BUILDING ECOTOURISM ENGLISH VILLAGE WITH VILLAGE REGULATIONS ABOUT TOURISM VILLAGE IN SUMBAWA REGENCY

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Abstract
This research is about the innovation of interdisciplinary studies in the fields of law, English, and tourism in building an ecotourism English village with village regulations regarding tourist villages in the Sumbawa district. This study uses a normative legal approach, using a statutory approach, which is carried out by reviewing the laws and regulations related to the legal issues being handled, in this case building an ecotourism English village with Village Regulations. The findings of this study are the village authority to form village regulations regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. Furthermore, with the basis of village regulations, it becomes the basis for building an English ecotourism village in Sumbawa Regency. The English ecotourism village concept provides opportunities for the younger generation to explore and build tourism potential that is independent, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. The potentials assembled based on ecotourism English villages include fishing or marine tourism villages, production centers for producing agricultural equipment, making machetes, knives, Sumbawa swords, and coastal tourism supported by mangrove trees and several other types of plants. Furthermore, it was also found that the obstacles to the development of tourist villages, namely the lack of village governments in allocating adequate budgets for the development of tourism village potential so that the presence of tourist villages in several villages in Sumbawa Regency accomplishes not have adequate facilities and infrastructure, and the average tourist village in Sumbawa Regency, there is no village regulation regarding tourist villages.

Keywords: Building, English, Ecotourism Village, Village Regulations.

INTRODUCTION
According to the provisions of Article 18 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages, it is stated that Village Authority encloses authority in the field of Village Administration, implementation of Village Development, Village community development, and Village community empowerment based on community initiatives, origin rights, and Village customs. Furthermore, Article 26 paragraph (1) of the Village Law states that the Village Head is in charge of administering Village Government, implementing Village Development, developing Village community, and empowering Village communities. Based on these provisions, the Village Head as the village government is responsible for carrying out government functions as mandated by the Village Law.

Saparin, (1979: 22-23) says that in line with this, government (bestuur or administration) in a general sense can be interpreted as the authority of government agencies or institutions or government authorities as official officials to carry out government activities. with the understanding contained in Article 1, number 2 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages states that village government is the administration of government affairs and the interests of local communities in the system of Government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 6 Tahun 2014).

So, if it is related to the general understanding above, it means that the village carries out affairs based on the interests of the local community while also carrying out activities ordered by the Central and Regional governments within the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
Based on the authority given by the Village Law to the village government in carrying out development, the village government can formulate village regulations in the form of village regulations, joint village head regulations, and village head regulations as stated in article 69 of the Village Law. Village regulations are positive laws formed by the village government together with the community to carry out development which is nothing but the welfare of the people in the village.

Every village in the entire territory of Indonesia has a diversity of customs, culture, and natural beauty which are potentials possessed by villages that deserve to be promoted as tourism potential to improve the village economy and increase village income sources. This is following the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 43 of 2015 concerning Villages Article 124, the Village Government is obliged to manage the potential of the village. To cultivate the tourism potential in the village, the village government can make village regulations regarding tourist villages.

Besides, as a tourist destination, English also needs to be considered to support the success of communication with foreign tourists, English is an essential aspect of communication. English exists as a global language. Therefore English is widely regarded as a global language (Anggayana, Suparwa, Dhanawaty, & Budasi, 2021). It is even known as an international language (Asriyani, Suryawati, & Anggayana, 2019). It is done to minimize errors in grammar or English grammar aspects, such as the use of tenses in sentences (Lindawati, Asriyani, & Anggayana, 2018).

The skills and components of the language contained in them are still general and less relevant to the needs of student (Sudipa, Susanta, & Anggayana, 2020). Grammar is a set of rules contained in certain languages (Lindawati, Asriyani, & Anggayana, 2019). It is possible to develop their communicative competence in four language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills (Asriyani, Suryawati, & Anggayana, 2019).

The primary energy source in terms of language sounds is the presence of air through the lungs (Anggayana, Suparwa, Dhanawaty, & Budasi, 2021). Languages studied can contribute to the Language Development and another researcher around the world (Anggayana, Suparwa, Dhanawaty, & Budasi, 2020).

Even though Indonesia consists of various dialects, it is not an obstacle (Anggayana, Budasi, & Suarnajaya, 2014). Speaking English has become a conversation that is often done by foreign tourists (Anggayana, Budasi, & Kusuma, 2019). In these services, facilities, and service quality spearhead in terms of giving a good impression of service (Anggayana & Sari, 2018). In the cultural tourism industry is included (Redianis, Putra & Anggayana, 2019). Since Balinese people conduct many cultural and religious activities (Budasi, Satyawati, & Anggayana, 2021).

The tourism sector can provide economic, social and cultural benefits for all stakeholders of tourism stakeholders (Osin, Pibriari, & Anggayana, 2019). One of the developments in tourism is to open opportunities for the millennial generations to conduct tourism in tourism village synergizing different parties, namely, the community and the Government (Osin, Purwaningsih, & Anggayana, 2021). Observing the growth and development of world tourism which continues to move dynamically and the tendency of tourists to travel in various different patterns is an opportunity as well as a challenge for all destinations (Suarthana, Osin, & Anggayana, 2020). It is not surprising that the tourism industry is an important economic sector, where most people work in the tourism industry (Budasi & Anggayana, 2019). The progress of a nation is largely determined by the quality of education of its population (Anggayani & Osin, 2018).

