

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Tourism is an industry that is able to advance the economy in Indonesia. In its development tourism has experienced a lot of expansion and has been identified in various forms, so that the economic sector experiences the fastest growth compared to other sectors in the world (Herdiana, 2019). The development of tourism in Indonesia itself has contributed a lot to the national economy. It was recorded that throughout 2019 the tourism sector's foreign exchange was IDR.80 trillion or 5.5% of Indonesia's GDP, which was contributed by the tourism sector (Mahadi, 2020).

Tourism potential is as diverse as culture, history and beautiful nature, village and so forth. One of them is in the province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Rahma, 2020). The Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) besides being known as the student city of Yogyakarta is also known as a tourism city, and the tourism potential in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is the widest and has an attraction for domestic and foreign tourism such as tourism village areas.

One of the tourism villages in Sleman Regency that has natural tourism attractions and local cultural friendliness is the Kelor Tourism Village. The village is located in Bangunkerto Village, Turi sub-district, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region and it is one of the independent villages and has a branding as “Dewi

Kadjar” (Harwanto, 2017). This village offers a variety of excellent tourism potentials, the livelihoods of the local community in addition to raising livestock, farming salak pondoh, and cultivating Moringa plants. Local communities are also involved in the management of tourism villages as the provision of services, visitor consumption, lodging and others (Wirantaka & Gendroyono, 2021). According to Zaenuri (2015), in general, effort human resource planning is a process of analysis and identification by the organization of the need for human resources, so that the organization can determine what steps to take in order to achieve its objectives. The concept of human resource management plays a significant role in the era of a citizen-centered, rights-based regime of democratic governance (Mutiarin et al., 2019). This is what makes tourism managed by local communities in Kelor Tourism Villages an important role for managers to develop tourism in improving the economy of their citizens (A'inun N et al., 2015).

However, foreign exchange for the tourism sector in Indonesia experienced a drastic decline in 2020 by up to 90% due to the corona virus outbreak (Jatniko, 2020). Corona virus or commonly referred to as COVID-19 is a virus that infects the respiratory system that causes the common cold to more severe diseases such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-COVID). The spread of the corona virus that has spread to various parts of the world has an impact on the economy, including in Indonesia, both in terms of trade, investment and tourism (Putra and Dana, 2020).

Tourism in the Kelor Tourism Village has not escaped the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the movement of the tourism sector in the Kelor Tourism Village is almost dead. This can be seen in table 1.1 where the number of tourists in

the Kelor Tourism Village in the special area of Yogyakarta has decreased in January 2019 to May 2021 in the time of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Table 1.1**  
**Number of Tourism Visits in Kelor Tourism Village**  
**in January 2019 – May 2021**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Tourisms</b>
2019	13.548
2020	2.874
January - May 2021	393

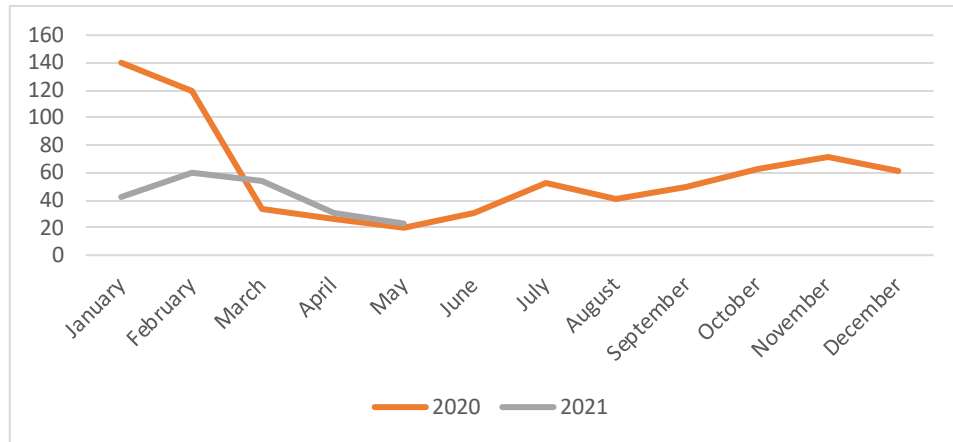
*Source: Secondary data by Kelor Tourism Village Manager*

From the data above, it shows that there is a significant change in the number of tourism visits to the Kelor Tourism Village. The tourism in 2020 and May 2021 are fewer than in 2019. This is due to the COVID-19 pandemic at the beginning of March 2020 which caused the number of tourists from the Kelor Tourism Village to decline, and the slump over economic changes was also felt by the local community. The government is trying to make a policy for the recovery of the tourism sector in stages, starting with opening the restaurant industry with the implementation of health protocols, processing industry players, and tourism destinations (Kusuma et al., 2021).

