

Spatial Distribution of Livelihood Assets of Tourism Village in West Ungaran Subdistrict Semarang Regency Central Java Province Indonesia

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Abstract— Development is a process of change to obtain a better state. Development covers all aspects of life, and one of the areas of development is tourism, while the tourist village is one of the rural tourism destinations that still requires a lot of attention from various parties, especially to support sustainable livelihood. This research is aimed to study the spatial distribution of tourist villages, livelihood assets, and their contribution in the tourist villages. The research location was conducted in West Ungaran District, Semarang Regency. The research population is tourism village and residents in every tourism village. All tourist villages are the object of study, so it is a population study. Data analysis used is descriptive quantitative, presented in table and picture. Analysis of spatial distribution of tourist villages used nearest neighbor analysis. The result of the research shows that in Sub District of Ungaran Barat, tourism village has a spatial distribution including clustered, there are 4 (four) of tourism villages namely Lerep village, Keji village, Nyatnyono village, and Gogik village. Livelihood assets in tourist villages include natural assets, physical assets, human assets, institutional assets and financial assets. The condition of livelihood assets in each tourist village varies greatly. Natural assets are the dominant asset of livelihood, while the assets of human resources are low, so it must be improved to support the realization of sustainable livelihood of tourist villages.

Keywords—: *tourist village; livelihood assets; spatial distribution, sustainable tourism*

I. INTRODUCTION

Development is carried out in order to improve the welfare of human. The development carried out so far tends to focus more on aspects of human needs, less attention to aspects of nature as resources. Sustainable development cannot be achieved, so that sustainable development is formulated with a more universal concept. Conceptually, the objectives of sustainable development are formulated to improve the welfare of humanity universally in the world, both in developed and developing

countries. The goal of sustainable development includes 17 goals with 165 development targets, expected by the end of 2030 to solve various problems, responding to underdevelopment of countries in the world, both in developed and developing countries [1].

The tourism industry is one of the fields of development that has dual functions, both in terms of socio-political, cultural, regional and environmental economics [2]. The tourism industry is a postal melting, which is an activity that can become a forum for human encounter from various backgrounds, so that there can be interaction between people who do not distinguish the boundaries of language, religion, race, ethnicity, nation and state [3]. The tourism industry can bring intercultural understanding and understanding through tourist attractions, interaction between visitors and local communities, so that local wisdom in each region can be a vehicle for cultural preservation in tourism objects, and in all regions. Tourism encompasses various types, because of the necessities and motives of the journey that a person does vary [4]. Tourism is the key to development, prosperity and happiness, because tourism is a leading sector [5].

Tourism has experienced continuous expansion and diversification, and it has become one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world. Despite the global crisis, the number of international tourist trips continues to show a positive growth, as an illustration. In 1950, there were 25 million tourists increased to 278 million tourists in 1980, and increased to 1.1 million tourists in 1995, and increased to around 1.1 billion tourists in 2014 [2].

Tourism can increase tourism destinations and investments, and cause tourism as a key factor in export income, create jobs [3], improve the economy and prosperity [6]. The growth of the tourism sector is always on top economic growth [7]. The contribution of tourism to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased, in 2008 by 3.09% to 3.25% the following year, namely in 2009 [8].

Indonesia, in the framework of development and improving the welfare of the population, launched a tourism village to become one of the platforms for advancing the tourism industry. Tourism is not only in urban areas, but also in rural areas, by introducing local wisdom in each tourist village. Tourism

villages are one of the mainstays of development in every village in Indonesia, although not all villages can be declared as tourism villages. Tourism villages become alternative tourism, touch directly to the community and can significantly reduce the tendency of urbanization from village to city.

The diversity of potential villages becomes a strength and one of the obstacles in order to realize a tourist village because a village that becomes a tourist village must have several conditions, including the potential of unique tourist products or attractions, the level of acceptance and strong commitment from the local community, potential local human resources that support, opportunities for access to tourist markets, and availability of land areas that allow for development. Village potential varies, so the spatial distribution of tourism villages varies greatly. Spatial distribution can help visitors to find out the location of the tourist village, so that it can facilitate potential visitors to visit, and become one of the tourist attractions in the tourist village. What kind of spatial distribution of tourist villages in an area is still interesting to discuss. The purpose of this study is to examine the spatial distribution of tourism villages in West Ungaran District, Semarang Regency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Spatial Distribution*

Spatial distribution based on its wording, consists of two words, namely space and distribution. Space is an element of the environment, a place for humans and living things to carry out activities for survival, and non-living things that accompany it into one unit of territory. Containers include land space, sea space, air space, including spaces inside the earth as a unit of territory where humans and living things, carry out activities and maintain their survival [9].

