



Assessment of the Achievement Level Kandri Tourism Village, Gunungpati District, Semarang City

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Abstract: Kandri Tourism Village was founded in 2012, so it has been a tourism village for 9 years. In their development, in 2016 Kandri Tourism Village was classified as a "Pioneering Tourism Village" and in 2019 increased to a "Developing Tourism Village" based on data from the Central Java Province Tourism Village Assessment. These facts became the right momentum for researching the assessment of the Kandri Tourism Village program. The purpose of this study is to assess the achievement level of the Kandri Tourism Village which has been carried out until now. The research method uses a quantitative approach, while the sampling method uses simple random sampling and purposive sampling with a 100% response rate of the questionnaire, and is analyzed using scoring analysis techniques. The analysis process begins with the respondent giving a score to the tourism village variable, then recapitulating and calculating to get the average score for each variable, then summing it up to find out the final result of achievement level. The results showed that the achievement level of the Kandri Tourism Village program was 154 and was included in the "Developed Tourism Village" category. The benefit of this research is that it can provide information related to the achievement level of the Kandri Tourism Village program which is currently included in the "Developed Tourism Village" category and recommendations for improvement and development starting from the Aspects of Tourist Attractions, Accessibility, Infrastructure, Institutions, and Society in Kandri Tourism Village, so that the information and recommendations can be input for improving Kandri Tourism Village to be even better in the future.

Keywords: Assessment, Achievement Level, Tourism Village

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is currently an important activity for the community, because it fulfills their need for relaxation and relieves stress from daily activities (Lin & Yeh, 2013). Therefore, natural and rural tourism activities are a new attraction that can answer these needs. Tourism activities oriented only to products that offer attractions, activities, and recreation are now shifting more toward elements of experience, uniqueness, authenticity, and respect for the environment and local culture (Poon, 1993). So the change in the orientation of tourism activities makes rural areas one of the promising potential tourism resources and has good prospects for development because it has a strong potential to attract tourists, especially tourists from urban areas (Maleki, Mahmoudi, & Haghsetan, 2011).

Tourism Village is integration between attractions, accommodation, and supporting facilities that are presented in a structure of community life that is integrated with applicable procedures and traditions (Nuryati, 1993). The existence of a tourism village as a manifestation of the community-based tourism development concept is increasingly considered an alternative to sustainable tourism because it emphasizes the active involvement of local communities and their control over their tourism development (Pantiyasa, 2020). Indonesia has many rural locations, so it has the potential to become a

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tourism village destination. One area that still has rural potential is Semarang City, precisely located on the outskirts of the city such as in the Gunungpati District. In the Tourism Development Master Plan document of Semarang City (2015), Gunungpati District is incorporated into the Gunungpati - Mijen City Tourism Strategic Area with the direction of being a nature and culture-based tourism area. Three tourism villages are members of the Gunungpati - Mijen City Tourism Strategic Area which has were formed in 2011 based on Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 about Semarang City Spatial Plan (2011) and then the legality of the tourism village was strengthened again by the Mayor Decree of Semarang (2012) Number : 556/407. The three tourism villages include Kandri Tourism Village (Gunungpati District), Nongkosawit Tourism Village (Gunungpati District), and Wonolopo Tourism Village (Mijen District).

Kandri Tourism Village is a tourism village based on natural attractions and cultural arts and was established in 2012, so it is 9 years has been a tourism village. In its development, according to the Central Java Province Tourism Village Assessment Data of 2016, it is known the fact that Kandri Tourism Village belongs to be "Pioneering Tourism Village" category (2016). And then in 2019, Kandri Tourism Village was classified into the "Developing Tourism Village" category (2019). In the previous assessment of the Kandri Tourism Village, the assessment was carried out on a top-down basis by the assessor and the assessment variables used were not comprehensive, were still limited to the physical variables of the tourism village, and did not involve social variables. Meanwhile, the development of tourist villages must play a role in increasing the welfare level of the local community (Kachniewska, 2015). And then the existence of a tourism village is also a manifestation of the tourism development concept because of the local communities involved in tourism development (Pantiyasa, 2020). So, the assessment of community elements in a tourism village also needs to find out how the tourism village can have an impact on the local community, and also to see how the local community gives the participation in their tourism village. So based on these facts, it becomes the right momentum to evaluate and assess the Kandri Tourism Village. Assessment is a series of activities carried out intentionally to see how the level of achievement of a planned program (Arikunto, 1993). The level of achievement is carried out to determine whether the program objectives have been achieved and to see where the shortcomings of program implementation are and the causes if the objectives of a program have not been achieved (Arikunto & Jabar, 2009).

In this study, the assessment of the Kandri Tourism Village was carried out on a bottom-up basis, that is the tourism village actors ranging from tourism village managers to the local community would conduct a self-assessment of the existing conditions in the Kandri Tourism Village. And this study also used more comprehensive variables because it goes through the process of synthesizing the literature on tourism village assessment variables, which of course has community variables in it. This study aims to assess the current level of the Kandri Tourism Village's achievement so it can be known the shortcomings that need to be solved and improvement recommendations for further develop the Kandri Tourism Village to be better in the future.