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has also made the community managing tourism villages try to improve the economy in Kelor Tourism Villages because some people only take advantage of tourism in their economy. In the tourism village, the community is very active and supports every development carried out, but in the process of management, the Kelor Tourism Village

experiences problems in practice. This can be seen in Graph 1.1 Kelor Tourism Village Management from January 2020 to May 2021.

**Graph 1.1**  
**Manager of Kelor Tourism Village**  
**in January 2020 – May 2021**



*Source: Secondary data by Kelor Tourism Village Manager*

It can be seen in the graph above, in January 2020 before the pandemic in Indonesia, management in the Kelor Tourism Village was still very stable, which amounted to 134 participants, 134 of these were counted every week with 34 active people. In February 2020, there were 120 participants, and this is calculated every week totaling 30 active people. In May 2021 community participation in group governance experienced a drastic decline and only 23 participations this month.

Based on the description above, concept of Community Governance in accommodating or participating during the COVID-19 pandemic in Kelor Tourism Villages is not optimal to be directly involved during the tourism process and needs to be improved again in terms of social interaction and values of solidarity and voluntary community participation in tourism development. Because during the

COVID-19 pandemic, local people should be able to benefit more from tourism in their area. Therefore, it is important to conduct further research to see how the governance of the Kelor Tourism Village community is during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **1.2 Research Question**

Based on the explanation above, the author formulates the problems in this study, namely how is community governance during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Kelor Tourism Village?

## **1.3 Research Purpose**

The objectives of the research based on the problems stated above are to describe the community governance during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Kelor Tourism Village.

## **1.4 Research Benefits**

Based on the objectives to be achieved in this study, it is expected to provide the following benefits:

### **1.4.1 Theoretical Benefit**

Through this research, it is expected to provide the following theoretical benefits:

- a. To give information for students and all parties in the study of government science, especially regarding the role of rural communities in managing tourism villages during the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- b. To be a reference to the development of further research.

### 1.4.2 Practical Benefits

Through this research, it is expected to provide practical benefits, namely:

- a. As an intermediary to contribute the researcher's thoughts on policies that will be taken by the government in the management and development of the tourism village during the COVID-19 pandemic in a better direction.
- b. For Kelor Tourism Village management, it can improve performance in developing community governance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### 1.5 Literature Review

A literature review is a first and important step in formulating a research plan. A literature review is one type of literature search and research and the method is to read various books, journals and other publications related to research topic to produce an article related to a particular topic or issue. In this literature review, several previous studies from various sources regarding the community governance, tourism villages, and COVID-19 pandemic related to this research are presented in the following table.

**Table 1.2**

**The List of Literature Reviews**

No	Author	Title	Findings / Result of Research
1.	(Pratiwi, 2018)	Community Governance-Based Model towards	The focus of this research is to learn more about community governance in disaster management in

		Disaster Management	Yogyakarta's Special Region. However, since community governance is so important in crisis management, the participants in this study are interested in learning more about the government.
2.	(Cahyadi, 2019)	Community Governance Analysis in the Development of Inclusive Tourism in Batu City	The article's findings explain Batu City as a tourism destination with a vision of Berjaya in the town of Batu. The concepts of community government and inclusive tourism development have been met in Batu City. The government and the community have diverse responsibilities in community governance and inclusive tourism development, and they are inextricably linked.
3.	(Christy and Susanto, 2018)	Evaluation of Community based Tourism Management in Kelor Tourism Village, Bangunkerto, Turi, Sleman Regency	The article's findings indicate that the tourism village's implementation of Community Based Tourism management has met various Community Based Tourism principles, including social, political, economic, and environmental principles, and has improved the welfare of the surrounding community. In addition, two primary components,

