

## THE DYNAMICS OF “POKDARWIS CAPUNG ALAS” IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY - BASED TOURISM IN PUJON KIDUL VILLAGE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

**Khoirul UMAM\***

Universitas Negeri Malang, Faculty of Social Sciences, Sociology Department,  
Malang, Indonesia, e-mail: khoirul.umam.1807516@students.um.ac.id

**Elya KURNIAWATI**

Universitas Negeri Malang, Faculty of Social Sciences, Sociology Department, Malang, Indonesia, e-mail: elya.kurniawati.fis@um.ac.id

**Ahmad ARIF WIDIANTO**

Universitas Negeri Malang, Faculty of Social Sciences, Sociology Department, Malang, Indonesia, e-mail: ahmad.arif.fis@um.ac.id

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**Abstract:** The development of tourism or tourist villages cannot be separated from the contribution of the community through tourism awareness groups with various roles they carry out by existing needs and conditions. This study aimed to examine the existence, role, impact, and barriers of the Kelompok Sadar Wisata (Pokdarwis) Capung Alas in the development of a tourism village under the principle of Community Based Tourism (CBT) in Pujon Kidul Village before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study employed a qualitative method through observations, interviews, and literature reviews. Findings confirmed that (1) the existence of Pokdarwis Capung Alas could be seen from several forms of development, (2) its role was in providing training and community empowerment programs that helped to improve the economy and welfare of the community, and (3) the main barriers it faced were the limited human resource skills, development exploration, expansion, group or tourism management, and the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Key words:** CBT, Covid-19 Pandemic, Desa Wisata, Pokdarwis Capung Alas

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### INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the development cornerstones of a country—nowadays, it centers on the concept of sustainable tourism development, including the aspects of destinations, the community, and the environment (Ismail, 2021). Tourism has a very important role in the development of a country or region because tourism has a very broad and significant impact on economic development—it also contains efforts to conserve natural resources and the environment and will have an impact on the socio-cultural life of the local community (Hamzah and Irfan, 2018). According to World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), sustainable tourism can be defined as tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts through optimization and preservation of natural resources and originality of the host communities in the tourism and non-tourism sector—one form of sustainable tourism is the development of rural or village tourism (Streimikiene et al., 2021). A tourism village represents the implication of development in the regional tourism sector that emphasizes the characteristics or attractive features of an area, community participation, and is sustainable in terms of tourist attractions, accessibility, accommodation, and amenities.

In line with that, (Trisnawati et al., 2018) define a tourism village as a rural area that offers comfort and beauty of the rural people's daily life, including its socio-economic, socio-culture, customs, arts, spatial structures, architecture, or other attractions as the unique features of the village. Human Resource (HR) has been one of the primary constraints in the development of tourism villages in Indonesia—thus, increasing community participation with the help of groups to provide education or empowerment to the community and contribute to the tourism development is necessary. An example of such an empowerment group is *Kelompok Sadar Wisata* (Pokdarwis), a group in a tourism village consisting of community members having the same goal of developing the tourism sector by implementing programs related to tourism development and community empowerment (Suhermanto et al., 2021). Corona Virus Disease 2019 or Covid-19 is a virus first discovered in Wuhan, China, at the end of 2019, which then spread worldwide and caused a global pandemic as stated by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020 (Baloch et al., 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic also poses new challenges for the world, not to exclude the people of Indonesia. The pandemic has had major impacts on people's work as well as social, economic, cultural, educational, and other sectors, including tourism. The pandemic has forced the government to implement policies to prevent the spread of the virus, such as the Restrictions on Community Activities (*Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat – PPKM*), Large-Scale Social Restrictions (*Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar – PSBB*), regional quarantine, work from home, and so on so. The policy implementation has led to strict health protocols in tourism activities and events closure of tourist objects—all have added new challenges for tourism (Kristiana et al., 2021).

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\* Corresponding author

Pujon Kidul is one of the villages in Pujon District that has succeeded in developing a tourism village with its various potentials, such as its socio-cultural potential, economy, employment opportunities, natural resources (Paramitha Dewi et al., 2021). The development of Pujon Kidul Village as a tourism village is also inseparable from community participation through Pokdarwis Capung Alas Tourism, a group of community members to develop and introduce tourism potential in Pujon Kidul Village and to empower local communities to participate in advancing tourism in Pujon Kidul Village, and to help community members to benefit from the village development (Sakti, 2021). The development of community-based tourism villages opens up opportunities for the community to participate in developing tourism in their area through the bottom-up model or tourism development originating from the community’s initiatives, widely known as Community Based Tourism (CBT) approach. CBT is a concept or strategy for tourism development based on community contributions from various circles by prioritizing a community empowerment system to explore and develop tourism potential in an area (Utami et al., 2019). There have been many previous studies on CBT in tourism villages. One of the studies was done by Septiofera Eresus Prabowo (2016) on the forms of community participation in developing Pujon Kidul as a tourism village—the participation could be ideas or involvement in the development, including management of educational tourist attractions, agriculture, and animal husbandry, becoming tour guides, and providing tourism supporting facilities, such as parking lots, toilets, prayer rooms, and others.

