

Tourism Destination Development in Kapur Ciampea Mountain, Bogor

Rizki Nurul Nugraha¹, Akbar Tegar Pratama², Muhammad Azfa As-syifa³

^{1,2,3}National University

Corresponding Author: Rizki Nurul Nugraha and rizki.nurul@civitas.unas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The research was conducted at Kapur Ciampea Mountain, Bogor on January 1, 2024. The purpose of this research is to find out the application of 3A at Kapur Ciampea Mountain and the development of the tourist destination. The method of analysis in this study is qualitative, with a qualitative descriptive analysis approach and SWOT analysis. The results of the study, the tourist attractions provided are very diverse, the amenity/facilities provided are quite good but there are still some facilities that need to be improved such as parking areas and public toilets, access to transportation is the advantage of this destination, the condition of the road to the destination is quite good, and access to information still needs to be improved, especially in access to digital information. To overcome these problems, the right strategy to develop Kapur Ciampea Mountain is to take advantage of the potential of website development and personal social media, improve inadequate facilities, training to staff and collaboration with influencers or community leaders, build a comprehensive disaster mitigation plan, carry out environmental restoration activities, and focus on improving the quality of services and nature education programs to overcome threats and risks that may occur.

Keywords: 3A Concept, Kapur Ciampea Mountain, Nature Tourism, SWOT Analysis, Tourist Destination Development

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the sectors that is currently of concern in supporting the country's economy is tourism, with the diversity that exists in it being one of the sectors that must be considered at all times in order to always develop [1]. One of them that must always be developed is tourist destinations, because the development of tourist destinations plays an important role in increasing economic, social and cultural values. It can also build the local economy, improve the quality of life of the community, and connect cultural values with tourists [2].

The development of tourist destinations cannot be done without planning, the need to understand the problem occurs and determine the right analysis to solve the problem [3]. There are several ways that can be used for the development of tourist destinations, which are often used is to pay attention to the 3A concept (attractions, accessibility, and amenities) and SWOT analysis [4]. The 3A concept consisting of attractions, accessibility, and amenities is the basis for planning the development of tourist destinations that can build tourism experiences, increase tourist interest, improve the economy, and much more [5]. SWOT analysis consisting of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats is an analysis used to identify external and internal factors that affect the tourist attraction, as well as to identify the situation and determine effective strategies for sustainability [6].

One of the tourist destinations that attracts attention to be analyzed for further development is Kapur Ciampea Mountain, precisely on Jl. Raya Cikampek Bojong Rangkas Ciampea, Bogor Regency, West Java. This mountain has three peaks, namely Batu Roti, Lalana and Galau peaks. Around this mountain there are several caves, one of which is AC Cave which offers water fun and

there are bats on the cave walls. Climbing on Kapur Ciampea Mountain does not need to require a large fee, visitors only need to pay IDR 5,000 for the entrance ticket at the first post. The equipment needed is also enough shoes, backpacks, consumption of snacks and enough water. Unless you want to camp, it requires greater equipment and costs. Kapur Ciampea Mountain, suitable to be visited on weekends with family or friends, and the destination is also close to the center of Bogor City. The time needed to walk from the foot of the mountain to the top is only about 20 minutes [7]. Although Kapur Ciampea Mountain has a different beauty and uniqueness, but the development of tourism there are still many obstacles that need to be resolved, such as, accessibility that is still not good, facilities that still need to be developed, and promotions that are still not good

The formulation of the problem in this research is what are the tourist attractions at Kapur Ciampea Mountain, how is the application of the 3A concept at Kapur Ciampea Mountain, and why development is needed for the destination. The purpose of this study is to determine the attractiveness of Kapur Ciampea Mountain, the application of the 3A concept at Kapur Ciampea Mountain, and offer effective strategies for the development of these destinations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 *Nature Tourism Destination*

According to Pitana and Gayatri (2005), natural tourist destinations are tourist destinations that offer the potential of natural resources, both in the form of flora, fauna, and geological formations as the main attraction. This destination is developed and managed commercially to be utilized as a tourist attraction [8].

