



## **The Role of The Village Government in The Empowerment And Development of Art Tourism Villages in Gegesik Kulon Village, Gegesik District, Cirebon Regency**

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**Abstract.** The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The data collection technique uses observation, interview, and documentation techniques. The informant selection technique in this study uses a purposive sampling technique. This study uses two research focuses; the first is the role of village government in empowerment, according to Jim Ife and Frank Tesoriero, namely social animation, mediation and negotiation, group facilitation, provision of support, utilization of resources and skills, and organizing. Nuryanti prioritized two developments in the tourist village, namely, attractions, accommodation, and supporting facilities. The study results are the village government's role in empowerment. First, social animation has been running well, although there is a lack of motivation and inspiration indicators. Second, mediation and negotiations have gone well, although the program socialization indicators have found obstacles to overcome. Thirdly, the support providers are pretty good, but there are shortcomings in funding indicators. Fourth, the facilitation of the group is quite good but not optimal and needs to be improved by the village government. Fifth, using resources and skills is quite good, but the implementation is still not optimal. Sixth, the organization is going well but must continue to be improved to maximize it. As for the development of tourist villages, first, tourist attractions are running well but are still not optimal. Secondly, the accommodation is quite reasonable, but there are still shortcomings. The three supporting facilities are pretty good but still need a lot of improvements.

**Keywords:** : Role, Village Government, Tourism Village, Gegesik Kulon

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is the largest archipelago country in the world and has various potentials ranging from natural resources to cultural diversity. One of the potentials that can be developed is the existence of tourist villages. The existence of a tourist village can be an alternative for tourists who do not want to visit crowded places because they want to find something new. In 2014, the government issued Law Number 6 2014 concerning village government, which provided opportunities for village governments to manage and optimize the potential of villages independently, including managing the tourism sector.

Tourism can be defined as a trip to seek entertainment or recreation. According to Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, article 1 paragraph (3) states that tourism is a variety of activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government, and local governments. The tourism sector is Indonesia's mainstay sector regarding the country's foreign exchange receipts. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy noted that foreign exchange income from Indonesia's tourism sector reached US\$4.26 billion in 2022. This value has jumped to 769.39% compared to the previous year, which was only US\$0.49 billion.

In line with the development of tourism globally, in the last two decades, Indonesia's tourism has changed from conventional tourism to special interest tourism. Special tourism is a form of tourism that has recently been developed in Indonesia. Tourists with special interests prefer this tourism. Notable interest tourists enjoy and appreciate the atmosphere more, especially the beauty of the natural environment, culture, and attractions. Thus, there is an indirect shift in tourist motivation from mass tourism to small group visits interested in daily life. Therefore, the particular interest in the tourism market affects the development of tourist villages.

The development of tourist villages benefits the community because it accelerates the village's structural development. A tourist village is a rural area with interesting things that make it a tourist destination, both the village's cultural customs and its natural beauty, which brings income to the village through tourists who visit.

One concept of tourism village development is community participation. The village government implements community empowerment programs for village development. Following Permendagri No. 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines, Article 1 states, "Village Development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest possible welfare of the Village community."

Article 63 states, "The implementation of village development activities prioritizes the use of human and natural resources in the village as well as the utilization of self-help and community cooperation." It is clear that in developing tourism villages based on the use of human resources, the role of the village government is needed to utilize or empower the community. In Cirebon Regent Regulation Number 57 of 2022 concerning the Establishment and Development of Tourism Villages in Cirebon Regency, it is explained that the Regional Government prioritizes community empowerment to facilitate and carry out efforts to develop tourist villages.

The central government has also given more expansive authority to village governments based on Article 19 of Village Law No. 6 of 2014, which includes Authority based on the right of origin, Village-scale local authorities, Authorities assigned by the Government, Provincial Regional Governments, or Regency/City Regional Governments, and; Other authorities assigned by the Government, Provincial Regional Government, or Regency/City Regional Government following the provisions of laws and regulations.

