

---

---

## PRE-DESIGN OF CEPOKOLIMO TOURISM VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT, PACET DISTRICT, MOJOKERTO REGENCY

Zakaria Ian Bahroni<sup>1</sup>, Soebagio<sup>2</sup>, \*Dwi Haryanta<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Students of Civil Engineering Study Program, Faculty of Engineering Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia, Email: [zib15408@gmail.com](mailto:zib15408@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer of Civil Engineering Study Program, Faculty of Engineering Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia, Indonesia, Email: [soebagio@uwks.ac.id](mailto:soebagio@uwks.ac.id)

<sup>3</sup> Lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia, Email: [dwi\\_haryanta@uwks.ac.id](mailto:dwi_haryanta@uwks.ac.id)

\* corresponding author

---

---

### ABSTRACT

#### Article History

**Submitted:**

28 August 2022

**Reviewed:**

31 August 2022

**Accepted:**

04 September 2022

**Published:**

15 November 2022

Cepokolimo Village, Pacet District, Mojokerto Regency has a lot of tourism potential in the form of forestry, hills, agriculture, and natural beauty. In addition, Cepokolimo Village is located in a strategic area, namely Pacet District which is one of the areas with popular tourist destinations in East Java Province. However, this potential cannot be optimized so that it does not encourage the pace of economic growth, increase human resources, social, cultural, and welfare of the people of Cepokolimo Village. This study aims to analyze the feasibility of developing the Cepokolimo Village area to be used as a tourist destination, as well as planning the concept and drawings of tourism plans as well as calculating the required financing budget. The

feasibility analysis of tourism development in this study uses the ADO-ODTWA analysis with the results of the analysis in the form of an average feasibility index of 74.09% with a feasibility level that has the potential to be developed. The initial planning for the construction was in the form of Swimming Pool Planning, Café Planning, Land planning, Fish Pond Planning, and Theater Room Planning.

**Keywords:** ADO – ODTWA, Pre-design, Tourist village.

---

---

### *PRA-PERANCANGAN PENGEMBANGAN DESA WISATA CEPOKOLIMO, KECAMATAN PACET, KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO*

#### ABSTRAK

Desa Cepokolimo Kecamatan Pacet, Kabupaten Mojokerto memiliki potensi wisata yang sangat banyak berupa perhutanan, perbukitan, pertanian, dan keindahan alam. Selain itu Desa Cepokolimo terletak di wilayah yang strategis yaitu Kecamatan Pacet yang merupakan salah satu kawasan dengan destinasi wisata yang masyur di Provinsi Jawa Timur. Namun potensi ini belum bisa dioptimalkan sehingga tidak mendorong laju pertumbuhan ekonomi, peningkatan sumber daya manusia, social, budaya, maupun kesejahteraan masyarakat Desa Cepokolimo. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa kelayakan pengembangan wilayah Desa Cepokolimo untuk dijadikan destinasi wisata, serta merencanakan konsep dan gambar rencana wisata sekaligus perhitungan anggaran pembiayaan yang diperlukan. Analisa kelayakan pengembangan wisata pada penelitian ini menggunakan analisa ADO-ODTWA dengan hasil analisa berupa indeks kelayakan rata rata senilai 74,09% dengan tingkat kelayakan sangat berpotensi untuk dikembangkan. Perencanaan awal pembangunan berupa Perencanaan Kolam Renang, Perencanaan Café, Perencanaan lahan, Perencanaan Kolam Ikan, dan Perencanaan Ruang Teater.

**Kata Kunci :** ADO – ODTWA, Pra-perancangan, Desa wisata.

## INTRODUCTION

Tourism villages or ecotourism as nature-based tourism are green industry that must be planned properly and sustainably (Prahesty et al, 2018). The development of the potential of the village into a tourist village will help the community in improving the welfare of the local community (Wibowo and darsono, 2022; Suranny, 2021). The potential of tourist resources that attract many visitors is in the countryside, with the potential of natural resources as its attraction (Latif, 2018).

The design of tourist villages is intended to improve the standard of living and environmental quality of rural areas (Aulia and Faradiba 2017). Tourism villages or ecotourism require careful integrated planning. The development of tourism villages will generate incentives in preserving agricultural production systems, values, and cultural traditions as well as environmental conservation (Nugroho et al. 2018). In building tourist destinations, such an important carrying capacity is needed, namely facilities and infrastructure in the form of supporting infrastructure, which needs planning in developing the tourism industry (Fatahudin et al, 2021).