According to Nyoman Pendit in his book "Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata" (2009), natural tourist destinations are geographical areas within one or more administrative areas. In it, there are natural tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism [9].

According to Yoeti in "Tourism Planning and Development" (2008), natural tourist destinations are places or geographical areas that are the destination of tourist trips because they have beautiful and interesting natural scenery and a pristine living environment [10].

According to Salah Wahab in "Tourism Management" (2003), natural tourist destinations are tourist destinations that utilize the potential of natural resources such as mountains, beaches, forests or lakes as the main attraction [11]. From this statement, indicators of natural tourist attraction are offering natural resources, adequate accessibility, adequate facilities, and tourist attractions offered.

2.2 *Tourism Destination Development Strategy*

Tourism Destination Development is an effort to develop or advance a tourist destination with the aim of making it better and more attractive to all elements of tourism in it, so as to attract more tourists to visit these tourist destinations [12].

One way to implement a tourist destination development strategy is to pay attention to the 3A concept applied to a tourist destination, then analyze the problems that occur in the application of the concept. The 3A concept consists of attractions, amenity, and accessibility. The following is a further explanation of the concept:

1. Attractions

Tourist attractions are things that can be seen or witnessed through performances organized specifically for tourists. To become a tourist destination, an area must have tourism potential that can be developed into tourist objects and attractions that support the motives of tourist travel [13]. Natural tourist attractions must include landscapes, beaches, climate, geographical formations and other natural resources [14].

2. Amenity

Amenity is a supporting facility that is provided and can be used to meet the needs of tourists. Amenity that should be available in tourist destinations consists of accommodation facilities, restaurants, public toilets, rest areas, souvenir shops, parking lots, places of worship, trash cans and others [15].

3. Accessibility

Accessibility is a means of connecting tourists with tourist attractions in the form of transportation and access to information, with indicators, transportation, ease of location, ease of travel, road conditions [16].

Accessibility is very important to support tourism destinations, the importance of accessibility such as transportation access is to make it easier for tourists to go to a tourist destination, so that visits can increase. With the increase in visits, it can support the growth of the tourism industry, one of which has a positive economic impact on tourism destinations [17]. In addition to transportation access, a tourist destination also needs access to information and road conditions to tourist attractions.

3. METHODS

This research was conducted at Kapur Ciampea Mountain, precisely on Jalan Raya Cikampek Bojong Rangkas Ciampea, Bogor Regency, West Java, on January 1, 2024. Data collection methods were carried out by direct observation, interviews, and existing literature.

This type of research is qualitative with a descriptive qualitative approach and SWOT analysis. According to [18], Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods. Qualitative descriptive analysis is a data analysis technique that collects, processes, analyzes, and presents data descriptively [19].

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Kapur Ciampea Mountain

Kapur Ciampea Mountain is a tourist area located in Ciampea, Bogor Regency, West Java, precisely in Cibadak Village. Currently, Mount Kapur has three peaks, namely Puncak Batu Roti, Puncak Galau and Puncak Lalana. Kapur Ciampea Mountain is actually not too high, but the access that must be taken when heading to the top is quite steep, sharp tracks, gravelly soil, and lots of limestone rocks. For the entrance ticket price is priced at IDR 10,000, the parking price is IDR 10,00, and if you want to camp visitors must pay IDR 15,000.

Kapur Ciampea Mountain provides a camping area, different from other camping locations where this camping area can accommodate up to 20 tents. The attraction of Kapur Ciampea Mountain can be felt by tourists with views that spoil the eyes because they can see four mountains,

namely Mount Gede, Mount Pangrango, Mount Salak and Mount Muara. Tourists can also enjoy sunrise and sunset to city light for tourists who camp. Tourist attractions in this destination are fossilized coral reefs, several caves around the mountain, flora and fauna along the road to the top of the mountain, and many more.