METHOD

a. Research Methods and Objects

This study uses a quantitative approach. In this study, the object of research data is a tourism village variable which includes Tourism Attraction, Accessibility, Tourism Infrastructure, Tourism Village Management Institutions, and also the Culture and Habits of the Local Community.

b. Population and Sampling

The population in this study was sampled and calculated by the calculation of the sampling size. In this study, the Slovin formula is used to determine the number of samples to be studied with a sampling error of 10% or 0.1. Based on the Slovin formula, the results of the calculation samples are obtained as follows :

- **Local Community:** The population is 4740 people, and the Sample is 100 people
In collecting data, because the local community has the homogeneous characteristics in the tourism sector, so they have the same participation and involvement level and have the same beneficial impact on the Kandri Tourism Village development. Based on that, the 100 sample people from local communities were distributed by using a Simple Random Sampling technique in Kandri Tourism Village.
- **Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group as a Tourism Village Managers:** The Population is 84 people, and the Sample is 50 people
In carrying out the data collection survey, use a purposive sampling technique approach based on the level of position at Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group, which is sourced from 7 functionaries namely Advisor (1 person), Chair (1 person), Secretary (2 people), Treasurer (3 people), and 43 samples of group members. So the sampling total is 50 respondents from Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group, Kandri Tourism Village.

c. Data Collection and Analysis Techniques

Data collection techniques using questionnaires are the main data collection in this study. The questionnaire was prepared using a Likert Scale approach which consists of positive and negative statements, to explore respondents' opinions. The assessment data from the questionnaire responses were then processed using scoring analysis techniques. The analysis process begins with respondents which is the Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group and the Local Community providing a self-assessment of the tourism village variables and then recapitulating and calculating them to get the average score for each tourism village variable, and then summing them to find out the final result of Kandri Tourism Village achievement level. The following is a scoring table formulated from various literature, and used for calculating the assessment of Kandri Tourism Village in this study :

Table 1. Scoring Calculation of Tourism Village Assessment

No	Variable	Sub Variable	Score
1	Tourism Attractions	Tourism Attraction	1 - 5
		Tour Packages	1 - 5
		Local Art	1 - 5
		Local Food	1 - 5
		Local Craft	1 - 5
		Tourism Village Event	1 - 5
2	Accessibility	Road Network	1 - 5
		Public Transportation	1 - 5
		Signage	1 - 5
		Landmark	1 - 5
		Tourism Route Map	1 - 5
3	Tourism Infrastructure	Clean Water Access	1 - 5
		Garbage Facilities	1 - 5
		Parking Facilities	1 - 5
		Accommodation and Lodging	1 - 5
		Facilities Places to Eat and Drink	1 - 5
		Shopping Facilities	1 - 5

No	Variable	Sub Variable	Score
		Toilet	1 - 5
		Prayer Facilities	1 - 5
		MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Convention, Exhibition) Facilities	1 - 5
		Management Office Facilities	1 - 5
		Disability Facilities	1 - 5
4	Tourism Village Management Institutions	Institutions and Management Structures	1 - 5
		Financial Management	1 - 5
		Tourist Visit	1 - 5
		Compatibility of Tourism Village with Policies	1 - 5
		Promotion Availability	1 - 5
		Partnership Network Availability	1 - 5
		Disaster Mitigation Management Availability	1 - 5
		Member Satisfaction with Institutional Management	1 - 5
5	Culture and Habits of Local Community	Local Community Understanding of Tourism Villages	1 - 5
		Local Community Support for Tourism Villages	1 - 5
		Local Community Active Participation in Tourism Village Activities	1 - 5
		The Benefits of Tourism Village	1 - 5
		Local Community Satisfaction with Tourism Village Management	1 - 5
Total Score of Tourism Village Achievement			Sum of score

Source: Formulated from Various Literature, Arinda & Punjani (2017), Zabidi & Suhardiwarno (2016), Xiang, Qin, & Yin (2020), Indonesian Ministry of Tourism (2019), Central Java Provincial Government (2019).

All scores of the sub-variables in Table 1 will be summed to obtain the final result of the total achievement level of Kandri Tourism Village. The achievement level will indicate the classification level achieved by Kandri Tourism Village. In this study, to calculate the distribution of classification using the Three Box Method by Ferdinand (2006) :

$$\text{Class Length} = \frac{\text{Maximum Score} - \text{Minimum Score}}{3}$$

The following is a classification description of the achievement of sub-variables, and variables, in the classification of tourism village in Kandri Tourism Village:

- Classification of Variable and Sub-Variable Achievement Levels :

Table 2. Classification of Variable and Sub-Variable Achievement Levels

Class Length : $= \frac{5 - 1}{3}$ $= \frac{4}{3}$ $= 1,33$	The Score of Variable and Sub Variable	Description
	1 - 2,3	Not Good
	2,4 - 3,6	Medium
	3,7 - 5	Good