The place is a small part of geographical space occupied by a person or thing. It is a common formulation in geographic humanities, where places are considered as centers of felt value [10]. Space [11], has the meaning of breadth or extent, which can be interpreted in absolute terms or absolute space, that is real space which is visible, can be seen and observed directly on the surface of the earth. Whereas relative space is a concept created by everyone who needs to get their own explanations, is perceptual and invisible.

Distribution is one of four geographic principles namely distribution, interrelation, description and corology. In this case, the distribution implies the spread of the phenomenon of the earth's surface. Nursid [12] provides an explanation that dissemination is the main key in geography studies because with the principle of dissemination, other principles can be explained. This is considered that the symptoms and facts, both natural, human and man-made, spread on the surface of the earth are not evenly distributed in one region to another.

Spatial distribution [10], a distribution is a set of geographic observations representing the value of a variety of locations on the surface of the earth. Spatial distribution is a condition of the spread of a face phenomenon open in every space of the earth. The spread of phenomena on the face of the earth is very varied, not uniform, not the same, diverse, very dependent on the natural conditions. The varied conditions in the spatial distribution of the earth's phenomena are as they are, are given, so that they become the main geographic studies [12] [13]. Region is not given in nature any more than the regions are given in the course of human events. Region is devised, they are

spatial summaries designed to bring order to the infinite diversity of the earth's surface [14].

Geography is the study of the emergence of geosphere phenomena on the surface of the earth, with the viewpoint of spatial, environmental and regional complexes. Geosphere phenomena which are objects of geographic material are studied starting from the place to see the location, then proceed with the stages of why phenomenon analysis occurs, and then study how the relationship with other symptoms. Each region has various natural, physical, human and socio-cultural characteristics, each of which is unique which refers to the potential of the area. So understanding geography can hone one's spatial intelligence [15].

Spatial distribution [10], a distribution is set of geographic observation representing the value or behavior of a particular phenomenon or characteristic across many location on the surface of the earth. Spatial distribution of phenomena is very useful for knowing the location conditions both in absolute and relative terms, and also to further understand the accessibility of an object in an area. Spatial distribution can be observed from the location of a phenomenon. Spatial distribution of the tourist village of West Ungaran Subdistrict is the location of a tourist village, based on its absolute location and relative location. Spatial distribution, can be analyzed by the analysis of the nearest neighbor, which examines the patterns of spreading phenomena in a particular space or region [12], [13], [16], [17], [18]). Assessing the spatial distribution of village tourism is very useful for prospective visitors to recognize tourism village objects before they visit, and also for the government in developing tourism villages, as well as to study the development planning in various surrounding areas. Space [15] and studying space can help improve spatial intelligence because spatial intelligence is one of the 9 intelligences that must be possessed by everyone, which is needed to be able to properly occupy the spatial aspects in various decision making. Spatial intelligence is the ability to understand images and shapes 2 and 3 dimensional, the ability to do analysis and abstraction is more than just seeing images or shapes visually, recognizing objects and their relationships with other objects, and conveying thoughts structurally with visual thinking and mental maps [15] Regional potential is very diverse and its distribution is not the same, as well as tourism villages. Spatially between regions, it is not the same, this is very dependent on various things, both natural, physical and human resource conditions.

B. *Tourism Villages*

Tourism village is a form of integration between attractions, accommodations, and supporting facilities that are presented in a structure of community life that integrates with the prevailing procedures and traditions [19]. Diversity, distinctiveness and uniqueness of cultural traditions along with natural reserves and cultural heritage owned by each region, are part of wealth, potential and resources that need to be preserved and managed to improve the independence and welfare of the community. The tourist village has several conditions, because in each village, it cannot directly or automatically become a tourist village. Some of the requirements of a village to become a tourist village include accessibility, tourism objects, community and government apparatus accepting and supporting, guaranteed security, available village tourism facilities, namely accommodation, telecommunications, labor, cool climate and associated with other known attractions society in general [20].

