

## **MAJAPAHIT MARINE PARK DEVELOPMENT POLICY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE MOJOKERTO CITY COMMUNITY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research is motivated by Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80 of 2019 concerning the acceleration of economic development in the Gresik-Bangkalan-Mojokerto-Surabaya-Sidoarjo-Lamongan, Bromo-Tengger-Semeru, and Selingkar Wilis and Lintas Selatan regions. To support this regulation, the Mojokerto City Government developed a Tourist Attraction (DTW) regulated in Mojokerto City Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan for 2018-2023. This tourism development includes the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM), Mojopahit restaurant, PLUT, IKM Center, and road access to tourist locations. This study aims to analyze the impact of the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) development policy on the socio-economic life of the community in Blooto Village, Mojokerto City. The method used is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study show that the construction of TBM causes physical changes that have an impact on the social and economic aspects of the community. In the social aspect, there is a change in community behavior and an increase in the economy, as seen from the buying and selling activities of the surrounding community, which have been predicted because of the tourist attraction. This positive impact supports regional economic growth. In addition, there has been a change in the physical environment, such as the area around the Rejoto bridge, which is now more crowded after only functioning as a connection between sub-districts.

**Keywords:** Majapahit Marine Park, Development, Impact, Social, Economy.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is rich in history and culture, so it has many diverse cultural and historical heritages. Historically, Indonesia was a trade route because of its strategic location. Therefore, Indonesia has a rich historical heritage because of the process of cultural blending from other countries that came to this country. Tourism is one of the most essential areas of development, especially in terms of community empowerment in economic growth and equitable distribution of development results. This is because the growth of the tourism sector has a broad trickle-down effect, which many parties, including the lower class, can enjoy.

Indonesia wants to improve its international trade balance by developing the tourism sector. The tourism industry supports Indonesia's development (Suwandi et al., 2023).

Tourism is also significant for the community because it allows them to be creative, relax, shop, learn about the historical and cultural heritage of a particular ethnic group, and get healthy. (Saputri & Warsono, 2019). In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009, Concerning Tourism, Tourism is a variety of tourism activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, Government, and Regional Government. Tourism has goals: a). Increasing Economic Growth, b). Increasing People's Welfare, d). Eliminating Poverty, d). Tackling Poverty. e). Preserving Nature, Environment, and Resources, f). Development Progress, g). Raising the Image of the Nation, h). Cultivating a Sense of Love for the Homeland, i). Strengthening National Identity and Unity, j). Strengthening Friendship Between Nations. Places considered strategic for tourism have significant tourism functions or potential to be developed that can affect economic, social, and cultural growth, empowerment of natural resources, protection and security, and environmental progress.

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In Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 80 of 2019 concerning the Acceleration of Economic Development in the Gresik-Bangkalan-Mojokerto-Surabaya-Sidoarjo-Lamongan Area, the Bromo-Tengger-Semeru Area, and the Selingkar Wilis and Lintas Selatan Areas. The regional and national economy is influenced by increased investment and economic growth in the area. The Gerbangusila paper area consists of many adjacent areas forming an industrial agglomeration. Industry is an integral part of the development area of East Java Province (Meilena & Mohammad Wahed, 2023).

Therefore, in order to realize the Presidential Decree, the Mojokerto City Government is trying to build the oldest Tourism Attraction (DTW) development in Mojokerto City Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning the Medium-Term Development Plan for Mojokerto City for 2018-2023. The development project was built in the Blooto Village area; there are 4 tourism developments, including the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM), the Mojopahit ship restaurant, PLUT and IKM Centers as supporters, and 3 facilities and infrastructure in the form of tourism road access. The Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) is a tourist park that focuses on the historical and cultural origins of the Majapahit Kingdom.

The Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) Tourism will utilize the flow of the Ngotok River, a tributary of the Brantas River, for tourism. The Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) focuses on the history and primary culture of the Majapahit Kingdom. To attract visitors, Wisata Taman Bahari Majapahit (TBM) will utilize the flow of the Ngotok Anak River from the Brantas River. In addition, there are also river cruise activities using fifteen boats and agrotourism in the form of orange picking. Additional facilities include literature on the history of Majapahit, an amphitheater with a capacity of up to 1000 people, a cultural park, a choice of food served on boats or ship-shaped restaurants, and the surrounding area.

