

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI
NUMBER 1 OF 2017
ON
TOURISM VILLAGE

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

REGENT OF BANYUWANGI,

- Considering :
- a. That Villages have rights of origin and rights of traditional in regulating and managing the interests of the local community and play a role in realizing the ideals of independence based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - b. that the state of nature, flora and fauna, as a gift from The Almighty God, as well as ancient, historical, artistic, and cultural heritage owned by the Indonesian nation constitute is a resource and capital for tourism development to increase the prosperity and welfare of the people as contained in Pancasila and the Preamble of The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - c. that freedom to travel and spending of free time in the form of traveling is part of human rights;
 - d. that village development is needed to encourage equal opportunity to do business and to get benefits and to face the challenges of changing local, national and global life;
 - e. that a village with a rural landscape based on conditions, natural potential as well as the social character, cultural and economic of the local community has special characteristics that are worthy of being a tourist destination;

- f. that a tourism village is an integral part of regional development which is carried out systematically, planned, integrated, sustainable, and responsible while still providing protection for religious, cultural values that live in the community, sustainability, and quality of the environment, as well as national interests;
- g. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, and letter e, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation on Tourism Villages.

- Observing : 1. Article 18 Section 6 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 12 of 1950 on the Establishment of District Regions in East Java Province (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 41) as amended by Law Number 2 of 1965 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19 of 1965, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2730);
3. Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2009, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4966);
4. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
5. Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495);
6. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended by Law Number 9 of 2015 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);

7. Government Regulation Number 44 of 1997 on Partnership (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 91 of 1997, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3718);
8. Government Regulation Number 32 of 1998 on Guidance and Development of Small Businesses (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 1998, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3743);
9. Government Regulation Number 79 of 2005 on Guidelines for the Guidance and Supervision of Local Governance Implementation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 165 of 2005, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4593);
10. Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2014 on Implementing Regulations of Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 199);
11. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80 of 2015 on the Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036);
12. Regulation of the Regency Banyuwangi Number 13 of 2011 on Business Service Retribution (Regional Gazette of the Regency of Banyuwangi Number 2 / Cof 2011);
13. Regulation of the Regency of Banyuwangi Number 13 of 2012 on the Tourism Development Master Plan of the Regency of Banyuwangi (Regional Gazette of the Regency of Banyuwangi Number 6 of 2012);
14. Regulation of the Regency of Banyuwangi Number 13 of 2015 on Guidelines for the Formation and Management of Village-Owned Enterprises (Regional Gazette of the Regency of Banyuwangi Number 4 of 2016)

With the joint approval of
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF
And
THE REGENT OF BANYUWANGI

HAS DECIDED

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON TOURISM VILLAGE

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this regional regulation :

1. Region means the Regency of Banyuwangi
2. Local Government means the Government of the Regency of Banyuwangi.
3. Regent means the Regent of Banyuwangi.
4. Tourism means a travel activity or part of these activities that are carried out voluntarily and temporarily to enjoy tourist objects and attractions.
5. Village tourism means the activity of traveling by a person or a small group of tourists or a traveler, living in or close to a traditional atmosphere in a village area, enjoying the charms of a tourist village, learning about rural life and the local environment.
6. Tourists means people who travel.
7. Tourism means various kinds of tourism activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, businessmen, government, local government and village government.
8. Village tourism means an alternative form of tourism that includes various kinds of village tourism activities and supported by various facilities and services provided by the local community, as well as tourism village partner entrepreneurs.

9. Tourism means all activities related to tourism and has multidimensional and multidisciplinary character which emerge as a manifestation of the needs of every person and country as well as interactions between tourists and local communities, fellow tourists, government, local governments and entrepreneurs.
10. Village Tourism Attraction means anything that is unique, authentic, beautiful, and valuable in the form of a diversity of natural wealth, culture, traditions, historical heritage, lifestyle, quality of life of the local community and man-made products in the tourist village area that becomes the target or the purpose of tourist visits.
11. Tourist objects and attractions means everything that becomes the target of a tour;
12. A tourism village means a form of integration between potential natural, artificial, and cultural attractions within a certain area supported by attractions, accommodation and other facilities that have been institutionalized and managed by the Village Government and / or the community.
13. Tourism Village Destinations means village tourism areas in which there are village tourism attractions, public facilities, village tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of a tourist village area.
14. Village tourism businesses means businesses that provide goods and services to meet the needs of tourists and organize labor-intensive village tourism, local communities, local raw materials, suppress the potential for environmental pollution and exploitation of local resources, and lead to diversification of employment opportunities.
15. Village tourism entrepreneur means an individual or group of people carrying out village tourism business activities.
16. Strategic Area of Tourism Village means an area that has the main function of village tourism or has the potential for the development of a tourist village area which has an important influence in one or more aspects, such as

economic, social and cultural growth, empowerment of natural resources, and environmental carrying capacity.