Another study by Fitria Rahayu Utami (2019) confirms that stakeholder involvement in the tourism village development centers on the role of leaders who can move the community to participate in the development of the tourism sector and creative economy businesses in the village (Utami, 2019). The other study discussing tourism village development during the Covid-19 pandemic was done by Dwi Cahyani (2021). Her findings show several strategies as alternatives for tourism village development during the Covid-19 pandemic; these strategies include increasing the competitiveness of tourism villages through the development of tourist attractions, presenting a wider choice of tour packages, collaborating with youth/other stakeholders, developing the creative industry with the community, and providing supporting amenities such as cleaning facilities and tourism supporting facilities during the pandemic (Cahyani, 2021). Previous studies were mostly oriented towards two aspects, namely villages and tourism. While this research is important to do because it has novelty and advantages in terms of urgency and the theme of the discussion. The purpose of this research is to find out how ups and downs the development of Pokdarwis Capung Alas started from the beginning of its formation until now. It’s also to describe the involvement, role, and participation of the community through the existence of the Pokdarwis Capung Alas in developing the concept of a tourism village by applying the Community Based Tourism (CBT) approach to develop and manage tourism potential in Pujon Kidul Village. In addition, this research also aims to find out the obstacles or problems experienced by Pokdarwis Capung Alas in developing the Pujon Kidul Tourism Village before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This research is field research carried out by applying descriptive qualitative methods. The research subjects were members of Pokdarwis Capung Alas, village government officials, and local communities. Data were collected through observation, documentation, literature review, and in-depth structured interviews with the resource persons. The study took place in Pujon Kidul Tourism Village, Pujon District, Malang Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. Resource persons were selected using a purposive sampling method based on certain criteria we determined prior to the study.

The resource persons were competent and could provide data according to research needs under the following criteria: (1) aged 18 to 35 years and over, (2) a resident of Pujon Kidul Village, (3) a member of Pokdarwis Capung Alas, (4) male and female, and (5) willing to be interviewed and provide data related to Pokdarwis Capung Alas and the development of the Pujon Kidul Tourism Village. Data sources were classified into two: (1) primary data came from interviews with eight resource persons consisting of local people, community leaders, village government officials, and members of Pokdarwis Capung Alas, and documentation in voice recordings, photos, and field notes, and (2) secondary data obtained through literature review and documents of the same theme as the research, archive, and photos of Pokdarwis activities. The data analysis in this study consisted of three stages: (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) conclusion drawing. Data validity was checked using the triangulation method related to data/sources and the researchers (Moleong, 2018).

The stages in this research are explained through a flowchart as follows:

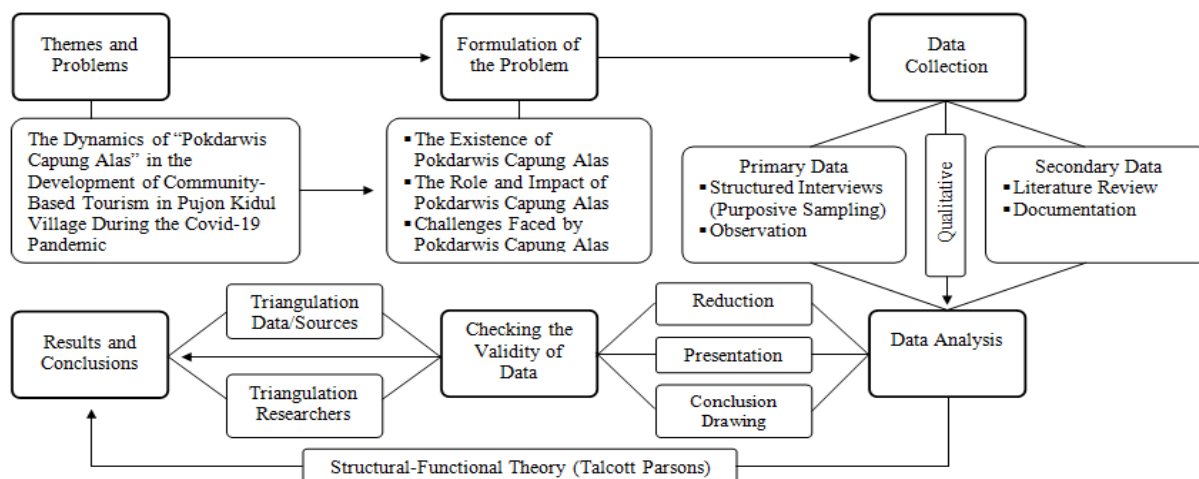


Figure 1. Research Methodology (Source: Personal Documentation of the Researchers, 2021)