By this authority, the village has the right to regulate and manage the interests of the local community and be involved in realizing the ideal of independence, often called village autonomy. In the course of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, villages develop in various forms, so they must be protected and strengthened to become advanced, independent, and democratic so that they can become a strong foundation for the administration of government and development towards a just, prosperous and prosperous society. One of the authorities of the village government is to empower and develop tourist villages for the community.

When talking about tourist villages, the shadow that appears is a beautiful natural landscape in the middle of a green and cool town. However, it differs from Gegesik Kulon Village, Gegesik District, Cirebon Regency, West Java Province. This village has a population of 6,278 people with an area of 402 hectares. Gegesik Kulon Village has a lot of potential, including still preserving art and culture. The majority of the population works as farmers, some work as artists, and are self-employed.

Gegesik Kulon Village won second place as the best tourist village in the creative content category and received a cash prize of 25 million and a set of gamelan. This success was achieved through the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (ADWI) event organized by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf) on December 7, 2021. The number of children who are still interested in maintaining the tradition of local wisdom is one of the reasons why Gegesik Kulon Village was included in the ADWI 2021 event.

At first, Gegesik Kulon village did not have tourism rules. However, because of the unique potential of art and culture, finally, on August 12, 2021, the West Java Government issued a decree (SK) number 1.605/PAR.04/KEP-DISPARBUD/2021, which declared Gegesik Kulon Village to be a tourist village. Gegesik Kulon Village has five art tourism attractions, including fine arts (wood carving, puppet puppetry, mask carving, kendang crafts, and glass painting.), the art of five wanda mask dance (panji, samba, rumiang,

temenggung and Kelana masks.), music arts (prawa gamelan and pelog and rampak kendang.), theater arts (plays, puppet puppets, bugis ronggeng, berokan or barongsai with local culture and sabet puppets.) and literary arts (macapat and wangsalan.)

Every year, Gegesik Kulon Village has an event to maintain art and culture. One of the traditions carried out by the community is mapag sri the tradition of commemorating the Prophet's birthday, which is held together by all villages in Gegesik District to attract the interest of tourists. In Gegesik Kulon there are typical foods that are worth tasting including geplak and opak in the Udik Gegesik Kulon Block, while fried brekek manuk can be found in the Pulo Design Gegesik Kulon Block. In addition, there is a Suragati Homestay in Gegesik Kulon Village. Room rental prices vary, starting from IDR 150,000 to IDR 200,000 per night.

By looking at the potential possessed by Gegesik Kulon village, the development of tourist villages must continue to be carried out. The village government needs to play an active role in improving and supporting the management and development of village potential, one of which is by involving the participation of the Gegesik Kulon Village community. The participation of the community in the field of art has been seen so far, namely with the many art studios in Gegesik Kulon Village. This is where the role of the government is needed to increase and strengthen community participation, one of which is by carrying out empowerment and development activities in art tourism villages. This aims to encourage village development and improve the welfare of the village community.

From the above points, the village government can be called the spearhead and is expected to be at the forefront of the success of development programs, especially the development of tourist villages. Of course, the role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government is significant in empowering and developing the art tourism village so that it can continue to run and provide benefits for the community. Moreover, Gegesik Kulon Village is the only village in Cirebon Regency that has managed to enter the top 50 of the Indonesian Tourism Village Awards (ADWI) in 2021.

Based on the above explanation, the author considers reasons to research and study further "The Role of Village Government in the Empowerment and Development of Art Tourism Villages in Gegesik Kulon Village, Gegesik District, Cirebon Regency."

## LITERATURE

This research has been conducted by several previous researchers from Indonesia about the role of village governments in the development of tourist villages, including the following: (1) Research from Wa Ode Juliada et al. (2021) on the Role of Village Government in the Development of Tourism Villages in Masalili Village, Kontunaga District, Muna Regency; (2) Research from Farhah Kamilatun Nuha (2022). About the Role of the Gampong Government in the Development of Tourism Villages in Gampong Nusa, Lhoknga District, Aceh Besar Regency; (3) Research from Dian Ayuningtyas et al., (2023). About the Role of Village Government in the Development of Pottery Educational Tourism Village (Study on Rendeng Village, Malo District, Bojonegoro Regency).