4.2 Application of the 3A Concept at Kapur Ciampea Mountain

Based on direct observation, it is known that Kapur Ciampea Mountain has the potential to be developed as a natural tourist destination. The following 3A (attractions, amenities, and accessibility) are available at Kapur Ciampea Mountain:

a. Attractions

Kapur Ciampea Mountain has three peaks that can be visited by tourists, namely Puncak Batu Roti, Puncak Galau, and Puncak Lalana, the following explanation [20] :

1. Batu Roti Peak, is the lowest peak on the Kapur Ciampea Mountain with an altitude of about 250 meters above sea level. This peak is famous for its bread-like shape, hence the name Batu Roti. Getting to this peak is quite easy and not extreme, making it a great option for visitors who want to hike without having to spend a long time. At this peak, visitors can enjoy 360-degree views of Dramaga, Rumpin Mountain, and Salak Mountain. The peak also offers a cozy and ideal spot to enjoy the sunset or sunrise.
2. Puncak Galau, for specific information about this peak is still incomplete, but certainly the height of this peak is more than Batu Roti peak, and this peak offers a different view and experience from Batu Roti peak.
3. Lalana Peak, is the highest peak on the Kapur Ciampea Mountain with an altitude of 385 meters above sea level. This peak offers a wide and beautiful view, making it a very attractive option for visitors who like to go to extremes and enjoy a wider view of nature from the peak.

With these three peaks, Kapur Ciampea Mountain offers a variety of interesting tourist attractions for visitors who love nature and outdoor activities. Here are some tourist attractions that can be done there [21] :

1. Hiking and Trekking
Kapur Ciampea Mountain offers a variety of different hiking and trekking trails, ranging from easy to more extreme. Visitors can choose to explore the three peaks on the mountain, or can opt to try longer trails that offer a wider view of nature.
2. Natural scenery
From the description of the previous three peaks, the peaks on Kapur Ciampea Mountain are identical with beautiful and diverse natural scenery. Visitors can enjoy other natural scenery from the peaks there, such as seeing Rumpin Mountain and Salak Mountain, as well as charming beach views along the Ciampea coast.
3. Cave Expedition
During the journey to the peaks on the Kapur Ciampea Mountain, visitors will meet several interesting caves to visit. Visitors can try to be adventurous and explore into these caves, and enjoy the natural beauty inside.
4. Other Outdoor Activities
In addition to hiking and trekking, visitors can also do various other outdoor activities such as camping, at the top of Lalana provides a camp area with a capacity of 5 to 6 tents.

b. Amenities

Amenities is a facility to support tourist activities while in tourist destinations. Some of the facilities provided by Kapur Ciampea Mountain, namely:

1. Parking

The parking area provided is quite large, but it is less comfortable for visitors because the ground conditions of the parking lot are not smooth, but it is still quite safe because someone is guarding the vehicle there.

2. Toilets

Toilet facilities provided by Kapur Ciampea Mountain are quite good, but are only available at the entrance, so for visitors who want to climb we recommend going to the toilet first before going up.

3. Hiking and Trekking Trails

The trails provided by Kapur Ciampea Mountain, we have opinions for different visitor characteristics. For visitors who do not like extremes and do not like complicated, we think the trails there will not be suitable for visitors like them. But for visitors who really like hiking and like extremes, they will most likely like the trails there.

4. Camping Area

Kapur Ciampea Mountain provides areas for visitors who want to camp. There can accommodate about 20 camping tents for visitors. The camping area provided there is good enough to be used by visitors who want to do camping, only toilet facilities are very weak in the area.

5. Information Center

For information such as directions that visitors must take there are quite good and do not confuse visitors and for the maps shown are also good.