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Pujon Kidul Village is one of the villages located in the northern part of Pujon District, Malang Regency, East Java Province, with a position of 7°21’-7°31’ South Latitude and 110°10’-111°40’ East Longitude. The area is 1200 meters above sea level. The village covers an area of 486.40 ha consisting of three (3) hamlets, nine (9) RW<sup>1</sup>, and 18 RT<sup>2</sup>. The total population is 4,337 people (Krajan Hamlet 3009 people, Maron Hamlet 993 people, and Tulungrejo Hamlet 335 people). The majority of the population is Muslim. Pujon Kidul Village consists of hills and plains areas, most of which are agricultural land or rice fields and forestry so that the main livelihood of the community is as farmers and dairy farmers (Longkul et al., 2020). Ngroto and Pujon Lor Villages border Pujon Kidul Village due north, Sukomulyo Village due west, forests owned by Perhutani due south, and Pujon Lor Village and Pandesari Village due east (Nadiasari and Nurhadi, 2019).

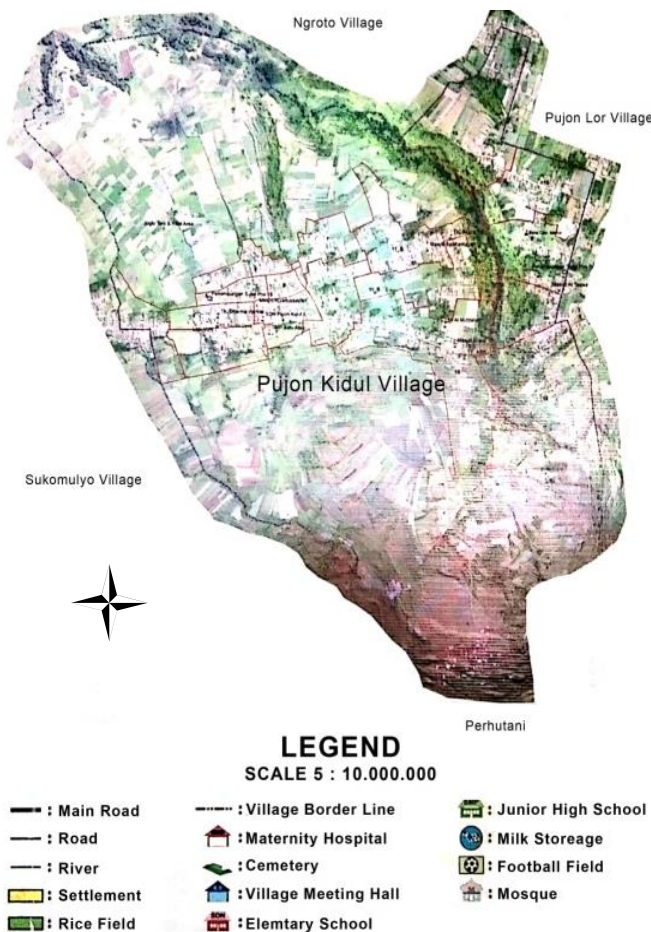


Figure 2. The Map of Pujon Kidul Village (Source: Personal Documentation of the Researchers, 2021)



Figure 3. The Landmark of Pujon Kidul Village - Wisata Café Sawah (Source: Personal Documentation of the Researchers, 2021)



Figure 4. The Landmark of Pujon Kidul Village - Wisata Café Sawah (Source: Personal Documentation of the Researchers, 2021)

Pujon Kidul Village started to gain popularity after its launch as a tourism village by the Regent of Malang on August 10, 2016. It became even more famous after receiving the 2017 national award as one of the 10 best tourism villages under the category of the agrotourism village from the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions in Independent Village Autonomy, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia (Hilmi et al., 2021). In addition, the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional – RPJMN*) targets approximately 244 tourist villages certified as independent tourism villages, which includes Pujon Kidul Tourism Village. Pujon Kidul is one of the pilot tourism villages in Indonesia—evidenced by the 2021 Village Development Index (*Indeks Desa Membangun – IDM*) data showing that Pujon Kidul Tourism Village ranks 1709 with IDM status as an independent village, and the index is around +0.19%. Pokdarwis Capung Alas in Pujon Kidul Village is also an important part of the transformation of the village into a tourist village, as evidenced by the achievement of Pokdarwis Capung Alas to rank first and receive an award in the category of community business activities in the tourism sector from the Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia in 2017. Pujon Kidul is also famous for its landmark named Café Sawah, village-owned land management used as a leading tourist object in Pujon Kidul Village. Café Sawah was developed to combine tourism, culinary feature, photo spots, playgrounds, education, and others within one single tourist attraction (Rahmawati et al., 2020).