Tourism villages are developed within the framework of developing rural tourism, with consideration in rural areas that have more authentic natural and cultural potential; rural areas have a natural environment that is relatively pristine yet polluted; and rural areas still have relatively slow economic development compared to urban areas [21].

Tourism village is a form of development at the village level, and is a tourism development strategy in Indonesia. Tourism is a journey carried out by a person or group of people from one place to another with the aim of having fun, enjoying free time, not to make a living and a visit of no more than six months. Tourism is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government and local government [7], [22]. Tourism village is an area or rural area that has several special characteristics to become a tourist destination, with several tourist attractions (natural, artificial, cultural) that are packaged in such a way as to attract tourists to visit [23]. Tourism villages can be a vehicle for exploring local values that can nurture existing local wisdom that has become a tradition for generations from ancestors, understanding the potential of the region, strengthening national characteristics and identity, love the homeland.

C. *Tourism Villages Livelihood Asset*

Livelihood assets are a set of asset components to shape livelihoods and sustainable livelihoods [18], [24], [25], [26], [27]). Livelihood assets are an important study because sustainable livelihoods must be based on livelihood assets.

Livelihoods are access to assets and outcomes, and livelihood assets consist of natural assets, physical assets, human assets, social assets and financial assets. Each component of livelihood assets has varying value in shaping livelihood assets in tourism villages. Human assets are one of the assets that are important and are able to mobilize other assets in shaping livelihoods.

Natural assets are natural resources owned by tourism villages, which consist of land or land, water and air. Land resources in the tourism village become one of the tourist attractions in the tourist village because land use is one of the factors that causes a beautiful village, and is one of the attractions in the tourist village. Various assets synergize and form livelihood assets that are able to become the main selling power of tourism villages.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research was carried out in the District of West Ungaran, being the center of population activities, ranging from the center of government, economics, social and culture. The study population was a tourist village, there were 4 villages, so this study was a population study. The research variables are the location of the tourist village, the characteristics of the tourist village: the number of tourism objects, the number of inhabitants, and the livelihood assets in the tourist village.

The type of research data is secondary data and primary data. Secondary data are collected from several agencies and primary data are collected by observation and in-depth interviews. Data analysis used descriptive, frequency tables, and with the help of ArcGis software.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Overview of Ungaran Barat District*

Ungaran Barat sub-district is one of 19 sub-districts in Semarang Regency, the youngest sub-district among other sub-districts. It is located in Semarang Regency, in the northernmost region, directly adjacent to the city of Semarang. Relatively between several sub-districts, in the north is the city of Semarang, in the east, it is in the eastern part of the District of Ungaran, in the west bordering the Kendal Regency, and in the south bordering the Bergas District.

The location of Ungaran Barat District is one of its own and unique attractions. Accessibility is relatively high, all areas are connected by paved roads, with a road length of about 90.50 kilometers. The average distance to the Regency Capital is 4.27 kilometers, and the distance to other cities nearby is an average of 25.73 kilometers square. Ungaran Barat District does not have public transportation, this is related to terrain conditions. Everyone who wants to visit the West Ungaran Subdistrict uses private-owned, two-wheeled or four-wheeled transportation modes. The means of transportation used by the majority of the population are motorbikes, and some cars are four-wheeled vehicles.

Morphologically, it has a rough, wavy surface, with a height between 308 - 573 meters above sea level, the lowest location in Bandarjo Village and the highest in Kalisidi Village. The height of the place, generally has cool air. The area of West Ungaran District is around 35.96 kilometers. The area is divided into 11 villages with unequal distribution. The most extensive village is Kalisidi Village, around 22, 13 percent of the total area, and the narrowest village is Gogik Village, covering only 4.1 percent of the area of West Ungaran District. In other villages, the total area ranged from 4.38 percent to 18.99 percent of the total area of West Ungaran District [28].