This study has two focuses: the first is to find out the role of village government in empowerment using the theory put forward by Jim Ife and Frank Tessoriero. The second is to see how the development of tourist villages uses Nuryanti's theory.

### **The Role of Village Government in Empowerment**

Etymologically, the role comes from the word behavioral device expected to be possessed by individuals who play a role in society. However, in terms of terminology, the role is more about behavior based on the status of a person who occupies a specific position or position in society. Meanwhile, according to the tremendous Indonesian dictionary, a role can be defined as a set of behaviors expected of a person with a social social position.

Soerjono Soekanto (Nuha, 2022: 14) states that roles result from the dynamics of a person's position. If a person fulfills his rights and obligations well, he carries out his role. Each member of an organization has different characteristics in carrying out the duties and responsibilities given by the organization or institution.

Meanwhile, according to Poerwadarminta in (Iswanti & Zulkarnaini, 2022: 94), "a role is an action performed by a person or a group of people in an event". In Poerwadarminta's opinion, what is meant by the actions of a person or a group of people in an event is a series of behaviors expected to belong to a person or someone in society.

Law Number 6 of 2014 mentions the village government of Villages, article 1, paragraph 2, "Village government is the implementation of government affairs and the interests of the local community in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Meanwhile, in paragraph 3, it is explained that the village

government is the village head or what is called by another name assisted by the village apparatus as an element of village government organizers.

In other words, the village government is the party responsible for implementing government at the village level. In carrying out its duties, the village government has its own role.

As one of the community workers responsible for village development, the role of the village government cannot be separated from its role in village development, especially as a tourist village. In this case, village development can be achieved by empowering communities to achieve independent village development. One of the concepts of tourism village development is community participation. The village government carries out community participation by implementing community empowerment programs for village development. This is by Permendagri No. 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines It is clear that in the development of tourist villages based on the use of human resources, the role of the village government is needed to utilize or empower the community.

According to the theory of Jim Ife and Frank Tesoriero in (Ayuningtyas et al., 2023), local governments or village governments have an important role in empowering and utilizing the community to achieve village development as follows:

a. Social animation

Community empowerment can mobilize energy, inspiration, and enthusiasm among the community and activate, stimulate, and develop community motivation to act.

b. Mediation and negotiation

In particular, community empowerment must be able to carry out the function of mediation or become a mediator to connect conflicting groups and achieve synergy in society.

c. Supporters

One of the roles of community empowerment is to provide and develop support for residents who want to participate in community structures and activities.

d. Group facilitation

That is, the village government provides facilities for every development activity.

e. Resource utilization and skills

The government, as a community empowerment, must be able to identify and utilize the various skills and resources available in the community and groups. These various

groups of residents must receive attention from the government so that they can optimize their skills in their development.

f. Organize

Change actors empower the community through their facilitative role as organizers.

Organizing involves the ability of change actors to think about what actions are needed.

### **Tourism Village Development**

Tourism can be defined as a trip to seek entertainment or recreation. According to Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, article 1 paragraph (3) states that tourism involves a variety of activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government, and local governments.

According to Cirebon Regent Regulation Number 57 of 2022, article 1, paragraph 17, a tourist village is a form of integration between the potential attractions of natural tourism, artificial tourism, and cultural tourism in a certain area supported by attractions, accommodation, and other facilities that have been institutionalized and managed by the village government and the community.

It can be concluded that a tourist village is a village with developed tourism potential, distinctive traditions and culture, accessibility and infrastructure facilities that support the tourist village program, guaranteed security, and maintained order and cleanliness.