17. Village means a village and customary village or what is referred to by other names, hereinafter referred to as Village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries which is authorized to regulate and administer government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiative, rights of origin, and / or traditional rights recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
18. Village Government means the Village Head or as referred to by any other name assisted by Village apparatus as an element of Village Government administrators.

CHAPTER II FUNCTION AND PURPOSES

Article 2

Tourism Village has function to meet the physical, spiritual and intellectual needs of every tourist with recreation and special interest tours as well as to conserve the potential of village tourism which includes customs, socio-culture and the natural environment to realize the welfare of the village community.

Article 3

- (1) The development of a Tourism Village has purposes to:
 - a. Improve the welfare of village communities. That is opening up new job opportunities and business opportunities, improve existing businesses and services.
 - b. Increase public awareness in developing Natural Potential and conserve / Preserving existing customs, culture and architecture from generation to generation.
 - c. Increase public awareness in the conservation of unique animals and plants and the natural environment.

- d. Encourage the community to create a clean, neat and healthy environment.
 - e. Accelerate the cultivation of attitudes and skills in accordance with the charm of Indonesian tourism.
 - f. Foster pride in customs, culture and village.
- (2) The management of tourist objects managed by BUMDesa is the village asset.

CHAPTER III

PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM VILLAGE MANAGEMENT

Article 4

The tourism village is organized with the following principles:

- a. Utilizing local community facilities and infrastructure;
- b. Benefit the local community;
- c. Mutual relationship between tourists and local communities;
- d. Involving local communities;
- e. Implementing village tourism product development.

CHAPTER IV

DEVELOPMENT / DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM VILLAGE

Article 5

Villages that may be developed as tourist villages are villages that meet the following criteria:

- a. villages that have uniqueness, traditional authenticity and cultural diversity.
- b. Having natural potential that is feasible to be developed as a tourist area and or is located close to potential natural tourist destinations or is being or has been developed as a tourist area.
- c. There is a development of community Small Handicrafts which is unique and produced hereditary
- d. There is a desire of the village community to develop a tourist village.

Article 6

The targets for developing a tourism village are:

- a. The compilation of modeling / tourism village models based on sustainable and / environmentally friendly tourism development;
- b. Integrating development by identifying and analyzing existing potentials, determining the pattern of landscape arrangement of the site area, and making possible alternative developments;
- c. The realization of tourism village management based on the application of a zoning system that is useful for preserving the environment and the quality of tourism village development and visitor satisfaction;
- d. The realization of village tourism destinations based on village patterns and traditional house building architecture;
- e. The realization of the ability of the local community to maintain, explore, develop the diversity of community arts and culture, which is useful for the completeness of tourist attractions that can be enjoyed by visitors and the availability of regional specialties from raw materials in the village.

Article 7

Development of a tourist village includes:

- a. Village tourism objects and attractions;
- b. Marketing; and
- c. Institutional.

Article 8

The development of a tourism village is carried out based on the regency tourism development master plan, and is an integral part of the long-term regional development plan of the Regency of Banyuwangi.

Article 9

In developing Tourism Villages, the Local Government may involve agencies / institutions engaged in the tourism sector.

CHAPTER V
STRATEGIC AREA OF TOURISM VILLAGE

Article 10

- (1) The strategic area of the tourism village in the Regency of Banyuwangi is an integral part of the regency spatial plan.
- (2) The strategic area of tourism village in The Regency of Banyuwangi determined by the government of the Regency of Banyuwangi.