Ungaran Barat sub-district, the land is used for various activities, both for activities in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The majority of land use (65 percent) for agriculture, which is dominated by agricultural land instead of rice fields, includes dry fields, gardens. Whereas 35 percent of land welding is used for non-agriculture, namely the yard and home and facilities. The most extensive agricultural land is in Kalisidi Village, and the narrowest agricultural land is owned by Bandarjo Village. Whereas the most extensive non-agricultural land is in Lerep Village, and the narrowest non-agricultural land is in Keji Village. Bandarjo Village is one of the sub-districts in West Ungaran District which is the center of economic activity and the center of settlements.

The population in West Ungaran District in 2015 was 77,758 people, and increased to 83,875 people in 2016, with a ratio of male and female population or sex ratio of 95. The male population was 48.81 percent and 51, 19 percent of women. The most population is in Ungaran Village, and at least in Keji Village. Ungaran Village is one of the centers of population activities, both governmental, social and economic activities, besides having various facilities [28].

Socio-cultural facilities in Ungaran Barat District include education facilities, health facilities, worship facilities, sports facilities, other facilities. The types of available educational facilities are from kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school and senior secondary school, while universities do not yet exist. The types of health facilities are complete, starting from the community health center, the auxiliary community health center, the place of practice for doctors, midwives, Regional General Hospitals, Pharmacies and drug stores.

Mosque, worship facilities, mosques and churches. The facilities owned by the Ungaran Barat Subdistrict are one of the facilities needed by the population, but it does not support activities in the tourist village.

B. *Tourism Village Spatial Distribution in West Ungaran District*

The District of West Ungaran consists of 7 villages and 4 sub-districts, from the number of villages, one sub-district and three villages, or 36.36 percent of the number of villages being tourist villages. The tourist village is Gogik Village, Nyatnyono Village, Lerep Village, and Keji Village [29].

Regarding to the location of the tourist village, all located south of the capital city of Semarang Regency, Ungaran. Relatively, four tourist villages border each other. The location stretches north-south. The northernmost location (bordering the Semarang City area) is the Keji village, and the southernmost bordering the Bergas sub-district is Gogik Village. Lerep Village and Nyatnyono Village are in the middle between two villages (Keji Village and Gogik Village). The four tourist villages are located in the middle of the West Ungaran District.

The tourism village, based on the location that coincides, is directly adjacent, so that each tourist village that is one with the other tourist villages, is not far away. Tourist villages are scattered in groups. These tourist villages, can form clusters or clusters of tourism villages - related villages, one of the tourism villages becomes a catalyst and the other surrounding villages become supporting villages. The tourism village becomes the center of development, and the surrounding villages and their communities become supporters and at the same time receive benefits.

Accessibility to the four tourist villages is very high, although its location is on the top of the slopes of Mount Ungaran, because it has a paved road that can be traversed by four-wheeled vehicles. The distance to the closest sub-district office is Lerep Village, which is 0.5 km, and the most remote is Gogik Village, which is 7 kilometers. The distance to the office of the Capital District of Semarang is closest to Lerep Village, which is 1.5 km, and the most remote is Nyatnyono Village, which is 5 kilometers. All tourist villages can be reached by four-wheeled vehicles, and there are highways.

The four tourism villages generally have almost the same characteristics, which are villages located on the slopes of Mount Ungaran. The tourist village is located at an altitude between 392 mdpal - 512 meters above sea level. Nyatnyono tourism village has the highest height, which is 512 meters above sea level and is the highest village among the four tourism villages. Keji Village is a village with an average height of 392 meters above sea level. The four tourist villages have cool air, so they are interesting to visit, and become a tourist attraction.

Tourism objects in tourist villages vary, the objects that exist in each tourist village are not the same, depending on the potential and unique culture of the population. The four villages become one area, with groups spread, so that the natural conditions are almost the same. Even so, the attractions that attract tourists in each tourist village are generally the same, but in more detailed, there are differences. Tourism in West Ungaran District is dominated by natural attractions. This is because it is supported by the location of the tourist village in the same area, namely on the slopes of Mount Ungaran, with almost the same height, the natural conditions in the tourist village become a tourist attraction.