From the explanation of the facilities provided by Kapur Ciampea Mountain, it is quite good, but there are some that must be repaired and improved there.

c. Accessibility

Accessibility is a means of connecting tourists with tourist attractions in the form of transportation access, information access, ease of location and signs / directions, ease of travel, road conditions, and the like. The following accessibility at Kapur Ciampea Mountain:

1. Transportation Access to Kapur Ciampea Mountain

To go to Kapur Ciampea Mountain, visitors can choose two options, namely using private transportation and public transportation, the following explanation:

a) Personal Transportation

Visitors can use two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles, but if you want to use four-wheeled vehicles it is advisable to be more careful, because there are some paths that are less adequate.

b) Public Transportation

Visitors can use public transportation such as buses. For stops that are close to Gunung Kapur Ciampea are Jalan Dramaga Pasar 65 with a distance of 98 meters (approximately 2 minutes walk), Jalan Raya Dramaga 24 with a distance of 440 meters (approximately 6 minutes walk), and Jalan Sindang Barang 135 with a distance of 440 meters (approximately 6 minutes walk). The first bus going to

Gunung Kapur Ciampea in Bogor is AC EKO LEUWILIANG, stopping near Jalan Dramaga Pasar 65 at 04.36. While the last bus to Gunung Kapur Ciampea is 5C, stopping near Jalan Dramaga Pasar 65 at 00.55. In addition, you can take buses with numbers 15, 18, and 5 [22].

2. Information Access

Access to information is very important for a tourist destination, to make it easier for visitors to find out all the information from a tourist destination that they want to visit. Information technology is a term for technology used in creating, storing, converting, and disseminating information [23]. The digital platform is one part of information technology, which is a system that functions as a tool in bringing together individuals, groups, or organizations online, for example, such as websites and social media [24].

Kapur Ciampea Mountain itself does not have a website and personal social media, so people do not know the latest information from Kapur Ciampea Mountain. However, the location of Kapur Ciampea Mountain is still listed on one of the digital platforms, Google Maps, which provides information about certain locations. So, from the existence of the Google Maps platform, information on the location of Kapur Ciampea Mountain can still be accessed by visitors and prospective visitors. Although the location of Kapur Ciampea Mountain is registered on the Google Maps platform, they still need a personal website and social media, in order to market their destination and provide information about Kapur Ciampea Mountain.

In addition to digital information, there is also offline access to information in a tourist destination which is usually in physical form such as maps on display, signs or directions, and the like. In this case, Kapur Ciampea Mountain does not provide a physical map, but they still put up signs or directions to make it easier for visitors when climbing. Another access to information is that the manager conducts word-of-mouth marketing and makes brochures as access to information on the tourist destinations of Kapur Ciampea Mountain.

3. Road Condition

For road conditions, researchers will describe two road conditions that have been traveled, namely:

- a) Road Conditions When Heading Kapur Ciampea Mountain, when traveling to tourist destinations, the road we traveled was fairly good, only a few roads were fairly inadequate, but it could still be passed comfortably.
- b) Road Conditions at Kapur Ciampea Mountain, for road conditions in tourist destinations are fairly good, we feel comfortable to walk there, there are a few roads that do need to be repaired, but for everything it can still be passed comfortably.

4.3 SWOT Analysis

The following SWOT analysis consists of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, and the SO, WO, ST, and WT strategies of the Kapur Ciampea Mountain development:

Table 1. SWOT Analysis

SWOT	Strength	Weakness
	1. Kapur Ciampea Mountain offers three different peaks, namely Puncak Batu Roti, Puncak Galau, and Puncak Lalana, providing a	1. Some roads leading to tourist destinations and in the destinations themselves are inadequate, which can affect travelers' comfort and safety.

