



Community Perceptions of Local Government Efforts in The Premium Destination Development Plans Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park in Ranu Pani Village, Lumajang.

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is a very profitable economic activity at this time. The Central Government has appointed 10 regions in Indonesia as must-visit destinations. One of the designated areas, namely Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, Ranu Pani Tourism Village is included in the TNBTS area. Ranu Pani Tourism Village began planning the development of destinations to attract tourist visits. This study was conducted to determine the efforts of the Regional Government in increasing tourism resources in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village and the public's perception of the development plan in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village.

In this study, the method of distributing questionnaires and in-depth interviews was used. sampling technique used purposive sampling technique by distributing 20 questionnaires to the community in Ranu Pani Tourism Village. The interviews conducted in this study were to BAPPEDA, the Tourism and Culture Office of Lumajang Regency, the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park Center, and the Head of Ranu Pani Tourism Village.

Based on the analysis, it was found that the public perception that refers to aspects of development plans, aspects of accommodation, aspects of accessibility, aspects of art and culture, and aspects of employment opportunities still positively welcomes the plan to develop premium destinations in Ranu Pani Tourism Village and the Regional Government has made maximum efforts. to increase community participation in tourism activities in Ranu Pani Tourism Village.

Keywords: Local Government, Development plan, Community participation

1. Introduction

The tourism sector is one of the sectors chosen for developing countries in the world to create a prosperous and prosperous society (Hariyana, 2015). Indonesia has a great opportunity in the development of the tourism sector because the Indonesian state is in the form of an archipelago, causing the Indonesian state to have many areas that have natural beauty, whether it is mountainous areas or coastlines. In addition, with the many islands, there are many ethnic cultures that developed in the country of Indonesia. This is also a reinforcement for the development of the tourism industry in Indonesia because culture and arts are one of the attractions for tourists to visit.

The development of tourism in Indonesia is currently growing rapidly. The development of the tourism sector promises and provides benefits to many parties from the government, the community and the private sector. This is because tourism is a sector that is considered profitable to be developed as an asset that is used as a promising source for the government and the community around the tourist attraction. Therefore, many regions are willing to carry out development in the tourism sector.

East Java Province is a province at the eastern end of the island of Java. There are two main islands in East Java Province, namely, Java Island and Madura Island, but there are still many small islands that are inhabited or not in East Java Province. East Java Province has a lot of tourism potential that can be developed into a tourist attraction, namely, regarding its natural beauty which has diverse geographical conditions such as the tourist area of Batu City and Banyuwangi Regency which relies a lot on its natural beauty as a tourist attraction or from its culture that cannot be separated from history. The great kingdom that once controlled the archipelago in East Java was Majapahit, precisely in the Mojokerto area, but the spread of its heritage sites spread throughout East Java. These historical heritage sites are continuously being renovated by the East Java Culture Service to reveal the history of the splendor of the Majapahit kingdom so that they can also be used as historical tours later.

Lumajang Regency is part of the East Java Province which has geographical conditions that can be used as a tourist attraction. Districts that have very beautiful natural conditions, namely: Mountains, Lakes, Waterfalls, Beaches, Springs, etc. So Lumajang district began planning the development of thematic tourism (RIPPDA KAB. Lumajang, 2018). In addition to developing thematic tourism, Lumajang Regency is also making a program for one

sub-district and one tourist village. This activity is carried out with the aim of regional autonomy with a smaller scope because the Lumajang Regency Government really views the tourism industry as a source of income for the region.

Premium destinations are priority destinations planned by the government of the Republic of Indonesia to improve the national economy. This plan was initiated by President Joko Widodo in 2015 and appointed 10 destinations for tourism development planning while still paying attention to sustainable principles. This development is also often referred to as "10 New Balis" (Johanani, 2020). Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park is one of the areas designated as the premium destination. While the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park area itself has many tourist attractions including the Mount Bromo area and the sea of Sand, the Mount Semeru hiking trail area, B29, and the Ranu Pani Tourism Village.