TABLE I TOURISM OBJECTS IN TOURISM VILLAGES, WEST UNGARAN DISTRICT SEMARANG REGENCY

Village	Attraction	
	Cultural Attraction	Natural Attraction
Gogik Nyatnyono Lerep	Culture Art Religi: Tomb Art: Regog, Angklung	Waterfall Siwarak Swimming pool Mini Sebligo Reservoir, Waterfall indrokilo
Keji	Keji art: Kuda Tebog	View, Waterfall

Source: Semarang Regency Statistic Center, 2017.

Gogik tourism village has waterfall attractions and local culture. Nyatnyono Nyatnyono Village has a natural tourism object of Siwarak bathing, and cultural attractions. Lerep tourism village is a tourist village that has unique advantages. With regard to natural tourism object, Mini Embung Sebligo Reservoir is a small reservoir located in Lerep Village. In addition, there is also Indrokilo Waterfall, which is a waterfall located in Indrokilo Hamlet.

Keji tourism village has a variety of tourism objects, both including natural and man-made or cultural attractions. The most unique natural attractions in the Keji Village are natural scenery, and waterfalls. Man-made or cultural tourism objects in Keji village are Keji Village, which is in the form of cultural heritage or culture heritage, which is developed into a nursery for various thought fruits or seedling state of mind, and the process of embodiment of the mind or the processes of thinking development, to interpret a process of cultural work as a human intellectual.

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C. *Livelihoods Asset in Tourism Villages*

Village-based livelihood assets are not homogeneous, both in the overall condition of each component of livelihood assets. This is due to different resource conditions, but access to these assets is not the same. Access can be interpreted as rules, social norms, habits, which bring or affect ability, and control or use resources or assets. Livelihood assets are a form of livelihood, because livelihood is the ability to access various activities and activities needed to live a life.

TABLE II LIVELIHOOD ASSETS OF
TOURISM VILLAGES IN WEST UNGARAN
DISTRICT

Village	Livelihood Asset				
	Natural Asset	Physical Asset	Human Asset	Social Asset	Financial Asset
Gogik	9.16	29.43	4.09	27.92	29.40
Nyatnyono	11.65	29.61	2.89	28.40	27.44
Lerep	13.54	29.70	2.35	28.28	26.12
Keji	15.48	28.05	2.84	26.72	26.89

Sources: Primary Data Analysis, 2018

Tourism village livelihoods are almost the same, but each asset component in each tourism village is different. The highest natural resource assets is in the Lerep tourism village, and the lowest is in the Gogik tourism village. Regarding to human resource assets, the highest one is in Nyatnyono Village and the lowest one is in Lerep Village, while the highest financial asset in Gogik Village, and the lowest in Lerep Village. The highest social resource assets is in Nyatnyono Village and the lowest is in Keji Village. Human resource assets in four tourism villages have the lowest index value compared to other livelihood asset components. In fact, human resource assets are the most important asset component, because they can mobilize other asset components [18], [24], [26].

All livelihood assets that are owned in tourist villages are spreading different spheres, and are used for livelihoods. The livelihood strategy that is carried out is not the same, because in each village has its own program in accordance with its potential assets, but the spatial distribution is different. Every village space has meaning for livelihood assets. In tourism villages, meaningful livelihoods are an effort created to have safe livelihood assets, including capabilities in protecting, developing and using and enjoying the assets and resources they have [30], [31] Contributions to the components of livelihood assets for varied livelihoods, tourism villages Lerep has the highest physical resource assets, this is in accordance with the results described, [32], that the Lerep tourism village already has various supporting facilities to attract tourists.

III. CONCLUSION

In Ungaran Barat sub-district, there are 4 tourism villages, with spatial distribution spread in groups. Each tourist village is unique, all tourist villages have natural attractions, and artificial tourism objects. Leading tourism objects in the 4 tourism villages are natural assets. Each tourist village packs the natural conditions to be used as an attraction in the tourist village, its shape and variety depend on its human resources.

Livelihood assets in tourism villages vary spatially, the highest distribution of livelihood assets is owned by the Keji Tourism Village, and the lowest is in the Nyatnyono Tourism Village. The size of livelihood assets and the contribution of each asset to livelihoods also varied, and the size of asset contributions to livelihoods, the highest were physical resource assets in the village of Lerep, and the lowest was the assets of human resources in Lerep Village. Tourism village is a part of tourism industry, which brings the world together, leads to enrichment of knowledge, international understading exchange of culture and fosters.

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