

THE FORM, FUNCTION, AND MEANING OF THE CHANGES THAT HAPPENED IN THE COMMUNITY IN THE CEMAGI TOURISM VILLAGE AREA, MENGWI DISTRICT, BADUNG REGENCY, BALI PROVINCE

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Abstract

The island of Bali is also famous for its natural beauty, unique culture, customs, and traditions, which is why Bali has become an attraction for many foreign tourists. Despite experiencing instability in tourist visits, Bali has survived because Bali has an interest in the form of its natural beauty. This research used qualitative and quantitative methods. Collecting data with interview, observation, questioner. This research results show that the number of homemakers engaging in income-generating activities to support their families has significantly increased. These activities range from running small businesses like coffee shops and trading on the beach. Even former farmers and fishermen are now transitioning to work in the tourism industry, such as driving, security, and food vending in the Cemagi village coastal region. The geographical landscape, with more land dedicated to residential and office use and decreased field and plantation areas, including formerly abandoned critical lands. Also, more than 80 percent of respondents stated that the function of community change was in the form of Functional Participation, namely describing the process of community change that interacts and is involved in achieving organizational goals.

Keywords: *Form, function, Meaning, Tourism, Community*

Introduction

The existence of Bali as a tourist destination is well known, and several times has been awarded as the best tourist destination in the world. Related to the presence of Bali as a small island ecology with limited natural resources, the development of Bali as a tourist destination is based on its cultural potential. Bali has established the concept of cultural tourism as the only developed tourism concept, in which Balinese culture is the ideology, spirit, signs, or solutions for the development of Balinese tourism.

Jeremy Boissevain (1996) mentioned that cultural tourism has several characteristics. First, cultural tourism involves local communities more broadly and more intensively because 'culture,' which is the main attraction of tourism, is attached to the people themselves. Cultural tourism was formally manifested by the stipulation of Regional Regulation No. 3 of 1974 and then replaced by Regional Regulation No. 3 of 1991. By Regional Regulation No. 3 of 1991. Article 1 (j) states that cultural tourism in Bali is a type whose development uses Balinese regional culture imbued with Hinduism.

One of the tourist destinations in Indonesia, which has become a prima donna for both domestic and international tourists, is the island of Bali. Apart from the hospitality of its people, the island of Bali is also famous for its natural beauty and unique culture, as well as its customs and traditions, which is why Bali has become an attraction for many foreign tourists. Despite experiencing instability in tourist visits, Bali has survived because Bali has an interest in the form of its natural beauty.

In general, almost all areas in Bali have tourism potential, both natural tourism and cultural tourism. However, one of the districts in Bali Province that has the potential to attract tourists and generates the most GDP is Vol I No Badung Regency (Bali Travel News, 8 August 2006). Badung Regency with an area of 418.52 km² has six sub-districts, namely South Kuta District, Kuta District, North Kuta District, Mengwi District, Abiansemal District and Petang District. Given that tourism is the main cog for the economy in Badung Regency, it is not surprising that most of the population is engaged in tourism.

One of the tourist destinations in Badung Regency is Cemagi Tourism Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency, Bali Province. Cemagi Tourism Village is one of the Tourism Villages in Badung Regency, Bali. As an integrated Tourism Village until now, the Tourism Village Area has been equipped with various tourism facilities. The tourism facilities available in the Cemagi Tourism Village Area include 122 villas.

The participation of the local community as a workforce in the Cemagi Tourism Village area, Mengwi District, Badung Regency, has a significant meaning in preserving the site. However, the quantitative number of people who can participate still needs improvement for the local community. Therefore, the number of local people who can be accommodated or employed in this area still needs to be higher than the actual number expected by local people.

Chief Cemagi Village, said: "Even though several workers working in the Cemagi Tourism Village area are residents, in terms of quantity, this number has not shown significant contributions and benefits that local communities can feel. Of the total workforce, as many as 366 people, only 30 people are residents of Cemagi Village, so only 10.6% of the total workforce is absorbed in this area. The remaining 89.4% are workers outside the Cemagi Tourism Village, including foreign workers."

The main factor causing the powerlessness of local communities to take advantage of most of the available job opportunities is the inability of local communities to meet the required job qualifications. The power to seize available job opportunities is more owned by migrants who are better prepared and can always fulfill the required work requirements. This condition proves that knowledge and power (knowledge and science) are two elements that cannot be separated. This is very consistent with the opinion of Foucault (2002: 136), who asserts that only two words play a role, namely power and knowledge.