Ranu Pani Tourism Village is one of the villages that has charming natural beauty and a beautiful volcanic lake as a source of water. Ranu Pani Tourism Village itself is located at the foot of Mount Semeru which is at an altitude of 2,100 meters above sea level and is in the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park (TNBTS). Ranu Pani Tourism Village in 2021 has also received the Indonesian Tourism Village award given by the Ministry of Tourism and Economy Creative. This village lives in the Tengger ethnic group, namely the indigenous people of the Majapahit kingdom who fled when the fall of Majapahit occurred. The majority of the people of Ranu Pani Tourism Village embrace Javanese Hinduism. But there are also various religions such as: Hinduism, Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism and Buddhism that live in harmony with each other.

The majority of the population in Ranu Pani Tourism Village make a living as vegetable farmers. The results from agriculture in this village also have superior quality, especially in potato farming. Potato farming in Ranu Pani Tourism Village beats the yield of potato farming in the Dieng plateau. Apart from being superior in terms of agricultural products, Ranu Pani Tourism Village is also favored by the natural beauty of Lake Ranu Pani which is a featured destination in the village. Lake Ranu Pani itself was formed due to the volcanic activity of Mount Semeru.

Ranu Pani Lake is the starting point for the departure of the climbers of Mount Semeru. Ranu Pani Lake is also a source of springs that supports the life of the Ranu Pani Tourism Village community both for daily life or to meet the needs of existing agriculture. Stakeholders from the Ranu Pani Tourism Village themselves consist of the Lumajang Regency Government, the Natural Resources Conservation Center, local communities, and entrepreneurs. As is the case with the *tri ning danu* in Bali, each stakeholder has its own function. (Sunarta, et al, 2019)

Ranu Pani Lake which initially had an area of about 1 Ha with the increasing sedimentation rate, the current area of the lake is 0.75 Ha. This must be a special concern from the local community there so that the lake which is the name of this village is not damaged and dried up. Conservation of the lake area must continue to be intensified to maintain the sustainability of the existing ecosystem and the availability of water reservoirs. If the condition of Lake Ranu Pani occurs continuously sedimentation will cause other natural disasters.

A group of nature activists in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village began to carry out activities to maintain the existing natural balance so that the Ranu Pani lake does not continue to have sedimentation. In the end, the central government through the ministry of tourism and creative economy appointed this area as a priority tourist destination or commonly called the 10 new Balis through the cabinet secretary's letter Number B 652/Seskab/Maritim/2015. The purpose of the designation of this area is also to provide other alternatives to local communities so that there are other livelihoods besides farming. Because they have huge tourism potential supported by the geographical location surrounded by very beautiful mountains. With the appointment as a priority destination, this area begins to plan tourism development that can support the activities of tourists visiting to become a tourist attraction. Starting with the arrangement in the lake area where an open stage has been built, to the resort development plan.

data on tourist visits visiting Ranu Pani Tourism Village in 2018 was at the highest number of visits and in 2019 there was a decrease in visits due to the covid-19 pandemic and 2020 tourist attractions were closed and reopened in 2021. However, with the opening of tourist attractions this is still not reaching the maximum visit.

Because the majority of the people in Ranu Pani Tourism Village work as vegetable farmers and the lack of tourism resources, especially human resources on tourism, therefore in the development of tourism in Ranu Pani Tourism Village it is necessary to get support from the surrounding community. Because the tourism resources owned in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village who know better, namely the local community, and the tourism concept developed in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village uses a Community Based Tourism system in which local communities run tourism in full. So if the people of Ranu Pani Tourism Village do not support the development in the tourism sector, then there are new problems that arise after the development is carried out. So in this development it is necessary to do research on public perceptions of tourism development and the way of local governments to optimize local communities.

2. Method Research

Data analysis technique is one of the most decisive steps in a study, because data analysis serves as an instrument to conclude the results of the study.

1. Qualitative Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive qualitative data analysis technique. According to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior from the phenomena that occur (Bogdan et al in Moleong, 2017). Moleong also stated that descriptive research emphasizes data in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers caused by the implementation of qualitative methods. Everything that is collected is likely to be the key to what has been researched (Moleong, 2017).

The data analysis procedure will be carried out through several stages, namely:

A. Stages of data reduction

Data reduction is a selection process, focusing on simplification and transformation of rough data that emerges from written notes from the field, so that it can be processed into a summary of the raw data obtained.