CHAPTER VI
TOURISM VILLAGE MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

Article 11

- (1) The manager of a tourism village is a village community organization in the form of a Tourism Awareness Group (*Kelompok Sadar Wisata*).
- (2) A tourism village management organization is formed through village meetings led by the Village Head and attended by community leaders and members of the BPD.
- (3) The tourism village management organization is one of the Village-Owned Enterprises business units (BUMDES, *Badan Usaha Milik Desa*).
- (4) The tourism village management organization must have a statutes and bylaw.
- (5) The type of village tourism activity should be adjusted to the tourism potential of the local village as much as possible.
- (6) Regulations regarding to tourism village management organizations are further regulated by a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER VII
VILLAGE TOURISM BUSINESS

Article 12

- (1) Village tourism businesses include, among others:
 - a. Tourism transportation services;
 - b. Tour travel services;

- c. Tourism food and beverage services;
 - d. Provision of tourist accommodation;
 - e. Organizing village tourism entertainment and recreation activities;
 - f. Organizing meetings, incentive trips, and village tourism fairs;
 - g. Village tourism information services;
 - h. Village tourism consulting services;
 - i. Village tour guide services; and
 - j. Traditional massage.
- (2) Further provisions regarding village tourism business as referred to in section (1) regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Article 13

- (1) To be able to run a village tourism business as referred to in Article 12, a village tourism entrepreneur must obtain a recommendation from the local village head to register his business with the Regional Government in order to obtain a tourism business registration certificate.
- (2) The village tourism business as referred to in section (1) must:
- a. involving local small and medium Enterprises, so as to bridge business skills for the community;
 - b. Not capital intensive, but based on labor intensive;
 - c. Using local Manpower, so that the threat of marginalization of the local community in rural tourism development can be avoided;
 - d. Using local raw materials, to provide economic value for local resources and strengthen local image;
 - e. Protecting the environment from pollution and exploration of local resources;
 - f. Provide job opportunities and business opportunities for many community groups.
- (3) Village tourism entrepreneurs are local communities and other parties who have tourism businesses that have registered their business as stated in section (1).

- (4) Further provisions regarding to the registration procedure as referred to in section (1) regulated in a Regent Regulation.
- (5) The village government is obligated to report tourism activities either originating from the community or business partners to the Regent through the Tourism Office or SKPD in sector of tourism.

CHAPTER VIII RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Part One Rights

Article 14

The Local Government and / or Village Government regulates and manages the affairs of the development of tourism village areas in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 15

Every member of the village community has the right to:

- a. Get the opportunity to participate and be involved in tourism villages management;
- b. Doing village tourism businesses in working groups;
- c. Play a role in the development process of the tourist village area in the region.

Article 16

Every tourist / visitor to the tourist village area has the right to obtain:

- a. Accurate information on village tourist attractions;
- b. Village tourism services in accordance with the principle of hospitality;
- c. Comfort and safety protection.

Article 17

Every village tourism business entrepreneur has the right to:

- a. Get the same opportunity in doing business in the village tourism business;
- b. Become a member of a tourism association;
- c. Get legal protection in doing business;
- d. Obtain facilities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Two
Obligations

Article 18

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to:
 - a. Provide village tourism information, legal protection as well as security and safety to tourists;
 - b. Creating a conducive climate for the development of village tourism businesses which include opening up equal opportunities in doing business, facilitating and providing legal certainty;
 - c. Providing recognition of community ownership of traditional values and Local cultural wealth, as well as preserving Local traditions and cultural wealth as tourism assets;
 - d. Maintain, develop and preserve assets that become village tourism attractions and untapped potential assets;
 - e. Empowering local communities and the natural environment, culture and local culture;
 - f. Encourage village tourism business partnerships;
 - g. Promote Local handicraft industry;
 - h. Promote the potential of Local tourist attraction at the district scale; and
 - i. Supervising and controlling tourism activities in order to prevent and mitigate various negative impacts on the wider community.
- (2) The Village Government is obligated to:
 - a. Encourage efforts to improve community welfare through the development of Tourism Villages;

- b. Maintain peace and order in the implementation of village tourism;
 - c. Enforce legislation;
 - d. Gain and encourage cooperation and coordination with all village tourism stakeholders;
 - e. Resolve village tourism business disputes that arise in communities in the village;
 - f. Develop the community's economy through expanding business opportunities in the rural tourism sector;
 - g. Foster and preserve the socio-cultural values of rural communities;
 - h. Empower communities and social institutions in the field of village tourism;
 - i. Develop the potential of natural resources and preserving the environment; and
 - j. Provide information to the public regarding various policies in the field of rural tourism development.
- (3) Further provisions regarding to the supervision and control of tourism village areas as referred to in section(1) letter i are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

Article 19

Every member of the village community is obligated to:

- a. Maintain and preserve village tourist attractions; and
- b. Help the creation of a safe, orderly, clean, polite behavior and preserving the environment of tourist village destinations.