Mojokerto City is included in the list of regions prioritized as locations (lokpri) to receive Special Allocation Funds (DAK) for tourism from the central government. The Mojokerto City Government is very confident that the development of the tourism sector will trigger investors to come. In addition, the MSME and creative economy sectors are the main contributors to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) in Mojokerto City. The Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) development project is planned to begin construction in early 2023 and must be completed in 2023 as well. In developing this tourism project, of course, there are obstacles experienced by the Mojokerto City government, one of which is the delay in development, which should have been completed by the end of 2023. However, until early 2024, it had not been completed. However, the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) was inaugurated by the Mayor of Mojokerto, Ika Puspita Sari, and the Coordinating Minister for PMK Muhadjir Effendy on December 9, 2023.

Development does not only show an increase in a region's economy; of course, it also impacts the country and has a broader meaning. In development, social aspects often neglected by economic growth have a strategic place. The development process not only considers how economic activities affect the community's social life but also makes efforts to improve the economic structure.

Some conceptual uses in this research are public policy, development, impact, and society. Public policy results from a country's government activities, including laws, regulations, public goods, and services. Therefore, public policy is closely related to the country's geographical characteristics. Public policy covers various fields of study, such as politics, society, economics, and psychology (Hamdi, 2015).

In addition, Development is a process of change that aims to improve human welfare, such as improving living standards, health, education, and justice (An-naf, 2011). Then, the impact is the result of the actions of a person or group of people who carry out certain activities, where there is a reciprocal relationship or effect between the one who influences and the one who is influenced, according to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (2010). The impact itself is divided into 2 parts: *first*, positive impact, referred to as a good result or beneficial influence resulting from various things or events in the surrounding environment and shows a change for the better (Elviani, 2017). *Second* is adverse impact, where an influence or consequence can be detrimental and tends to disappoint the situation, hoping it will follow or support his harmful desires and produce inevitable consequences (Sundari & Kagungan, 2019). The last is about society, which

consists of a group of people who live together. According to Karl Max (Prasetyo & Irwansyah, 2020), society is a structure that experiences economic conflict between groups. Furthermore, according to Emil Durkheim, society is an objective and independent reality free from its members. (Prasetyo & Irwansyah, 2020).

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research is a case study with a descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative research is unique because it explores in-depth and comprehensively the characteristics of individuals, community groups, or organizations in their daily lives. This research method aims to provide an in-depth picture of the words, behaviors, and writings observed by groups, individuals, communities, or organizations in a particular environment (Putra & Ismaniar, 2020).

The focus of this study is to determine the impact of the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) development policy on socio-economic, cultural, and environmental life in Mojokerto City from the perspective of Otto Soemarwoto (1998:43) So that researchers focus on examining what impacts are generated from the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) development policy. This research is located in the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) of Mojokerto City in Blooto Village, Prajuritkulon District, inaugurated on December 9, 2023.

Informants in this research provide insight into various phenomena observed in the field. The interviewed informants were Mr. Hari Dian Wijaya, S.Pi, a village official of Blooto; Mrs. Yani as Manager Taman Bahari Majapahit (TBM); Mr. Dandy, as a coffee businessperson, and Mrs. Rima, as a businessperson (mochi, bibimbap, and sandwiches). Meanwhile, data was collected by observation, deep interviews, and document literature.

After that, data is analyzed in several ways. According to Noeng Muhadjir (1998), data analysis is "an effort to systematically search for and compile notes from observations, interviews, and others to improve the researcher's understanding of the case being studied and present it as a finding for others. Meanwhile, to improve this understanding, the analysis needs to be continued with an effort to find meaning." Several important things that need to be underlined from this concept are: (a) data collection efforts involve a series of field activities that require thorough preparation, (b) compiling field data in a structured manner, (c) presenting observation results, and (d) finding meaning from the data, which is a process that continues until its meaning can no longer be expressed, which requires a deep understanding from the researcher of the events or situations being observed. After understanding the definition of data analysis, it can be understood that the qualitative data analysis process involves collecting, reducing, transforming, and searching for research results.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **The impact is realized.**

The impact that is realized is the impact that is expected. This expected impact can be predicted in advance of its appearance. Moreover, of course, the development organizers

have planned this impact. According to the development organizers, this realized impact has the lowest positive impact. From the study results, before the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM), there was only a bridge connecting two sub-districts, namely Blooto District and Pulorejo District.