B. Stages of data display

This stage is also known as the data presentation stage. The things that have been processed in the next reduction stage will be summarized systematically and displayed in a certain form.

C. Stages of drawing conclusions and verification

In the final stage, the data that has been presented will be drawn conclusions from everything that has been analyzed and tested on the conclusions that have been drawn with the data or evidence found in the field, so that it can provide answers to the formulation of the problem that has been formulated. If the conclusion is still temporary and there is no strong evidence to support it, it is necessary to carry out verification.

D. Data presentation techniques

Data presentation is the activity of compiling scattered raw data into a more organized manner so that it can be read easily, understood, and analyzed in depth. Data presentation technique is a technique that presents data according to the results of data analysis in descriptive form (Sugiyono, 2008). Presentation of data has two purposes, namely:

1. Make it easier to read and understand raw data that is irregular so that it can be read and understood.
2. Make it easier to analyze raw data that has not been well structured, so that it is easier to analyze and does not take long.

There are several forms of data presentation techniques which are generally grouped into three, namely, data presentation techniques in the form of text, tables, and graphics. In this study, the researcher presents the data obtained by exploring and reviewing the analysis of public perceptions regarding the tourism development plan of Ranu Pani Tourism Village and regarding the strategy of the Regional Government in optimizing human resources, which will then be described and presented using data presentation techniques in text form. In addition, if it is necessary to clarify the presentation of the data, then the presentation technique in the form of tables or matrices needs to be done.

2. Likert scale

In the questionnaire used in this study using a Likert scale measurement. The Likert scale itself is a scale based on the attitude of the respondent to respond to statements regarding the indicators of a concept or variable to be measured (Sanusi, 2003). The questionnaire used using scoring, namely:

1. Score 1 states Strongly Disagree / Never Heard
2. Score 2 states Disagree/Don't Know
3. Score 3 is Neutral
4. Score 4 states Agree/Know
5. Score 5 states Strongly Agree / Strongly Understand

3. Results

Ranu Pani Tourism Village is located in Senduro sub-district, Lumajang district, East Java province. Ranu Pani Tourism Village itself has the following administrative limits:

1. In the north it is bordered by Ngadas Village, Poncokusumo District, Malang Regency,
2. To the south, it is bordered by Burno Village, Senduro District, Lumajang Regency,
3. To the east it is bordered by Argosari Village, Senduro District, Lumajang Regency,
4. In the west, it is directly adjacent to TNBTS (Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park).

Ranu Pani Tourism Village is located at an altitude of 2,100 meters above sea level (meters above sea level). This land configuration is in the form of highlands/mountains. Meanwhile, the air temperature in Ranu Pani Tourism Village can reach below 0 degrees Celsius. For details, the area is 468 ha and the highlands/mountains are 31,000 ha. Ranu Pani Tourism Village has a very beautiful landscape with a stretch of plantations, Ranu Pani Lake and Ranu Regulo Lake.

in the organizational structure in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village the highest is the village head. The position of village head is currently held by Untung Raharjo S.E who is assisted by staff who handle their respective fields. The demographic condition of Ranu Pani Tourism Village based on administrative

data from the Ranu Pani Tourism Village government in March 2022, the total population was 1,442 people, divided into 703 men and 739 women with 485 family heads. The residents of Ranu Pani Tourism Village consist of the Tenggerese as the majority and the Javanese with different beliefs.

In addition to the natural beauty found in Ranu Pani Tourism Village, the community also provides tourist attractions offered to tourists such as horseback riding. In the Ranu Pani Tourism Village, the community offers the sensation of riding a horse. The route offered on horseback is to go around the Ranu Pani Tourism Village area with up and down road conditions. By riding this horse, tourists can enjoy the cool and distinctive air in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village while enjoying the beautiful scenery. Each tourist is given a companion to watch the horse he handles so that it doesn't run amok and run out of control. Each horse can only carry one to two people. The rate offered to surround the Ranu Pani Tourism Village on horseback is Rp. 100,000 – Rp. 200,000 for one round trip.

