
The Development of Pading Lake Tourist Destination Based on Community Empowerment on Former Mining Land in Perlang Village, Lubuk Besar District, Central Bangka Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and map the social potentials of Sadap Hamlet in Perlang Village, focusing on the development of tourist destinations as a means of community empowerment. Central to this initiative is the transformation of former lead mining land, locally known as 'kolong,' into a water-based tourist attraction called Pading Lake. Initiated and driven by the local youth and community, Pading Lake has emerged as a sustainable tourist destination that generates income for residents. The research examines the initiation and development process of this destination, exploring the community's social potentials and identifying factors that hinder tourism development. The study employs the concepts of community empowerment and social capital as its theoretical framework. The community empowerment perspective is used to analyze the participatory process of development, while social capital is utilized to understand the resources and networks leveraged in creating the tourist destination. A qualitative research method is adopted, emphasizing in-depth exploration of meanings and phenomena within the community. The findings reveal that the empowerment process behind Pading Lake's development follows a bottom-up model, with the community acting as the primary agent of change (the community as the subject). Key social capital elements, such as networks, social media, and collaborative efforts, played a crucial role in the successful development of the tourist destination. This research highlights the importance of local initiative and social capital in fostering sustainable tourism and community empowerment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bangka Belitung Islands Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that is rich in natural resources, especially tin. As the largest tin producer in Indonesia, the province occupies a strategic position in the world's tin supply, even becoming the second largest tin producer in the world after China. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Bangka Belitung Islands Province, in 2017, tin exports from the province reached 69,189 tons with a value of USD 1.390 billion, making it the largest tin exporter in Indonesia (Ibrahim et al., 2022). In addition, data from Tin Investment Opportunities 2020 shows that tin reserves in Bangka Belitung reach 9.97 billion tons, which not only meets local and national needs, but also contributes to the global industry.

This abundance of tin has made the mining sector a leading sector in Bangka Belitung for hundreds of years. The sector not only influences the economy, but also shapes social life, culture and community development. However, behind the economic benefits generated, tin exploitation also causes negative impacts, especially environmental damage. One of the negative legacies of mining activities is the emergence of tin excavation sites that are left without reclamation. These lands, known as “kolong,” are lakes with blue or green water and can be found in almost all areas of Bangka Belitung. Although often overlooked, some kolongs are starting to be utilized for more productive purposes, one of which is as a tourist destination.

Realizing that tin resources are non-renewable and will run out one day, the Government of Bangka Belitung began to shift its focus to the tourism sector as an alternative economic driver. This step is supported by Bangka Belitung's beautiful and diverse natural potential. One interesting initiative is the utilization of ex-mining land as a tourist destination, as done by the Sadap Hamlet community in Perlang Village, Central Bangka Regency. They turned a former tin mining site in a hilly area into a tourist destination known as Lake Pading. This initiative was started by a local youth group and has grown rapidly into a tourist destination that attracts both local and national tourists. By carrying out the concept of water tourism, Lake Pading is not only a place for recreation, but also a source of income for the local community.

The success of Lake Pading as a tourist destination has not only had an economic impact, but also raised the name of the area. In October 2022, Lake Pading even won third place in the digital and creative category at the Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia (ADWI) event organized by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia. This achievement attracts attention, considering that the development of this tourist destination was carried out in a relatively short time and is fully managed by the local youth community. This shows the great potential of community empowerment in developing tourism based on local initiatives.

Based on this background, this research aims to examine the process of community involvement in the initiation and management of Lake Pading tourist destination, and analyze how the process of community empowerment plays a role in its development. This research is important because most of the previous studies have focused more on top-down empowerment models, where the community only becomes the implementer of programs designed by the government or external parties. Meanwhile, the development of Lake Pading is an example of bottom-up empowerment, where the community is not only involved in the implementation, but also becomes the main driver in designing and managing tourist destinations.

The purpose of this study is to understand how the community of Sadap Hamlet is involved in the initiation and management of Lake Pading, as well as identify factors that support the success of community empowerment in the development of these tourist destinations. In addition, this research is expected to contribute academically by enriching the literature on tourism-based community empowerment, especially in the context of ex-mining land utilization. Practically, the results of this study are expected to be a reference and inspiration for other village communities who want to develop local empowerment-

based tourism, as well as provide input for the government and stakeholders in designing inclusive and sustainable tourism development policies.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Tourism Destination Development

Tourism as a social and economic phenomenon has been defined by many experts. One of them is Hunziker and Krapf in *Grundriss der Allgemeinen Fernverkehrslehre*, which defines tourism as the entire network and symptoms associated with the presence of foreigners in a place, provided that the person does not carry out the main activity that produces permanent or temporary profits (Hunziker, in Isdarmanto, 2017). This definition emphasizes the aspect of human mobility and the absence of the main economic motive in tourism activities. Meanwhile, Law No. 10/2009 defines a tourism destination as a geographical area that includes one or more administrative areas, where there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated to realize tourism. This definition emphasizes more on the infrastructure aspect and the interrelationship between elements in a destination.