The development of tourism villages includes efforts to: (1) develop regional empowerment, (2) develop infrastructure to meet environmental conservation, (3) build governance to gain experience and improve welfare, (4) integrate tourism promotion through product development and market segmentation, and (5) empower communities in cultural and environmental preservation (Nugroho et al. 2018). The development of tourism villages involves two main activities, namely: (1) Tourism village planning which includes: master plan, site plan which concerns a series of facilities provision for tourists, potential development, zoning functions, and greening; (2) Design of tourist villages which include: design of buildings of residents and visitors typology based on traditional architecture (Nuryanto et al. 2020).

The obstacles faced in the development of tourism villages in general are limited human

resources and exploring the potential of the village and compiling planning and design, building networks in promoting tourism obyak, and budget availability (Masitah, 2019; Lubis et al., 2020).

Cepokolimo Village, Pacet District, Mojokerto Regency is located in a dense environment of tourist destinations. Objects that have a tourist attraction are Cepokolimo hill with its pine forest, a stretch of rice fields, a view from the top of the hill can see the city of Mojokerto, livestock, and abundant water availability.

Easy accessibility of the area is one of the attractions besides the potential of natural resources. Interesting natural characteristics, unique social and cultural life as possessed by cepokolimo village are attractive in the development of tourist destinations (Osin et al. 2021). To solve this problem, it is necessary to develop the potential of natural resources owned so that they can be optimally utilized as tourist destinations.

In a process of developing tourism potential, a development concept is needed which is poured in the pre-planning drawings that include several aspects such as the construction of tourist objects, facilities and infrastructure, improving the quality of facilities and financing. With the pre-planning drawings, it is hoped that it will become a benchmark for the development of Cepokolimo Village into a tourist village.

The purpose of the study was to analyze the potential and feasibility value of existing resources in Cepokolimo village referring to the method of Analysis of Operating Areas – Objects and Natural Tourism Attractions (ADO-ODTWA). Strategies to achieve goals are carried out by: (1) Identifying potential tourist attractions in Cepokolimo Village, and (2) analyzing the feasibility level of Cepokolimo's potential as a tourist village, and compiling pre-design drawings of tourist villages according to existing potential.

## METHOD

The data collection method used in this research process can be divided into two, namely primary surveys and secondary surveys.

### Primary Survey

This type of data obtained directly is data in the form of tourist attraction objects, rural atmospheres, social, economic and cultural conditions of the original community that have a meaning and character that is of positive value to society which is directly observed by the researcher.

To obtain this data, field observation techniques are used. Field observation techniques are observations that are carried out directly in the form of physical conditions in the tourist village area. The tools used are mechanical equipment used to record during field observations, namely cameras, drones and small notes carried out by researchers.

### Secondary Survey

Secondary data were obtained from literature related to the studies taken. This literature study consists of theoretical review and data collection from relevant agencies. Data collection from relevant agencies is used to support the discussion of studies that are tailored to the needs of the required data. Secondary data consists of (a) Elevation data (altitude) from DENMAS (National Digital Elevation Model) for mapping development areas and (b) Data on natural resources, human resources, development resources, and administrative boundary maps obtained from the Cepokolimo Village Office.

### Stages of Research

Feasibility analysis of the development of tourist areas

To analyze the feasibility factors for the development of tourist areas, it is carried out by looking for factors that affect the development of tourist areas, reviewing the research variables that have been determined on the existing conditions of the research area. After the development factors are obtained, it

is then analyzed by scoring (weighting) by assessing the indicators of the findings at the study site using a reference based on the Guidelines for The Analysis of The Area of Operation of Objects and Natural Tourism Attractions (ADO-ODTWA) (Ditjen PHKA, 2003; Susanti et al., 2019; Trinisya et al, 2020; Trinisa et al., 2020)

Pre-formulation of Planning for the development of tourist areas

After the mapping of existing conditions is modeled, a pre-plan or drawing of a tourist destination plan in Cepokolimo Village is then made which is based on the existing condition map that has been made previously. Making pre-planning or drawing plans on research is to use software as an auxiliary program, namely autocad, sketcup and arcGIS.