	<p>diverse climbing experience for tourists.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The destination offers a feast for the eyes, including four other mountains and city lights, as well as fossilized coral reefs and a variety of flora and fauna. 3. Kapur Ciampea Mountain can be accessed via private and public transportation, making it easily accessible to tourists. 4. A camping area that can accommodate up to 20 tents offers convenience for travelers who want to camp out. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Facilities such as toilets and camping facilities have limitations, especially toilet facilities which are only available at the entrance. 3. Limited access to digital information 4. The absence of an official website and social media about Kapur Ciampea Mountain causes a lack of information to potential visitors, which can hamper the potential for visits
<p style="text-align: center;">Opportunity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kapur Ciampea Mountain has the potential to be developed as an environmentally friendly natural tourist destination. 2. Developing a personal website and social media, as well as improving signage or directions, can increase awareness and accessibility of tourist destinations. 3. By improving the quality and number of hiking and trekking trails, it can attract more tourists. 4. Partnering with educational institutions for education and research programs can add value to tourist destinations. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Strength-Opportunity Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilizing the development potential of its own website and social media, it can promote its diverse natural attractions more effectively, increasing tourist awareness and interest. 2. Organize educational programs on biodiversity and the importance of environmental conservation, increasing tourists' awareness of being environmentally friendly 3. Investing in improving facilities such as hiking trails, trekking, and camping areas will increase the attractiveness of this destination and attract more tourists seeking diverse outdoor experiences. 4. Organizing events such as hiking festivals or nature events can broaden the appeal of Kapur Ciampea Mountain, attract new visitors, and increase visitation. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Weakness-Opportunity Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilizing opportunities to obtain external funding and support, can improve road conditions and inadequate facilities, improve tourist comfort and safety 2. Provide training to staff, improve service quality and facility maintenance, increase visitor satisfaction 3. Collaborate with influencers or community leaders who have influence, can increase promotion and increase awareness and accessibility of tourist destinations 4. Create attractive tour packages that highlight nature experiences and environmental education to attract tourists who are looking for unique and educational experiences.
<p style="text-align: center;">Threat</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competition with other tourist destinations that are more famous or have more complete facilities 2. Climate change that can affect natural conditions and 	<p style="text-align: center;">Strength-Threat Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a comprehensive disaster mitigation plan, can minimize the impact of natural disasters and keep visitors safe 2. Expanding promotional channels to different markets and cooperating with travel agencies, reducing the risk of competition with other destinations and expanding the visitor base 	<p style="text-align: center;">Weakness-Threat Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing a comprehensive disaster mitigation plan and involving staff and visitor training on emergency measures, can address risks from natural disaster threats 2. Improving infrastructure and increasing security, can reduce the risk of crime or accidents that can damage the

<p>ecosystems around tourist destinations</p> <p>3. Waste management issues that can damage ecosystems and pollute the environment</p> <p>4. Illegal activities such as tree felling and theft that can damage tourist destinations</p>	<p>3. Conduct environmental restoration and waste management activities, which can reduce the risk of environmental damage that may affect the attractiveness of tourist destinations</p> <p>4. Focus on improving the quality of services and nature education programs, which can increase visitor satisfaction and minimize the negative impact of illegal activities.</p>	<p>reputation and safety of the destination</p> <p>3. Conducting education to raise visitor awareness about the importance of maintaining cleanliness and preserving nature, can reduce the risk of waste management problems and environmental damage</p> <p>4. Building a crisis response team that is ready to act in the face of emergency situations or unexpected circumstances, can minimize the impact on the reputation and safety of tourist destinations.</p>
---	---	--

CONCLUSION

The application of the 3A concept is a reference to find out the development at Kapur Ciampea Mountain. With three different peaks and a variety of other natural attractions, Kapur Ciampea Mountain can attract tourists who are looking for a different outdoor experience. The facilities provided by Kapur Ciampea Mountain for visitors are quite good, but there are several facilities that must be developed such as public toilets and parking areas to make them more comfortable to use by visitors. Good accessibility through private and public transportation is also an advantage of this destination, but there are several weaknesses such as poor road conditions and poor access to digital information. To overcome these problems, the right strategy to develop Kapur Ciampea Mountain is to utilize the potential of website development and personal social media to increase promotion, improve inadequate facilities, such as road conditions, parking areas, and toilet facilities, and improve information accessibility. Training for staff and collaboration with influencers or community leaders can also help improve the quality of service and promotion of this destination. Build a comprehensive disaster mitigation plan, conduct environmental restoration activities, and focus on improving the quality of services and nature education programs to address possible threats and risks. With proper strategy implementation, Kapur Ciampea Mountain has the potential to become a superior and sustainable nature tourism destination, attracting tourists from both within and outside the country, as well as providing economic and social benefits for the local community.