According to Barreto and Giantari (2015: 34) Tourism development is an effort to develop or advance the tourist attraction so that the tourist attraction is better and more attractive in terms of places and objects in it to be able to attract tourists to visit. Tourism development is a series of efforts undertaken with the aim of realizing integration in the use of various tourism resources in integrating all forms of aspects outside of tourism that are directly or indirectly related to the continuity of tourism development, namely advancing, improving, and improving the tourism conditions of an object and tourist attraction so that it is able to become established and crowded to be visited by tourists and is able to provide a good benefit for the community around the object and attraction and will further become a source of income for the government. In this research, the initiation and development of tourism is focused on the Lake Pading tourist destination in Perlang Village, Central Bangka Regency.

b. Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is a key concept in sustainable and inclusive development. According to Theresia (2014: 91), community empowerment reflects a new paradigm of development that is people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable. This concept emerged as a response to the social and economic inequalities often produced by conventional development models, where local communities are often marginalized and do not have adequate access to productive resources. Community empowerment emphasizes that people are the subjects of themselves, and the empowerment process should aim to increase the capacity of individuals and communities so that they can make decisions that positively impact their lives.

In the context of community empowerment, there are three main principles that need to be considered:

1. Creating a climate that allows potential to develop (enabling). This principle emphasizes the importance of recognizing that every individual and community has potential that can be developed.
2. Strengthening the potential that the community has (empowering). This involves concrete measures to increase the capacity of communities, including the provision of access to opportunities and resources.
3. Protecting communities from exploitation and unequal competition. Empowerment should also include efforts to protect communities from practices that could be detrimental, such as exploitation by stronger parties.

Although the concept of community empowerment has been widely discussed, there are still gaps in its implementation, especially in the context of tourism development. Often times, local communities are only objects of development, rather than subjects who are actively involved in the decision-making process. This results in a lack of ownership and active participation from the community in the management of tourist destinations. Therefore, this research offers novelty by integrating the concept of community empowerment into the development strategy of tourist destinations, especially in Lake Pading. This approach is expected to create a more inclusive and sustainable development model, where local communities are not only the beneficiaries, but also the main actors in the development process.

This research offers novelty by combining two main concepts, namely tourist destination development and community empowerment, in the context of an underutilized tourist destination, such as Lake Pading. The gap that this research aims to fill is the lack of integration between infrastructure development and local community participation in the management of tourist destinations. So far, tourism development often focuses on physical and economic aspects, without actively involving local communities. This research aims to address this gap by creating a holistic development model, where local communities are at the center of the development process. Thus, it is hoped that tourist destinations such as Lake Pading will not only become attractive tourist attractions, but also a source of welfare for the surrounding community.

3. METHODOLOGY

a. Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method to examine the process of community empowerment in the initiation and management of Lake Pading tourist destination in Sadap Hamlet, Perlang Village, Central Bangka Regency. The qualitative approach was chosen because it is able to provide an in-depth understanding of complex social phenomena, especially in the context of community participation and empowerment (Creswell, 2014). Case studies are used because they allow researchers to explore in depth the process of developing tourist destinations carried out by local communities, as well as the factors that support their success (Yin, 2018).

b. Types and Sources of Data

The data in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with key informants, such as members of the youth

group managing Lake Pading, community leaders, and the village government. In addition, direct observations were made at the research location to understand the physical conditions and management activities of tourist destinations. Secondary data was obtained from relevant documents, such as government reports, news articles, and academic publications relevant to the research theme.

c. Data Collection Technique

The main data collection technique in this research was semi-structured interviews. The interviews were designed to elicit information about the process of initiating, managing and impacting the development of Lake Pading, as well as the community's role in the whole process. The interview questions were organized based on the conceptual framework of community empowerment and tourism development (Theresia, 2014; Barreto & Giantari, 2015). In addition to interviews, participatory observation techniques were also used to complement the data and validate the information obtained from interviews.