In addition to horseback riding, other attractions such as adventuring with a 4X4 Jeep. As is known, Ranu Pani Tourism Village is in the dark area of Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park (TNBTS). Adventure in a 4X4 Jeep has become a hallmark of tourism in this area. In one 4X4 Jeep car can accommodate six passengers. For the cost of renting this Jeep, the price for the trip from Malang city to Ranu Pani Tourism Village is around IDR 1.4 million – 1.8 million. Meanwhile, the route from Tumpang is usually priced at IDR 1.2 million – IDR 1.4 million.

For tourists who want to try the sensation of spending the night in the open, they can also do camping at the Ranu Pani camp ground or Ranu Regulo camp ground. Tourists who camp at Ranu Pani or Ranu Regulo can enjoy the fresh air of Ranu Pani Tourism Village at night. If tourists do not bring camping equipment, they can also rent camping equipment at a rental place in Ranu Pani Tourism Village. If tourists who bring private vehicles can leave their vehicles in the parking lot provided by the surrounding community.

One of the last attractions that tourists visit when visiting the Ranu Pani Tourism Village is the Ranu Pani Cultural House. As it is known that Ranu Pani Tourism Village is closely related to the culture of the Tengger people. At the Ranu Pani Cultural House, tourists can see examples of typical house architecture in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village. Tourists who visit the Ranu Pani Cultural House can also see community activities practicing traditional dances and traditional music. In front of the Ranu Pani Cultural House there is also an amphitheater. Usually here often hold cultural performances for the tourists who attend.

Ranu Pani Tourism Village is one of the tourism potentials in Senduro District, Lumajang Regency. Starting from the anxiety of social phenomena that occur such as the increase in population and the lack of employment opportunities while the community only depends on the agricultural sector which is the main commodity. Through the decision of the Lumajang Regency government program in the tourism sector, namely the stipulation of the Lumajang Regent's regulation letter No. 79 of 2014 regarding tourist destinations, stating that every sub-district that is included in the administrative scope of Lumajang Regency must designate one of the villages in the sub-district as a tourist village. Ranu Pani Tourism Village was also appointed a village representative for the Senduro sub-district, thus there is another option from the agricultural sector which is a source of income for the population and village original income (PAD). However, at first the tourism activities in Ranu Pani Tourism Village only aimed to climb to Mount Semeru but with the stipulation of Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park (TNBTS) as 10 new Bali through a presidential decree in the Cabinet Secretary's letter Number B 652/Seskab/Maritim2015 dated 6 November 2015 the existing tourism activities were expanded. The expansion of tourism activities is also supported by the development of existing infrastructure in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village itself. This is done to support domestic and foreign tourists to stay longer in tourism activities at Ranu Pani Tourism Village.

However, in the process of tourism development in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village, it did not run smoothly just like that, there were groups of people who did not support the planned tourism activities. Groups of people who do not support this tourism activity will think that there will be no tourists visiting the Ranu Pani Tourism Village and do not know what things will be sold in tourism activities because the surrounding community has been satisfied with agriculture. After several socialization activities carried out by the Lumajang Regency Tourism Office, the Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park Center (TNBTS), and the Ranu Pani Tourism Village itself. This socialization activity also did not run completely smoothly because the people of Ranu Pani Tourism Village prioritized going to the fields rather than participating in the socialization carried out and the organizers relented to carry out socialization activities after the community returned from the fields. In the end, the people of Ranu Pani Tourism Village began to find a middle way and the community agreed and began to build commitments by carrying out tourism development in Ranu Pani Tourism Village.

3.1 Local government efforts to develop tourism resources in increasing community participation in Ranu Pani Tourism Village

With the presidential decree through the minister of tourism and economy in the Cabinet Secretary's letter Number B 652/Seskab/Maritim2015 dated November 6, 2015 which designates 10 regions as priority destinations in Indonesia. One of those designated in the letter, namely Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park and Ranu Pani Tourism Village are included in the area. So that Ranu Pani Tourism Village has also begun to prepare to meet the needs of visiting tourists. In tourism activities in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village, the Regional Government continues to work by cooperating with various parties to play a role in the development of the existing Tourism Resources. Tourism Resources itself includes several aspects, namely: Natural Resources, Human Resources, Cultural Resources, and Special Interest Tourism Resources.