Suggestions for the manager of Kapur Ciampea Mountain; Prioritize improvements to road conditions within the Kapur Ciampea Mountain area, improve facilities such as toilets and camping areas to improve visitor comfort, create an official website and social media for the promotion of Kapur Ciampea Mountain, conduct educational programs about the preservation of nature and the importance of protecting the environment, and work with educational institutions or environmental organizations to develop educational and conservation programs. Suggestions for future researchers; further analysis of visitor perceptions and experiences when visiting Kapur Ciampea Mountain, or analysis of the economic impact of Kapur Ciampea Mountain tourism on the local economy.

REFERENCES

- [1] R. Parmawati, R. Hardyansah, E. Pangestuti, and L. Hakim, *Ekowisata: Determinan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan untuk Mendorong Perekonomian Masyarakat*. 2022.
- [2] M. A. R. S. Bima *et al.*, "Peranan Mahasiswa dalam Membentuk Desa Wisata Gisik Cemandi sebagai Destinasi Pariwisata di Kecamatan Sedati, Sidoarjo," *Nusant. Community Empower. Rev.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 9–16, Jan. 2024, doi: 10.55732/ncer.v2i1.1141.

- [3] R. N. Nugraha, A. T. Ananda, D. F. January, and K. M. Irsyad, "Potensi Pengembangan Pada Padepokan Ciliwung Condet," *J. Ilm. Wahana Pendidik.*, vol. 9, no. 25, 2023, [Online]. Available: <http://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/8113>
- [4] C. I. Laipi, D. Rondonuwu, and W. Mononimbar, "STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN PARIWISATA DI KECAMATAN AIRMADIDI DAN KECAMATAN KALAWAT KABUPATEN MINAHASA UTARA," *SPASIAL*, vol. 7, no. 1, 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.35793/sp.v7i1.27863>.
- [5] R. R. Buntugayang, "Pengembangan Objek Wisata Buntu Burake di Kabupaten Tana Toraja," Universitas Hasanuddin, 2023. [Online]. Available: <http://repository.unhas.ac.id/id/eprint/30405/>
- [6] S. H. Rojabi *et al.*, *PERENCANAAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN PARIWISATA*. 2023. [Online]. Available: [https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=q9TQEAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA85&dq=Analisis+SWOT+yang+te+rdiri+dari+kekuatan+\(strength\),+kelemahan+\(weakness\),+peluang+\(opportunities\),+dan+ancaman+\(threat\)+adalah+analisis+yang+digunakan+untuk+mengidentifikasi+fak](https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=id&lr=&id=q9TQEAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA85&dq=Analisis+SWOT+yang+te+rdiri+dari+kekuatan+(strength),+kelemahan+(weakness),+peluang+(opportunities),+dan+ancaman+(threat)+adalah+analisis+yang+digunakan+untuk+mengidentifikasi+fak)
- [7] S. Batik, "Gunung Kapur Ciampea, Destinasi Wisata Alternatif di Bogor," *detiktravel*. [Online]. Available: <https://travel.detik.com/domestic-destination/d-5242274/gunung-kapur-ciampea-destinasi-wisata-alternatif-di-bogor>
- [8] I. Pitana, "Tri Hita Karana – The Local Wisdom of the Balinese in Managing Development," 2010, pp. 139–150. doi: [10.1007/978-3-642-10829-7_18](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-10829-7_18).
- [9] Katrini Endah Pamungkas, Nina Mistriani, and Sri Mulyani, "Analisis Pengembangan Hutan Pinus Panganon Sebagai Destinasi Wisata Alam di Kabupaten Pati," *Gemawisata J. Ilm. Pariwisata*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 08–25, Jan. 2022, doi: [10.56910/gemawisata.v18i1.191](https://doi.org/10.56910/gemawisata.v18i1.191).