### Data Analysis

Data analysis of the physical condition of the study area was carried out using ADO – ODTWA guidelines. This analysis of the physical condition of the field aims to determine the feasibility index for the development of the research area. The assessment variables of the physical condition of the area include (a) criteria for assessing the attractiveness/tourist attractions (weight 6), (b) Accessibility Assessment Criteria (Weight 5), (c) Facilities and Infrastructure Assessment Criteria (Weight 3), and (d) Area Carrying Capacity Assessment Criteria (Weight 3). The number of values for one ADO-ODTWA assessment criterion can be calculated by the following equation:

$$S = N \times B$$

Information:

S = Scores/criteria

N = The sum of the values of the elements on the criteria

B = Value

The score obtained is then compared with the total score of a criterion. The eligibility index is calculated by dividing the total score against the maximum score and then multiplied by 100%. After making a

comparison, a feasibility index will be obtained in the form of percent. This feasibility index is then compared with the ecotourism feasibility index (Karsudi et al, 2010), namely the feasibility index  $> 66.6\%$  is a tourism potential area that is worthy of development, the feasibility index of  $33.3\% - 66.6\%$  is a tourist area that is not yet worth developing, and the feasibility index of  $< 33\%$  is a tourist area that is not suitable for development.

The design of tourist images is based on the existing conditions of the planning area such as topografi conditions, marbles, land use, which can be known by mapping using the ArcGis auxiliary program using spatial data obtained from DEMNAS (Digital Elevation Model National) (Ibrahim, 2011).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Overview of Cepokolimo Village Area

Administratively, Cepokolimo Village has an area of  $1.02 \text{ km}^2$  and is located at  $7^{\circ}39'24''$  south latitude and  $112^{\circ}33'14''$  east longitude is at the foot of Mount Welirang, the north is bordered by Petak Village, east with Kembang Belor Village, south with Claket Village and west with Pacet Village. Demographically, Cepokolimo Village has a population of 3,259 people, with the main livelihood being farming and raising livestock, for jobs in other sectors in the form of civil servants, self-employed. An overview, demographic condition of Cepokolimo Village is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Human Resources in Cepokolimo Village

No	Human Resources Description	Volume	Unit
1	a. Population	3259	Person
	b. Male population	1565	Person
	c. Female population	1694	Person
	d. Number of families	981	Families
2	a. Number of workers in the Village	315	Person
	b. Farmers, farms	286	Person
	c. Processing industry (factories, handicrafts, etc.)	4	Person
	d. Wholesalers/retailers and restaurants	25	Person
3	Number of workers by education:	1225	Person
	a. Graduates of S1 and above	23	Person
	b. D1, D2, D3 graduates	34	Person
	c. High School Graduates	115	Person
	d. Junior High School Graduates	227	Person
	e. Elementary School Graduates	566	Person
f. Did not finish elementary school/ did not go to school	260	Person	

Source : Cepokolimo Village Office

Development resources are one of the references for whether a village can be used as a tourist village because it functions as a support for tourism activities in a location. Some of the facilities and infrastructure that have been built are in the form of educational infrastructure, public infrastructure, health, and creative economy business groups. For more details can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Cepokolimo Village Development Resources

No	Human Resources Description	Volume	Unit
1	General infrastructure assets:		
	a. Road	8000	m
	b. Bridge	8	Unit
2	Educational infrastructure assets:		
	a. ECCE Building	2	Unit
	b. Kindergarten Building	2	Unit
	c. Elementary School Building	2	Unit
	d. Qur'an education park	5	Group
3	Health infrastructure assets:		
	a. Posyandu	5	Unit
	b. Polindes	1	Unit
	c. Clean Water Facilities	8	Place
4	Productive Economy Business Group:		
	a. Number of business groups	8	Group
	b. Number of healthy business groups	2	Group

Source : Cepokolimo Village Office

### Feasibility Analysis of Cepokolimo Village

After analyzing four variables in the form of attractions or tourist attractions, accessibility, facilities and infrastructure, as well as the carrying capacity of the area using the ADO – ODTWA guidelines (Analysis of Operation Areas – Natural Tourist Attraction Objects) the following results were obtained:

#### Attractions/Attractions

For tourist attractions, the weight is 6 with the results of the analysis of the variable tourist attraction shown in table 3.