In more than three years since the Tourism Village area in Cemagi Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency began operating, there have been significant changes in the way of life of local communities in the coastal areas and rice fields. Before the Tourism Village in Cemagi Village, most of the local communities on

the coast were fishermen, where most of their life depended on the friendliness of the sea, which provided various marine riches, and also made a living as farmers.

The spirit of sailors and farming has permeated the hearts of local people who live on the coast and cultivators of rice fields; however, it doesn't mean that the operation of the Cemagi Tourism Village area has changed the way of life of local people who live on the coast and do farming. The marine expertise and spirit that grows and is embedded in the hearts of local people have made it easier for local people to realize their participation through maritime businesses, which are in great demand and favored by tourists. Few local people are brave enough to make business decisions to invest in maritime companies, a new field of life for them. This is a form of actual, local community participation that can be seen in their lives, faithfully providing services to tourists through marine and agricultural tourism services. Changes in fishermen's way of life by relying on fish catch to a new way of life. Namely, marine business management shows that local communities' creative and imaginative power has grown. There has been deconstruction in terms of the utilization of the resources they have. The statement is in line with Derrida's way of thinking (2006: 78), who, with his free play and deconstruction, applies more lateral thinking models and creative also imaginative thinking models.

Therefore, the writer is interested in knowing how far the changes that have occurred in the community in Cemagi Tourism Village, in the form of occupations, which previously tended to be rural communities and cultivating farmers, are now in the Tourism Village itself. By knowing the changes that have occurred, the shifts that have occurred, the forms of these changes will be known, the function and meaning of the changes in the community, and things that can be done to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of these changes for the community itself, especially residents who live in urban areas, around the Cemagi Tourism Village area.

Literature Review

Drums (2000) in *Community Based Tourism for Conservation and Development a Research Kit* (2000) discusses the development of community-based tourism, where the community has a significant role in supporting tourism development. Community participation in maintaining the natural and cultural resources they own is an immense contribution and has the potential to become a tourist attraction. In addition, community participation in any changes can benefit the community.

Bater, J. et al. (2001) stated that sustainable tourism development can be identified through the elaboration of several principles. These principles include participation, participation of actors (stakeholders), local ownership, sustainable use of resources, accommodating community goals, attention to carrying capacity, monitoring and evaluation, accountability, training and promotion.

Specifically for the principle of community participation, Bater et al (2001) state that local community participation in tourism activities can take the form of being involved in controlling, supervising, determining tourism visions, identifying resources to be maintained and enhanced, and developing objectives and strategies strategies for the development and management of tourist attractions. Communities

must also participate in implementing the strategies that have been prepared previously. The relevance of the statement above with this research is to provide a basis for formulating concepts about the meaning and forms of community participation in tourism development

Research Methodology

The object of this research is the Form, Function and Meaning of Community Change in Cemagi Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency. The research population is the local people of Village with 300 respondents. The research sample was the people of Cemagi Village, who had Cemagi Village Identity Cards. When the research was conducted, they were in Cemagi Village. This study uses qualitative and quantitative descriptive data. Qualitative data has no numerical value or is not a number (Kusmayadi & Sugiarto, 2000:80). Qualitative data collection was carried out to determine the background of community changes in Cemagi Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency. Meanwhile, quantitative data uses a research design based on statistical procedures or other means of quantification to measure the research variables (Musthofa, 2007). The qualitative data used is in the form of theories from previous studies about the characteristics of backpackers who will be used as respondents and uses Isaac and Michael's tables to measure the number of samples.

Sources of data from this study are from primary and secondary data. The preliminary data in this study was obtained from distributing questionnaires, interviews, and observations of tourists. In contrast, secondary data from the Regional Tourism Office of Bali Province, books, journals, literature, and websites about Cemagi Village were obtained from the Regional Tourism Office of Bali Province, Mengwi District, Badung Regency. Data was collected using interviews, observation, questionnaires, and documentation studies.