Source: Formulated According to the Calculation of the Three Box Method Classification by Ferdinand, 2006

- Classification of Tourism Village Achievement Levels :

Class Length :	Table 3. Classification of Tourism Village Achievement Levels	
$= \frac{175 - 35}{3}$ $= \frac{140}{3}$ $= 46$	The Score of Tourism Village Achievement	Description
	35 - 81	Pioneering Tourism Village
	82 - 128	Developing Tourism Village
	129 - 175	Developed Tourism Village
	<i>Source: Formulated According to the Calculation of the Three Box Method Classification by Ferdinand, 2006</i>	

The Classification Tables in Table 2 dan Table 3 will be the basis for giving a classification of the existing conditions from sub-variables and variables to the tourism village achievement level, based on the score obtained.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Analysis of the Kandri Tourism Village achievement level was carried out to know how the current achievement level of the tourism village in Kandri Tourism Village. This analysis is carried out through the delivery and presentation of obtained data from the field based on the questionnaire responses. So from the data, it can be studied how achievement level of sub-variables, variables, and the tourism village achievement in Kandri Tourism Village.

In this study, the tourism village assessment variables used were divided into 5 variables, ranging from Tourism Attractions, Accessibility, Tourism Infrastructure, and Tourism Village Management Institutions, to the Culture and Habits of the Local Community. The five variables are the result of literature synthesis that has been carried out based on previous research sources and related policies. In this analysis, the data used is a questionnaire response sourced from a self-assessment conducted by 50 respondents from Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group and 100 respondents from the Kandri Tourism Village local community to assess the existing conditions in the tourism village. And the following are the results of the assessment of achievement level Kandri Tourism Village:

Table 4. Assessment Results of Achievement Level of Kandri Tourism Village Program

No	Variable	Sub Variable	Score	Description
1	Tourism Attractions	Tourism Attraction	4,0	Good
		Tour Packages	4,0	Good
		Local Art	4,6	Good
		Local Food	3,5	Medium
		Local Craft	4,9	Good
		Tourism Village Event	5,0	Good
2	Accessibility	Road Network	3,0	Medium
		Public Transportation	4,9	Good
		Signage	4,8	Good
		Landmark	4,8	Good
		Tourism Route Map	4,6	Good

No	Variable	Sub Variable	Score	Description
3	Tourism Infrastructure	Clean Water Access	4,9	Good
		Garbage Facilities	4,9	Good
		Parking Facilities	4,9	Good
		Accommodation and Lodging	5,0	Good
		Facilities Places to Eat and Drink	3,8	Good
		Shopping Facilities	1,0	Not good
		Toilet	3,7	Good
		Prayer Facilities	4,0	Good
		MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Convention, Exhibition) Facil	3,8	Good
		Management Office Facilities	4,8	Good
		Disability Facilities	4,7	Good
4	Tourism Village Management Institutions	Institutions and Management Structures	5,0	Good
		Financial Management	4,9	Good
		Tourist Visit	3,9	Good
		Compatibility of Tourism Village with Policies	4,9	Good
		Promotion Availability	4,5	Good
		Partnership Network Availability	5,0	Good
		Disaster Mitigation Management Availability	4,6	Good
		Member Satisfaction with Institutional Management	4,9	Good
5	Culture and Habits of Local Community	Local Community Understanding of Tourism Villages	4,7	Good
		Local Community Support for Tourism Villages	4,8	Good
		Local Community Active Participation in Tourism Village Activities	4,6	Good
		The Benefits of Tourism Village	4,7	Good
		Local Community Satisfaction with Tourism Village Management	4,2	Good
Total Score of Kandri Tourism Village Achievement Level			154	Developed Tourism Village

Source: Author's Analysis Results, 2021

Based on the calculation table in Table 4, the results of the Kandri Tourism Village achievement level are obtained through the total summation of each score in the sub-variables. From the data processing and analysis results, this study's findings showed that Kandri Tourism Village got a score of 154 as their achievement level. The achievement level means that Kandri Tourism Village belongs to the category of "Developed Tourism Village" according to the classification of tourism villages in Table 3. Based on fact in the assessment of the Kandri Tourism Village's achievement by the Central Java Province Culture and Tourism Government in 2016, Kandri Tourism Village was classified in the category of "Pioneering Tourism Village", and then in 2019, Kandri Tourism Village was classified in the category of "Developing Tourism Village". So the assessment in this study, where Kandri Tourism Village obtained an achievement level in the "Developed Tourism Village" category, shows an increase in achievement level by Kandri Tourism Village from previous years until 2021.

A tourism village with the category "Developed Tourism Village" is a tourism village with continuous tourist visits and is managed professionally by the management institution and has been able to carry out promotions and marketing so well (Simanungkalit, 2012). Meanwhile, according to the Tourism Village Guidebook by the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism, it is stated that "Developed Tourism Villages" are tourism villages that have people who are fully aware of the potential of their village tourism and have become tourism destinations that are known and visited by many people with capable tourism facilities and infrastructure, capable to manage tourism business activities, institutional management and tourism village financial management (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019).

