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To cite this article: K Pamuji *et al* 2019 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **255** 012051

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The Urgency of Inter-Village Cooperation in Developing Village Potentials to Support Tourism in Baturraden District, Banyumas Resident, Indonesia

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Abstract. Baturraden District is one of the sub-districts in the Banyumas Regency. Baturraden Subdistrict is nationally known for its tourism destination, Baturraden Tourism Station, located in Ketenger Village. There are 12 (twelve) villages with different tourism potentials in Baturraden Subdistrict, although there is a similarity line, in the main tourism center in Banyumas Regency, namely Baturraden Tourism. To optimize the existing tourism potential in the Baturraden District, it is necessary to make a policy breakthrough so that all villages support each other in accordance with the capabilities of each village. In order to optimize village potentials, one of the policies that can be taken is to conduct inter-village cooperation. The problem is how is the cooperation between villages in developing the potential of the village to support tourism. The objectives to be achieved are (1) Identifying the potential of villages in the entire Baturraden District to support tourism; (2) initiating cooperation between villages in Baturraden Subdistrict; (3) Formulating the Inter-Village Cooperation Model in developing village potential to support tourism in Baturraden District. The conclusion that can be drawn is that inter-village cooperation can be done by (1) determining Lokawisata as Prime Over (driving) (2) Conducting Clustering of Village Tourism Potential which is classified into two major parts, namely the first cluster is a village cluster supporting tourism and the second is cluster village tourism buffer.

1. Introduction

Village development is basically a development activity both physically and non-physically using resources or the potential that exists in the village carries that out. In the framework of village development, the village government can carry out various strategies and one of the strategies that can be done is by collaborating between villages.

Cooperation between villages is one form of village cooperation. One village and another village carry out this cooperation. Actually cooperation between villages has been carried out for generations. This cooperation is done because both have interests. Villagers are fully aware that they cannot live alone. They need each other. Therefore, this collaboration is carried out. Cooperation between villages is certainly not to be detrimental to each party. Collaboration between villages should be carried out not for the short term but for the medium term or long term so that the cooperation plan needs to be included in the Village RPJM. The scheme of cooperation between villages must be fair and mutually beneficial between parties who cooperate [1].



Baturraden Subdistrict is one of the sub-districts in the Banyumas Regency that is known nationally with its tourism destinations, namely Baturraden Tourism. The District of Baturraden has 12 (twelve) villages with different tourism potentials. Various tourism potentials exist; villages in the Baturraden region have the opportunity to be creative in developing villages. The population of Baturraden Sub district in 2016 was 51,521 people consisting of 25,624 men and 25,897 women.

Based on these conditions, it is enough for the village to become the basis for designing collaboration between villages. However, for cooperation between villages there must be an operational village program that requires thorough and constitutional preparation. Mature in the sense that the activity begins with various material and moral preparations. Mature constitutionally in the sense that it has been considered about the underlying legal form, the highest normative forum in the village when planning a village development plan is the Village Consultation, which is led by the BPD.

The design of cooperation between villages is a necessity, considering that besides Karangmangu Village as the center of natural tourism in Baturraden, other villages in Baturraden District have economic potential that can be developed. The potential is either in the form of tourism potential or other economic potential as a tourism support such as household and culinary industry products.

2. The Problem Formulation

From the background of this thought, the problems that can be formulated are: How is the urgency of Inter-Village Cooperation in developing village potential to support tourism in Baturraden Sub-District?

3. Research Purpose

Formulate an Inter-Village Cooperation Model in developing village potential to support tourism in Baturraden District

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Tourism Potential

Baturraden Subdistrict as one of the sub-districts in Banyumas Regency, is directly located in the north of Banyumas Regency on the slopes of Mount Slamet which is directly adjacent to Purbalingga Regency, Pemalang Regency, Brebes Regency and Tegal Regency. The Baturraden District area which is on the slopes of the mountain with beautiful natural conditions and supported by existing tourist objects causes Baturraden to become an icon of tourism in Banyumas Regency.

Organizing cooperation between villages in the context of island development with the Vision and Mission of Baturraden Sub-District namely "Realization of Baturraden District Government that is Professional, Clean, Fair and Innovative to realize a prosperous, independent, and competitive Baturraden community" and to realize a vision, then formulated the mission and one of the missions are: efforts to increase local revenue by extracting potential supported by agriculture, fisheries and livestock.

Cooperation between villages in Baturraden Subdistrict in addition to aiming to improve the quality and attractiveness of tourism also aims to build commitment with all villages in Baturraden District in the tourism sector. The development of the tourism sector, which is supported by all villages, will ultimately increase the tourism competitiveness of Banyumas Regency. Another positive impact is the increase in people's welfare.

From the results of the research, it was obtained an illustration that the villages in the Baturraden Sub district area had a diversity of potential and diversity of village capabilities. The diversity of village potential and village capacity are described as follows:

Tabel 1. Various Village Potencies

NO	VILLAGES NAME	POTENCY OF VILLAGE
1.	Purwosari	Villages that are directly adjacent to urban areas, so that village potential is more directed towards the socio-economic potential of the community and does not have a natural tourism destination.
2.	Kutasari	Villages that are directly adjacent to urban areas, so that village potential is more directed towards the socio-economic potential of the community and does not have a natural tourism destination. The people's economic potential is in the form of home industries and angklung crafts.
3.	Pamijen	Villages with a relatively small area, so that the village potential is more directed towards the socio-economic potential of the community and does not have a natural tourism destination. The people's economic potential is in the form of home industry.
4.	Kebumen	The potential of the village is more towards the socio-economic potential of the community and does not have a natural tourism destination, but some private lands have begun to be made into artificial tourism objects with natural nuances.
5	Pandak	Villages that are directly adjacent to urban areas, village potential is more towards the socio-economic potential of the community. Do not have a reliable natural tourism destination, but have collaborated with Investors to collaborate in building artificial tourism distension on village land
6	Rempoah	Has natural tourism potential in the form of waterfall but has not been optimally developed.
7	Kemutug Kidul	The village's potential is more towards the socio-economic potential of the community and bamboo handicrafts. Do not have natural tourism destinations, but have built swimming pools on village land ...
8	Kemutug Lor	Village which is directly adjacent to the Baturraden Tourism Station, has many tourism objects both natural and artificial tourism and has been developed and has the potential of supporting tourism such as culinary, craft, arts and other support such as lodging.
9	Karangtengah	Village which is directly adjacent to the Baturraden Tourism Station, has many tourism objects both natural and artificial tourism and has been developed and has the potential of supporting tourism such as culinary, craft, arts and other support such as lodging.
10	Karangmangu	The village, which is directly adjacent to the Baturraden Tourism Station, has many tourism objects both natural and artificial tourism and has been developed and has the potential of supporting tourism such as culinary, craft, arts and other support such as lodging.
11	Karangsalam	Village that is directly adjacent to the Baturraden Tourism Station, has many tourism objects both natural and artificial tourism and has been developed and has the potential of supporting tourism such as culinary, craft, arts and other support such as lodging.

12	Ketenger	The village, which is directly adjacent to the Baturraden Tourism Station, has many tourism objects both natural and artificial tourism and has been developed and has the potential of supporting tourism such as culinary, craft, arts and other support such as lodging.
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Source: From Interview (Research)

Tabel 2: The Potency of Villages in Baturraden

NO	VILLAGE	VILLAGE POTENCY			
		HOME INDUSTRY/CULINARY	PEOPLE CRAFT	FOLK ART	TOURISM DESTINATION
1.	Purwosari	X	-	-	-
2.	Kutasari	-	X	X	-
3.	Pamijen	X	X	-	-
4.	Kebumen	X	-		X
5	Pandak	X	X	X	X
6	Rempoah	X	X	X	X
7	Kemutug Kidul	-	X	-	X
8	Kemutug Lor	X	X	-	X
9	Karangtengah	X	X	-	X
10	Karangmangu	X	X	X	X
11	Karangsalam	X	-	X	X
12	Ketenger	X	-	X	X

Source : Research

Village cooperation should be carried out not for the short term but village cooperation is arranged for the medium or long term so that the cooperation plan needs to be incorporated into the Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) which is then followed up with a Joint Village Head Regulation in Baturraden District.

4.2. *Strengthening Institutions in the Village*

Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 about the Implementation Regulation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages stated that the Village Head has the task of organizing government, development and community affairs. Government affairs in question are the regulation of people's lives in accordance with village authority such as the creation of Village Regulations, the establishment of Community Institutions, the establishment of Village-Owned Enterprises, and cooperation between Villages [2].

Cooperation between villages in the implementation of village governance is now increasingly being carried out. The amount of cooperation between villages is inseparable from the increasingly complex affairs and demands of the community, while the villages have limited facilities and infrastructure. In the tourism sector as in Baturraden Subdistrict, each village wishes to develop the tourism sector while in real terms the village has limited capabilities, therefore inter-village cooperation is a good solution.

Considering that cooperation between villages is a new policy that is expected to be implemented in villages, the implementation is carried out in stages. The beginning of an important activity to do is to build commitment of stakeholders in all villages through a series of activities aimed at increasing

understanding of the importance of building cooperation between villages. The stakeholders who are the main target in building a commitment to collaborate between villages are the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD). The Village Government is the interim decision maker of the BPD is the embodiment of the representative institutions in the village as a channel for the aspirations of the village community.

Village Government and BPD are two institutions in the village that have an important role in decision making in the village, however legislation concerning the village explicitly outlines that all village policies relating to strategic matters must be decided through a village deliberation mechanism. As for the things that are strategic in nature, they are the implementation of village cooperation. Village meetings are held in a participatory, democratic, transparent and accountable manner based on the rights and obligations of the community. In addition to the BPD, the deliberation process must also involve all elements of community organizations in the village such as: traditional leaders; religious leaders; public figure; RT / RW, Karang Taruna, BUMDES, figures of educators; farmer group representatives; representatives of crafters; representation of women's groups; representatives of child care and protection groups; and other groups in the village.

The involvement of this village community organization has the consequence of the need to increase the capacity of village-based social institutions. For formal institutions in villages such as Pemdes, BPD, Karang Taruna, BUMDES, RT / RW, Village Development Cadres routinely and programmed have received guidance and institutional capacity building facilities as contained in the Village Government Work Plan.

The capacity building of this community institution will encourage a self-help movement in the preparation of public policies through the Village Conference, in addition it aims to prepare themselves to convey their aspirations, views and interests related to strategic matters.

4.3. Urgency of Cooperation

Village Cooperation should be carried out not for the short term but Village Collaboration is arranged for the medium or long term so that the cooperation plan needs to be incorporated into the Village Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) which is then followed up with a Joint Village Head Regulation in Baturraden District.

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Given that cooperation between villages is a new policy that is expected to be implemented in villages, the implementation is carried out in stages. The beginning of an important activity to do is to build commitment of stakeholders in all villages through a series of activities aimed at increasing understanding of the importance of building cooperation between villages. The stakeholders who are the main target in building a commitment to collaborate between villages are the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD). The Village Government is the interim decision maker of the BPD is the embodiment of the representative institutions in the village as a channel for the aspirations of the village community.

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