However, after the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) development policy, the Rejoto Bridge was visited by many people, both for morning jogging, evening walks, or just sitting in the gazebo, which is an infrastructure in the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM). Before the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM), some people came and sold (UMKM) around the Rejoto Bridge, which was carried out every Sunday in 2022. Otto Soemarwoto (1998) Changes caused by an activity are called impacts. These activities can come from nature, such as chemistry, physics, or biology, and humans can also carry them out. Activities carried out by humans can change the physical, as stated by Otto Soemarwoto. Before this development policy, the surrounding area at that time was only empty land filled with shady trees and green rice fields, giving a natural and straightforward impression.

However, over time and with the area's development, this area has undergone an extraordinary transformation. The Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) has been built around the Rejoto Bridge. TBM's presence changes the area's function and physical landscape. Previously, it was only an expanse of empty land with several fields and trees, but now it has become a tourist spot with various facilities and attractions. The physical changes that can be seen include infrastructure development, the presence of gazebos and garden lights, as well as the construction and repair of roads to the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) tourist area, namely the road from Balongcangkring to Rejoto, namely Jalan Ir. Soekarno is one of the positive impacts that has been felt previously because, with this road, people from outside who are not residents of Blooto Village can enjoy the tour.

According to the presentation of the interview results of Mr. Hari in the Section of Physical Economy and Regional Infrastructure, the policy of developing the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) in the Blooto Village area has had a significant and broad impact on the local community. One of the main factors that attract TBM is the presence of a river at the Rejoto Bridge, which has long been a tourist destination in the area. This river offers beautiful views and various recreational activities that visitors from various circles can enjoy. Social impact, according to (Sudharto, 1995), is a change that occurs in humans and society due to activities such as development projects or programs that ultimately affect the balance of a social system that can be negative or positive (Novianto, 2018) so that the construction of the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) further increases the attraction of this area, mainly because the local community is very thirsty for new entertainment and recreation places and places to enjoy time in the afternoon.

Moreover, the presence of TBM provides a new alternative for residents to enjoy their free time with family and friends. With the presence of this new tourist destination, it is hoped that the number of visitors to the Blooto District area will increase significantly. The positive impact of the development of Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) is also felt by the people of Blooto Village, especially for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

With the increasing number of tourists visiting TBM, MSMEs have an excellent opportunity to market their products and services to more people. Businesses such as food and beverage sales, handicrafts, and other tourism services are expected to proliferate. The increase in economic activity will certainly directly impact the local economy. The increase in income from the tourism and MSME sectors will enable Blooto Village residents to improve their standard of living. In addition, the development of TBM can also potentially create new jobs for the local community, both directly and indirectly. For example, workers will be needed to manage and maintain TBM and provide various supporting services such as transportation and accommodation.

Overall, the development policy of Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) in Blooto Village is a strategic step that increases the attractiveness of this tourist area and empowers the local community, primarily through the development of MSMEs. With proper planning and implementation, TBM can be a successful example of how tourism infrastructure development can bring sustainable economic and social benefits to the local community. The development of tourist attractions (DTW) as stated in Mojokerto City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2019 concerning the Medium-Term Development Plan of Mojokerto City 2018-2023. As stated by Cohen, changes that occur due to the impact of the Marine Park Development Policy (TBM) are the economic impact of environmental changes that affect the economy and income levels. Influence, or effects, have effects, both positive and negative.