1. Natural Resources

- a) The Regional Government together with Bank BNI's CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) carried out normalization of lake functions by dredging sedimentation deposits in the lake area.
- b) Making watersheds around Ranu Pani Tourism Village and infiltration wells to prevent sediment carried by water from entering the lake area.
- c) Replanting barren areas in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village area.

- d) Training on agricultural systems that can withstand the rate of sedimentation in lakes.

2. Human Resources

- a) Tour guide training with the EJEF (East Java Ecotourism Forum) team in 2020. This training is aimed at increasing public knowledge about ecotourism. This training is sourced from DAK NF (Special Allocation Fund for Non-Physical).
- b) Homestay management development, in this development the community is aimed at getting additional income by renting out their homes as lodging for tourists, besides that the community is also trained in the field of homestay management, creating comfortable lodging for tourists. But still with the local wisdom found in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village.
- c) Provide guiding training and insight into intensive tourism carried out by the tourism and culture department. This is intended to increase the ability and knowledge of the community about tourism. So that people can get directly involved in tourism activities.
- d) Provide insight about the perch culture to the community. This is done because at this time the people in Ranu Pani Tourism Village are immigrants from Senduro or Poncokusumo who adhere to Javanese culture.
- e) Training on the formation of tour packages, the purpose of this training is so that the community can form tour packages that offer tours in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village and provide new experiences to tourists.

3. Cultural Resources

- a) The local government has built a cultural house and amphitheater in the Ranu Pani lake area aimed at providing art studio facilities in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village area for practicing and performing.
- b) Invite every tourist who stays with the Gegeni event.
- c) Preserving the local arts and culture of Ranu Pani Tourism Village, such as Jaran Kepang, Karo Festival, and Kasodo Ceremony.
- d) Conduct customary deliberation and customary manners.

4. Special Interest Tourism Resources

- a) Arrangement of the Ranu Pani and Ranu Regulo areas which are used as camping ground
- b) Construction of a sky view or glass bridge in the Bantengan area which presents a stretch of sea of sand from Mount Bromo.
- c) Making an endemic orchid garden in Ranu Pani Tourism Village. This provides new knowledge to tourists about endemic orchids in the TNBTS area.
- d) Construction of rest areas and food courts in the field of Ranu Pani Tourism Village.
- e) Development of a souvenir center in the Ireng-Ireng area.

3.2 Role of Local Government as Facilitator

The role carried out by the Lumajang Regency Government through the Tourism and Culture Office as a facilitator. The Tourism and Culture Office of Lumajang Regency carries out various work programs and tourism development plans in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village. One of the programs carried out in the development of tourism in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village is the establishment of a tourist village that fully empowers the community or uses the Community Based Tourism (CBT) system. This work program is aimed at creating full community participation in tourism activities and creating community welfare in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village.

The role of the Lumajang Regency Government as a facilitator in the development of tourism activities in Ranu Pani Tourism Village is as follows:

1. Increasing tourism human resources

This increase in human resources regarding tourism is realized by an intensive community assistance work program carried out by the Department of Tourism and Culture. This is intended to improve the quality of human resources in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village so that the community can act in tourism activities in their village.

2. Facilities and Infrastructure

In the development of tourism, it must be balanced with the facilities and infrastructure owned by tourist destinations. Therefore, the Regional Government has made improvements and arrangements to provide facilities and infrastructure in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village area such as: Widening access roads to Ranu Pani Tourism Village, Development of rest areas, Construction of information centers, public toilets, Development of food courts or snack centers and souvenirs for tourists, Gazebo.

3. Partnership

In the development of tourism in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village, the Regional Government also establishes relationships with various parties to be able to provide facilities to the community. The parties invited to cooperate with the Regional Government are Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park to create tourism activities that have an impact on the community, BNI CSR in collaboration with the Tourism and Culture Office of Lumajang Regency in building 28 homestays owned by residents and normalizing the Ranu Pani lake area.

