

# Development of the Potential of the Menjer Lake of Tlogo Village as a Tourism Village in Support of the Sustainable Development Goals Program to Increase Wonosobo Regency's Original Regional Revenue

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**Abstract-** *The tourist village is a rural area that offers a variety of social, economic, and cultural life that has the potential to develop various travel components, Menjer Lake, Tlogo Village, Garung District, Wonosobo Regency is very strategic to develop its potential, this region can continue to grow into a model of the certified sustainable tourist village. The concept of sustainability in this tourist sector is called sustainable development goals. The purpose of applying the concept of sustainability in the tourist sector is nothing more than to have a positive and beneficial impact on society' economy. This study employs qualitative approach by using purposive sampling. Snowball technique is used to obtain the additional informant, the data are taken by observation, interview, and documentation. In addition, in the process of analysis, the researchers use three techniques such as data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The findings reveal that the Development of Menjer Lake Tourist Village needs to be planned better and mature in order to create a balance between the tourist village and the rural environment, namely as a provider of clean and affordable energy sources, as the goal of the Sustainable Developmental Goal's program which is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy sources for everyone. As for the direction of physical development of tourist villages, among others by optimizing the function of rural areas as tourist areas, increasing the role of tourist villages as a public area that emphasizes the harmony between the environment, education, and economy, and enhancing the role of rural areas that offer recreational activities, outbound and various forms of tourist village activities, while the non-physical development is by registering Menjer Lake tourist attraction as one of earth's legacy or GEOPARK through the proposed program for new Dieng tourist attraction. The income of Menjer Lake tourist attraction is very helpful in enhancing Wonosobo Regency's original revenue.*

**Keywords:** Tourist Village, Menjer Lake, Sustainable Development Goals.

## I. INTRODUCTION

One of the government programs in an effort to improve the economy in the village is the issuance of law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages. The village is the lowest government unit that has an important role in the nation's economy. Most people in Indonesia live in villages, so a strong economic milestone should be built from the village level to realize village independence and improve the community's economy. The provisions governing the source of village funds to carry out development are Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning village funds and government regulation number 43 of 2014 concerning implementing regulations of law number 6 of 2014 concerning villages. The use of village funds for development and empowerment of rural communities. With the distribution of these village funds, the village is required to be able to recognize all forms of village potential and develop it in the context of village development and improving the economy of rural communities. The village has potential that can be developed into a tourist village, namely natural potential, human resource potential and cultural potential. A tourist village is a rural area that offers a variety of social, economic and cultural life that has the potential to be developed for various tourism components. So that the concept of sustainability emerged, where the concept of sustainability was then applied in various development sectors, including in the tourism village sector. The concept of sustainability in the tourism sector is referred to as sustainable development (*Sustainable Development Goal's*). The purpose of implementing the concept of sustainability in the tourism sector is nothing but a positive impact and benefits not only on the community's economy, but in the field of the natural environment it does not have a negative impact, and also has a positive impact on religious, social and cultural aspects in the region.

The strategic location of Menjer Lake, if its potential is developed, then this area can continue to be developed as a pilot for certified sustainable tourism. Located in Wonosobo Regency,

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Central Java Province. The uniqueness of tourism in Wonosobo Regency is a very complete tourist attraction ranging from natural, cultural, and historical tourism. Nature tourism (Menjer Lake, Dieng Plateau Area, Kalianget, Mangli Swimming Pool, Wadaslintang Reservoir) cultural tourism (Dieng Culture Festival, Lenggeng Dance) historical tourism (Arjuna Temple).

TABLE 1 Number of Tourist Visits in Wonosobo Regency in 2019

NO	TOURIST ATTRACTION	2019	
		Number of visitors	Total Income
1	Lake Menjer	17,391	50,020,400
2	Dieng Plateau Region	333,291	144,795,200
3	Kalianget	122,025	56,014,000
4	Mangli Swimming Center	66,340	18,848,000
5	Wadaslintang Reservoir	25,036	2,626,000
TOTAL		564,083	227,303,600