Table 3. Results of Variable Analysis of Tourist Attractions in Cepokolimo Village

No	Elements/Sub Elements	Weight	Great Value	Score
1	Uniqueness of natural resources: (a)Flora, (b) Fauna, (c) Caves, (d) Lakes, and (e) Customs	6	15	90
2	Prominent natural resources: (a) Rivers, (b) Rocks, (c) Customs, (d) Water, and (e) Natural symptoms	6	10	60
3	Natural tourism activities that can be done: (a) Enjoying the beauty of nature, (b) Seeing flora and fauna, (c) Trekking, (d) Research, and (e) Camping	6	30	180
4	Cleanliness of tourist attraction locations, no influence from: (a) Industry, (b) Crowded roads, (c) Residential areas, (d) Garbage, and (e) Vandalism	6	30	180
5	Comfort: (a) Clean and cool air, (b) Free from annoying odors, (c) Free from noise, (d) No disturbing traffic, and (e) Good service to visitors	6	30	180
Total score				690

#### Accessibility

The results of the accessibility analysis in Cepokolimo Village can be seen in table 8. Accessibility gets a score of 350 with road conditions in the form of primary collector roads, local roads, and the environment and the total road length in Cepokolimo Village is 966 m with a width of 2.5m - 3m with layers

of concrete pavement. The distance from the provincial capital, Surabaya, is 61 km with a travel time of  $\pm$  1 hour 49 minutes.

Table 4. Results of The Analysis of Accessibility Variables in Cepokolimo Village

No	Elements/Sub Elements	Weight	Great Value	Score
1	Road conditions	5	25	125
2	Distance from the city center	5	15	75
3	Travel time from the city center	5	30	150
Total score				350

### Facilities and Infrastructure

The results of the assessment of supporting facilities and infrastructure in Cepokolimo Village are presented in Table 5. The facilities and infrastructure assessed are in the position of a radius of 10 km from the potential location in Cepokolimo Village, as a complete tourist travel support because it gets a maximum score of 300.

Table 5. Results of Variable Analysis of Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure in Cepokolimo Village

No	Elements/Sub Elements	Weight	Great Value	Score
1	Facilities: (a) Warung / restaurant, (b) Bank, (c) Market, (d) Souvenir Shop, (e) Lodging	3	50	150
2	Infrastructure: (a) Post office, (b) Puskesmas, (c) Drinking water network, (d) Electricity network, (e) Telephone network	3	50	150
Total score				300

### Carrying Capacity of the Area

The total carrying capacity score of the area in Cepokolimo Village is 90 points from a maximum score of 180. The area of land used for development utilization is 0.83 ha so that the value obtained is 45. For marbles by  $\geq$  25%.

Table 6. Results of the Carrying Capacity Analysis of the Area

No	Elements/Sub Elements	Weight	Great Value	Score
1	Land area for utilization (ha)	3	15	45
2	Marbles (%)	3	15	45
Total score				90

Based on the data in table 7, it can be seen that the tourist attraction in Cepokolimo Village got a score of 690, with attractions in the form of beautiful natural scenery (rice fields, plantations, pine forests), a cool climate, tourist activities that can be done quite a lot such as camping, enjoying natural scenery, trekking, etc. as well as the condition of areas that are not adjacent to industrial areas, crowded roads, residential settlements and the absence of vandalism or garbage.

Tabel 7. Hasil Analisa Kelayakan

No	Kriteria	Score (S)	Score maksimal (SM)	Indeks S/SMx100%	Information
1	Attraction (6)	690	900	76,6	Proper
2	Aksesibilitas (5)	350	450	70,0	Proper
3	Infrastruktur (3)	300	300	100	Proper
4	Carrying Capacity of the Area (3)	90	180	50,0	Not yet feasible
Eligibility level (index average)				74,09	Proper

From table 7. It can be seen that the feasibility index for developing tourist attractions is 76.6%, accessibility is 70%, and supporting facilities and infrastructure are 100% and the carrying capacity of the area is 50%. For the average feasibility index, the presentation was 74.09%. Based on this, it was concluded that the tourism potential in Cepokolimo Village is worthy of development because it received a presentation of >66%.

### Design of Plan Drawings as Pre-Planning for Tourist Destinations in Cepokolimo Village

The Pre-reencana image is a gradual and sustainable regional development design according to the potential of the aspects of carrying capacity and carrying capacity of resources, socio-economic and spatial planning of the region. In carrying out tourism planning, it is necessary to analyze field conditions in order to find out the right area and suitable for pre-planning tourist destination areas. In addition to knowing the right and suitable area, the results of this analysis will also be the basis or guideline in planning a picture of a tourist destination plan that is adapted to field conditions / conditions such as topography, land use, etc.