Based on the definition of "Developed Tourism Village" from the policies and experts, is very related to the existing conditions that have been carried out by Kandri Tourism Village seen from the various variables in it, where Kandri Tourism Village already has a variety of diversified tourism products, good accessibility, good infrastructure, professionally managed by Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group, has good promotion and marketing and has the capacity of the community to support and fully participate in the tourism village so that Kandri Tourism Village deserves to be included in the "Developed Tourism Village" category. The study results certainly do not necessarily make Kandri Tourism Village proud of itself. Efforts are needed to further develop tourism villages that are already classified into the "Developed Tourism Village" category. So based on the achievement level of the Kandri Tourism Village at this time, will formulate recommendations for improve Kandri Tourism Village by the results of the analysis that has been carried out.

The following is a description of the existing conditions of each variable resulting from the assessment, which is then combined by looking at the literature and best practice "Developed Tourism Village", to result in the recommendations for further development for Kandri Tourism Village :

a. Aspects of Tourism Attractions

Tourism attractions are assets that can attract domestic and international tourists and can provide initial motivation for tourists to visit a tourist destination (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). The development of "Tourism Attractions" that has been carried out by the Kandri Tourism Village, in this study was studied and analyzed in detail into 6 sub-variables, including tourism attractions, tour packages, local art, local food, local craft, to tourism village event which are routinely organized by kandri tourism village. Kandri Tourism Village has like 4 - 6 tourism attractions. The availability of tourism attractions in a tourism village is based on the creation and management of tourism products based on the local potentially resources in the tourism village itself (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). Based on that literature, the availability condition of tourism attractions in Kandri Tourism Village is already based on their local potential resources which are divided into 3 types of tourism attractions, Natural Tourism Attractions, Cultural Tourism Attractions, and Artificial Tourism Attractions.

- Natural Tourism Attractions, including Kreo Cave and Various Springs such as Sendhang Gede, Sendhang Jambu, and others.
- Cultural Tourism Attractions, including Omah Alas which is the cultural and artistic studios in Kandri Tourism Village, as well as Cultural Tradition Events such as the Rewandha Tradition, Nyadran Kali Tradition, and many other traditions that are preserved in Kandri Tourism Village,
- Artificial Tourism Attractions, including the Jatibarang Reservoir as a water recreation like boat tours, and also Omah Pinter Farmer which is an educational tourist location to learn about rural agriculture.

And then Kandri Tourism Village also has tourism attractions in the local arts (music and dance), local crafts (bamboo crafts, siwarak written batik, handcrafts from flannel), local food (named sego kethek), to national-scale tourism village events. The

development of tourism attractions that need to be carried out by tourism villages that are already classified as "Developed Tourism Villages" is developing and innovating tourism potentials and products into entrepreneurial units with independent and sustainable concepts (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). The tourism attraction owned by Kandri Tourism Village is then packaged into various tour packages offered by Kandri Tourism Village, such as "Explore Cassava Packages", "Nyawah Packages", and "Kandri Ethnic Packages", and many more. The impact of the availability of attractions in tourism villages is to attract and provide initial motivation for tourists to visit a tourism village (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). So based on that literature, the existence of tourism attractions can also be employment opportunities for the local community with the existence of business units that grow from these tourism attractions, and also attract potential tourists to visit the Kandri Tourism Village and can have an impact on increasing income for the Kandri Tourism Village.

Best Practice: One example of a tourism village classified as a "Developed Tourism Village" that has almost the same characteristics as Kandri Tourism Village and also can be best practice is the Pentingsari Tourism Village, Yogyakarta. In developing the innovation of its tourism attractions, the Pentingsari Tourism Village develops tourism attractions based on its resources based on natural, cultural, and agricultural tourism attractions such as agricultural education tours, riding a jeep to Mount Merapi, exploring the rocky river in Kali Kuning, learning to play gamelan instruments, making puppet creations from grass, making batik, dancing, and to making local robusta coffee. These activities are closely related to the typical rural atmosphere. Then the tourism attraction was carried out by the Pentingsari Tourism Village into live-in tour packages that were integrated with homestays which were houses owned by the local community. Then attractions and tour packages are also formed into business units so that they can become income sources for the local community of the Pentingsari Tourism Village.