According to Nuryanti (Nuha, 2022: 23-24), a tourist village is a form of integration between attractions, accommodation, and supporting facilities manifested in a community life structure integrated with applicable traditions and procedures.

a. Attractions

Tourism village attractions elevate the daily lives of local residents (traditions, culture, lifestyles, customs, social systems, arts, and culinary) (Nuryanti, 1993; Syahari et al., 2023: 53).

b. Accommodation

Accommodation is a temporary residence that must be provided in tourist villages through local community houses and units developed based on local population areas (Nuryanti, 1993 in Syahari et al., 2023: 53).

c. Supporting Facilities

The facilities available in the tourist village follow the life structure of the rural community and are synergistic with existing traditional procedures. (Nuryanti, 1993 in Syahari et al., 2023: 53).

## **METHOD**

In this study, the author uses qualitative research methods and descriptive approaches. Data collection techniques are carried out through primary and secondary data collection. Primary data collection is carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. Secondary data collection is carried out by collecting related documents and information, journals, and other sources that support the research data. The technique of selecting informants in the study uses a purposive sampling technique. The data obtained from this study was then analyzed qualitatively by reviewing all the data collected, supported by the results of interviews, using a theoretical approach put forward by Jim Ife and Frank Tessoriero to find out the role of village government in empowerment. Likewise, to see how the development of tourist villages uses Nuryanti's theory.

## **DISCUSSION**

The study of the Role of Village Government in the Empowerment and Development of Art Tourism Villages in Gegesik Kulon Village, Gegesik District, Cirebon Regency, has two focus areas: the role of the village government in the empowerment and development of tourism villages and the role of the village government in the empowerment and development of tourism villages.

### **The Role of Village Government in Empowerment**

#### **Role as Social Animation**

For this study, the role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government as a social animator is to provide motivation and inspiration, arouse community enthusiasm, and stimulate and mobilize community participation.

The village government has motivated and inspired the community, artists, and MSMEs by speaking and giving examples directly. The aim is to foster the desire within the community, artists, and MSMEs to play a role in the development of art tourism villages in Gegesik Kulon. Unfortunately, this has not been able to reach all communities.

As an empowerment, the village government community must also be able to arouse enthusiasm. With an enthusiastic community, it will undoubtedly be easier to carry out the program that has been designed. In this case, the Gegesik Kulon Village government has

succeeded in arousing the enthusiasm of the community, artists, and MSMEs. Based on the results of community interviews, artists and MSMEs are enthusiastic about the existence of the tourist village because it can increase income, and Gegesik Kulon is increasingly known.

The village government stimulates and develops community participation by involving the community in the POKDARWIS organization and forming GASELON for Artists in Gegesik Kulon. This is done so that GASELON can be a forum for the community and artists to channel their creative ideas.

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the Gegesik Kulon Village government's role as a social animator has been well implemented. This is done by providing motivation and inspiration, even though the delivery has not been comprehensive to all communities but has gone quite well. Arousing community enthusiasm has also gone well, as has stimulating and developing community participation.

### **Role in Mediation and Negotiation**

For this study, the village government's role in mediation and negotiation is to socialize the tourism village program and become a conflict mediator.

The village government, as a community empowerment, must be able to play a role in mediation and negotiation. One of the ways the village government is to socialize the tourism village program to the community. The socialization of the program was carried out first with the sub-district and related parties. After that, socialization with the community through rt/rw, kadas-kadas, youth organizations, and POKDARWIS. However, in the socialization process, there were obstacles because it was difficult for the community to understand what was conveyed by the Village Government. However, the community still helped and supported the development of the tourist village. The socialized programs were about the formation of tourist villages and the concept of tourist villages, namely art and culture.

As an empowerment, the village government community must also be able to mediate conflicts in the community. The village government must be able to connect conflicting community groups to reach an agreement. Based on the interview with the informant, it can be concluded that there has never been a conflict in the Gegesik Kulon tourist village; all those involved work together for the success of the tourist village. The people of Gegesik Kulon Village are very open about making the tourist village more

advanced. With never having a conflict, of course, the role of the village government in mediation and negotiation is going well. The village government has succeeded in uniting all communities, artists, MSMEs, and village officials to develop this tourist village.