Article 20

In carrying out tourism business activities, every village tourism entrepreneur is obligated to:

- a. maintain and respect the religious norms, customs, culture and values that live in the local community;
- b. provide accurate and responsible information;
- c. provide services that are not discriminatory;
- d. provide comfort, friendliness, security protection and safety of tourists;

- e. provide insurance protection for tourism businesses with high-risk activities;
- f. develop partnerships with micro, small and local cooperatives that need, strengthen and benefit each other;
- g. prioritize the use of local community products, domestic products, and providing opportunities for local workers;
- h. improve manpower competence through training and education;
- i. play an active role in efforts to develop infrastructure and community empowerment programs;
- j. participate in preventing all forms of actions that violate decency and activities that violate the law in the environment where the business is carried out;
- k. maintain a healthy, clean and beautiful environment;
- l. maintain the preservation of the natural and cultural environment;
- m. maintain the image of the state and nation of Indonesia through responsible tourism business activities; and
- 1. implement business standards and competency standards in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 21

Every tourist is obligated to:

- a. Maintain and respect religious norms, customs, culture, and values that live in local communities;
- b. Take part in maintaining and preserving the environment;
- c. Participate in maintaining environmental order and safety; and
- d. Participate and prevent all forms of actions that violate decency and activities that violate the law.

Part Three Prohibition

Article 22

- (1) Every person is prohibited from damaging part or all of the physical tourist attraction;

- (2) Physical damage to the tourist attraction as referred to in section (1) is the act of changing color, changing shape, eliminating certain species, polluting the environment, removing, taking, destroying, or destroying the village tourist attraction so as to result in reduced or loss of uniqueness, beauty, and authentic value of a village tourist attraction that has been determined by the Government and / or Local Government.

CHAPTER IX AUTHORITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Article 23

Local government is authorized to:

- a. Prepare and stipulate plans for the development of district tourism village areas;
- b. Determine regent tourism villages with a Regent Decision;
- c. Regulate the implementation and management of tourism village areas in the region;
- d. Facilitate and promote village tourism and village tourism products in their territory;
- e. Facilitate the development of new village tourist attractions;
- f. Organize tourism training and research within the regency scope;
- g. Maintain and preserve the tourist attractions of the villages in the region;
- h. Organize tourism awareness community guidance; and
- i. Allocate a budget for the development of tourism village areas in its region.

Article 24

- (1) Give awards to individuals, tourism organizations, government agencies, and business entities with good achievements;
- (2) The awarding as referred to in section (1) is the initiative, dedication in the development of the tourism village area;

- (3) The award may be in the form of a certificate, money, or other useful form of appreciation.
- (4) The award as referred to in section (1) can be given by another trusted institution.
- (5) Further provisions regarding to the awarding of awards are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

Article 25

- (1) Local government guarantees the availability and dissemination of information to the public for the benefit of developing tourist village areas.
- (2) In providing and disseminating information, Local Government develops an information system for Local tourism village areas.
- (3) Local government may develop and manage an information system for tourist village areas in accordance with Local capabilities and conditions.

CHAPTER X COORDINATION

Article 26

- (1) In order to improve the management of tourist villages, Local Government carry out strategic coordination across sectors at the level of policies, programs and activities of developing tourist villages.
- (2) The cross-sector strategic coordination as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. sector of developing village tourist attractions in tourist village areas;
 - b. sector of security and order;
 - c. sector of public infrastructure covering roads, clean water, electricity, telecommunications, and environmental health;
 - d. sector of village tourism promotion.

Article 27

The cross-sector strategic coordination as referred to in Article 26 section (1) is led by the Regent or Deputy Regent and / or an appointed official.