#### Regional Condition Analysis

##### 1) Topography of Cepokolimo Village Area

Based on the topographical conditions of the area, the western part of Cepokolimo Village, which is a pine forest hill area with an altitude of  $\pm 750$  m above sea level with a geographical location of  $7^{\circ}39'36''$  LS and  $112^{\circ}33'18''$  BT, is very suitable to be used as a campsite and lodging place because it is in a highland area so as to expand the visibility of the beautiful view around Cepokolimo Village and not close to urban areas or residential areas ( $\pm 250$  m from settlements). An overview of the planning location along with a map of its topographical condition is presented in Figure 1. and Figure 2.



Figure 1. Location Planning

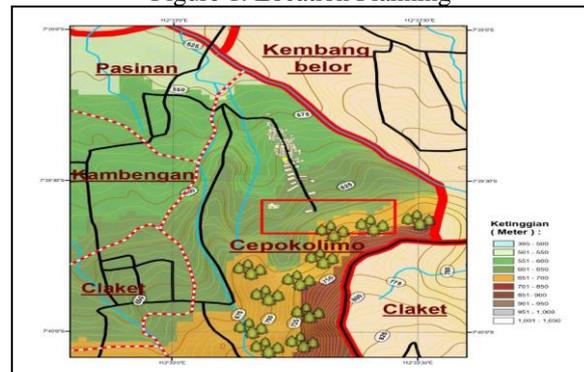


Figure 2. Development Area Map

Based on the topographic map above, it can be seen that the elevation in the Cepokolimo Village area is fairly high, so it is necessary to carry out disaster analysis in the form of landslide-prone areas by mapping marbles. Based on the Spatial Planning Law, the slope factor is classified into 5 classes, namely (a) Class 1 flat with a slope of 0 – 8%, (b) Class 2 gentle with a slope of 8–15%, (c) Class 3 is rather steep with a slope of 15–25%, (d) Class 4 is steep with a slope of 25–45%, and (e) Class 5 is very steep with a slope of  $\geq 45\%$ . A slope map in the village of Cepokolimo is presented in Figure 3.

##### 2) Land Use of Cepokolimo Village

With the information about land use in the field, it can provide an overview to develop existing areas or to open up new land. Land use in Cepokolimo Village can be seen in table 12.

Table 12. Land Use of Cepokolimo Village

No	Land Use	Broad (Ha)
1.	Settlement	4,5
2.	Agriculture	41,0
3.	Forest	56,4
4.	Funeral	0,1

(Source : Satellite Image Interpretation Results, 2022)

The land in Cepokolimo Village is dominated by agricultural areas and pine forests. Therefore, planning the development of tourist destinations in Cepokolimo Village can use the concept of ecotourism that utilizes the potential of Natural Resources. To give a clear picture of land use and its location is seen in Figure 4.

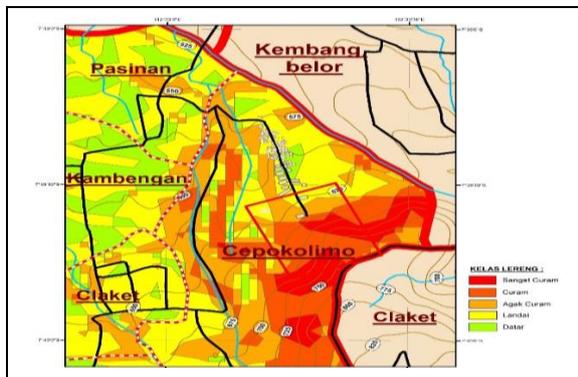


Figure 3. Peta Kelereng Desa Cepokolimo

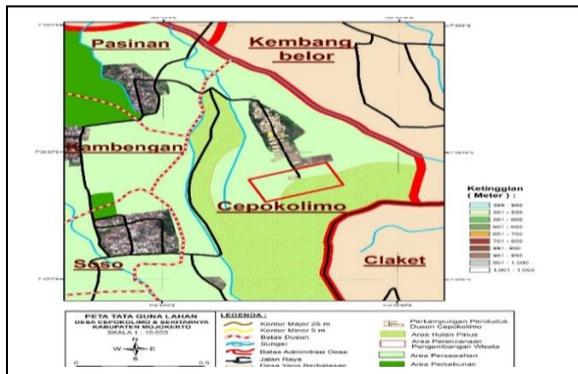


Figure 4. Land Use Map of Cepokolimo Village

### 3) Accessibility

Easy access will indirectly increase the pace of economic growth (Prasetyo and Sulistyarno, 2017). There are two routes to access the planning area in Cepokolimo Village from the capital of East Java Province, Surabaya. The routes are (a) Surabaya - Sidoarjo - Mojosari - Kambengan Village - Cepokolimo Village (Main Road), and (b) Surabaya - Sidoarjo - Mojosari - Pasinan