d. Data Analysis Technique

The data that has been collected was analyzed using thematic analysis techniques. The analysis steps included: (1) transcription of interview data, (2) coding of data based on emerging themes, (3) identification of patterns and relationships between themes, and (4) interpretation of data to answer research questions (Braun & Clarke, 2006). This analysis was conducted iteratively to ensure the accuracy and depth of understanding of the phenomenon under study.

e. Validity and Reliability

To ensure data validity, this study used source and method triangulation techniques. Source triangulation was done by comparing information from various informants, while method triangulation was done by combining data from interviews, observations, and documents (Creswell, 2014). In addition, researchers also conducted member checking by confirming the interpretation of data to informants to ensure the accuracy and validity of the findings.

f. Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted in Sadap Hamlet, Perlang Village, Central Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The selection of this location was based on the success of the local community in developing Lake Pading as a tourist destination based on local initiatives. The research was conducted for three months, starting from preparation to the preparation of the final report.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tin mining that has been carried out for hundreds of years in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands has left many legacies in the form of pits excavated by tin miners, lakes or pits of former tin mines of these people number in the hundreds. The results of research by Sabri et al (2018) stated that the number of pits in Bangka Belitung was 887 pits with an area of 11712.65 Ha. The pits are scattered on the island of Bangka as many as 544 pits with an area of 1035.51 Ha and Belitung Island as many as 343 pits with an area of 677.14 Ha. Most of these holes are not utilized and left abandoned, but a small number are also utilized as water sources and tourist attractions.

In Central Bangka Regency, there are at least several areas that have begun to utilize the former tin mining pit as a tourist attraction, starting with the emergence of Kolong Biru tourist attraction in Nibung Village, Central Bangka Regency and Pading Lake in Perlang Village, Lubuk Besar Subdistrict, Central Bangka Regency. Lake Pading tourist destination is a rapidly growing destination at this time. Starting from November 2020, a group of young people prepared a former tin mining pit to become a tourist attraction, then thanks to social media, Lake Pading went viral and became one of the main tourist destinations on Bangka Island, and in 2022 Perlang Village won three in the digital and creative categories in the Anugrah Desa Wisata Indonesia (ADWI) event from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia, one of which cannot be separated from the contribution of Lake Pading as a tourist destination.

A. Community involvement in the initiation and management of Lake Pading tourist destination

The management of tourist destinations in Perlang Village, Central Bangka Regency, was initiated in 2018 by young people from Perlang Village, they formed the Pokdarwis Linau Mentari Tourism Village group. The name Pokdarwis Linau Mentari cannot be separated because in this village there is a beautiful hill that has a waterfall. Initially, this hill and waterfall became the first initiation in the development of tourist destinations in Perlang Village. However, it was not enough for the youth group to develop other tourism by looking at the natural potential in Perlang Village, namely Lake Pading.

The initiation and management of Lake Pading tourist destination was initially formed and pioneered on October 27, 2020. In the process of forming and developing Lake Pading as a destination in Perlang Village, there are interesting things to discuss, especially related to the process, where in the process of creation and development, the community, especially the village youth group, is involved or participates directly and actively. It cannot be denied that the formation of the tourist destination of Lake Pading cannot be separated from the initiation and creativity of the youth of Perlang Village who saw the tourism potential that could be developed in their village. This began with people from outside the sub-district conducting photo sessions for weddings or what is known as prawedding photos around Lake Pading. Those who conducted the photo session praised the beauty of the natural panorama in Lake Pading, which is a former tin mining activity, and expressed their admiration for its beauty. The youth group in Perlang Village then suggested that the location could be developed into a tourist attraction. Hearing this advice and input, the youth group of Perlang village was inspired to transform the former tin mining site into a tourist destination of Pading Perlang Lake. So, the first step taken by this youth group was to form a tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) in Perlang Village. This youth group accommodates itself in an institution by involving other youths who want to participate in the formation and development of this tourist destination.

Furthermore, community involvement in the initiation and management of tourism in Perlang Village is carried out by forming and organizing tourism awareness groups. The organizational structure of Pokdarwis Perlang Village consists of 5 divisions. Especially for the management of Lake Pading tourism, it has its own division, namely the Lake Pading division. Pokdarwis' motivation to develop this tourist destination is supported by young

people in Perlang village as the main driving force in managing the tourist destination. The most important thing in a tourist destination is the quality of attributes and the quality of services provided by employees in accordance with the services and welcome provided by local residents. Furthermore, Pokdarwis also sees the potential in Lake Pading. The development and management of this tourist destination was first initiated by the Head of the Lake Pading Division. Because he saw opportunities that could be raised to elevate the value of tourism in Perlang village. So the diversity of potential in Perlang village, indeed from the hills, from the sea, from the potential of old houses that are hundreds of years old that are still preserved until now, should be maintained, should be maintained, should be preserved along with the culture. As a series, it can indeed be sold as a complete tour package.