Article 28

Further provisions regarding work procedures, mechanisms and cross-sector strategic coordination relations as referred to in Article 26 and Article 27 are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER XI

PROMOTION OF TOURISM VILLAGE AREA

Article 29

- (1) Local Government facilitate the promotion of Local tourism village areas.
- (2) The implementation of tourism village area promotion activities is an integral part of tourism promotion activities in the Regency of Banyuwangi.
- (3) In carrying out the promotion of tourism villages, the Local Government involves the Tourism Promotion Board of the Regency of Banyuwangi.
- (4) In carrying out the promotion of tourism villages, the manager of a tourism village can establish a tourism network with other tourism activity managers.

Article 30

Promotion of Local tourism village areas has the following objectives:

- a. Improve the image of Local tourism villages;
- b. Increase the visits of special interest foreign tourists;
- c. Increase the visit of special interest domestic tourist and spending;
- d. Raising funding from sources other than the State Budget and the Local Budget in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XII
GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Article 31

- (1) The Regent doing guidance and supervision to the implementation of tourism villages.
- (2) The guidance and supervision as referred to in section (1) carried out by the Local Apparatus Work Unit in charge of Village Administration.

CHAPTER XIII
FUNDING

Article 32

Tourism village funding is the joint responsibility of Local Government, Village Government, and the community.

Article 33

Management of tourism village funds is carried out based on the principles of fairness, efficiency, transparency and accountability.

Article 34

- (1) The manager of a tourism village area allocate a portion of the income obtained from the implementation of village tourism for the benefit of nature and culture preservation.
- (2) The allocation of revenue as referred to in section (1) refers to the provisions of Regulation of the Regency Banyuwangi Number 3 of 2014 on Corporate Social Responsibility.

CHAPTER XIV
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 35

- (1) Every village tourism entrepreneur who does not fulfill the provisions as referred to in Article 20 are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

- a. Written warning;
 - b. Restrictions on business activities; and
 - c. Temporary freezing of business activities.
- (2) The procedure for imposing sanctions as referred to in section (1) further regulated by a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER XV
PROVISIONS OF INVESTIGATION

Article 36

- (1) Certain Civil Servant Officials within Local Government are given special authority as Investigators to carry out criminal investigations in accordance with this Regional Regulation as referred to in Law on Criminal Procedure;
- (2) The Investigators as referred to in section (1) are certain civil servant officials within Local Government who are appointed by the competent official in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing legislation.
- (3) Authority of investigator as referred to in section (1) are to:
 - a. receive, seek, collect, and examine information or reports relating to criminal acts in accordance with this Regional Regulation so that the information or reports become more complete and clear;
 - b. research, search for, and collect information regarding individuals or bodies regarding the truth of an act committed in connection with a criminal act in accordance with this Regional Regulation;
 - c. request information and evidence from individuals or bodies in connection with a crime in accordance with this Regional Regulation;
 - d. examine books, records, and other documents relating to criminal acts in accordance with this Regional Regulation;
 - e. conduct searches to obtain bookkeeping evidence, records, and other documents, as well as confiscate such evidence;

- f. request assistance from experts in the context of carrying out criminal investigations in accordance with this Regional Regulation;
 - g. asking to stop and or prohibit someone from leaving the room or place while the examination is in progress and check the identity of the person, object and / or document being carried;
 - h. take a picture of someone related to the act according to this Regional Regulation;
 - i. summon people to hear their statements and be examined as suspects or witnesses;
 - j. stop investigations; and
 - k. take other actions necessary for the smooth investigation of criminal acts in accordance with this Regional Regulation with the provisions of the prevailing legislation.
- (4) The investigator as referred to in section (1) notify the commencement of an investigation and submit the results of the investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the Investigator of the Indonesian National Police, in accordance with the provisions regulated in the Law on Criminal Procedure.

CHAPTER XVI CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 37

- (1) Any person who violates the provisions of Article 22 section (1) and section (2) is subject to sanction for a maximum of 3 (three) months imprisonment or a maximum fine of Rp.50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah);
- (2) The criminal act referred to in section (1) is a violation.

CHAPTER XVII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 38

The implementing regulations for this Regional Regulation of the Regency of Banyuwangi must have been stipulated within 2 (two) years as of the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 39

This Regional Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regency Gazette of Banyuwangi.