Village - Cepokolimo Village. The width of the road in the village is 2 - 3 m with a layer of pavement from concrete and not hollow. This road is a two-way road that is only enough for one lane of 4-wheeled vehicles so that there is potential for congestion. Strategies that can be used in the development of tourism villages include improving accessibility, developing various infrastructures to support tourism, and involving the community in every stage of development (Sumantri, 2018). The construction of this alternative road is to the east of the Cepokolimo Village area. An alternative roadmap in Cepokolimo Village is presented in Figure 5.

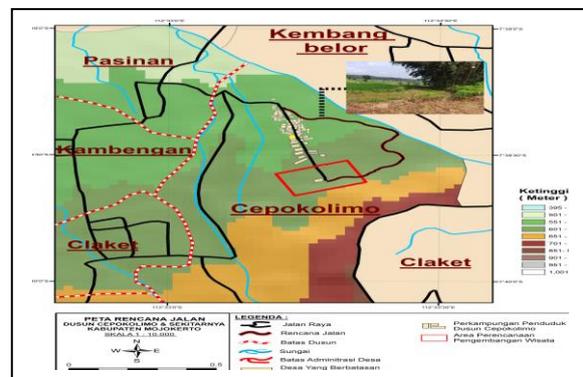


Figure 5. Cepokolimo Village RoadMap

### 4) Climatology

The climate in Cepokolimo Village is very cool because it is in the highland area. The average daily temperature in the village ranges from 19°C - 26°C with relative humidity between 80% - 95% and air pressure between 1010 hPa - 1013 hPa. With conditions like this, the Cepokolimo Village area is included in the wet tropical climate area.

### 5) Material Availability

The use of existing materials in the planning area will reduce the cost of construction. Building materials that can be used around the planning area are in the form of bamboo around the pine forest hill area. This bamboo will be used as a material in the manufacture of gazebos, fences, seats etc.

## Pre-Designing Images of Tourist Destinations in Cepokolimo Village

The design of tourist destinations in Cepokolimo Village is made with the concept of developing ecotourism that minimizes condensed buildings to keep the environment natural. The land used in the tourism planning plan in Cepokolimo Village is an area of 8320 m<sup>2</sup>. Because it uses the concept of ecotourism, of the 8320 m<sup>2</sup>, most of it is a rice field area. Illustration of tourism planning and development in Cepokolimo Village is presented in figure 6. Designing the right travel program is essential to keep tourists visiting (Agoes et al. 2019).



Figure 6. Overview of the Cepokolimo Village Tourist Destination Plan Drawings

The area used for tourist attractions, supporting facilities and infrastructure and accommodation will be presented in table 13. According to Widyaningsih et al. 2021, the concept of developing a tourist village includes the construction of accommodation facilities, the construction of economic facilities for the sale of souvenirs and regional specialties, promotions, and public facilities such as toilets, parks and Kids Camps. Tourism village infrastructure factors that affect tourist satisfaction are accessibility and public facilities (Sunandar et al., 2022).

Table 13. Area of Supporting Areas for Tourist Destinations

No	Area	Broad (m <sup>2</sup> )
1	Parking lot and guard post/information center	900
2	Caffe/resto and souvenir shop	84
3	Entrance/gate	20
4	Theater	210
5	Children's playground	100
6	Restaurant	232
7	Food booth	120
8	Gazebo area and park benches	675
9	Fish pond	170
10	Swimming pool	165
11	Camping area	590
12	Mosque	70
13	Bathroom/WC	24
Total		3336

In the drawing of the plan that has been made, there is a plan for facilities and tourist attractions that aims to support tourism activities in Cepokolimo Village. These facilities and attractions consist of swimming pools, children's playgrounds, camping areas, fish ponds, parking lots and guard posts / information centers, cafe / restaurant and souvenir shops, entrances / gates, theaters, places to eat, food stands, gazebos and park benches, prayer rooms, and bathrooms / toilets.

- 1) Parking lot, guard post and entrance. The planned parking lot has an area of 900 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 7.)