Data Analysis Techniques using the method used to describe known data through collecting data obtained by reality. This analysis technique also reveals a descriptive description of the data by interpreting the data from field research. This analysis technique is used to explain or describe the data obtained, both qualitative data and quantitative data. (Kusmayadi, Sugiarto 2000:29). The function of the descriptive analysis is to provide an overview of the data that has been obtained. In addition, the results of the descriptive study help support the interpretation of the analysis results with other techniques.

Results and Discussion

Characteristics of Respondents

The number of respondents used in this study was 300 consisting of farmer, laborers, traders, employees, civil servants and other jobs. The highest is the respondent with a job as a laborer.

Table 1. Research Respondents

No.	Information	Amount	%
1.	Laborer	77	25.67
2.	Trader	55	13.33
3.	Officer / staff	48	16
4.	civil servant	51	17
5.	And others	69	23
	Total	300	100 %

Source: Research Results Data (2023)

Forms of Change in the Cemagi Tourism Village Community

The results of the study show that there has been a change in the livelihoods of the people of Cemagi Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency, which were previously engaged in agriculture but are now shifting to the tourism sector. Or come into contact with tourism. As shown in table 1.

Cemagi Village Community Change Function.

The people of Cemagi Village, who used to be rice farmers and fishermen, have now turned into a Tourism Village community. The function of change in village society is reviewed based on the theory put forward by Pretty (1995). Pretty mentions that community involvement in tourism development can be reviewed based on the level of community participation itself as follows: (1) *Manipulative participation*, namely: the community participates in the structure, but does not have any power. (2) *Passive Participation*, namely: the public is only given information about the decisions that have been made, or what has been implemented. (3) *Participation by consultative*, namely: the community is only involved in consultation and providing certain information or answering questions. (4) *Participation by material incentives*, namely: the community participates in the provision of resources, such as labor. (5) *Functional participation*, namely: the community interacts and is involved in order to achieve organizational goals, but bigger decisions have been taken before. (6) *Interactive Participation*: the community is involved in extracting information and conducting an analysis of the action plan and its implementation. (7) *Self Mobilisation*: the community participates actively and does not depend on outsiders in making changes to the system. The Pretty theory is the basis for the aspect of the function of change in the Cemagi Village community. And the research results as revealed below.

a. The function of community change of *Manipulative Participation*

Manipulative Participation aspect describes the function of change in which the community participates in the structure, but does not have any power. As shown in table 2 as below.

Table 2. Aspects of the Community Change Function in the Cemagi Tourism Village in the form of *Manipulative Participation*

No.	Description of Aspects of Involvement	SNA	NA	EA	A	SA
1.	<i>Manipulative participation</i> The community only received instructions regarding the procedures and implementation of village administration	143	55	27	39	36
	100 %	47.67	18.33	9	13	12

Source: Research data 2023

The data above explains that 47.67% or 143 research respondents stated strongly disagree, 18.33% or 55 respondents disagreed, 9% or 27 respondents agreed, 13% or 39 respondents strongly agreed, and 12% or 36 respondents stated that he completely agreed with the change function of the Cemagi Tourism Village community only in the form of *Manipulative Participation*.

This illustrates that the community does not agree if they only receive instructions regarding the village governance procedures and implementation. The community hopes that the function of change for the people of Cemagi Village, Mengwi District, Badung Regency is not just manipulative *participation* but also play an active role and provides greater space for the involvement of the Cemagi Village community itself.

b. The function of community change of Passive *Participation*

Aspect *Passive Participation* describes a function of change in which people are only given information about decisions that have been made or what has been implemented. In this aspect, the community hands over operational implementation to other parties, such as interested entrepreneurs and investors. Communities still get information about every planning and operation that occurs in their environment. As shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Aspects of the Community Change Function in the Cemagi Tourism Village in the form of *Passive Participation*

No.	Description of Aspects of Involvement	SNA	NA	EA	A	SA
2.	<i>Passive Participation</i> Communities hand over operational implementation to other parties but still get complete information about the situation that occurs in their village Environment	37	51	45	55	112
	100 %	12.3 3	17	15	18.3 3	37.3 3

Source: Research data 2023

The data above explains that 12.33% or 37 respondents stated strongly disagree, 17% or 51 respondents disagreed, 15% or 45 respondents agreed, 18.33% or 55 respondents strongly agreed, and 37.33% or 112 respondents stated that he completely agreed with the function of change in the Cemagi Village community in the form of *Passive Participation*.

