess water levels such as rainwater puddles. The drainage system in the

Montongsari tourism village also needs to learn from Bukit Semarang Baru housing complex in Mijen, Semarang. They use an environmentally friendly drainage system where the indicators consist of biopori infiltration holes, infiltration wells, conservation ponds, infiltration ditches, rorak, side river polders, and rainwater reservoirs [29]. The sustainable management of the drainage system can be seen from several indicators namely its physical conditions such as the smooth flow of the drainage system, blockages in the drainage, and the level of damage experienced.

3.3 Tourism Village Management System

The definition of tourism village management system focuses on how stakeholders work harmoniously and collaborate with each party. The community as stakeholders and as the main manager of the tourism village are certainly able to maintain and care for their territory. The government could supervise the activities of tourism village by issuing related policies or regulations. Respectively, the private sector, which is generally a funder, could stimulate and direct the tourism village program according to the needs or characteristics of each village. The existing institutions that are quite active in Montongsari Village are Village-owned Enterprise (*Badan Usaha Milik Desa*), Village Community Empowerment Institution (*Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa*), and Village Community Empowerment Cadres (*Kader Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa*). They could act as leader, facilitator and enabler as they have the resources needed for the development of tourism villages.

It is vivid that Montongsari Village has three stakeholder pillars and each has designated role within tourism community. Based on prior explanation, infrastructure management is an essential part of the management authority discussion. Literatures recommend several approaches needed in the development of tourism villages. There are holistic approach, participatory learning, empowerment of management, action research, and also synergy and network [30]. The holistic approach is a holistic perspective in a holistic development dimension, participatory learning is participatory local institutional development, empowerment of management is a learning process for management systems, action research is a form of real action from managers, and synergy and network are ways of building synergistic relationships between managers. From the above definition, it is found that it is necessary to have an integrated management system from relevant stakeholders to harmonize infrastructure management with tourism village management. This could be in a form of a tour packages procurement initiated by the community, clear information systems, and tourist village branding

The social criteria reflects how community behavior towards infrastructure sustainability and explains how the community responds to the sustainability of infrastructure development. It also describes how community participation is needed in the process. The correlation between sustainability and community participation focuses on the level of active community participation ability to manage, preserve, and maintain infrastructure. The synergy between the community and village officials is needed so that the tourism village program can run actively, progressively, and sustainably. Furthermore, the community is expected to be able to run the tourism village program and be able to maintain its sustainability. It is because many cases where tourism villages are built only to follow trends and forget to maintain inherited values, they were - being abandoned like Trimurti Village case in Bantul [31]. It is necessary to provide appropriate infrastructure from relevant stakeholders to create a tourism village program that is right on target. The form of community participation in Montongsari is seen in the process of bridges and roads construction for enabling tourism village purposes Figure 6.



Figure 6 Community Activities on Infrastructure Provision

The process of constructing Welas Asih bridge as access to agricultural areas and tourist village areas was initiated directly by the university, contractors, and village officials. It can be concluded that community has a willingness to take a role and being supportive to tourism village preparation activities. This point is quite important considering that there are still several tourism villages that have not received full support from the community. The community gain the benefit of bridge construction, as it is now easier for the local community to carry out the agricultural distribution process. In addition, the effect of this ease of access also helps improve the economy of the people, the majority of whom work in the agricultural sector. This is suitable with the statement by the following community parties : *The construction of bridges and roads assisted by the local community paid off. Finally, residents can use this access for their daily work activities - I/C/1.*

The village officials also took part in the success of the Montongsari tourism village program. They are considered quite active in tourism village development activities. Their contribution is the realization of the tourism village program and the allocation of land for tourism village development. The private sector as funder and infrastructure providers also has a role in building access in the form of a Welas Asih Bridge. They also constructed pathway to the tourist village area and were assisted by community workers. The involvement between the private sector and the community also helps the process of sustaining the Montongsari tourism village program. This is inline with the research of [32] that stakeholders' engagement and collaborations are the keywords in the sustainability of tourism development. All pillars are able to work according to their respective portions and for the sustainability of the Montongsari Village program, it will certainly not be difficult when viewed from the level of participation of the stakeholders. But again, everything depends on the party who handles it directly, the community itself who can carry out their role as the main stakeholder. The practice of the stakeholder pillars (community, village officials, private sector) in managing Montongsari tourism village program is considered to be quite good. This can be seen from the roles that have been carried out by each party, also the relationship between the three is considered quite good. The role of technical institutions such as Village-owned Enterprise, Village Community Empowerment Institution, and Village Community Empowerment Cadres is also a point of infrastructure sustainability because they have skill and capability for resources management. In addition, they invite the community to synergize together so that the value of participation in it appears. The management aspect of the Montongsari tourism village is also related to how village assets can be utilized for tourism activities, for example the availability of government-owned land (Ex-Bengkok) for the needs of developing tourist attractions. This article recommends the roles of each stakeholder according to their functions as follows Figure 7.

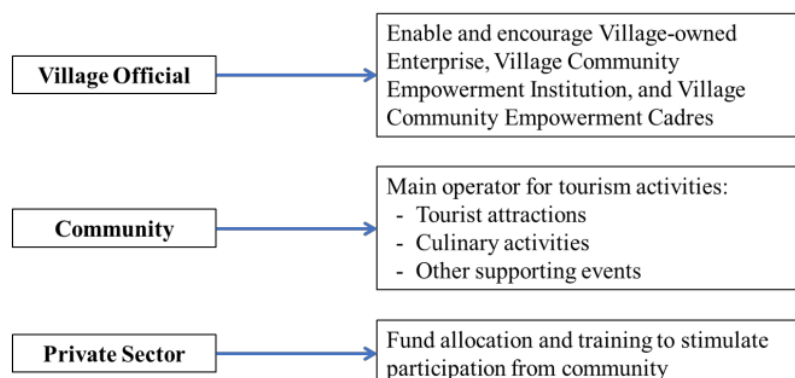


Figure 7 Diagram of Stakeholder Role in Montongsari Tourism Village

4. Conclusion

The development of tourism activities requires complete infrastructure, but in the development of the Montongsari tourism village, it is still an embryo in the provision of basic infrastructures such as the provision of land, access roads and bridges, the provision of a drainage system, and the readiness of relevant stakeholders in its management. The availability of government-owned land (*Ex-Bengkong*) can help answer the problem of land needs for the development of the Montongsari tourism village. The need for improving infrastructure in the form of roads must be given additional access because the existing access has not been able to accommodate tourism village activities. Another case also how to provide a drainage system in the tourism village of Montongsari which is an important point because it is to accommodate and drain runoff water to the Kali Mati. In infrastructure development in the form of accessibility, it will have a good circulation impact on the activities of the Montongsari tourism village. The construction of a drainage system also helps the Montongsari tourism village area to have a good circulation or drainage flow. The role of stakeholders in providing infrastructure is certainly a major factor because besides being the organizer of the Montongsari tourism village program, but also the role of stakeholders is as a manager in the form of carrying out the sustainability of the Montongsari tourism village program. These three stakeholder pillars are also able to work synergistically and are interrelated with each other. The role that has been carried out has also been quite good and may in the future, especially the community it is expected to be able to manage the infrastructure that has been provided properly.

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