Figure 7. Parking Lot



Figure 8. Entrance and Guard Post

- 2) Gazebos and food stands. This area is located in the northern part because the northern part is the part with the highest elevation so that visitors will not only enjoy food but also enjoy a better view (Figure 9.)
- 3) Caffe and souvenir shop are areas that are directly connected to the entrance and exit, with the location expected to increase the interest of tourists to buy souvenirs and food. In this area, there will also be an information room, toilets, health room, and several other supporting rooms (Figure 10).



Figure 9. Gazebos and Food Stands



Figure 10. Caffe and Souvenir Shop

- 4) Bathroom. This area is located near the swimming pool area, theater room and fish pond because the area is an area used as a sanitary water flowway, making utility problems easier (Figure 11.)
- 5) The camping area and prayer room are placed next to the camping area so that it can support worship activities for visitors who are camping in the camping area or who are not (Figure 12)



Figure 11. Bathroom



Figure 12. Camping And Prayer Room Areas

- 6) Tempat makan sebagai penunjang kegiatan wisata bagi para wisatawan (Gambar 13).
- 7) Teater dengan luas 210 m<sup>2</sup> sebagai tempat untuk pertunjukan atraksi seni, teater, maupun olahraga. Area ini terletak bersebelahan dengan kolam ikan, hal tersebut di maksudkan untuk menunjang dalam hal ketenangan. (gambar 14.)



Figure 13. Restaurant



Figure 15. Fish Pond



Figure 14. Theater



Figure 16. Swimming pool

- 8) The fish pond with an area of 171 m<sup>2</sup> is a supporting area, which is intended to cause a natural atmosphere and tranquility as well as tourist attractions such as feeding fish. (Figure 15)
- 9) The swimming pool is placed at the farthest part of the main tourist area to increase privacy for tourists and the determination of a location point that is lower than other tourist attractions can facilitate the flow of water. This swimming pool has a depth of 1.5 meters with an area of pool I 65 m<sup>2</sup> and pool II 100 m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 16)

- 10) The children's playground is to the north with a flat topographical condition due to the safety aspect (Figure 17.)
- 11) Viewpoint as a support for selfie spots. (Figure 18.)



Figure 17. Children's Playground



Figure 18. Viewpoint

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and resource exploitation conditions, the preparation of pre-design for the development of tourist villages in Cepokolimo Pacet District, Mojokerto Regency, can be concluded as follows:

Cepokolimo Village deserves to be developed into a tourist village with a development feasibility index of 74.09% so that it has the potential to be used as a tourist destination to support the economy of the people of Cepokolimo Village,

The concept of planning tourist destinations in Dususn Cepokolimo uses the concept of ecotourism with the planning of supporting facilities to be built, namely parking lots and guard posts / information centers, cafe / restaurant and souvenir shops, entrances / gates, theaters, children's playgrounds, places to eat, food stands, gazebos and park benches, fish ponds, swimming pools, camping areas, prayer rooms, and bathrooms / toilets.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The publication material is part of the research results of the Scientific Grant, and on this occasion it was conveyed thanks to Lembaga Pengelola Dana Pendidikan (LPDP) which had funded the implementation of this research.

## REFERENCES

- Agoes, A., Edison, E., and Kemala, Z. (2019). Designing Rural Tour Program In Connecting Tourism Village To Resort Tourists, Tanjung Lesung, Banten Indonesia. *ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism*, 17(1). 12-24
- Aulia, D. F., and Faradiba, M. (2017). The Design of Fishing Village Tourism Banjar Belawan. 1(1) 45 – 53.
- Direktorat Jendral Perlindungan Hutan dan Konservasi Alam: (2003). Pedoman Analisis Daerah Obyek dan Daya Tarik Wisata Alam (ADO-ODTWA). Bogor: Departemen Kehutanan
- Ibrahim, F. (2011). Pemetaan Obyek Wisata dan Prasarana Pendukung Di Kabupaten Brebes Bagian selatan Menggunakan Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG). Tugas Akhir, Universitas Negri Semarang. [lib.unnes.ac.id/7910/](http://lib.unnes.ac.id/7910/)
- Fatahudin, M., Purwanto, M. Y. J., dan Rau, M. I. (2021). Perencanaan Pengembangan Prasarana Kawasan Ekowisata Situ Gede Kota Bogor. *Jurnal Teknik Sipil dan Lingkungan*, 6(1).
- Karsudi, Soekmadi, R., dan Kartodihardjo, H. (2010). Strategi Pengembangan Ekowisata di Kabupaten Kepulauan Yapen Provinsi Papua. *Media Konservasi*, 15(2).
- Latif. (2018). Analysis Of Tourism Villages Development In Indonesia: Case Studies: Three Tourism Villages. *ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism*, 16(2). 99-106
- Lubis, H., Rohmatillah, N., and Rahmatina, D. (2020). Strategy Of Tourism Village Development Based On Local Wisdom. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora*, 9(2).
- Masitah, I., (2019). Pengembangan Desa Wisata Oleh Pemerintah Desa Babakan Kecamatan Pangandaran Kabupaten