This illustrates that the community agrees that changes lead to the handover of government into the hands of entrepreneurs or other parties, but still receive information about planning, operational procedures and implementation of village governance, as well as evaluating various situations within Cemagi Village.

c. **The function of Community Change of *Participative by Consultative***

Aspect *Participation by consultative* describes the function of community change, which is only involved in consultation and providing certain information or answering questions from the government side. This aspect describes the function of community change in Cemagi Village, where the community participates in the form of being given the opportunity to express considerations of the direction of the policy and implementation that has occurred. The community also explained that every decision-making related to development was carried out by involving the Cemagi Village community. As shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Aspects of the Community Change Function in the Cemagi Tourism Village in the form of *Participation by Consultative*

No.	Description of Aspects of Involvement	SNA	NA	EA	A	SA
3.	<i>Participation by consultative</i> Communities are given the opportunity to convey their considerations for the direction of village development policies	65	45	65	93	32
	100 %	21.6 7	15	21.6 7	31	10. 67

Source: Research data 2023

Note: Strongly Not Agree (SNA), Not Agree (NA), Enough Agree (EA), Agree (A), Strongly Agree (SA)

The data above explains that 21.67% or 65 respondents stated strongly disagree, 15% or 45 respondents disagreed, 21.67% or 65 respondents agreed, 31% or 93 respondents strongly agreed, and 10.67% or 32 respondents stated that he very much agreed that the function of change for the people of Cemagi Village was only in the form of *Participation by Consultative*.

This illustrates that the community does not agree if they only receive instructions regarding the village governance procedures and implementation. The community hopes that the change function of the Cemagi Village community will also play an active role and provide greater space for the involvement of the Cemagi Village community itself, in the form of opportunities to discuss and exchange information with the Cemagi Village government. Two-way discussions will be much more effective for achieving the vision and mission of Cemagi Village.

d. The function of Community Change of *Participation by material incentives*

Aspect *Participation by material incentives* it outlines the change function of the people participating in the provision of resources, such as labour. This aspect illustrates that the community expects the function of change to involve the community in various areas of work in Cemagi Village, including the provision of materials and equipment needed for development, as well as its own human resources. As shown in table 5.

Table 5. Aspects of the Community Change Function in the Cemagi Tourism Village in the form of *Participation by Material Incentives*

No.	Description of Aspects of Involvement	SNA	NA	EA	A	SA
4.	<i>Participation by material incentives</i> Human resources are involved in various fields of work, as well as the provision of material and equipment needs in the Benoa village	37	48	74	54	87
	100 %	12.3 3	16	24.6 7	18	29

Source: Research data 2023

Note: Strongly Not Agree (SNA), Not Agree (NA), Enough Agree (EA), Agree (A), Strongly Agree (SA)

The data above explains that 12.33% or 37 respondents stated strongly disagree, 16% or 48 respondents disagreed, 24.67% or 74 respondents agreed, 18% or 54 respondents strongly agreed, and 29% or 87 respondents stated that he very much agreed that the function of change for the people of Cemagi Village was only in the form of *Participation by Material Incentive*.

This illustrates that the community does not agree if they only receive instructions regarding the village governance procedures and implementation. The community hopes that the function of change for the Cemagi Village community is in the form of community involvement in procuring the resources needed for the implementation of government operations in the midst of the community, both in terms of manpower and also goods and services.

e. The function of Community Change of *Functional Participation*

Aspect *Functional participation* outlines the function of community change that interacts and is involved in achieving organizational goals, but bigger decisions have been taken before. The data below describes that the community wants a function of change where they function in various activities in Cemagi Village. Communities are given the widest possible opportunity to be active in organizational activities and government operations, to play a role in supervising and evaluating the running of government, as well as smooth interaction in the environment around them. As shown in Table. 6.

Table 6. Aspects of Community Change Functions in the Cemagi Tourism Village in the form of *Functional Participation*

No.	Description of Aspects of Involvement	SNA	NA	EA	A	SA
5.	<i>Functional participation</i> The community is given the widest opportunity to be active in organizational activities, participate in operational activities, and participate in monitoring and evaluating the running of government.	22	18	94	97	69
	100 %	7.33	6	31.3 3	32.3 3	23

Source: Research data 2023

Note: Strongly Not Agree (SNA), Not Agree (NA), Enough Agree (EA), Agree (A), Strongly Agree (SA)

The data above explains that 7.33% or 22 research respondents stated strongly disagree, 6% or 18 respondents disagreed, 31.33% or 94 respondents agreed, 32.33% or 97 respondents strongly agreed, and 23% or 69 respondents stated that they completely agreed with the function of change for the people of Cemagi Village, in the form of *Functional Participation*.