Effects are also part of supervisory actions (Elviani, 2017). Since the Majapahit Marine Park Development policy along the road from Blooto Village and within the Majapahit Marine Park area itself, there have been people or business actors selling various kinds of food such as yellow rice, mochi, caring, symbol, and so on, as well as various kinds of drinks. This is a positive impact of the policy; selling in this area can affect the sustainability of the economy and the income level of the Blooto Village community. From the results of interviews with business actors, when business actors or MSMEs want to sell around the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) tourist area, they do not need permission from any party. They are free to choose any area to sell their merchandise. This freedom is undoubtedly very beneficial for business actors because they can immediately start without going through a long and complicated licensing process. The increase in the economy in this area was predicted in advance because every famous tourist spot usually attracts much interest from traders who want to sell.

Tourists to TBM come from the people of Mojokerto City and various other cities such as Sidoarjo, Surabaya, Gresik, Lamongan, Krian, and other nearby cities. With the large number of tourists from various regions, business actors have an excellent opportunity to increase their sales. The diversity of visitors also opens up opportunities for MSME actors to introduce their products to a broader market. This will undoubtedly positively impact the local economy because the more tourists who shop, the greater the money circulation in the area. The existence of TBM, which does not require a special permit to sell, also allows more people to try their luck in entrepreneurship. This can encourage an entrepreneurial spirit

among the local community and help create new jobs. This policy supports local economic growth and improves the community's welfare around Taman Bahari Majapahit (TBM).

The community living around Taman Bahari Majapahit (TBM) also gets an impact from this development; the impact that the community may feel is that they can enjoy tourism with their families without going to the city center. Also, the community has a place of entertainment and a place to hang out and relax without going far. This place also provides various facilities that make people's free time more enjoyable and varied. So, overall, the impact is very positive for those who live here. In addition, this place also provides various facilities that make our free time more enjoyable and varied. They also have opportunities to improve the economy by selling snacks or drinks so that the community also feels the positive impact of the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) development policy. In addition, as explained by the community above, visitors come not only from Blooto Village but also from outside Blooto Village. According to them, this place not only provides entertainment and a place to relax but also positively impacts traders around here. They are also happy because the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) has increased the number of visitors who come, so their merchandise is increasingly in demand. The presence of this place provides a new and pleasant atmosphere for everyone.

Thus, before the Majapahit Marine Park development policy was constructed in early 2023, people only crossed the Rejoto Bridge as an alternative route to other villages. Only a few business actors were selling in the area, and even though many MSMEs had the opportunity to sell, it was minimal because only a few visitors visited the Rejoto Bridge. After implementing the Marine Park Development Policy (TBM) in mid-2023, there were quite significant changes until 2024, starting from changes in location and existing facilities. This certainly benefits business actors because of the many social activities of the community that come, which will ultimately have a (positive) impact on business actors to improve their economy.

### **Unresolved Impacts**

Impacts that are not realized when they appear or seem unpredictable, impacts that are not planned by the development organizers so that their impacts are not realized. These unwitting impacts are also harmful because their emergence is not expected. Otto Soemarwoto's impact (1998:43) is a change that occurs due to human activities, such as those originating from nature, such as chemistry, physics, or biology, and also carried out by humans. Natural and physical changes can be seen from the changes in the area around the Rejoto Bridge, which used to be just a bridge connecting 2 sub-districts, namely Pulorejo Sub-district and Blooto Sub-district now there is a tourist attraction, the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM). The physical changes are apparent; empty land with trees and green rice fields has turned into a building.



Picture: Rejoto Bridge

It can be seen that in 2019, above that this used to be just a bridge named Rejoto. This unnoticed impact also harms development. The negative impact itself is the influence or consequence that arises, which can be detrimental and tend to disappoint the situation, with the hope that they will follow or support their harmful desires and cause inevitable consequences. The negative impact of this development is that the land that was once filled with shady trees and fertile rice fields must now be removed and replaced by new buildings that have been planned. This change reduces the amount of open green space that is important for the local ecosystem and eliminates the natural scenery that characterizes the area. This loss certainly has consequences for the environment, including reduced habitat for local flora and fauna and the potential for increased temperatures due to reduced vegetation that can absorb heat. Although this development brings benefits in the form of progress and new facilities, it is essential to consider and find solutions to minimize negative impacts on the environment.