			namely internal and external factors, enable the successful implementation of Community Based Tourism in the tourism village.
4.	(Hanif, 2017)	Analysis of Village Funds based on Community Governance in Panggungharjo Village, Sewon District, Bantul Regency in 2015	The findings of the study reveal that the existence of the Village Fund considerably aids the community's needs, as well as policymaking by village government administrators who always put the community's interests first, as one of the keys to success in implementing Community-based Village Funds.
5.	(Khatimah, 2019)	Community Collaboration and Village Government in Pulesari Tourism Village Management in Wonokerto Village, Turi District, Sleman Regency	The purpose of this study was to find out how the collaboration between the Wonokerto Village Government and the Pulesari village community in the management of Pulesari Tourism Village. The type and method of this research is qualitative research with descriptive method. The research subjects are the Pulesari community and the Wonokerto Village government.
6.	(Hakim, 2020)	Community Participation In Realizing Village Independence	The results of this study indicate that the forms of participation depicted by the residents of the Tourism Village are as follows; 1)



		through The Pentingsari Tourism Village, Sleman Regency	Contributions or assistance generated through ideas/thoughts (non-physical), funds, materials, and energy; 2) Decision-making resulting from environmental conservation programs, developing cooperation, empowering local communities, increasing tourism awareness, cooperation-visit-participants; and 3) receiving benefits equitably.
7.	(Pantiyasa, 2020)	Evaluation of Kaba-Kaba Tourism Village Management, Kediri District, Tabanan Regency	The results of this study suggest that, even though the structure of a tourism awareness group, the organization of the tourism village has not run optimally, there is no planning, management activities are still under the control of one person, supervision has not run optimally, community participation has not been optimal, and the Kaba-Kaba tourism village category remains a pioneering tourism village category.
8.	(Junaid & Salim, 2019)	The Role of Governance Organizations in the Management of Nglanggeran	The ability of teenagers who are also indigenous population who live in this area to work and invent to build travel packages for tourism is credited with the success of this tourism Village Nglanggeran

		Tourism Village, Yogyakarta	management strategy. The community's collective awareness is also crucial to this achievement.
9.	(Demolinggo et al., 2020)	Sustainable Tourism Villages Management based on Javanese Local Wisdom 'Memayu Hayuning Bawono' Best Practice of Desa Wisata Pentingsari, Yogyakarta	The results of this study show that, tourism and local wisdom have become unity and seem to strengthen one another. In other words, harmonization between the environment, arts and culture, and community life aspects through local wisdom, can become a tourism commodity. On the other hand, tourism provides economic and social impacts to preserve the local sense of the community.
10.	(Sunardi & Lesmana, 2020)	The Concept of Icepower (Wiramadu) as an Entrepreneurial Solution towards Independent Prosperous Villages (DMS) during the COVID-19 pandemic	The result of this study explains Icepower is a set of fundamental aspects of entrepreneurial activities oriented to management systems or technical procedures that are more focused on initiatives in growing the entrepreneurial spirit of a group of people to achieve prosperity, as well as innovations that focus on customs or cultures that develop in a particular region's community.

11.	(Rubiyanti, 2020)	Ecotourism Concept during the COVID-19 pandemic Transition at the Brajan Bamboo Craft Tourism Village, Yogyakarta	The result of this study explains during the transition period of the COVID-19 epidemic, the parameters for the Brajan Tourism Village space model follow ecotourism rules. Ecotourism is thought to be able to address the community's need for outdoor activities while also providing a variety of facilities that adhere to health regulations.
12.	(Yanti, 2021)	Community Based Tourism in Welcoming the New Normal of Bali Tourism Village	The result of this study explains Bali state government administration is anticipated to draft a Regional Regulation that would serve as a guide for Regencies/Cities in the development of tourism villages, allowing them to achieve the tourism implementation stated objectives in Article 4 of Law No. 10 of 2009 on Tourism.
13.	(Zaenuri and Winarsih, 2019)	Community-Based Village Tourism Development	The result of this study explains in Ngeposari Village, the management of tourism villages needs to be improved. The managers of the Tourism Village of Ngeposari Village can develop their management, technical, and administrative talents as a

			consequence of the training, focus groups, and mentorship. Likewise, using marketing on the website and strengthened by diversified brochures and training packages has strengthened the development of the Ngeposari Tourism Village.
14.	(Kristy, 2020)	Instagram Social Media Management of Kembangarum Tourism Village in COVID-19 pandemic Situation	The result of this study explains about Kembangarum Tourism Village's efforts to keep its customers in mind by providing information and education about the Lombok Tourism Village's characteristics as an educational tourism village that instills traditional values while taking account of the target in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic through media management.
15.	(Aji and Zaenuri 2018)	Development of Bamboo Craft Tourism Village in Brajan, Sendangagung, Minggir, Sleman Regency	The result of this study explains about professional managers, training curriculum, teaching materials, interactive media and massive promotions, brochures, and the availability of instructors capable. From the outside it is through intensive management assistance and finally bamboo craft training center in the tourism village