This illustrates that the community does not agree if they only receive instructions regarding the village governance procedures and implementation. The community hopes that the function of change for the Cemagi Village community is in the form of involvement of the Cemagi Village community itself, both in the formation of various community organizations, implementing government operations in the surrounding environment, monitoring and evaluating programs that have been implemented.

f. The function of Community Change of *Interactive Participation*.

Aspect *Interactive Participation*, namely community involvement in change, functions as information gathering and conducting analysis of action plans and their implementation. This aspect of the function of change provides a description of the community's desire to have the opportunity to dig up the widest possible information related to government planning and operations. The community also hopes to be given the widest possible space to criticize the applicable policies, as well as getting the opportunity to evaluate programs that are already running and to contribute suggestions for the progress of Cemagi Village itself. As shown in table 7 below.

Table 7 Aspects of Community Change Functions in the Cemagi Tourism Village in the form of *Interactive Participation*

No.	Description of Aspects of Involvement	SNA	NA	EA	A	SA
6.	<i>Interactive Participation</i> The community has the right to criticize various government policies, create discussion space for the community, provide evaluations and suggestions for the progress of the Benoa village	45	38	69	78	70
	100 %	15	12.6 7	23	26	23.33

Source: Research data 2023

Note: Strongly Not Agree (SNA), Not Agree (NA), Enough Agree (EA), Agree (A), Strongly Agree (SA)

The data above explains that as many as 15%, or 45 research respondents stated strongly disagree; 12.67% or 38 respondents, disagreed; 23%, or some 69 respondents, agreed, 26% or 78 respondents, strongly agreed, and 23.33% or some 70 respondents stated that he completely agreed with the function of change in the Cemagi Village community in the form of *Interactive Participation*.

This illustrates that the community does not agree if they only receive instructions regarding the village governance procedures and implementation. The community hopes that the function of change for the people of Cemagi Village is not just *manipulative participation* but also plays an active role and provides greater space for the involvement of the Cemagi Village community itself. The community hopes that they can be involved in brainstorming, providing suggestions, criticizing and obtaining information on various matters relating to the government in Cemagi Village.

g. The function of Community Change of Self Mobilisation

Aspect *Self Mobilisation*: the community participates actively and does not depend on outsiders to make changes to the system. As shown in this table 8.

Table 8 Aspects of Community Change Functions in the Cemagi Tourism Village in the form of *Self Mobilisation*

No.	Description of Aspects of Involvement	SNA	NA	EA	A	SA
7.	<i>Self Mobilisation</i> Communities have the right to determine their own direction of policy steps and actions related to village development and create spaces and forms of creativity for the community.	42	43	65	98	52
	100 %	14	14.3 3	21.6 7	32.6 7	17.3 3

Source: Research data 2023

Note: Strongly Not Agree (SNA), Not Agree (NA), Enough Agree (EA), Agree (A), Strongly Agree (SA)

The data shows that the community expects the function of community change in the form of the right to determine the direction of policy steps, create spaces and forms of creativity in the community, and mobilize various components of society in government operations in Cemagi Village.

The data above explains that as many as 14% or a number of 42 research respondents stated strongly disagree, 14.33% or a number of 43 respondents disagreed, 21.67% or a number of 65 respondents agreed, 32.67% or 98 respondents strongly agreed, and 17.33% or a number of 52 respondents, stated that he completely agreed with the function of change in the Cemagi Village community in the form of *Self Mobilisation*.

This illustrates that the community agrees that if the changes function in terms of providing opportunities for the community to be involved in various governmental spaces, both planning, and implementing government, as well as monitoring programs that apply to village government. The community hopes that the function of change for the Cemagi Village community is not just participation but also in the form of mobilizing the community itself so that the community plays an active role and gains greater space for the involvement of the Cemagi Village community itself.