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government in mediation and negotiation has been carried out well. This can be seen from its role in socializing the Tourism Village program even though the delivery of the program program program found obstacles it ran well. The role of a conflict mediator has also gone well, with no conflicts that occurred during the formation of tourist villages.

### **Role as a Supporter**

For this study, the Gegesik Kulon Village government's role as a supporter is to provide moral support and capital/funding support. Moral support is any form of action intended to encourage others. In this case, the village government as a community empowerment must be able to provide encouragement to the community because, of course, the development of tourist villages must experience various difficulties that make some parties pessimistic. The role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government in providing moral support is by continuing to communicate with the community, artists and MSMEs and continuing to provide encouragement.

Of course, funding is needed to create beautiful tourist destinations that attract tourists. The village government community must be able to provide good funding. The Gegesik Kulon Village Government has all the funding used to develop the tourist village from Gegesik Kulon Village itself and has not received assistance from the district. The obstacles in funding are that the funds used to develop tourist villages are still few or minimal.

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the Gegesik Kulon Village government's role as a supporter is quite good but not optimal. The village government provides moral support for the community, artists, and MSMEs. However, in terms of capital or funding, there are still obstacles related to the lack of available funds.

### **Role in Group Facilitation**

The role of the government as a group facilitator in this study is how the Gegesik Kulon Village government provides facilities for every development activity in the Gegesik Kulon art tourism village. As for this study, the Gegesik Kulon Village government's role in group facilitation is to provide facilities and infrastructure and promote tourist villages.

Of course, several things must support the development program of the Art Tourism Village, one of which is the development of tourist attractions. This goal can be achieved if supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure. The Gegesik Kulon Village Government's efforts in providing facilities and infrastructure have not been maximized, which causes inadequate facilities and infrastructure. The obstacle faced by the Village Government is the lack of capital or funding.

The village government, in group facilitation, must be able to introduce tourism villages to the broader community. What can be done is promotion so that the tourist village is more known and has many visitors. The Gegesik Kulon Village Government has carried out several promotions to develop tourist villages, namely by being promoted directly by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy through the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Village Anugrah event and social media. The obstacles faced are social media accounts that are not very active in promoting tourist villages.

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government in group facilitation is quite good but not optimal. The role of group facilitation is carried out by providing facilities and infrastructure as well as promotions. The village government is constrained by minimal funding in terms of facilities and infrastructure. For promotions that have been carried out but are not optimal, this is due to the lack of content and the fact that they are rarely active on social media.

### **Role in Resource and Skills Utilization**

For this study, the role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government in utilizing various existing skills and resources is carried out by conducting human resource training and education and undergoing cooperation.

The village government, as a community empowerment, must be able to improve the skills of human resources. One of the things that can be done is the development of human resources through training or education. Unfortunately, the role of the Gegesik Kulon village government is not optimal because there is only training or education for the village government or tourist village managers. Meanwhile, HR training or education for the community, artists, or MSMEs has never been carried out.

Another thing that the Village Government can do to improve skills and resource utilization is to establish cooperation with other parties so that it runs more optimally. This collaboration is carried out to improve the quality of tourist villages. The Government of Gegesik Kulon in terms of cooperating with universities. Among them are website

creation, mapping, holding Technical Guidance, which is currently still running with a 6-month contract, and making MSME product logos.

Based on the exposure of the data, it can be concluded that the role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government in the utilization of resources and skills is quite good but still not optimal. This can be seen in its role in HR training or education, where it is carried out by policymakers only; the community, artists, or MSMEs have never participated. It also establishes cooperation where the new village government collaborates with universities and has not yet collaborated with investors to improve the quality of tourist villages.