- Pangandaran. *Dinamika : Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara*, 6(3).
- Nugroho, I., Negara, P. D., and Yuniar, H. R. (2018). The Planning And The Development Of The Ecotourism And Tourism Village In Indonesia: A Policy Review. *Journal of Socioeconomics and Development*, 1(1), 43 – 51 DOI: 10.31328/jsted.v1i1.532.
- Nuryanto, Surasetja, R. I., Ahdiat, D. 2020. Design of The Tajur Kahuripan Tourism Village In Purwakarta District, West Java Province With The Inspiration Sundanese Traditional Of Architecture. *Journal of Architectural Research and Education*, 2(2).
- Osin, R. F., Purwaningsih, N. K., Anggayana, I. W. A. (2021). The Model of Development Tourism Village Through the Involvement of Millennial Generation in Bali. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 8(1). 300-306.
- Prahesty, D. Y., Muin, S., dan Fahrizal. (2018). Penilaian Daya Tarik Dan Pengembangan Kawasan Taman Wisata Mangrove Di Dusun Tanah Merah Kecamatan Sukadana Kabupaten Kayong Utara. *Jurnal Hutan Lestari*, 6 (3) : 652 – 663 652
- Prasetyo, H., dan Sulistyarso, H. (2017). Arah Pengembangan Kawasan Desa Wisata Di Desa Tulungrejo, Kecamatan Pare, Kabupaten Kediri, Departemen Perencanaan Wilayah Dan Kota, Fakultas Teknik Sipil dan Perencanaan, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember Surabaya. *Jurnal Teknik Its*, 6(2)
- Sumantri. (2018). Strategi pengembangan desa wisata di Kelurahan Jelesong, Kabupaten Bandung. *Jurnal Geografi Lingkungan Tropik*, 2 (2), 28-41.
- Suranny, L. E. (2021). Pengembangan Potensi Desa Wisata Dalam Rangka Peningkatan Ekonomi Perdesaan Di Kabupaten Wonogiri. *Jurnal Litbang Sukowati*, 5(1).
- Sunandar, A., Pratama, A., Handayani, A., and Fertilia, N. C. 2022. Analysis of Tourism Village Development Infrastructure in Five Super Priority Destinations on Tourist Satisfaction. *International Journal Of Civil Engineering*, 7(1).
- Susanti, D. A., and Mandaka, M., (2019), Evaluation On Sumber Seneng Natural Park, Rembang As Tourism Object Using ADO-ODTWA Analysis, Universitas Padaranan, Semarang. Available online through <http://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/modul>
- Trinisya, M. J., Erni Yuniarti., dan Gusti Zulkifli Mulki. (2020). Analisis Kelayakan Potensi Obyek Daya Tarik Wisata Alam (ADO-ODTWA) Danau HO'CE di Desa Kuala Dua Kecamatan Sungai Raya Kabupaten Keburaya. file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/44492-75676634233-1-PB-10.pdf.
- Wibowo, B. A., and Darsono. 2022. Community-Based Tourism Design to Develop a Historical Tourism Village in Yogyakarta. *Indonesian Journal of Community Research and Engagement*, 3(1).
- Widyaningsih, N, P.; Hasanah, A, A.; Suprajaka.; and Santoso, A, B. (2021) The Concept of Development of the Tourist Village Area (A Case Study on GUNUNG MASIGIT DESA, KEC. CIPATAT). *Review of International Geographical Education (RIGEO)*, 11(6): 10.48047/rigeo.11.06.17.

**AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY**

**Zakaria Ian Bahroni**, Students of Civil Engineering Study Program, Faculty of Engineering Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia

**Soebagio**, Lecturer of Civil Engineering Study Program, Faculty of Engineering Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya  
Scholar ID: 3I3JkEUAAAAJ  
Scopus ID: 53985458700

**Dwi Haryanta**, Lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya  
Scholar ID: QEcfEv0AAAAJ  
Scopus ID: 57207456022