TABLE 2 Number of Tourist Visits in Wonosobo Regency in 2018

NO	TOURIST ATTRACTION	2018	
		Number of visitors	Total Income
1	Lake Menjer	18,794	61,482,400
2	Dieng Plateau Region	312,209	1,304,010,600
3	Kalianget	94,225	441,806,000
4	Mangli Swimming Center	53,186	163,515,000
5	Wadaslintang Reservoir	27,029	74,647,700
TOTAL		505,443	2,045,461,700

TABLE 3 Number of Tourist Visits in Wonosobo Regency in 2017

NO	TOURIST ATTRACTION	2017	
		Number of visitors	Total Income
1	Lake Menjer	26,300	82,277,800
2	Dieng Plateau Region	275,915	1,082,900,200
3	Kalianget	149,095	671,166,000
4	Mangli Swimming Center	65,567	185,758,200
5	Wadaslintang Reservoir	30,725	69,243,300
TOTAL		547,602	2,009,067,700

If we look at the table of the number of tourist visits in Wonosobo Regency from 2017 to 2019, the Menjer Lake tourist attraction has become a tourist spot, with the number of visits having decreased significantly. This potential should be better utilized and developed by local governments, especially to make Wonosobo tourism a certified sustainable tourism product internationally. The government is currently moving to fix tourism, one of which is revamping the Wonosobo natural tourist area.

With the above background, the author wants to know and research more deeply about the program and strategy for developing the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) case study at the Menjer Lake Tourism Object, Wonosobo Regency. This is because tourism in Wonosobo Regency in general is still in the development stage, and problems are corrected, especially in environmental issues, which in reality are not in accordance with sustainable tourism programs, and what is the relationship between sustainable tourism development and local revenue?

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A tourist village is a form of tourism industry in the form of identical tourist travel activities that include a number of activities that encourage tourists as consumers to use products from the tourist village or take trips to tourist villages. The elements of tourism products consist of tourist transportation, tourist attractions, and tourist accommodation. The basis for developing a tourist village is an understanding of the character and capabilities of elements in the village, such as: environmental and natural conditions; socio-cultural aspects; community economy; layout structure; historical aspects; community culture; and buildings, including indigenous knowledge (local knowledge and abilities) owned by the community. (Yusuf A. Hilman et al., 2018).

Indonesia is one of the countries participating in implementing the SDGs program. The government will soon launch the Presidential Regulation on TPB/SDGs through the integration of 94 of the 169 TPB/SDGs targets into the 2015-2019 RPJMN and the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of TPB/SDGs in Indonesia through a Media Briefing which was held in early August 2017. In this case, the government has proven its commitment and seriousness to the SDGs Goals (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2017).

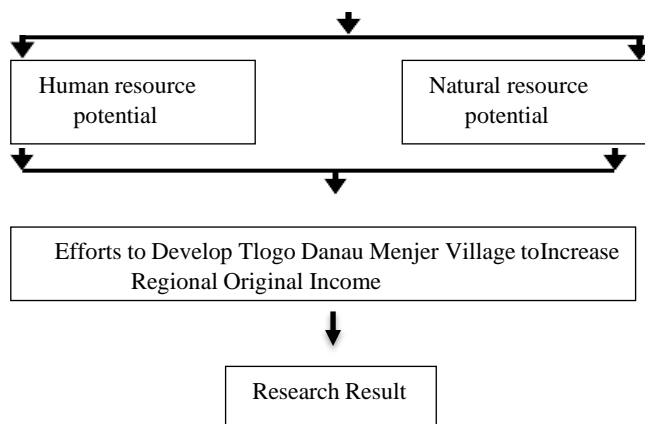
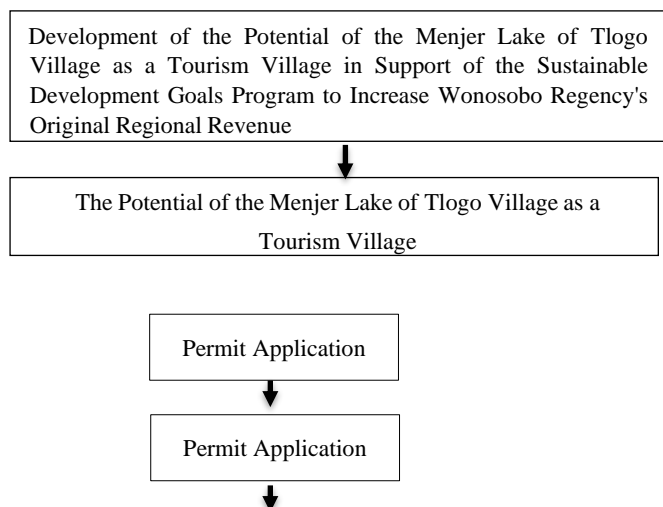
According to Ishartono & Raharji (2016), SDGs have 17 Global Goals, namely:

1. Without Poverty means there is no poverty of any kind in all corners of the world
2. "No Hunger" means no more hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and encouraging sustainable agricultural cultivation.
3. Good health and prosperity means ensuring a healthy life and promoting a prosperous life for all people at all ages.
4. Quality education means ensuring equal distribution of quality education and increasing learning opportunities for all, ensuring inclusive and equitable education, and encouraging lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Gender equality means achieving gender equality and empowering mothers and women.
6. Clean water and sanitation means ensuring the availability of clean water and sustainable sanitation for everyone.
7. Clean and Affordable Energy means ensuring access to

affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy sources for everyone.

8. Economic Growth and Decent Work means supporting sustainable and inclusive economic development, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure means building quality infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development, and encouraging innovation.
10. Reducing inequality means reducing inequality both within a country and between countries in the world.
11. "City and Community Sustainability means building cities and settlements that are inclusive, quality, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Responsible for Consumption and Production means ensuring the continuity of consumption and production patterns.
13. Action on climate means acting quickly to combat climate change and its effects.
14. Life on land means protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems; managing forests sustainably; reducing desertification and land swaps; fighting desertification; halting and reversing land degradation; and halting biodiversity loss.
15. Underwater life means preserving and maintaining the sustainability of the sea and the life of marine resources for the development of sustainable development.
16. Strong Judicial Institutions and Peace means promoting peace, including society for sustainable development; providing access to justice for all, including institutions; being accountable to all; and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. Partnership to Achieve Goals means strengthening implementation and reviving the global partnership for sustainable development.

The framework of thought used in this research is as follows:



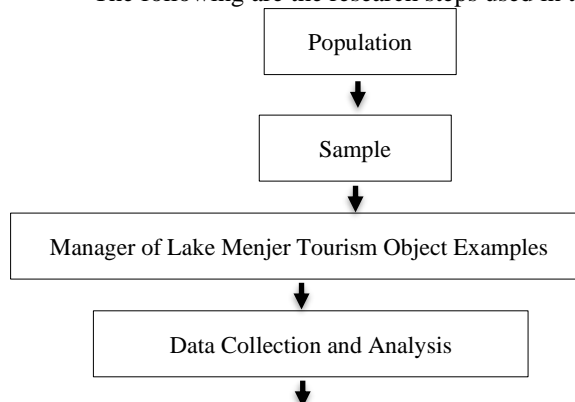
Source: developed by researcher

### III. REASEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach. The research location is in the Menjer Lake tourism object, Tlogo Village, Garung District, Wonosobo Regency. Because of Menjer Lake, Tlogo Village has the attraction of a favorite destination among the community, making it one of the tourist villages in Wonosobo Regency. This study uses a sampling technique called "purposive sampling," where, according to Sugiyono, "purposive sampling" is a sampling technique of the data source that is considered to know best about what we expect, or maybe he is the ruler, so that it will make it easier for researchers to explore the object/social situation under study.