Recommendations for Kandri Tourism Villages: Based on the analysis results and the best practices, the recommendations for Kandri Tourism Villages already have various tour packages, and the tour packages have also been integrated with homestays belonging to the local community houses of Kandri Tourism Village, and then the availability of tourism attractions has been upgraded to become a business unit, so what needs to be done by Kandri Tourism Village is to maintain the sustainability of the tour packages and business units that it already owns.

b. Aspects of Accessibility

The accessibility of a tourism village is the ease of access, the availability of infrastructure, and transportation systems that make it easier for tourists to go to and from tourism village destinations, both by sea, land, or air and also making it easier for tourists to travel around the tourism village (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). The implementation of the "Accessibility" development that has been carried out by Kandri Tourism Village is studied and analyzed in more detail into 5 sub-variables. All 5 types of "Accessibility" sub-variables include Network of Roads, Public Transportation, Signage, Landmarks, to Tourism Route Maps in Kandri Tourism Village. One of the development aspects of accessibility in tourism villages is the availability of road aspects with good and adequate quality conditions (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019), and the applied in the Kandri Tourism Village, there is have a road network with a 3 meters and 6,5 meters road width with the condition of the road is paved and not have holes. Kandri Tourism Village is also available for public transportation like the Semarang

Bus Rapid Transit 7 Corridor which passes to the Kandri Tourism Village area, where the availability of public transportation modes to tourism villages has an impact on the ease of accessibility to tourism villages (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). There is also provided signage that has been spread over the locations of tourism attractions because the availability of signage directions with the function of showing directions to the tourism village and the location of tourism attractions, plays a role in the ease of accessibility for tourism villages (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). Kandri Tourism Village also provides landmarks as markers for the gates of the Kandri Tourism Village area, where the availability of landmarks in good condition has an impact on the ease of accessibility to the tourism villages (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). And Kandri Tourism Village also has a tourism route map as information for tourists who will visit Kandri Tourism Village, so that the availability of tourism village route maps can have a good impact on the ease of accessibility of tourists to tourism villages (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019).

The existence of accessibility elements that are already available in the Kandri Tourism Village has an impact on the ease of access for tourists who will go to the tourism village location and carry out activities in the Kandri Tourism Village area. Then the development of tourism attractions that need to be carried out by tourism villages that are already classified as "Developed Tourism Villages", is to develop and provide tourism transportation to and within tourism village areas that are environmentally friendly, disability friendly, and also based on local culture (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). By following the literature, Kandri Tourism Village already has transportation modes access to the tourism village location, such as the availability of public transportation Semarang Bus Rapid Transit 7 Corridor which passes to the Kandri Tourism Village area, but Kandri Tourism Village does not yet have transportation mode within the tourism village area with elements environmentally friendly, disability friendly and based on local wisdom. So further development is needed on the aspect of accessibility in Kandri Tourism Village, especially on public transportation within the tourism village area with those elements.

Best Practice: One example of a tourism village classified as a "Developed Tourism Village" that has almost the same characteristics as Kandri Tourism Village and also can be best practice is the Pentingsari Tourism Village, Yogyakarta. In developing its accessibility, the Pentingsari Tourism Village provides alternative accessibility in traveling around the tourism village as well as being a tourism attraction. There is a mode of transportation in a jeep for a tour to Mount Merapi, in addition to just getting around and exploring tourism villages, tourists can use bicycles as a mode of transportation in the tourism village area that is environmentally friendly and based on local culture. Cycling activities in the Pentingsari Tourism Village are also packaged into the Cycling Tours tourism package. So that with the development of the accessibility aspect, apart from functioning as a mode of transportation, it can also become an object of tourism attraction to attract tourists to visit the Pentingsari Tourism Village.

Recommendations for Kandri Tourism Villages: Based on the results analysis and best practices, recommendations for Kandri Tourism Villages were formulated is the accessibility can be improved by providing tourism transportation within the Kandri Tourism Village area that is environmentally friendly and based on local cultures, such as providing a bicycle for transportation modes like in the Pentingsari Tourism Village can be applied to the Kandri Tourism Village, which of course, apart from being an accessibility function, it can also be a function of tourism attractions, like cycling and exploring around Kandri Tourism villages.