Table 1 shows that the majority of the population of Pujon Kidul Village are between 16-59 years old in 2021, as many as 3,031 people. The data confirmed that the village had a fairly high workforce, of which 950 people were unemployed (Pujon Kidul Village Government, 2021). The Pujon Kidul Village government has tried to balance the surge

<sup>1</sup>Rukun Warga, a division of a region smaller than a hamlet

<sup>2</sup>Rukun Tetangga, a division of an RW into several groups of households

in the workforce with employment opportunities to reduce unemployment and urbanization, one of which is by developing the tourism sector to accommodate the workforce. Tourism has opened job opportunities for the locals. Pokdarwis Capung Alas can also direct the community to contribute to the development of tourism potential itself through the business units and tourist attractions managed by Pokdarwis Capung Alas. This follows the CBT strategy applied by Pujon Kidul Village to develop tourism potentials in the village (Oka et al., 2021). CBT implemented by Pujon Kidul Village represents a strategy and approach to develop and manage existing tourism potential through contributions and involvement of the locals. It also represents sustainable tourism development through business units and tourist attractions to achieve equity and improve living standards and the economy to prosper the community (Nafidah et al., 2021). This is also evidenced by the fairly high village community involvement, reaching 50% of the population or approximately 2,000 villagers who actively contributed to tourism businesses and tourist attractions in Pujon Kidul Village.

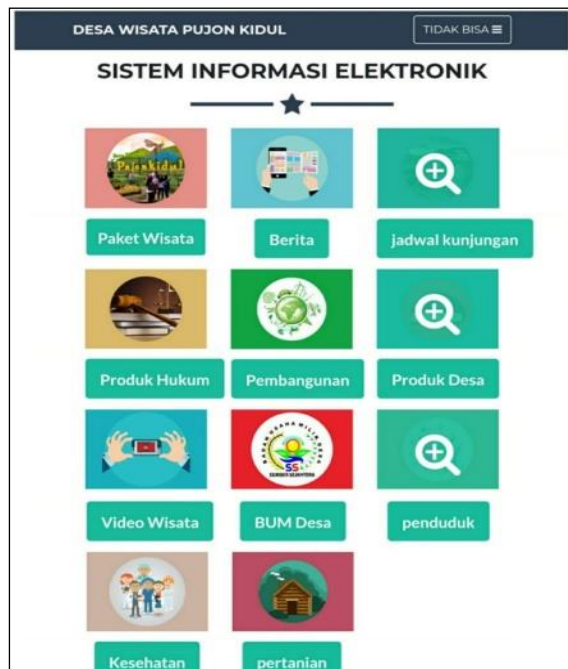


Figure 5. Pujon Kidul Tourism Village SIE Interface (Source: Pujon Kidul Village Electronic Information System, 2021)

Age Range	Number of People
0-6	68
7-15	529
16-59	3031
60-110	706
Not Officially Recorded	3

Table 1. Pujon Kidul in Population-Based on Ages (Source: Pujon Kidul Village Population Statistic, 2021)



Figure 6. Disinfectant Spraying Program by Members of Pokdarwis Capung Alas (Source: Personal Documentation of the Researchers, 2021)