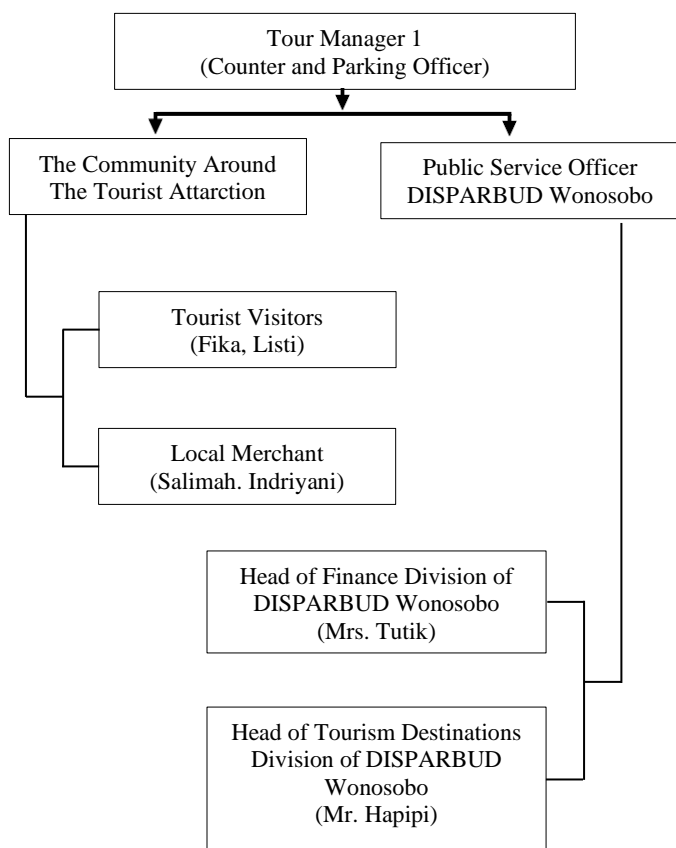
In qualitative research, it does not use the term "population," but by Spradley, it is called a "social situation" or a social situation consisting of three elements, namely: places, actors, and activities that interact synergistically. According to the explanation above, in qualitative research, researchers enter certain social situations. So what happens is the social situation in this study is the place (Telaga Menjer Tourism Object), the actors (Head of Pariwisata Destinations Division of DISPARBUD Wonosobo, Head of Finance Division of DISPARBUD Wonosobo, Community, Tourism Managers, and Tourist Visitors) and their activities (Sustainable Development Goals Program). Then the population referred to here is the managers and visitors of the tour, like the Department of Service that oversees the management of the tour and the tourist visitors.

The following are the research steps used in this study:



## Conclusion

The sampling method in this research is purposive sampling, namely the sample is taken intentionally with certain criteria that must be met by the sample. The sample taken purposively is the mainsample that will become the key informant. After meeting with the key informant, the sampling technique in the study was carried out using the snowball technique in order to obtain additional informants. The snowball technique is a technique of taking informants as a source of data, which at first is small but gradually becomes large.



Data collection techniques use observation in order to obtain the necessary data. This observation was carried out by coming directly to the research location, using the researcher's observation method, who obtained data in the field from the observation source. In addition to observations, the authors also conducted interviews in the field. These interviews were conducted in depth to obtain information and obtain accurate research results in accordance with the research theme. The type of interview used is a structured interview. In other words, more emphasis on questions and answers with respondents. The following is an interview guide that the author made to achieve the research objectives.

In addition to using the two techniques above in data

collection, the author also perfects it with the documentation technique, which involves collecting data through written remains in the form of archives, books, newspapers, magazines, agendas, research reports, and official documents. Other documentation is in the form of documents (photos). The use of photos as a complement to the data obtained through observation, interviews, and other written sources is intended to capture the events that occur in the field related to this research. Technical data analysis is the most decisive step of research because data analysis serves to conclude research results. There are three lines of qualitative data analysis, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

## IV. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Location Description

Menjer Lake is located in Garung District, Wonosobo Regency, +12 km from Wonosobo City and is located at an altitude of +1300 masl. It is precisely located in Maron Village, Garung District, Wonosobo Regency, Central Java. This lake is 2 km from the capital of the Garung District. Named Telaga Menjer because Maron Village is actually a new village which was formerly the area of Menjer Village. This lake has an area of about 70ha with a depth of 45m. The climate around the lake is quite cool, with fog surrounding the lake and an average temperature of 22-270.



Figure 1. Potential Map of Menjer Lake Tourism Village, Wonosobo Regency.