### **Role in Organizing**

For this study, the role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government in organizing is to form and monitor the organization. In the development of tourist villages, unique organizations are needed to manage tourist villages; this is done so that tourist villages can be managed properly and can be directed. This is where the role of the village government as a community empowerment and organizer is needed. The village government must be able to facilitate the formation of organizations to improve the quality of tourist villages. The Gegesik Kulon Village Government formed POKDARWIS to manage the tourist village. In the POKDARWIS membership, there are communities and village officials. Of course, in the organization, monitoring is needed to avoid misappropriations and to find errors. The Gegesik Kulon Village Government monitors the organization by maintaining communication with POKDARWIS as the organization that manages the tourist village and conducting regular coordination meetings with POKDARWIS. This is done in order to detect shortcomings and errors so that the village government can make quick improvements later. From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the Gegesik Kulon Village government's role in organizing has been carried out well. The village government formed a POKDARWIS organization to manage tourist villages. In addition, the village government monitors the organization by continuing to maintain communication and conducting regular meetings.

### **Tourism Village Development**

#### **Attractions**

In this case, the attraction can be natural, cultural, or artificial. The theory presented shows that the component of attraction is the attraction of tourist villages and activities in tourist villages.

Attraction is everything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of cultural diversity, natural wealth, and man-made products that are the target or purpose of tourist visits. Each village must highlight its uniqueness, which can be a unique attraction for the village. This is to attract tourists to want to visit. The attraction of the Gegesik Kulon tourist village is that the ancestral heritage is still preserved, starting from the village customs, culture, and art. Gegesik Kulon art tourism village is also different from other tourist villages. If other tourist villages can visit at any time, Gegesik Kulon art tourism village is only open at certain times. In this case, if you want to visit the tourist village, you must make a reservation in advance to see art and cultural performances.

Tourists can do activities in the Gegesik Kulon art tourism village, including watching art performances, including Mask dance, making puppet puppets, sisingaan, puppet puppet performances, drum rampak, and barongsai creations. They are also invited to ride a train created by Gegesik Kulon residents to the studios. Other activities include seeing MSME products such as geplak, salted eggs, and blangkon.

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the attractions in the Gegesik Kulon art tourism village are good. The attractions offered by Gegesik Kulon Village are good and unique. The activities themselves have also gone well. However, unfortunately tourists who visit the tourist village cannot do it every day, which means that tourists must make a reservation in advance to see the art performance.

### **Accommodation**

Homestays provide an authentic experience for tourists because they allow them to experience the local lifestyle, culture, and traditions and get a deeper understanding of the life of the local community. For tourist residences, usually, tourist villages take advantage of the local community's residence and the space developed in the area around the tourist village. Residence is one of the requirements for establishing a tourist village, for each tourist village must have at least one residence (Homestay). In the Gegesik Kulon tourist village a new place to live, there is a suragati Homestay. However, if it is still lacking in the Gegesik tourist village, Kulon also provides residents with houses to occupy. Based on the above explanation, the accommodation in the Gegesik Kulon art tourism village is quite good but still not optimal. This is because it only has one homestay. However, if homestays are not enough, tourists can also live together in people's homes.

### **Supporting Facilities**

Tourist destinations, in addition to being supported by qualified accommodation, must also be supported by good facilities so that tourists can use them when visiting. The supporting facilities in the art tourism village in Gegesik Kulon village are access to the tourist village as well as facilities and infrastructure.

In tourist villages, good accessibility is needed, both to tourist villages and. The road to the tourist village must be easy to pass and not endanger tourists. The access to art tourism village of Gegesik Kulon Village is easy to reach near Kertajati airport and the Palimanana toll road. However, even though access is relatively easy, tourists still often get lost due to the few tourist village signboards and the position of Gegesik Kulon Village, which is adjacent to other villages.