			continue and become a profit center of its own in favor of the existence of a tourism village.
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From the various studies above, it is known that this research has several common subjects, namely: analysis of community governance, management of tourism villages and tourism villages during the COVID-19 pandemic. Different from previous research, this study examines the Community Governance in tourism villages during the COVID-19 pandemic by using the concept of Community Governance.

## **1.6 Theoretical Framework**

### **1.6.1 Tourism Village**

According to Dewi et al (2018), tourism village is a rural area that provides an atmosphere that reflects the authenticity of the countryside in terms of social culture, customs, daily life, traditional architecture, village spatial structure, and the capacity to create various tourism components, such as attractions, food and beverage, souvenirs, lodging, and other tourism needs. Meanwhile, according to Airin (2019), a tourism village is a village that was developed through the potential which is owned and has been equipped with supporting facilities such as transportation or lodging.

According to Setiyo Budi Pamungkas (2018), a tourism village can be defined as a type of residential environment with amenities that cater to the needs of tourists interested in experiencing, learning about, and living the village's uniqueness with all of its charms under the supervision of

community activities such as residential activities, social interaction, traditional activities, and so on. According to Aqlia Nur Ulin Nuha (2020) Tourism Village should have a uniqueness that no other village have in general. For this reason, it is appropriate for a village to meet several special criteria in order to become a tourism village. The general criteria that must be met are:

1. Has the potential unique and distinctive tourism attraction such as natural environment as well as social and cultural life of rural communities.
2. Has supporting facilities such as accommodation / accommodation space community interaction with tourists / guest, visitor center or other facilities.
3. Has interaction with tourists. This interaction is reflected in tourism visits to the village location.

### **1.6.2 Community Governance**

Governance principles can be implemented with an adaptive nuance, all pillars work by adjusting to environmental changes that occur (Zaenuri, 2014). Government through governance includes all the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and community groups express their interests, exercise legal rights, fulfill obligations and bridge differences between them. In the history of past developments and future trends, the role of the community (community governance) will increase in

the administration of government (Kushandajani, 2014). Meanwhile, according Nindyatmoko et al (2020), community governance is used to empower society as a 'community' emphasizing on the community's involvement in joint decision-making between government, civil society and private sector, in order to achieve the common goals by identifying strategic capacities, integrating collective strengths among actors and balancing the power differences that strengthen the social cohesion system in the community.

According to Pratomo et al (2019), community governance is an understanding from within the local community of the community's collective movement with the goal of improving the local community's socio-economic conditions by taking into account the role of the government and the private sector. From the definition above it can be concluded that the governance community is the community involvement in decision-making shared between the government, civil society and the private sector with the aim of changing a state of social and economic community. According to Budi (2013) in Aufar (2017), Community governance is a decision-making process carried out jointly by community stakeholders at the community level or on behalf of the community and there are three dimensions that are used as indicators in realizing the idea of community governance, as follows:

1. Cooperative Relationship

Cooperative relationship, which reflects a management and governments working together to achieve common goals and visions decision-making is decentralized and development of cooperative behavior in the community and value is placed on citizen participation.

## 2. Community Empowerment

In this concept the resources are needed to meet basic needs to higher level needs. The indicators are the ability of communities to access resources, sharing of decision-making, and management decision-making.

## 3. Community Ownership

Components of this model include how people connect with their communities so that they can grow awareness and responsibility for the program, develop values of respect for diversity within the community, and encourage the value of mutual support in the community.

This indicator can provide hope of success for the role of the community in managing tourism villages including education and training provided by the government to the community or society, so that they can take an active role, responsibility, and commitment in realizing community governance. Innovations from the community must be created to make this happen. One of the innovations that might be developed is a community development strategy, including community empowerment. According to Harsall (2013) in Pratiwi (2018), the indicators of obstacle from the theory of community governance are as follows;



- 1) Human resource management in community governance to carry out the program or any other initiative aimed at empowering communities. The government should have a large number of human resources since communication and coordination are critical in the development of policies, programs, and other government initiatives.
- 2) Coordination is critical since a lack of communication will result in a significant problem. Government, commercial sector, and civil society all work together to coordinate.
- 3) Community empowerment program from the government to realize community empowerment.
- 4) Civil society participation in the creation of how the civil society's engagement in a government-sponsored program.