From the results of observations made by researchers, Menjer Lake tourist object is one of the natural attractions in Tlogo Village, Garung District, Wonosobo Regency. From the results of research in the field of Menjer Lake tourist attraction, there are several facilities provided by the tourist attraction manager to provide comfort for tourist who visit the place. However, we found that several facilities were damaged and needed further improvement and repairs, including:

1. Parking area. The current condition of the parking area is less spacious and inadequate, so when visitors are crowded, many vehicles do not get a proper



- parking space.
2. Gazebo. There are currently 2 gazebos located above the lake, both of which are in poor condition and need further maintenance.
  3. The small shops of the surrounding community there are dozens of shops owned by local residents in the tourist parking area selling food and drinks as well as souvenirs provided for visitors. Most of these shops are considered not fresh because the buildings are too old and do not have uniform and dirty impressions.
  4. Seating in the corners of the lake There are four seating units available in the corner of the lake in quite good condition.
  5. Children's play area. There is one children's play area, but the conditions are not eligible because there are no specific and friendly play facilities for children.
  6. Photo Spots There are five photo spots available at five points in the tourist area; three are in good condition and are still feasible, and two are in poor condition.
  7. Boats There are 8 boats that can be rented for visitors at a rate for children of 15,000 per person and 20,000 for adults
  8. Toilets: There are 3 public toilets provided by the tour manager in a poorly maintained state and need repair.
  9. There is one prayer room provided by the manager in quite good condition.

From the observations, the author concludes that many of the rides and tourist facilities in the Lake manager tourist attraction are currently in poor condition and need maintenance, this making the visitors feel uncomfortable and bored to return to visit. For this reason, the manager needs to evaluate and carry out repairs and maintenance of damaged tourist facilities and facilities. It is time for the tourism manager, both related to new tourist facilities and facilities, in order to restore public interest in visiting Menjer Lake again.

From the results of the author's interview with the manager, he obtained information that, in general, tourists who visit the Menjer Lake tourist attraction do not only come from Wonosobo Regency but also some tourists who come from the surrounding area.

#### **How is the development of the Menjer Lake Tourism Village improving the regional economy?**

As stated by the Mr. Hapipi:

*This place is focused on becoming a "Tourism Village" whose goal is to improve the economic condition of the village itself. By managing this tourist attraction, the expected impact is to improve the economic welfare of the surrounding community.*

The purpose of the above statement is that with the establishment and management of Menjer Lake tourism, it is hoped that it will be able to improve the economy, especially the surrounding community, so that the economy in Tlogo Village is prosperous.

#### **How is the Tourism Manager and the DISPARBUD doing in developing the Manager's Lake Tourism Village?**

From the results of the author's interviews with tourism managers who are in the field, even better. As Mr. Haryono said,

*"Yes, if you want to develop it again, you can definitely do it. Furthermore, this tourist spot is indeed a natural tourist object. Not much has been changed, so yes, it is an added value in itself with the beautiful natural scenery here."*

From the statement above, it has its own meaning for this tourist attraction, where this tour has a plus value because of its beauty, which if used optimally will definitely be very influential for the development of this tourism.

#### **How is the coordination between DISPARBUD and tourism managers to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal program?**

The phrase "Sustainable Development Goal" still sounds foreign to the general public, but when they hear the word "Sustainable Development," many understand and understand what it means, just as Mr. Haryono said:

*"It's good and needs to be implemented as much as possible, Ms., because this tourist attraction has the potential to be developed even higher. And what is referred to as "sustainable development," surely the direction is for the advancement of tourism itself, yes, so I wholeheartedly agree with the Wonosobo DISPARBUD's invitation to build this tourism to be more advanced and well-known."*

The Wonosobo DISPARBUD party, as the highest party managing the tour, also responded to the planning of the Sustainable Development Goal's program, which they coordinated with the tourism management in the field.

#### **How is the coordination between DISPARBUD and tourism managers in participating to help increase Wonosobo Regency's original revenue?**

The level of regional income is one of the things that is often overlooked. The level of regional income will affect the level of the regional economy itself.

*"We are coordinating with each other transparently*

*regarding financial reports, such as revenue receipts from the sale of tourist tickets managed by the regional government, which are deposited into the Regional Treasury and entered into Regional Revenue."*

It can be concluded that the DISPARBUD and Tourism Managers have an open attitude; they both know the economic conditions of tourism and know the amount of income that is earned and deposited into the Regional Treasury.