c. Aspects of Tourism Infrastructure

Tourism Village Infrastructure is a complete set of facilities, infrastructure, equipment, and amenities that support tourist activities and services, which include basic infrastructure, and public services to direct services to tourists (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). The implementation of the development of tourism infrastructure facilities that have been carried out by the Kandri Tourism Village includes the existence of clean water facilities, where the availability of clean water facilities that are well spread can make it easier for tourists to access their needs for clean water at tourism village locations (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). Then for waste facilities, the availability of waste facilities scattered throughout the tourism village area can make it easier for tourists to access their waste needs at tourism village locations (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019), the application of waste facilities in Kandri Tourism Village has spread to tourism attraction locations and already provides separation of trash cans based on the type of waste, such as organic, non-organic, and recycled and there is also a garbage shelter in Kandri Tourism Village. The good availability of parking facilities is spread in the attractions of a tourism village (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019), and the implementation of parking facilities in the Kandri Tourism Village is already available at each tourism attraction location. In a tourism village, the availability of lodging facilities utilizes local community houses as homestays, so with the increasing number of local community houses being used as homestays, it will be better for the tourism village (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019), the application of homestay facilities in Kandri Tourism Village utilizes local community housing as a place for accommodation businesses managed by local communities. Data for 2018, it is known that the number of homestays in Kandri Tourism Village is 108 units, which are spread between 40 units in hamlet 1, 30 units in hamlet 2, and 38 units in hamlet 3. The existence of a homestay and lodging can make it easier for tourists who want to spend the night and stay temporarily in the Kandri Tourism Village. And then in the aspect of infrastructure, it is necessary to provide dining facilities that meet the needs of tourists at tourism village locations (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019), and its application in the Kandri Tourism Village, the majority of available dining facilities are located along Gunungpati - Manyaran Road, and the menu also varies, ranging from duck rice to local culinary specialties of Kandri Tourism Village, namely *Sego Kethek*. In developing tourism village infrastructure, shopping facilities are needed such as traditional markets (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019) or retail stores and souvenir shops (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019), its application in Kandri Tourism Village is not yet available shopping facilities for tourists to buy souvenirs of Kandri Tourism Village which can be purchased by tourists who come to travel to Kandri Tourism Village. In developing tourism village infrastructure, it is necessary to have toilet facilities for tourists (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019), and toilet facilities for Kandri Tourism Village are already available at each tourism attraction location. In developing infrastructure facilities in Tourism Villages, it is necessary to have the availability of prayer facilities (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). At the location of the tourism attraction in Kandri Tourism Village, there are already available prayer facilities such as a prayer room to provide comfort for muslim tourists who will carry out prayers while at the tourism location. In developing tourism village infrastructure, it is necessary to have MICE facilities in good condition as a meeting place (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). Kandri Tourism Village already has facilities to accommodate activities such as meetings or exhibitions. The facility is in the form of a meeting hall located at Omah Pinter Farmer. The hall has a visitor capacity of about 30 to 50 visitors, the meeting hall is often used as a place to hold meetings, exhibition activities, reception of visits, and much more. In

developing tourism village infrastructure, it is necessary to have management office facilities in good condition (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). The Kandri Tourism Village management office, namely the Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group secretariat, is located in the Omah Pinter Farmer building. The location of the management office is at Siwarak Road, Kandri Tourism Village. There, activities regarding the management of the Kandri Tourism Village are often held with the group member. In developing tourism village infrastructure, it is necessary to implement facilities for disabled tourists for easy access (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019), and the facilities in Kandri Tourism Village have been implemented to be friendly to disabled tourists, like providing ramp stairs. Even though the provision of the ramp stairs is still limited and not comprehensive in every building in the Kandri Tourism Village location. But providing the ramp stairs can make it easier for tourists with special needs when traveling to Kandri Tourism Village. Then the development that needs to be carried out by tourism villages that are already classified as "Developed Tourism Villages" is developing tourism village facilities and infrastructure following international standards and utilizing these facilities and infrastructure as part of tourist attractions packaged with local culture (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). In Kandri Tourism Village, the availability of tourism infrastructure in Kandri Tourism Village which is already adequate has an impact on the convenience and comfort of tourists in accessing the facilities while at the Kandri Tourism Village location. However, in Kandri Tourism Village, there are still no shopping facilities available for tourists for buying specialties souvenirs of Kandri Tourism Village that can be purchased by tourists who come to travel to Kandri Tourism Village. So that there is a need for further development in the aspect of tourism infrastructure, especially in the providing of shopping facilities.

Best Practice: One example of a tourism village classified as a "Developed Tourism Village" that has almost the same characteristics as Kandri Tourism Village and also can be best practice is the Pentingsari Tourism Village, Yogyakarta. In developing its tourism village infrastructure, Pentingsari Tourism Village has implemented international standards in the provision of infrastructures, such as accommodation facilities in the form of homestays with international standards services, cleanliness, neatness of facilities, infrastructure, and food served. In addition to homestays, other facilities such as toilet facilities, places to eat, shopping to prayer facilities also have been upgraded to the standardization in the Pentingsari Tourism Village.

Recommendations for Kandri Tourism Villages: Based on the results analysis and best practices, recommendations for Kandri Tourism Villages is developing tourism infrastructure facilities that already exist in Kandri Tourism Village with international standards, and then providing shopping facilities such as in the form of traditional markets as a place for buying and selling specialties souvenirs of Kandri Tourism Village because in existing conditions there are no shopping facilities in Kandri Tourism Village. As well as utilizing and packaging them into tourism attractions based on local cultures, like the Pentingsari Tourism Village where the existence of the traditional market can be a tourism attraction where tourists not only buy souvenirs but also directly make souvenir products. And that is can be applied in Kandri Tourism Village as an alternative to providing integrated tourism infrastructure into a tourism attraction.