Issued in Banyuwangi
on 1 February 2017

REGENT OF BANYUWANGI,

signed

H. ABDULLAH AZWAR ANAS

Promulgated in Banyuwangi
On 1 February 2017

ACTING. REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI,

signed

Drs. DJADJAT SUDRADJAT, M.Si

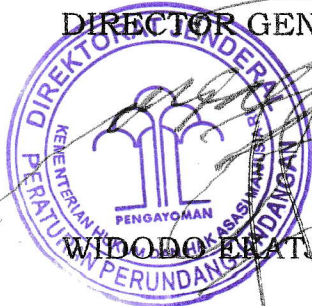
REGENCY GAZETTE OF BANYUWANGI OF 2017 NUMBER 1

NOREG REGIONAL REGULATION OF BANYUWANGI DISTRICT NUMBER 20-1
/ 2017

Jakarta, 27 November 2020

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



WIDODO ERATJAHJANA

ELUCIDATION OF
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BANYUWANGI
NUMBER 1 OF 2017
ON
TOURISM VILLAGE

I. GENERAL

Almighty God has bestowed the Indonesian nation with priceless wealth. Wealth in the form of strategic geographic location, diversity of languages and ethnic groups, natural conditions, flora and fauna, ancient relics, as well as historical, artistic, and cultural heritage are resources and capital to increase the prosperity and welfare of the Indonesian people as contained in Pancasila and dreamed in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia.

The potential of tourism resources and capital needs to be optimally utilized through the implementation of alternative tourism. One of the alternative tourism development approaches is a tourist village for sustainable rural development in the tourism sector. The main ingredient of a tourist village is manifested in the lifestyle and quality of life of its people. Authenticity is also influenced by the economic, physical and social conditions of the rural area, for example space, cultural heritage, agricultural activities, landscapes, services, historical and cultural tourism, as well as unique and exotic experiences typical of the region. Thus, modeling tourism villages must continue and creatively develop Local identities or characteristics.

A tourism village is usually a rural area that has several special characteristics that are worthy of being a tourist destination. In this area, the inhabitants still have traditions and culture that are relatively pristine. Several supporting factors such as typical food, agricultural systems and

social systems also color a tourist village area. Apart from these factors, natural resources and the natural environment that are still pristine and well preserved are one of the important factors of a tourist village area. In addition, the facilities that should exist in a tourist village area include: transportation, telecommunications, health, and accommodation facilities. Especially for accommodation facilities, tourist villages can provide lodging facilities in the form of tourist lodges (home stay) so that visitors can feel the pristine rural atmosphere.

Through the development of rural tourism or tourist villages, efforts to increase the acceleration of rural development, expand, equalize business and employment opportunities, increase income and welfare of rural communities, encourage Local development, introduce and utilize tourist attractions, tourist village destinations, and foster a sense of love. homeland and strengthening friendship between nations, will make rural communities more aware of building independence in poverty alleviation and sustainable rural development.

The Regency of Banyuwangi as an area that has a very large potential for tourism capital, both capital in the form of natural resources and cultural tourism capital, traditions, historical relics are widely scattered in the village area, both those that have been developed by the local community as tourist activities, as well as areas of tourism assets that are still potential. Meanwhile the local government is also incessantly encouraging and increasing the stretch of Local tourism life through organized and scheduled tourist events as a calendar for tourism events in the Regency of Banyuwangi.

In its implementation, the development of a tourism village needs to create a climate that is conducive to the development of a tourism village that is comprehensive in order to answer the demands of the strategic environment of rural areas, both external and internal, it is necessary to establish Regional Regulation regarding tourism villages. Thus, THE development of a tourism village can be used as a means of creating awareness of the identity of rural communities and togetherness in diversity. Tourism village development is developed with a growth and economic equality approach for people's welfare and development that is oriented towards Local development, based on the community, and has the character of empowering the community which includes various aspects, such as human resources, marketing, destinations, science and

technology, cross-sector linkages. , empowerment of small businesses, and responsibility in exploiting natural and cultural resources.

The material regulated in this Regional Regulation includes: among others the rights and obligations of the community; tourist; Local Government; tourism village destination development; tourism village strategic area; village tourism business; rights, obligations and prohibitions; administrative and criminal sanctions, Local Government authorities; cross-sectoral coordination; promotion of tourist village destinations; and empowerment of tourism village institutions and human resources.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

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Article 6

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Article 7

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Article 9

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Article 10

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Article 11

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Article 12

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Article 13

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Article 14

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Article 39

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