In general, the visitors only get information from person to person/*mouth to mouth*. On the other hand, based on interviews with the manager of the Wonosobo Tourism and Culture Office, in 2019, the tourism manager had promoted through brochures and Instagram content in collaboration with the @wonosobozone Instagram account to increase the level of tourist visits. These efforts were able to increase the number of tourist visits to the object. Menjer Lake tour. Data on tourist visits to the Menjer Lake tourist attraction can be seen in the table below:

TABLE 4 Tourism Visit Data at Menjer Lake Tourism Object in 2017-2019

No.	Menjer Lake Tourism Object		
	Year	Number of visitors	Average Visits/day
1	2017	26,300	72 people
2	2018	18,794	51 people
3	2019	17,391	47 people

Source: Data obtained from Party DISPARBUD Wonosobo Regency in 2022.

The table above shows that in 2017 the number of tourist visits was higher than the following year, with an average of 72 people/day. The number that tends to be high is due to the fact that in 2017 the manager promoted in the form of leaflets and booklet even though it did not run on a sustainable basis due to several factors that became obstacles. In 2019, the number of tourist visits to these attractions decreased by an average of 47 people per day. This shows the ineffectiveness and efficiency of the promotion carried out by the manager.

The Menjer Lake Tourism Object has many obstacles. The obstacles faced by the manager in the management and development of tourism objects include:

1. Human Resources Human resources are the determining factor for the success of all forms of business. The manager of this tourist attraction does not yet have special human resources in the tourism sector.
2. Road Transportation: The Menjer Lake tourist attraction can be reached via the Garung-Maroon

road by circling the Garung hydropower plant. At several points, this road section experienced road damage in the form of potholes.

3. The manager has actually provided several facilities intended for tourists. Most of these facilities are inadequate and lack maintenance, so tourists often give criticism and suggestions for the development of the objects.
4. Promotion and Marketing, Promotion is an activity to introduce tourist attractions to the general public in order to increase the number of tourists visiting tourist attraction locations.

#### Inhibiting Factors in the Management of Menjer Lake Tourism Objects

Based on the results of interviews conducted by the author with the manager, in carrying out maintenance of facilities for this Menjer Lake tourist attraction, one of the inhibiting factors is the lack of budget for operational activities from the central tourism government for this Menjer Lake tourist attraction. "We are constrained in the renewal of tourism facilities. One of the factors is the lack of a tourism budget from the central tourism government. In 2017 we received an operational budget of Rp. 132,000,000, in the following year (2018) it decreased to Rp. 84,000,000, and it turns out that in 2019 it decreased even more, to Rp. 46,000,000 only." "Here we have difficulty in dividing the existing budget while tourism still has to make updates for the implementation of sustainable development programs," said Mr. Hapiipi as Head of the Tourism Destinations Division of the Wonosobo DISPARBUD.

#### Menjer Lake's Potential as a Supporting Tourist Attraction.

Apart from being a place of recreation, this lake itself has several benefits as a hydroelectric power plant (PLTA) which is built under the lake, about 2 km from the lake. Residents also use this lake itself as a place for freshwater fish cultivation through cages built on the shore of the lake. Meanwhile, to drain the lake water, a small portion of the lake is dammed, and below it is installed a pipe with a diameter of +3m to the hydropower plant, which is about +2km away. The Menjer Lake natural tourism park itself is managed by the Wonosobo Regency Tourism and Culture Office, while the hydroelectric power plant is managed by one of its subsidiaries, namely the Generation unit by PT Indonesia Power from the State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), namely PT PLN, which operates in the energy field. PT Indonesia Power itself has been operating since 1982. The hydropower plant from PT Indonesia Power in Garung District itself is a sub-unit of PT Indonesia Power Mrica Generation Business Unit in Banjarnegara. This lake itself has several benefits, including:

- a. As a nature tourism park,  
This lake was formed naturally by the activity of

Mount Pakuwaja. At first, this lake was a crater that was absorbed by the earth, and when it rained, water flooded the former crater. But because of the concave shape of the crater, more and more puddles of water were accommodated, so that this lake was formed. Telaga Jer is currently one of the natural tourist destinations located in Wonosobo Regency.

b. Hydroelectric power plant (PLTA).

As mentioned above, this lake is also used as a hydroelectric power plant (PLTA), which is managed by PT PLN through one of its subsidiaries, namely PT Indonesia Power. To drive a turbine from the side of the lake, a small portion of this lake is dammed and the water is channeled through an underground tunnel of +2 km to the hydropower plant, which is under this lake. This unit is only used to generate electricity using water discharge from the lake, which is then channeled to the transformation unit in Ungaran before being supplied to other areas.

c. Freshwater fish farming.