d. Aspects of Institutional

In managing a tourism village, it is necessary to have the availability and activeness of the tourism village management institutions (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). In its application to the Kandri Tourism Village, the management of the tourism village is

carried out by Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group which already has completeness in its management and institutional operations by having a management structure that runs according to its function as a forum that houses the local community in the Tourism Sector, with the function to provide tourism awareness, also functions to handle the management of tourism villages and improve the local community's economy through tourism in Kandri Village. And then in the management of tourism villages, it is important to carry out financial management regularly (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). In its application, Kandri Tourism Village has a tourism village financial management which is managed by Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group. The cash income sources from the sale of tour packages. Financial management in Kandri Tourism Village is divided into 3 cash books, namely Pokdarwis Cash, Tourism Village Cash, and Omah Pinter Farmer Cash. The cash bookkeeping is recorded based on the date when the cash inflow and cash-out transactions were carried out. The existence of cash bookkeeping activities carried out by Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group is a good step in financial management in Kandri Tourism Village. In the management of tourism villages, recording of tourist visits needs to be done regularly to see the development of the number of tourist visits coming to tourism villages (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). And then the implementation of Kandri Tourism Village monitors the database of tourist visits that are recorded and entered into the database owned by Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group. The recording of tourist visits is carried out to facilitate data management of tourists who have visited the Kandri Tourism Village. In the management of the tourism village, it is necessary to comply with the policies that form the basis for the development of the tourism village (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). Kandri Tourism Village manages the development of its tourism village which has been managed by following policy directions, which are sourced from the Semarang City Government as stated in the Decree of the Mayor of Semarang Number 556/407 of 2012 concerning the determination of Kandri Village, Gunungpati District as a tourism village with the direction of developing natural attractions and cultural attraction. In its implementation, the Kandri Tourism Village has various tourism attractions that focus on nature and culture by following the policy directions in the Decree of the Mayor of Semarang City Number 556/407 of 2012. In the management of tourism villages, the availability of promotions can have a good impact on the branding of tourist villages (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019), and its application to the Kandri Tourism Village, Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group has carried out promotional activities and disseminated tourism information through various media ranging from social media such as Instagram and Facebook, to promotion through print media so that information dissemination is carried out quickly and easily accessible by many people, making it easier for Kandri Tourism Village to be increasingly known by the wider community and attracting potential tourists to come to Kandri Tourism Village. Then in the management of tourism villages, it is necessary to have a good partnership network for the development of tourism villages (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019). The application in Kandri Tourism Village has established partnerships with various partners ranging from the private sector, and universities, to local government agencies. The forms of partnership that have been established by Kandri Tourism Village are implemented in various outputs of cooperation, ranging from cooperation in physical forms such as the development of infrastructure facilities, as well as cooperation in non-physical forms such as funding help to training for tourism village local community. Furthermore, in the management of tourism villages, it is necessary to have disaster mitigation management applied in tourism villages (Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2019), but Kandri Tourism Village does not yet have a plan for overall disaster mitigation management, wherein the

management of tourism villages it is necessary to have a disaster mitigation management implemented in the tourism village. Based on that fact becomes evaluation material for Kandri Tourism Village so that in the future a disaster mitigation management plan is made in the form of a planning document. This is indeed one aspect that needs to be considered in the management and development of Kandri Tourism Village in the future. And for the development of institutional aspects that need to be carried out by tourism villages that are already classified as "Developed Tourism Villages", such as developing tourism village management towards the pentahelix collaborative level between many sectors, like academics, business, community, government, and media. As well as developing tourism village management institutions that are integrated with financial village institutions like village-owned enterprises and also developing digital-based tourism promotion and marketing (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). So that further development for Kandri Tourism Village requires increasing the scale of partnerships with outside parties as well as increasing tourism branding and promotion to reach more potential tourists to visit tourism villages.

Best Practice: One example of a tourism village classified as a "Developed Tourism Village" that has almost the same characteristics as Kandri Tourism Village and also can be best practice is the Pentingsari Tourism Village, Yogyakarta. In their development and management of the institution, innovations are made in the management of tourism attractions, financial management, database management of tourist visits, the establishment of cooperation with pentahelix level collaboration, to digital-based tourism promotion by utilizing social media and websites. In addition, the Pentingsari Tourism Village also has disaster mitigation management because considering the geographical location of the Pentingsari Tourism Village is on the slopes of Mount Merapi. Disaster mitigation management that has been carried out by the Pentingsari Tourism Village is in the form of updating information on alertness and cooperation with many parties to update the status of Mount Merapi's activities, providing evacuation routes and warnings, providing night patrols with tourists so that tourists can be educated regarding existing disaster mitigation activities in the Pentingsari Tourism Village.

Recommendations for Kandri Tourism Villages: Based on the results analysis and best practices, recommendations for Kandri Tourism Villages are developing institutional cooperation in the management of Kandri Tourism Villages towards the pentahelix collaborative level involving academics, business, community, government, and media and also integrated with financial institutions such as village-owned enterprises to jointly utilize and manage village funds to develop tourism activities. Then develop and maintain the existing Kandri Tourism Village branding by utilizing digital technology like using social media and websites. And also carry out the preparation of disaster mitigation management like applied by the Pentingsari Tourism Village, which is also can be applied by the Kandri Tourism Village.

e. Aspects of Local Community

The tourism village's local community is expected to be involved and support the implementation of the tourism sector in the tourism village. The local community is actively involved as widely as possible with stakeholders so that the local community can understand the tourism awareness movement in their tourism villages (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019). The implementation of community empowerment and involvement in Kandri Tourism Village, such as Local Community Understanding of Tourism Villages, Support for Tourism Villages, Active Participation in Tourism Village Activities, Benefit of Tourism Villages, and Local Community Satisfaction with Tourism