Facilities and infrastructure are critical to support the use of tourist villages. If the facilities and infrastructure are adequate, it will undoubtedly make tourists feel at home. It can be in clean water facilities, electricity, waste disposal facilities, internet connections, telecommunication technology etc. Facilities and infrastructure in the Gegesik Kulon art tourism village that have been available for tourists include a Homestay for temporary accommodation for tourists, a mosque is available, the Gegesik Kulon village road is asphalt and concrete, transportation is available by public transit, clean water has an excavated well and PAM, telecommunications is also good, close to markets and minimarkets as well as residents' stalls. However, facilities and infrastructure are still inadequate because the roads are still damaged.

From the above explanation, it can be concluded that the supporting facilities in the Gegesik Kulon art tourism village are quite good but not optimal. The first supporting facility is access to tourist villages, which is still not optimal because several roads are still potholes and facilities and infrastructure. Both facilities and infrastructure are also still not optimal due to funding constraints.

## **CONCLUSION**

The role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government as a social animation has been well implemented. This is done by providing motivation and inspiration even though the delivery has not been comprehensive to all communities but has gone quite well, arousing community enthusiasm has gone well and stimulating and developing community participation has also gone well. Role in Mediation and Negotiation. The Gegesik Kulon Village government's mediation and negotiation role has been well implemented. This can be seen from its role in socializing the tourism village program. Even though the program's

delivery found obstacles, it could run well. The role of a conflict mediator has also gone well, with no conflicts occurring during the formation of tourist villages. Role as a Supporter. The Gegesik Kulon Village government's role as a supporter is quite good but not optimal. The village government provides moral support for the community, artists, and MSMEs. However, in terms of capital or funding, there are still obstacles related to the lack of available funds. The role in Group Facilitation of the Gegesik Kulon Village government in group facilitation is quite good but not optimal. The role of a group facility itself is carried out by providing facilities, infrastructure, and promotion. However, providing adequate facilities and infrastructure is still challenging, and this is constrained by funding. Promotions that have been carried out but are not optimal are due to the lack of content and the fact that they are rarely active on social media. The role of the Gegesik Kulon Village government in utilizing resources and skills is quite good, but it is still not optimal. This can be seen in its role in HR training or education, where it is carried out by policymakers only; the community, artists, or MSMEs have never participated as well in establishing cooperation where the new village government has collaborated with universities and has not yet collaborated with investors to improve the quality of tourist villages. The Gegesik Kulon Village government's role in organizing has been well implemented. The village government formed a POKDARWIS organization to manage tourist villages. In addition, the village government monitors the POKDARWIS organization by continuing to maintain communication and hold meetings.

Tourism Village Development. The attractions in the Gegesik Kulon art tourism village are good. The attractions offered by Gegesik Kulon Village are excellent and unique. The activities themselves have also gone well. Unfortunately, tourists who visit the village cannot do it every day, meaning that tourists must make a reservation in advance to see the art performance. The accommodation in the Gegesik Kulon art tourism village is quite good but still not optimal. This is because it only has one homestay. However, if homestays are not enough, tourists can also live together in people's homes. The supporting facilities in the Gegesik Kulon art tourism village are quite good but not optimal. The first supporting facility is access to tourist villages, which is still not optimal because several roads have potholes and a small number of tourist village signboards. In addition, the facilities and infrastructure are still not optimal because there is only one homestay and no shared studio.

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Hatton, D.D., Bailey, D.B., Burchinal, M., dan Ferrell, K.A. 1997. "Developmental growth curves of preschool children with vision impairments". *Child Development*. Vol. 68 (5), pp: 788-806.

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Example:

Maxwell, K. 2001. *Positive Learning Dispositions in Mathematics*. [Online] Tersedia: [http://www.education.auckland.ac.nz/uoa/fms/default/education/docs/word/research/foed\\_paper/issue11/ACE\\_Paper\\_3\\_Issue\\_11.doc](http://www.education.auckland.ac.nz/uoa/fms/default/education/docs/word/research/foed_paper/issue11/ACE_Paper_3_Issue_11.doc). [28 Januari 2013]

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