Local residents also take advantage of this lake as a place for freshwater fish cultivation through cages located on the edge of the lake. Currently, these cages themselves have become one of the tourist attractions for visitors because visitors can fish from these cages.

d. PT Tambi's tea plantation is above the lake.

Although PT Tambi does not directly participate in managing and utilizing the Menjer Lake area, some of the tea plantations owned by PT Tambi are located in the Menjer Lake area. As described above, one of the benefits of Menjer Lake is as a tourist attraction, with the beauty of the lake being a magnet for tourism.

The following is a table about the number of tourist visits to Wonosobo Regency tourism objects, one of which is Menjer Lake.

TABLE 5 Number of Tourist Visits

No.	Menjer Lake Tourism Object		
	Year	Number of visitors	Total Income
1	2017	26,300	Rp. 82,277,800
2	2018	18,794	Rp. 61,482,400
3	2019	17,391	Rp. 50,020,400

Source of data: obtained from DISPARBUD Wonosobo Regency in 2022.

From the table, it can be seen that the number of visitors has decreased every year. This number is considered very low. Moreover, the tourist attraction, according to the tourism office, is one of the potential tourist attractions. When compared with other tourist attractions that also exist in Wonosobo Regency, judging from the number of visitors who come, Menjer Lake has contributed to the region. It can be seen from the number of tickets sold, such as in 2017, 26,300 tickets were sold, and 18,794 tickets were sold in 2018, and 17,391 tickets were sold from January to August 2019. If each person has to pay a retribution of IDR 3,000, then from 2017 to August 2019, Menjer Lake has donated around Rp. 148,780,600 to Wonosobo Regency. The levy is only paid by visitors who enter the Menjer Lake park area.

### Tourism-Object Development Efforts

The agency has actually made several efforts to further increase tourist interest in visiting Menjer Lake. Activities carried out in advancing the development of environmentally friendly natural tourist attractions include:

1. Contribution to the preservation of natural resources and the development of tourism attraction management partnerships by maintaining the object's facilities and infrastructure. Then periodically hold reforestation with the community and government and non-government institutions.
2. The contribution of developing partnerships in the context of managing tourist attractions, namely that Menjer Lake has a natural beauty that is quite promising to be enjoyed in a beautiful environment with hilly topography and overgrown with pine forests, which is very supportive for camping and outbound activities.
3. Contribution in the context of increasing the capacity and income of local communities. In addition to the beautiful panorama, Menjer Lake is also used for fishing activities, both by local residents and visiting tourist.
4. Management efforts to increase the awareness efforts of tourist to protect the environment.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that:

1. The development of the Telaga Menjer tourist village needs to be planned better and maturely in order to create a balance between the tourist village and the rural environment, namely as a provider of clean and affordable energy sources as the goal of the *Sustainable Development Goals* program, namely ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy sources. Increasing the usability and outcomes of services provided in

tourist villages; and more clearly directing the development of tourist villages so that physical and non- physical development in the context of developing tourist villages can run in a balanced way. while non-physical development is by registering the Menjer Lake tourism object as one of the earth's heritage or GEOPARK through the proposed Dieng Baru tourism object program, so that tourists know that the Lake Jer tourism object is one of the new tourist destinations in the Dieng area, so that it can increase the number of visitors through intensive promotions through the website because it has been integrated with other tourist destinations in the Dieng Plateau area.

2. The income from the Menjer Lake Tourism Object is very helpful in increasing the Wonosobo Regency's Original Regional Revenue. Where revenue receipts from the sale of tourist tickets and parking managed by the Regional Government are deposited into the Regional Treasury and entered into the Wonosobo Regency Original Revenue, which is reported transparently through the website so that it can be accessed by everyone, not only the DISPARBUD and tourism managers who know the income reports from this tourist attraction, but the general public is also allowed to find out their income reports through the official website of the Wonosobo Tourism and Culture Office, which can be accessed legally on the internet. With a good, transparent reporting system and sustainable physical and non-physical development projects, this will beautify the face of the Menjer Lake tourism object so that it is able to attract as many tourists as possible, which will indirectly increase Wonosobo Regency's original revenue.

## REFERENCE

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