- [10] H. O. A. Yoeti, *Tourism Planning and Development*. Jakarta: PT Pradnya Paramita, 2008.
- [11] Z. Antoni, "Manajemen Pengembangan Objek Wisata Sungai Gelombang di Desa Sipungguk Menurut Perpekstif Ekonomi Syariah," UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/60725/>
- [12] R. N. Nugraha, I. Setyawati, D. T. Awaloedin, and M. Tshania, "Creative Product Development Strategies in a Dunia Fantasi Ancol," *West Sci. Interdiscip. Stud.*, vol. 2, no. 3, 2024, doi: <https://doi.org/10.58812/wsis.v2i03.723>.
- [13] R. N. Nugraha, "Kedung Gede Tourism Village Recovery Plan (Post Pandemi Covid-19)," *West Sci. Interdiscip. Stud.*, vol. 1, no. 11, pp. 1102–1115, Nov. 2023, doi: [10.58812/wsis.v1i11.331](https://doi.org/10.58812/wsis.v1i11.331).
- [14] R. N. Nugraha and P. Hardika, "Analisis Konsep 3a Dalam Pengembangan Wisata Kota Tua," *J. Ilm. Wahana Pendidikan, Mei*, vol. 2023, no. 10, pp. 531–543, 2023, [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7988581>
- [15] R. N. Nugraha, R. Setiawan, P. Hardika, R. A. Dhea, A. Salsabila, and N. Ramli, "Pemanfaatan Travel Writing di Wisata Gamplong Studio Alam Sebagai Sumber Informasi Wisata," *J. Ilm. Wahana Pendidikan, Desember*, vol. 2023, no. 25, pp. 741–750, 2023, [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10435061>
- [16] H. Edo, R. E. Fanggidae, C. S. Maak, and P. Y. Amtiran, "ANALISIS PENGEMBANGAN FASILITAS DAN AKSESIBILITAS PARIWISATA PADA OBJEK WISATA AIR PANAS MENERUDA KECAMATAN SOA KABUPATEN NGADA," *GLORY J. Ekon. dan Ilmu Sos.*, vol. 4, no. 6, 2023, doi: <https://doi.org/10.35508/glory.v4i6.11711>.
- [17] R. N. Nugraha, L. Dewi, N. Purnama, and A. A. Putri, "PENGEMBANGAN KAMPUNG ADAT PRIIJING SEBAGAI DESA WISATA (REBRANDING) DESA TEBARA KABUPATEN SUMBA BARAT Development Praijng Traditional Village as a Rebranding Village of Tebara Village, West Sumba Regency," *Turn J.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 59–71, 2021.
- [18] L. Moleong J, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2014.
- [19] D. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta Bandung, 2013.
- [20] bersapedahan, "Muncak ke puncak yang ngga pakai lama – Puncak Batu Roti," *wordpress*. [Online]. Available: <https://bersapedahan.wordpress.com/2022/09/14/muncak-ke-puncak-yang-ngga-pakai-lama-puncak-batu-roti/>
- [21] Febeshinta, "Puncak Batu Roti, Puncak Galau Dan Puncak Lalana – Bogor," *Backpacker JAKARTA*. [Online]. Available: <https://backpackerjakarta.com/puncak-galau-dan-puncak-gunung-lalana-di-gunung-kapur-bogor/>
- [22] moovit, "Cara untuk pergi ke Gunung Kapur Ciampea di Bogor, menggunakan Bis atau Kereta?," *moovit*. [Online]. Available: https://moovitapp.com/index/id/Transportasi_Umum-Gunung_Kapur_Ciampea-Jakarta-site_33435338-2044
- [23] A. Mularsari, R. N. Nugraha, and M. S. Saleh, "Identification of Information Technology Potential as an Attraction of Betawi Museum , Setu Babakan," vol. 2, no. 01, pp. 132–142, 2024.
- [24] R. Patria, "Platform Digital adalah: Pahami Jenis-Jenis Platform Digital!," *DomaiNesia*. [Online]. Available: <https://www.domainesia.com/berita/platform-digital-adalah/>

BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS

Rizki Nurul Nugraha, SST.Par., MM.Par, Graduate from master Program Tourism Administration STP Bandung 2015, Lecture at Nasional University Jakarta. As a tourism consultant specialist for Tourism Planning and Development.

Email: rizki.nurul@civitas.unas.ac.id,

ORCID: 0009000734368750