According to Clarke & Stewart in V1 & Armstrong A F & Francis R D (2005), factors that could give hope of success in community governance, are thorough six principles in community governance, namely:

1. The concern of the local authority should extend beyond the services provided to the overall welfare of the area.
2. The role of the local government in community governance is only justifiable if it is close to and empowers the communities and residents who make up those communities.
3. The local authority must recognize the contribution of other organizations - public, private and voluntary - and see its task as enabling (not controlling) that contribution.

4. The local government should ensure that the community's entire spectrum of resources is fully utilized for the community's benefit.
5. To make the best use of those resources, local governments will have to examine how needs are best fulfilled and be ready to act in a variety of ways.
6. In order to demonstrate leadership, the local government must endeavor to reconcile, balance, and, in the end, judge the multiplicity of uses and interests.

According to Kushandajani (2014), active role in its participation to take on the role of responsibility and commitment made by the community greatly influences the success of the idea of community governance.

### **1.6.3 Governance in Tourism**

According to Fuentes (2013), Governance in Tourism is defined as a measurable procedure of government aimed at effectively directing the tourism sectors at various government agencies through efficient, responsive, and accountable forms of communication and cooperation, collaboration, and/or cooperation that help to achieve goals of collective interest shared by systems of actors involved in the sector, with a focus on the environment. Meanwhile, according to Huwae and Scott (2017), governance in tourism is a measurement that is ideal but maintains information, and its performance is measured and studied by considering information from the government, business, specialists, and community.

From the definition above it can be concluded that the governance in tourism is management that focuses on the tourism sector and efforts to improve tourism through an effective way by efficient collaboration between the community and the government.

## **1.7 Conceptual Definition**

The conceptual is a benchmark for a problem that is used as a reference in research in order to facilitate researchers in carrying out their research. The following is the conceptual definition in this study:

### **1.7.1 Tourism Village**

Tourism Village is a place with the potential to become a tourism attraction due to its characteristics and potential in numerous specific foods and natural tourism.

### **1.7.2 Community Governance**

Community governance is the community's participation in collaborative decision-making between the government, civil society, and the business sector with the purpose of improving the community's social and economic state.

### **1.7.3 Governance in Tourism**

Governance in Tourism is management that focuses on the tourism sector and efforts to improve tourism through an effective way by efficient collaboration between the community and the government.

## 1.8 Operational Definition

The operational definition is a guide in assessing or measuring a variable so that directed research results are obtained. Based on the formulation of the problem that has been stated, to make it easier for researcher, an outline of the operational definition in this research is as follows:

### 1.8.1 Community Governance

According to Budi (2013) in Aufar (2017), there are three dimensions that are used as indicators in realizing the idea of community governance, namely:

**Table 1.3**  
**Community Governance Indicators**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
To describe the community governance during the COVID-19 pandemic in the Kelor Tourism Village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperative Relationship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The involvement of citizens in the concept of community,</li> <li>Have a group working together to achieve common goals,</li> <li>Have a vision that decision-making is decentralized.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Empowerment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability of communities to access resources,</li> <li>Ability of communities to share decision-making,</li> <li>Ability of communities to manage decision-making.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Ownership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Components of this model include how people connect with their communities so that they can grow awareness and responsibility for the program,</li> <li>Encourage the value of mutual support in the community.</li> </ul>

*Source: Organized by researcher 2021*

## **1.9 Research Method**

### **1.9.1 Type of Research**

This study uses descriptive qualitative research, which is research that aims to understand the phenomena that research subjects encounter, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and action. This research uses a case study method. Descriptive analysis study includes case studies, and research subjects might include individual, groups, institutions, or communities. The purpose of this study is to learn as much as possible about the background of the current condition and situation of an event, as well as the environmental interactions of particular question components that are currently in place (Moleong, 2005).

The parameters of a case study can be concluded from these characteristics: (1) The research targets can take the shape of people, situations, or documentation. (2) In order to comprehend the numerous correlations between the variables, the targets are analyzed in depth as a whole, as per their respective backgrounds or contexts (Dewi, and Hidayah, 2019).