This is what later became the first step in the formation of Lake Pading tourist destination in Perlang. Then, in 2020, Perlang Village was also legally made a Tourism Village in the form of a Decree issued by the Central Bangka Regency Tourism Office. Furthermore, in 2021, it was added together with 10 other villages to become Tourism Villages. According to Barreto and Giantari (2015: 34) Tourism development is an effort to develop or advance a tourist attraction so that the tourist attraction is better and more attractive in terms of places and objects in it to attract tourists to visit it.

According to Morrison (2013), reasons and benefits of improving destination quality 1. Quality gives an edge over competitors 2. Quality performance makes the destination and its services more marketable, both to management and tourists 3. Quality product results in tourist loyalty 4. Better quality means more profit 5. Quality management leads to a stable tourism industry and protects jobs 6. Improved quality in a destination will provide a better quality of life for local residents 7. Quality management improves access to finance 8. Effective monitoring of progress can avoid the same fatal mistakes 9. Careful data collection influences quick and precise decision-making 10. Monitoring progress in quality improvement provides insights that encourage management to be proactive.

Efforts to raise cultural values, marine tourism values, tourism values for Pading hill, and Pading lake tourism are also a series in order to increase added value in the management of Pading lake tourism initiated by this group of young people. The result of the work of initiation and tourism management carried out by this *Pokdarwis* is that Perlang Village is included in 50 Indonesian tourism village awards, 50 best villages, representatives from Bangka Belitung Province. This award defeated Belitung Regency, which has long been struggling in the world of tourism. This is thanks to the efforts of the initiation and management of tourism carried out by Pokdarwis, this is a proof to other regions that with the movement and self-help of the community, the mutual cooperation of all elements, the true empowerment of the community through the initiation and management of tourism is able to be done, of course, inseparable from the support of many parties, the village, the District Government and many other stakeholders.

B. The process of community empowerment in the development of Lake Pading tourist destinations

Community empowerment emphasises that humans are the subjects of themselves. This process emphasises the empowerment process that emphasises the process of giving people the ability to become more empowered, encouraging or motivating individuals to have the ability or empowerment to determine their life choices (Theresia, 2014: 91). The involvement of youth in initiating tourist destinations that later developed and were recognised by the community both locally and nationally also went hand in hand with initiating community empowerment through the formation of tourist villages. Community empowerment itself is one of the development concepts that is not only based on fulfilling the economic needs of the community, but more than that, it seeks alternative local economic growth (Noor, 2011). Community empowerment is important in the development process, considering that community empowerment according to Sulistiyani (2004) has the aim of forming individuals and communities to become independent. Independent in this sense includes the independence of thinking, acting and controlling what they think. With the creation of an independent society, the community can more easily organize itself.

Community empowerment that occurs in the process of forming and developing Lake Pading tourist destinations is a form of empowerment that carries the concept of bottom up or empowerment that starts from the community itself. Bottom-up empowerment is a contradiction of top-down empowerment where top-down empowerment is centralized or formulated from and by outsiders (including the government) without involving outsiders. Meanwhile, bottom-up empowerment emphasizes the involvement or participation of local communities in the empowerment process. This empowerment model starts with local situations, conditions and potentials. In other words, this second model places people as subjects or actors of development or empowerment. Communities become actors because they feel more knowledge, ownership, and responsibility for the success of development, which will ultimately lead to their own interests (digilib.uns.ac.id).

Herdiana (2019) explains that community-based tourism can be said that the community involved in the tourism policy development process is placed in two positions at once; First, as an object that has the right to participate in determining tourism development that will be implemented. Second, as a subject that must benefit and profit in tourism development. Lake Pading as a community-based tourism offers opportunities for tourism progress in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands, this progress must of course be accompanied by fresh ideas for tourism packaging. Not only offering natural scenery, but also tourism packaging in the form of attractions and performances. These young people also build all facilities, such as stalls, public toilets, prayer rooms, maternity centers, boat rental, docks, swings and *sawung*.

Each of these empowerment models has its advantages and disadvantages, especially in the context of managing Lake Pading tourist destinations, where the planning process is carried out bottom-up, the main obstacle lies in financial capacity. This is what then makes the Perlang village tourism awareness group to cooperate and synergies with the government and the private sector.