The high community participation was well responded to by Pujon Kidul Village government through the establishment of information systems and technology as a form of village government transparency, which also involves active community participation in monitoring and evaluating village development. The information system is known as the Electronic Information System (*Sistem Informasi Elektronik – SIE*) for the public to access. Pujon Village Regulation Number 6 of 2017 Article 5 related to Tourism Businesses and/or Tourist Attractions explains that tourism business managed by the Sumber Sejahtera Village Owned Enterprise (*Badan Usaha Milik Desa – BUMDes*) includes Café Sawah, parking lots, and other businesses approved by the village head, either in the tourism sector or other sectors. The role of BUMDes in managing tourism businesses and or tourist attractions in Pujon Kidul Village represents the CBT strategy or approach in tourism development (Suhermanto et al., 2021). One of the management strategies is to have a community group, in Pujon Village it refers to Pokdarwis Capung Alas, to direct and organize the community to participate in the development of the tourism village concept through programs, training, or community empowerment in tourism (Longkul et al., 2020). The development of tourism villages through CBT that involves the community structure follows the structural-functional theory from Talcott Parsons, assuming that the community is seen as a structured and integrated system, each having its respective functions to support each other to achieve equilibrium (Turama, 2020). In addition, this theory emphasizes social order within society and general social actions, such as organizations and social systems in society (Ormerod, 2020). The AGIL (Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency) scheme developed by Talcott Parsons describes society as a functional structure. The aspects in the study of the structural-functional theory include: (a) society is seen as a unit, (b) there are reciprocal relationships and mutual influence between each part, (c) social interaction leads to a dynamic balance, (d) dysfunction or conflict will be resolved along with long-time adaptation, and (e) social changes occur through three processes of adjustment to external changes, changes through differentiation, and structural and functional (Turama, 2020). The CBT strategy implemented by Pujon Kidul Tourism Village integrates components of tourism based on their respective roles. Pokdarwis Capung Alas, as one of the components, functions as a driver of community participation in exploring and developing tourism potential. The next component is BUMDes Sumber Sejahtera, an institution that oversees the business units and tourist attractions—it also involves Pokdarwis Capung Alas in the management of several business units BUMDes Sumber Sejahtera. The other component is reciprocity represented by community participation in tourism development through Pokdarwis Capung Alas—it has an impact on increasing the economy and welfare for the community itself. The other reciprocity comes from the village government, which is an increase in village income and the utilization of existing tourism potential (Parsudi et al., 2021).

### **The Existence of Pokdarwis Capung Alas**

The Capung Alas Community Group was initiated in mid-2012 for concern over the status of the village as an underdeveloped village with a low level of the economy, community welfare, and human resources and the lack of facilities and infrastructure of the village. Some young people of the village then initiated the movement to develop the village by exploring the tourism potential—the village had Sumber Pitu Waterfall as its primary tourist attraction at that time and several forms of educational tourism from the agricultural and livestock sectors. After the opening of the Sumber Pitu Waterfall tourist attraction, the Capung Alas Community Group was formed, and its focus was on developing Pujon Kidul as a tourism village by exploring and optimizing the potential of the village. The Capung Alas Community Group started to conduct socialization, empowerment, and training for locals. Pokdarwis Capung Alas was initiated by several community leaders in Pujon Kidul Village, including the head of Pujon Kidul Village and several village youths. Its initial name was the Capung Alas Community Group. The word “*capung*” in English means dragonflies. Throughout their life circle, a dragonfly has to go through several stages before becoming fully mature—this is the philosophy underlying the process Pujon Kidul has to go through before fully becoming an independent and settled tourism village. The word “*alas*” means forests in English—this represents the habit of the group members or the villagers to go to the forests. Along with the development of Pujon Village as a tourism village, the community group was changed into Pokdarwis Village to become stakeholders in tourism development and a forum for people to contribute to the development of the village. Tourism in Pujon Kidul Village is primarily intended to accommodate the youth in village development. Capung Alas started with only 10 members in 2012, and now it has 100 members. Pokdarwis Capung Alas is also involved in developing Pujon Kidul as a tourism village. Some members of Pokdarwis Capung Alas are members of the youth organization (*Karang Taruna*), managers of tourist attractions, village public relations, and other strategic roles. Pokdarwis Capung Alas is also part of BUMDes Sumber Sejahtera. Pujon Village Regulation Number 6 of 2017 related to Tourism Businesses and/or Tourist Attractions and Other Forms of Tourism mentions that the tourism business managed by the community includes culinary stalls, playground, souvenir kiosks, agrotourism, homestays, guest houses, outdoor education, cultural tours, educational tours, and other businesses that support tourism activities. Covid-19 has hit Indonesia since the beginning of 2020 and has caused various changes in the life of the people (Muhyiddin, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has paralyzed several sectors, one of which is the tourism sector.

The government policies and regulations to restrict community activities during the pandemic and strict application of health protocols to reduce the spread of the Covid-19 virus have affected tourism much (Rodiyah et al., 2021). Pujon Kidul Tourism Village has also felt the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, including the closure of tourist objects in Pujon Kidul Village and the delay in the implementation of several programs from Pokdarwis Capung Alas, such as batik and sewing training for women and the community of Pujon Kidul Village, automotive training for village youths, and procurement of Kejar Paket C<sup>3</sup>. From the perspective of the structural-functional theory, the existence of Pokdarwis Capung Alas Pujon Kidul can be constructed as Goal Attainment and Latency within the AGIL scheme by Talcott Parsons. The Goal Attainment is related to the main objective of Pokdarwis Capung Alas to explore and develop the potential of Pujon Kidul Village optimally, especially in the tourism sector, to improve the community welfare and economy and to raise awareness of the locals on tourism, while the Latency is seen as maintaining or updating a pattern (Turama, 2020). In developing a community-based tourism village in Pujon Kidul Village, maintenance takes two forms: maintenance of the community group and tourism objects. The first maintenance is related to institutional maintenance or providing discussion forums to maintain cooperation and a sense of kinship between each group member.