3.3 Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

1. Supporting Factors

The following describes several supporting factors from the government's efforts that have been carried out in the planning process for the development of tourist destinations in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village. The supporting factors of the planning are as follows:

- a) There is support from related agencies, for example the Tourism and Culture Office of Lumajang Regency which has been given authority by the Lumajang Regent regarding tourism development in Ranu Pani Tourism Village. In addition, the Lumajang Regent has signed a cooperation agreement with the TNBTS Center regarding the utilization of the area and the involvement of the Ranu Pani Tourism Village community in tourism activities.
- b) The establishment of PERBup by the Regent of Lumajang No. 79 of 2014 regarding tourist destinations, states that every sub-district that is included in the administrative scope of Lumajang Regency must designate one of the villages in the sub-district as a tourism village. Ranu Pani Tourism Village was also appointed a village representative for the Senduro sub-district, so that each region could determine its own regional income (PAD).
- c) Through a presidential decree in the Cabinet Secretary's letter Number B 652/Seskab/Maritim2015 dated November 6, 2015 which contains the development of 10 premium tourist destinations. One of the 10 destinations is Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park.
- d) Entered into the nomination for the Tourism Village Award (ADWI) 2021 organized by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy.

2. Inhibiting Factor

In addition to the supporting factors in each plan, there are also obstacles. The following is described from the inhibiting factors contained in the destination development planning in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village:

- a) The lack of cooperation between the district government and the existing government in Ranu Pani Tourism Village.
- b) The Ranu Pani Tourism Village community prefers agricultural activities to tourism activities. Because the people of Ranu Pani Tourism Village still consider agricultural activities to be more profitable than tourism activities.
- c) The number of immigrants from villages around Ranu Pani Tourism Village. So there is a new culture in society.
- d) Low public awareness about environmental conservation.
- e) The low quality of Human Resources (HR) in Ranu Pani Tourism Village.
- f) The people of Ranu Pani Tourism Village are always money oriented.

3.4 Community Perceptions of the Premium Destination Development Plan in Ranu Pani Tourism Village

Table 1. Public Perception Results

Variable	Sub Variable	No	Value	Persentase%	Desc.
Public Perception	Development plan	1	72	72%	Agree / know
		2	74	74%	
	Accessibility	3	75	75%	Agree / know
		4	85	85%	
	Jobs	5	87	87%	Totally agree / totally understand
		6	85	85%	
	Accommodation	7	81	81%	Agree / know
		8	76	76%	
	Culture and Arts	9	87	87%	Totally agree / totally understand
		10	87	87%	
Total			809	80,9%	Agree / know

Source: Results, 2022

From the data presented in the table above, it is known that the value of the overall public perception data is 809 with the highest value of all data being 1000. So it can be calculated with the same formula using the Likert scale percent index formula as follows:

Index formula % = $809/1000 \times 100\%$

Index formula % = 80.9%

So, from the calculation of the formula, the results obtained with a value of 80.9% and can be categorized as a whole that the perception of the people of the Ranu Pani Tourism Village has agreed or is aware of the plan to develop tourism destinations in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village.

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the plan to develop premium destinations in Ranu Pani Tourism Village has begun to be implemented. So that it creates a perception in the community that research has been carried out on 20 village communities using the questionnaire distribution method. From the results of the questionnaire distribution, it can be seen that the profile of the Ranu Pani Tourism Village community is 60% male and 40% female. Meanwhile, the age range is 18-25 years with the last education level being SMA. And the majority of the people in Ranu Pani Tourism Village work as farmers and entrepreneurs with a monthly income range of less than Rp. 1,500,000.

On the efforts of the Regional Government in increasing community participation in tourism activities in the Ranu Pani Tourism Village. Having a tourism resource optimization strategy that can be demonstrated by optimizing natural resources has 4 points, human resources has 5 points, cultural resources has 4 points, special interest tourism resources have 5 points. The role of the local government as a facilitator is in terms of increasing human resources in the tourism sector, providing facilities and infrastructure, and also looking for partners to create tourism activities that are in line with expectations. In the supporting and inhibiting factors of the work program carried out by the Regional Government itself, the supporting factors are 4 points and the inhibiting factors are 6 points.

The perception of tourists is divided into sub-variables of development plans, access, employment, accommodation, arts and culture. From all sub-variables obtained data that the Ranu Pani Tourism Village community agrees or knows about the premium destination development plan. So it can be concluded that the perception of the Ranu Pani Tourism Village community towards the premium destination development plan is a positive thing.

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