This synergy and cooperation is one aspect or an important part of the development process, considering that the core of empowerment includes three things, namely development (enabling), strengthening potential or power (empowering), protecting or protecting especially weak communities. This indicates that community empowerment is not only for the weak but also those who do not have the ability and empowerment (Andrian Susanto, 2016). In the context of the management and development of Lake Pading as these 3 aspects can be seen from:

- Enabling is creating an atmosphere that allows the potential of the community to develop. The process of enabling or creating is done by local youth groups or communities by looking at opportunities that can be raised to lift the value of tourism in Perlang village where the diversity of potential in Perlang village starts from the natural panorama of the hills, from the sea, the heritage potential in the form of old houses or houses on stilts that are hundreds of years old that are still sustainable until now to the customs that are still upheld by the people of Perlang village. So, from this identification came an initiation to create or sell a series of tour packages. Perlang village tourism is indeed complete from lifting cultural values, marine tourism values, tourism values for Pading hill, and Pading lake tourism is also a series of everything. This process is then continued by legitimizing the youth group in an organization called the tourism awareness group.
- Empowering is strengthening the potential of the community through concrete steps concerning the provision of various inputs and the opening of various opportunities that will make the community more empowered. In this process, after the tourism potential can be found and explored by youth groups or communities, then the next step after mobilizing or accommodating in the tourism awareness group is to build networks, cooperation and synergies with other parties. The main synergy that is built is with the village government and the district government. The role of the village government in assisting the establishment, management and development of Lake Pading tourist destinations is to provide a portion of its village budget for the development of the tourism sector in Lake Pading on an ongoing basis over the past few years. In addition, another role is to approach and invite other communities to participate in the process of developing this tourism village. Meanwhile, the Central Bangka Regency Government in terms of managing and developing Lake Pading as a tourist destination has contributed a lot, ranging from support, assistance, improving governance and human resources to issuing policies related to tourism itself. Various training and mentoring have been carried out by the Tourism, Culture and Sports Office, ranging from governance to training to improve youth competence in the form of certification. So, there are several young people in Perlang Village who already have a certificate in terms of guides to divers. Budgets from APBN and APBD have been allocated for the development of tourism villages in Central Bangka, one of which is for this Perlang tourism village.
- Protecting is protecting and defending the interests of weak communities. This stage of protection is mostly done or given by the Central Bangka Regency Government through its Tourism Office. Protection is provided through policies, rules and

support to provide a sense of security for the community in carrying out the empowerment process. In the process of developing Lake Pading as a tourist destination, there are indeed obstacles, namely related to land and the guarantee of withdrawing retribution for tourism village businesses. As it is known, the Pading Lake land is a land that has a Mining Business Licence, so there are concerns of the management group regarding the use of land for tourism. Therefore, the Central Bangka Regency Government coordinated and comprehensively studied this matter, by coordinating with the authorities, such as the Governor or Provincial Government, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the landowner and finally agreed that the shrinking of the Pading Lake land would be capitated by the Regional Government or the Central Bangka Regency Government.

In addition to land issues, the Central Bangka Regency Government also issued a policy in the form of Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2019 which is a revision of Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2011 related to retribution for general business services. It also regulates the nominal data of levies in recreational areas. Based on the regulation, the local government has finally drafted rules related to the pattern of cooperation in management and levies by paying attention to the sharing of results and the form of cooperation will be MoU and a legal entity will be made. From this local regulation, it is expected that there will be no struggles related to the collection of tourist service fees at Lake Pading.

Synergy and cooperation between parties in the process of managing and developing Lake Pading tourist destinations is one of the things that encourages the realization of community empowerment through tourism villages. Coordination in the community empowerment process is an effort to adjust and harmonies the activities and vision of the development mission carried out by various components, including the government, private and community sectors.

5. CONCLUSION

The development of the Pading Lake tourist destination in Perlang Village, Central Bangka Regency, is an example of community empowerment based on local potential. The initiation of this tourist destination was started by a youth group who identified the natural potential of the former tin mine as a tourist attraction. The management of this destination uses a bottom-up community empowerment model, where the community is the main actor in mobilizing and managing the tourist destination. This empowerment process involves strengthening local potential through the formation of a Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), as well as introducing various tourist facilities and attractions. Collaboration between the community, village government, and district government has greatly supported the successful development of this tourist destination, which has had a positive impact on the local economy. In addition, Lake Pading has won awards at the national level, demonstrating the success of this empowerment model. Overall, this process emphasizes empowerment that enables communities to become self-reliant and responsible for the management of their tourist destinations.

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