Solutions in Anticipating the Negative Impacts of Community Change Cemagi Tourism Village

According to Inskip (1991: 29), in formulating various plans and policies in tourism development, it is very important to pay attention to the approach used in tourism planning. The important elements in the tourism planning approach can be described as follows:

- a. **Continuous, incremental, and flexible approach.** In this case it can be interpreted that tourism planning is seen as something that is sustainable, creates added value, and is always flexible in its implementation.
- b. **System approach.** In the sense that tourism can be seen as a related system and should be planned in such a way using systems analysis techniques.
- c. **Comprehensive approach.** This approach is closely related to the systems approach (system approach); all aspects of tourism development, including institutional elements and environmental and socio-economic implications are analyzed and thoroughly as an approach that is holistic;\
- d. **Integrated approach.** Related to system and comprehensive approach, tourism is planned and developed as an integrated system with the overall planning and pattern of development in total in the development area;
- e. **Environmental and sustainable development approach.** Tourism is planned, developed and managed according to its inherent nature and cultural values, not completely spent or devalued, but maintained as living resources permanently for sustainable future use. Bearing capacity analysis (carrying capacity analysis) is a very important technique that can be used in an environmentally sound and sustainable development approach;
- f. **Community approach.** There is maximum involvement of the local community in planning and decision-making processes, in the sense that there is maximum community participation in the actual development and management of tourism and its socio-economic benefits;
- g. **Implementable approach.** Tourism development policies, plans and recommendations are formulated realistically, can be implemented, and implementation techniques considered through the policy formulation plans with the implementation of various techniques, including action programs, can be identified and adopted;
- h. **Application of systemic planning process.** A systemic planning process is applied in tourism planning based on a logical sequence of activities.

All the important elements in the development of the tourist village, community participation as the core in people-based development is very important. This explains that Cemagi Village as an area in the Cemagi Tourism Village must pay attention to and apply the 8 approaches in anticipating the negative impacts of changes in its society.

According to Murphy (in Fallon, 2002: 292), participation or involvement of local communities in the planning and development of tourist villages can contribute in terms of vision related to community heritage and culture in the development of tourism products, so that destination differentiation can be made. Local community participation in development provides a belief that the development will provide results in the long term. There are many benefits that can be taken by involving local community participation in the planning and management of the Cemagi Tourism Village.

There are several reasons related to the importance of local community participation in the development of Tourism Villages, including: (1) local communities will gain a historical understanding of how an area adapts to change.

The Cemagi Village community is a community that understands well the history of the development of their own area, so that they can maintain and preserve the positive aspects of the life of the community concerned. (2) the community enjoyed the impact of tourism at the earliest. With a good understanding of the possible impacts of tourism, they can anticipate and eliminate as early as possible the negative impacts of tourism on the people of Cemagi Village themselves. (3) the community will be expected to become an integral part of tourism products. By being directly involved in planning, implementing and supervising the running of the government, the people of Cemagi Tourism Village are not only spectators, but are directly and significantly involved in the change and development of the Cemagi Village community.

Conclusions

Forms of Change in Cemagi Tourism Village Community

The people who used to be just ordinary housewives slowly began to get involved and participate in various efforts to earn additional income to support the family's economy. The number has increased by 117.83% in 2022 when compared to data in 2021 of 8,345 people, to 18,178 people in 2023. These efforts include starting from traders and coffee shops, on the beach. The people who used to be fishermen and farmers are now starting to switch professions to become workers in the tourism sector, such as drivers, security, and food traders along the coast of Cemagi village. The number has decreased in 2020 by 54.71% when compared to 2021. In terms of geographical characteristics, this includes an increase in the area of residential and office land, a reduction in the area of fields and plantations, as well as critical land that was originally abandoned.

Function of Community Change in Cemagi Tourism Village.

86.66% of the Cemagi Tourism Village Community stated that the function of community change was in the form of *Functional Participation*, namely describing the function of community change that interacts and is involved in achieving organizational goals, but more significant decisions have been taken before. 72.33% of the Cemagi Tourism Village Community stated that the function of community change was in the form of *interactive participation*. Namely, community involvement in change, functioning as information gathering and conducting analysis of action plans and their implementation. 71% of the Cemagi Tourism Village Community stated that the function of community change was in the form of *Self Mobilisation*, namely: the community participates actively and is not dependent on outsiders in making changes to the system.

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