### **1.9.2 Research Location**

The location of this research is in Kelor Tourism Village, Turi District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. This location was taken to make it easier for researcher to find data of several parties who were responsible for managing the tourism village.

### 1.9.3 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is the component that is examined to obtain data that is valid and reliable, so the unit of analysis carried out is in Kelor Tourism Village, Turi District, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The research subjects are the Kelor Tourism Village government and the local community.

**Table 1.4**  
**List of Agency to Interview**

No	Agency	Interview
1.	Government	Head of Bangunkerto Village
		Head of Kelor Village
		Head of Citizens Association
		Head of Neighborhood Association 01
		Head of Neighborhood Association 02
2.	Community in Kelor Tourism Village	Managing Director
		Manager of tourism village
		Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
		Local community

*Source: Organized by researcher 2021*

### 1.9.4 Type of Data

This study discusses the role of the community in managing Kelor Tourism Villages during the COVID-19 pandemic, where parties that can be used as resource persons are the Kelor Tourism Village government, the management of the Kelor Tourism Village, and the local community. There are two types of data used, in order to obtain accurate data, namely primary data and secondary data:

#### 1. Primary Data

Primary data is a type of data whose data sources are obtained directly from primary data sources (sources that provide data and information directly to researcher) (Sugiyono, 2009). The primary data in this study were obtained by conducting direct interviews with several related parties to serve as resource persons so that the author could obtain the desired information according to what was being studied. In this study, the author requires about the role of the community carried out in the Kelor Tourism Village during the COVID-19 pandemic. The parties who are the object of this research are the government of the Kelor Tourism Village, as well as the local community in the village scope.

## 2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is a type of data whose data source is obtained from secondary data sources (data sources that do not directly provide data to researchers or data collectors) (Sugiyono, 2009). In this study, secondary data is needed to strengthen the argument and complete the information that has been obtained by the researcher through the results of direct interviews and documents provided from related parties.

### **1.9.5 Data Collection Technique**

In qualitative research, the form of data is in the form of sentences, or narratives from an object resulting from research respondents obtained through data collection techniques which are then analyzed and processed

using qualitative data analysis techniques (Moleong, 2005). In this study there are several data collection techniques used as follows:

a) In – Depth Interview

Interviews are data collection by asking questions directly to respondents and respondents answers will be recorded or recorded by researcher with a recording device. In this study, there are several sources who will be interviewed, including the chairman of the Kelor Tourism Village, and several community leaders in the Kelor Tourism Village, the data that the author wants to obtain through this interview is related to the community governance in tourism village, using the concept of community governance.

b) Study Documents

Documentation data used in this study are supporting data or accurate information to strengthen the results of the study and show the truth of the data during the study such as notes, the number of tourism visits during the COVID-19 pandemic, Management Structure, Population based on disbursement points, and data income.

### **1.9.6 Data Analysis Technique**

According to Sugiyono (2009) by looking up information, data analysis technique symmetrically defined as the responsibility obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by categorizing data, describing data into units, synthesizing, organizing data into a pattern of



choosing which essential and that will be studied, and making conclusions that are easily understood by themselves and others. The data analysis technique used in this research is inductive data analysis. Inductive analysis of data is when conclusions are drawn from individual facts and then extrapolated to the whole. The following steps to analyze the data in this study are as follows:

a. Data collection

In this study, it was obtained from the Kelor Tourism Village government, tourism management team, and local leaders or communities, so it is hoped that accurate data will be obtained that will strengthen the results of this research.

b. Reduction

In this study, the author reduces and combine data obtained from previous research sources, interviews, and supporting documents contained in the Kelor Tourism Village. This reduction is carried out by the author continuously so as to be able to reach a verifiable conclusion.

c. Data Presentation

In this study, the presentation of the data aims to make it easier for the author to see the results of the research which are the results of observations and interviews with the Kelor Tourism Village Government, Kelor Tourism Village Managers, and local communities

in Kelor Tourism Village. In this way, a general description of the results of the study can be drawn conclusions.

d. Conclusion Drawing

Drawing conclusions is the last stage in the study where the author describes the meaning to be conveyed based on the data that has been obtained through the in depth-interview, and study documentation. Before drawing conclusions, the author needs to look for patterns, similarities and so on related to the community governance in tourism villages during the COVID-19 pandemic.