The impact of the construction of Taman Bahari Majapahit (TBM), which, of course, many people visit, also has an impact on cleanliness around Taman Bahari Majapahit (TBM), the amount of waste that comes from visitors when they buy snacks around there. Things like the above are impacts that are not realized; this impact that is not realized is also harmful. Impact is a negative influence or consequence that is produced so that it can be detrimental and tends to disappoint the situation, with the hope that they will follow or support their harmful desires and produce inevitable consequences (Sundari & Kagungan, 2019). The amount of waste left by these visitors is one of the negative impacts because many people gather in this place, and the amount of waste left by visitors is relatively high. This is indeed one of the routes for the crowds that occur here. This statement is supported by the results of an interview with the Blooto village apparatus: "Because many people gather in a place,



finally the waste from the community who come is also a lot, ma'am, because of the many people who come, it ends up being congested, ma'am, especially on weekends (interview with the Blooto village apparatus, on Thursday, July 18, 2024)."

In addition to the increasing garbage problem, the increasing number of visitors, especially on weekends, causes severe traffic jams. The roads around the Rejoto Bridge and Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) are very congested because many people come to enjoy the facilities and scenery around them. On weekends, traffic becomes congested because of the large number of vehicles. As a result of the large number of cars, motorbikes, and other vehicles on the usually smooth road, traffic becomes slow. This makes drivers uncomfortable because they must spend more time on the road. In addition, this congestion disrupts the lives of the surrounding community, which uses the road daily to work or do activities. So there must be a solution to overcome this problem. Therefore, the development policy of Majapahit Marine Park (TBM) as a whole has an impact on the community in Blooto Village; not only that, but the development policy also has an impact on the community outside Blooto Village.

These impacts include things like their social and economic lives. However, behind these positive impacts, the TBM development policy also has negative impacts that must be considered. For example, increasing visitors can pressure village infrastructure, including roads and other public facilities. In addition, significant changes in social and economic structures can cause dissatisfaction or tension among residents, especially if not all community members feel the benefits of this development. These negative impacts must be a severe evaluation material for policymakers. It is essential to ensure that all levels of society can feel the benefits of TBM development while minimizing and overcoming possible negative impacts. Continuous evaluation and adjustment of policies are essential so that this development not only brings short-term benefits but also contributes to the community's welfare in the long term.

## **CONCLUSION**

Majapahit Maritime Park (TBM) Development Policy Socially, the local community is very hungry for new entertainment and recreation venues as well as places to enjoy time in the afternoon. The presence of TBM provides a new alternative for residents around the Majapahit Maritime Park (TBM) and from outside the city to enjoy free time with family and friends. With this development, many people will meet for social interaction. Therefore, this changes the behavior and actions of the people of Blooto Village, who previously only passed through the Rejoto bridge as a shortcut, but now visit this place to enjoy the existing facilities.

Meanwhile, economically this has had a big impact because, since the implementation of the Majapahit Maritime Park Development policy along the road from Blooto Village and in the Majapahit Maritime Park area itself, many people or businesses people are selling various kinds of food such as yellow. rice, mochi, cireng, sempol, etc. as well as various drinks. This is a positive impact of this policy, selling in this area can affect the economic sustainability and income level of the people of Blooto village. The impact

realized in the construction of the Majapahit Maritime Park (TBM) can be seen in physical changes including several infrastructure developments.

Judging from these physical changes, they ultimately have an impact on the social and economic aspects of society. Meanwhile, the impact felt is a natural and physical change, seen from changes in the area around the Rejoto Bridge, which previously was only a bridge connecting two sub-districts, namely Pulorejo District and Blooto District, which is now a bridge connecting two sub-districts, namely Pulorejo District and Blooto District. Has now become a connecting bridge. Two sub-districts, namely Pulorejo District and Blooto District. The tourist attraction is the Majapahit Marine Park (TBM). The land that was once filled with shady trees and fertile rice fields must now be replaced with new buildings that have been planned. These changes not only reduce the amount of green open space that is important for the local ecosystem but also eliminate the natural scenery that is characteristic of the area.

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