The latter is carried out in the form of development and empowerment, and training for managers of tourism objects and the community around tourism objects. A study with a similar topic conducted by (Ira and Muhamad, 2020) entitled “Partisipasi Masyarakat Pada Penerapan Pembangunan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan (Studi Kasus Desa Pujon Kidul, Kabupaten Malang)” discussed community participation in the implementation of sustainable tourism development in Pujon Kidul Village, Malang Regency. Findings show that Pokdarwis Capung Alas is managed based on the developed tourism potential, from the initial exploration of tourism potential to empowerment and training for the locals and the participation of Pokdarwis in managing several business units related to tourism in Pujon Kidul Village. The implementation of the program and participation in tourism were the parameters confirming the existence (and role) of Pokdarwis Capung Alas.

### **The Role and Impact of Pokdarwis Capung Alas**

Pokdarwis Capung Alas represents one of the implementation efforts of rural tourism by Desa Pujon Kidul under the principle of “*Sapta Pesona*” (*Aman, Tertib, Bersih, Sejuk, Indah, Ramah, dan Kenangan*), a principle that guarantees the safety, cleanliness, and beauty of the tourism objects, the friendliness of the locals, and the comfort and good memories tourists will gain from visiting Pujon Kidul. Pokdarwis plays a significant role in tourism village development since members of Pokdarwis are the initiators, motivators, communicators, and actors of the management and development of tourism objects in Pujon Kidul Village. Pokdarwis Capung Alas assists the needs of the village related to tourism and other needs.

Pokdarwis Capung Alas as a medium and forum for community participation in developing Pujon Kidul Village is closely related to its role as a community group with the vision and mission to explore, build, develop, manage, and preserve tourism potential, increase the quality of tourist objects, and create a tourism-aware community in Pujon Kidul

<sup>3</sup>Kejar Paket C is one of the basic education programs organized through out-of-school education. Out-of-school education functions to develop the potential of students or citizens with an emphasis on mastery of functional knowledge and skills as well as the development of professional attitudes and personalities. Participants of Kejar Paket C can take the senior high school equivalence exam. Equivalence exams are held twice a year. Every graduate is entitled to a certificate equivalent to formal education. (Source: <https://www.homeschoolingtalenta-jakartatimur.com/apa-sih-kejar-paket-c-itu/artikel-homeschooling/>)

Village. The contribution of Pokdarwis Capung Alas and the community as a manifestation of the CBT strategy in the development of Pujon Kidul is as follows: a. Ideas: As the locals are aware of the existence of Pokdarwis Capung Alas, they have started to contribute ideas for the development of Pujon Kidul as a tourism village, such as suggestions on having development programs related to tourism and other non-tourism sectors. Pokdarwis also helps channel the aspirations of the locals toward the village government through a discussion forum it holds.

b. Time and Energy: Pokdarwis is also involved in managing business units and tourism objects in Pujon Kidul. Members of Pokdarwis are involved in the programs by the village governments, such as becoming employees in the tourism objects, building village and tourism-supporting facilities and infrastructure, and involvement in village activities.

c. Skills, Creativity, and Innovations: The function of Pokdarwis Capung Alas to explore, build, develop, and manage tourism potential in Pujon Kidul Village certainly requires skills to support tourism businesses, tourist attractions, or other matters related to tourism development—for example, becoming a tour guide requires skills such as communication. In addition, Pokdarwis Capung Alas also empowers and trains the village Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), such as batik training and processing culinary delights or local specialties. During the Covid-19 pandemic, a trend in digital or virtual tourism has developed to answer tourists’ needs. This certainly requires new tourism management skills to adapt to the current demands.

d. Money and Materials: The development of tourism potential in Pujon Kidul Village involves Pokdarwis members, one of which is the materials or cash by Pokdarwis to realize village programs related to community empowerment and training and development of tourism potential. Pokdarwis Capung Alas contributes materials, such as providing vehicles to take tourists and allowing their agricultural fields for educational tourism activities. Community empowerment or training aims to improve human resource quality in the tourism village development through business units and tourist attractions. Table 2 presents the empowerment programs of the Pujon Kidul Village government and Pokdarwis Capung Alas:

Table 2. The Empowerment Programs of the Pujon Kidul Village Government and Pokdarwis Capung Alas (Source: Personal Documentation of the Researchers, 2021)

Empowerment Activities	Elaboration
Agricultural Education	Agricultural education emphasizes agricultural land management in Pujon Kidul Village as a tourist attraction. The agricultural land becomes a place for tourists to learn how to cultivate crops and other agricultural processes. The landowners are involved as land managers; they are assisted and guided by experts.
Livestock Education	This effort involves the locals directly participating in tourism development by renting their cowshed. They are also trained to provide information (education) to tourists on dairy cows, procedures for milking cows, and processing cow’s milk. Tourists can also taste the products from cow’s milk.
Art Education	This effort aims to preserve the local culture by opening up art studios for children and youth of Pujon Kidul. The art studios can also become a tourist attraction so tourists can join the activities in the studio and get to know the local culture.
Homestay	The program aims at providing tourism accommodation for tourists who want to stay to feel the rural atmosphere. The locals provide rooms and houses for rent.
Home Industry	This is a periodical coaching program by Pokdarwis Capung Alas to teach some skills, including batik skills for women and food processing skills (to process fruit, vegetables, and cow’s milk into products that can be marketed widely). The activities can also become tourist attractions or educational tourism.
Cash Assistance	Each RT receives IDR 10 million to be managed by its community as the business capital, either in the tourism sector or other sectors.

Table 2 confirms that the development of rural tourism in Pujon Kidul emphasizes how to involve the locals to improve their skills and manage local potential from the perspective of human resources, natural resources, and business opportunities to improve local welfare and economy through empowerment programs and training by the village government and Pokdarwis Capung Alas. The impacts the locals feel from the existence of Pokdarwis Capung Alas and the empowerment programs are as follows:

a. The opening of new job opportunities, reducing unemployment, and increasing the community economy

Tourism development, especially involving the community, will affect the community itself, one of which is employment for the community. There are also business opportunities along with the development of tourism destinations and the number of tourists visiting Pujon Kidul Village. Capung Alas Pokdarwis helps the community open businesses such as grocery stores, souvenir kiosks, culinary stalls, vehicle rental services, and others—all of these will help reduce unemployment and poverty in Pujon Kidul Village. The continuous assistance provided by Pokdarwis Capung Alas will also help the locals find and develop their potential to increase welfare.

b. Improving community productivity and environmental preservation

The programs run by Pokdarwis Capung Alas also aim at helping the community develop their skills and business (human resources). In addition, several programs impact environmental conservation efforts through counseling and outreach to the community to maintain the surrounding environment and tourism facilities.

c. Optimizing tourism potential: Community empowerment, especially related to tourism potential, is one effort to introduce, utilize, and optimize the tourism potential in Pujon Kidul Village. An example of this is the opening of several tourist objects directly managed by the locals, such as Café Sawah.

Our findings indicate that the Covid-19 pandemic, with the policy and restrictions implemented, also have impacted tourism in Pujon Kidul. There has been a shifting in the role of Pokdarwis Capung Alas that it has to condition the locals through programs related to handling Covid-19, including:

a. Periodic disinfectant spraying: The program deploys Pokdarwis members to spray disinfectant in each hamlet in Pujon Kidul Village during the pandemic. Members come in groups.

b. Distributing free masks: Pokdarwis Capung Alas cooperates with *Karang Taruna* to distribute free masks in Pujon Village.

c. Providing ISOTER houses for people exposed to Covid-19: ISOTER stands for *Isolasi Terpadu* is a program to provide independent integrated home isolation facilities for people exposed to Covid-19. Pokdarwis Capung Alas and the hamlet heads in Pujon Kidul Village collaborate to provide and manage the home isolation facilities for the locals exposed to Covid-19.

d. Establishment of the Covid-19 task force in Pujon Kidul Village

Pokdarwis Capung Alas also acts as the public relations and is involved in establishing the Covid-19 task force to provide information and guidance on activities during the pandemic and prepare equipment following the health protocols.

The role of Pokdarwis Capung Alas in the development and management of the tourism village in Pujon Kidul Village, before and during the Covid-19 pandemic, follows the concept of structural-functional theory in the AGIL scheme proposed by Talcott Parsons. Pokdarwis Capung Alas plays the Integration role, forming a synergy or involvement of supporting components in a certain structure. Pokdarwis Capung Alas is one of the components in village tourism development, and it continues to play its role well during the Covid-19 pandemic. The study by (Nadiasari and Nurhadi, 2019) entitled "*Pengorganisasian Kelompok Sadar Wisata Melalui Program Desa Wisata di Desa Pujon Kidul*" also mentions the role and contribution of pokdarwis in Pujon Kidul Village related to improving understanding of the locals on tourism, increasing community participation in tourism development, and increasing the value of the tourism sector in Pujon Kidul Village for its community, and taking part in achieving the goals of tourism development.