Village Management. An assessment of the local community's condition on the level of understanding is needed in the development of tourism villages (Zabidi & Suhardiwarno, 2016). The conditions that exist in the Kandri Tourism Village, the local community has understood the development aspects of the Kandri Tourism Village and the local community has also contributed to the tourism village activities, so that can make the tourism sector in Kandri Tourism Village more be better. An assessment of the level of community support is needed in the development of tourism villages (Arida & Punjani, 2017), then the existing conditions in the Kandri Tourism Village are the local community strongly supports the Kandri Tourism Village program through the participation and contribution that the community has given to the operation of the Kandri Tourism Village so far. The full support of the Kandri Tourism Village community for their tourism village will provide a positive spirit in the ongoing development of the Kandri Tourism Village because the local community is also a part of it. Assessment of the level of active community participation is needed in the development of tourism villages (Arida & Punjani, 2017), the existing conditions in Kandri Tourism Village, the local community provides active participation in the operation of tourist villages starting from participation in the form of contributions of thoughts, energy, property, tourism promotion, to participate in traditional activities in the Kandri Tourism Village. The local community also gains benefits from the existence of Kandri as a tourism village, ranging from benefits in terms of economy, social, nature, culture to infrastructure that the community has benefited from, and the local community of Kandri Tourism Village is also satisfied with the management and management of the tourism village that has been conducted by Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group. Then for the development of social aspects that need to be carried out by tourism villages classified as "Developed Tourism Villages", such as increasing local community knowledge and abilities related to tourism product development and digitalization development (Kementerian Pariwisata Indonesia, 2019), so that with this direction, Kandri Tourism Village needs to make efforts to safeguard and increase the local community involvement in the operation of the tourism village, the community can be involved in the development of tourism products to support the sustainability of the Kandri Tourism Village.

Best Practice: One example of a tourism village classified as a "Developed Tourism Village" that has almost the same characteristics as Kandri Tourism Village and also can be best practice is the Pentingsari Tourism Village, Yogyakarta. In developing its society aspect, the people of the Pentingsari Tourism Village are involved in the management of tourism attractions, such as being a tour guide, provision homestays from the local community, to cultural preservation which also involves the local community.

Recommendations for Kandri Tourism Villages: Based on the results analysis and best practices, because the local community conditions in Kandri Tourism Villages have been involved in cultural preservation, management of tourism attractions and also tourism promotion, the recommendations that are given are maintaining the performance, ability, knowledge, and involvement of the Kandri Tourism Village community in the development and management of tourism products.

Recommendations for the further development of Kandri Tourism Village are based on the results of analysis, literature, and also best practice on aspects of tourism village such as tourism attractions aspects, accessibility aspects, tourism infrastructure aspects, institutional aspects, to society aspects. The recommendation can be a reference for Kandri Tourism Village in developing their programs and village tourism activities.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the results showed that the score of the Kandri Tourism Village achievement level was 154 with detailed variables score from the Tourism Attractions is 4.3 (Good), Accessibility is 4.4 (Good), Tourism Infrastructure is 4.1 (Good), Tourism Village Management Institutions is 4.7 (Good), and Culture and Habits of Local Community is 4.6 (Good). This achievement value makes Kandri Tourism Village classified into the "Developed Tourism Village" category and indicates that there has been an increase in the Kandri Tourism Village achievement level from previous years starting from "Pioneering Tourism Village" in 2016, "Developing Tourism Village" in 2019, and now improve to be "Developed Tourism Village" in 2021.

At this stage, Kandri Tourism Village which is already classified as a "Developed Tourism Village" is capable to create and innovating various tourism products. Improvement of accessibility services, starting from the road network, public transportation, providing of signage, providing of landmarks, as well as making tourism route maps. Provide tourism infrastructure and facilities, ranging from clean water access, garbage facilities, homestays, parking, places to eat, shopping, toilets, prayer facilities, MICE facilities, management office facilities, to disability-friendly facilities. Professionally management of tourism villages by Pokdarwis Pandanaran Tourism Awareness Group which already has a good management structure, has good financial management, monitoring tourist visit databases, has established relationships with various partners, and has promotional tourism information through social media and print media. There is also community empowerment and involvement, starting from the understanding of competence that the local community about their tourism village, as well as local community support and active participation in the operation of tourism villages.

The resulting study about the Kandri Tourism Village which is already classified as a "Developed Tourism Village" of course does not necessarily make Kandri Tourism Village proud of itself. Various efforts need to be made by Kandri Tourism Village to develop its tourism village further, such as in the Tourism Attractions Aspect, Accessibility Aspect, Tourism Infrastructure Aspect, Institutional Aspect to the Local Community Aspect. The recommendations for these development efforts are expected to be a reference for Kandri Tourism Village in developing their tourism village so that Kandri Tourism Village becomes better in the future.

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