### Challenges Faced by Pokdarwis Capung Alas

Pokdarwis Capung Alas, as one of the important institutions in Pujon Kidul, also faces some challenges, as elaborated in Table 3. In addition to the challenges mentioned above, Pokdarwis Capung Alas also faces other challenges during the Covid-19 pandemic, including (1) delays in empowerment and training programs and (2) decreased and abrupt halt of some tourism activities. These have been the challenges for Pokdarwis Capung Alas to continue maintaining and developing tourism potential in Pujon Kidul Village even during the Covid-19 pandemic. One of the efforts made by Pokdarwis Capung Alas to tackle the challenges during this pandemic is the use of digital media or social media, such as Instagram, YouTube, and village-owned websites for tourism promotion and marketing some tourism businesses to replace the offline marketing system. Pokdarwis Capung Alas has tried to make adjustments to the current situation. From a sociological point of view, through the functional-structural theory put forward by Talcott Parsons, Pokdarwis Capung Alas successfully practices the AGIL scheme of Adaptation, a form of adjustment the community makes to the current needs (Turama, 2020). Although there have been restrictions on activities during the pandemic that have impacted tourism and caused delays in programs, Pokdarwis Capung Alas continues to show its contribution through other programs still related to community management and tourism amid the Covid-19 pandemic, one of which is the use of digital media.

The problems experienced by Pokdarwis Capung Alas are gradually being resolved along with the development of tourism potential in Pujon Kidul Village and the management system that has begun to adjust to the conditions and challenges during the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, a central role of a leader who can protect, direct, and mediate the group is also crucial. The development of tourism villages as an effort to build and prosper the community also includes various parties or components. There are integrated aspects or parties within a group or institution, including Pokdarwis Capung Alas, referring to the assumptions of the structural-functional theory by Talcott Parsons related to social roles, social patterns, and patterns of social institutions, such as groups and community organizations.

Table 3. Challenges Faced by Pokdarwis Capung Alas in Developing Tourism in Pujon Kidul (Source: Personal Documentation of the Researchers, 2021)

Challenges	Elaboration
Skills/Human Resource	Pokdarwis Capung Alas has a role in developing the tourism village in Pujon Kidul, and it needs special skills to manage some business units. The main challenge at the beginning of its formation was the skill to develop the potential of its members because its members were only the locals at the beginning. Pokdarwis Capung Alas found it hard to run some programs or empowerment efforts without back-up from experts or professionals.
Facilities and Infrastructures	Road access, public toilets, parking lots, and some other tourism-supporting facilities and infrastructure used to be the main problem for tourism development in Pujon Kidul.
Funding	Funding always plays a vital role in the sustainable development and management of the tourism sector. Pokdarwis Capung Alas experience a challenge in funding initially, especially to provide tourism-supporting facilities and infrastructure and manage the tourist attractions.
Stakeholders/ Partners	Cooperation with some stakeholders and partners within and outside the village was challenging for Pokdarwis Capung Alas at the beginning of opening and developing a tourist attraction.
Internal of the Group	This refers to challenges within the group, especially related to different opinions, disagreements, and conflicts among members or between Pokdarwis Capung Alas and the village officials.
External of the Group	This refers to challenges or problems with parties outside the group or the village. An example of this problem happened during the development of Sumber Pitu Waterfall as a tourist attraction. Perhutani wanted to be involved in the management of the waterfall because the waterfall is located in an area that Perhutani manages. Conflicts arose during the consolidation process because the parties could not agree on profit sharing and other matters.

### CONCLUSION

Pokdarwis Capung Alas in Pujon Kidul represents an effort to implement CBT. Since its establishment, Pokdarwis Capung Alas has played a vital role in exploring, developing, and managing tourism potential in Pujon Kidul Village through empowerment and training programs. Pokdarwis Capung Alas and its members have contributed their ideas, energy, time, materials, and skills to open new jobs, reduce unemployment, increase community productivity, and maximize village

potential. Pokdarwis Capung Alas, an institution that accommodates community participation in tourism, has experienced obstacles at the beginning of its formation related to human resources and skills, finances, infrastructure, stakeholders, and others. The programs of Capung Alas Pokdarwis collided with regulations during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, these challenges could be overcome with improvements in management and the role of leaders that direct Pokdarwis Capung Alas to adapt to the challenges of tourism development during the Covid-19 pandemic. The quality of human resources needs to be improved so better support can be given to the local community in tourism development by members of Pokdarwis Capung Alas.

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