The tourism sector continues to be encouraged because this sector is a mainstay in generating public income and foreign exchange for the country (Suryawati, & Osin, 2019). The development of tourism industry will affect the increasing income of the community.
around attractions and the creation of employment opportunities (Osin, Kusuma, & Suryawati, 2019). Many language expressions can be used to greet and offer help to the customers. In using those expressions, choosing the proper expression that suits the situation and the degree of the formality is essential (Anggayana, 2022).

The interests of tourism began to explore the potential of the region and as much as possible to package it into alternative tourism products (Suryawati, Dewi, Osin, & Anggayana, 2022). The existence of the tourism industry today has increased significantly both in quantity and quality, which is able to make an economic contribution to the country's foreign exchange (Osin, Pibriari & Anggayana, 2020).

Although the statutory regulations do not mention village regulations, the basis for the formation of village regulations is Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 47 of 2015 concerning Implementing Regulations. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Permendagri Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations. The common thread of this difference is answered in Article 8 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation (Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2011).

Regulations stipulated by the Village Head or equivalent are recognized for their existence and have binding legal force as long as they are ordered by a higher Legislation or formed based on authority. So, based on the background above, the problems raised in this research are as follows.
1. How does the village authority form village regulations?
2. How to build an ecotourism English village with village regulations?
3. What are the obstacles to developing a tourist village?

METHOD
This research is normative legal research, using a statutory approach, which is carried out by examining the laws and regulations related to the legal issues being handled, in this case building an English ecotourism village with Village Regulations. Marzuki (2010) said that the presentation of legal materials in this research is descriptive-analytical which reveals laws and regulations relating to legal theories and non-legal materials that have relevance to the object of the problem studied through library law research). This study aims to provide a detailed, systematic, and comprehensive description of everything related to building. The analysis of legal materials is carried out using qualitative juridical analysis, meaning that it is based on the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations that have developed through the English ecotourism village with Village Regulations. The reasoning is done with deductive logic, so all legal materials that have been selected, processed, and presented as-is (descriptively), are answers to the study of the problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
1. Village Authority in forming Village Regulations

As a state of law, Indonesia adheres to the teachings of a constitutional state like other modern countries and has a written constitution called the 1945 Constitution. This 1945 Constitution is placed as a fundamental law so that it becomes the basic law or source of making other laws and as higher law. The 1945 Constitution is the highest law in the order of the laws of the Republic of Indonesia (Papkahan, 2022). Furthermore, based on Article 7 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislations, states the order of laws and regulations.

Meanwhile, on the other hand, the basis for the formation of village regulations is Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 47 of 2015 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Permendagri Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for
Village Regulations. There are 2 different laws and regulations governing the formation of laws and regulations. The common thread of this difference is answered in Article 8 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation.

Regulations stipulated by the Village Head or equivalent are recognized for their existence and have binding legal force as long as they are ordered by higher laws and regulations or are formed based on authority. Orders of statutory regulations or based on authority are requirements that make the village regulations recognized for their existence and have binding legal force.

The implementation of the Village Government is an element of the general government function which is the main task of the Village Government in addition to other functions to complete the obligations. The authorities and responsibilities of the Village Government concerned refer to various administrative meanings in general which read that administration is a process of activities carried out by one or more to achieve goals. Thus, the definition of village government administration is a series of activities carried out in the context of implementing village government to achieve its goals, namely village government that can move the community in the development and the realization of the independence and empowerment of village communities.

2. Building Ecotourism English Village With Village Regulations

Village autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation to regulate and manage their government affairs and the interests of the community based on the rights of origin and socio-cultural values that exist in the community to grow and develop following the development of the village. Government affairs are based on the origin of the village, affairs that are under the authority of the Regency or City government are handed over to the village. However, it must always be remembered that there are no rights without obligations, no authority without responsibilities, and no freedom without limits. Therefore, in the implementation of rights, authorities, and freedoms in implementing village autonomy, it is necessary to uphold the values of responsibility towards the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia by emphasizing that the village is an inseparable part of the Indonesian nation and state.

Suwardjo, (2009: 53-63) said that the implementation of the rights, authority, and freedom of village autonomy requires the responsibility to maintain the integrity, unity, and integrity of the nation in the bonds of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the responsibility to realize the welfare of the people which is carried out in the corridor of laws and regulations applicable.

The village is one of the important entities in the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, building a country means that it must also pay attention to village development. So important is the position of the village, in the nine priority development agendas of the Joko Widodo - Jusuf Kalla Government (2014-2019), known as Nawa Cita, in the third point that it is to develop Indonesia from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state. The presence of the village will be based on the principles of recognition and subsidiarity. Recognition is an acknowledgment and respect for the village, under the spirit of the 1945 Constitution Article 18 B paragraph 2 which provides acknowledgment and respect for customary law community units and their traditional rights.

Besides regulations, other important things that need attention in village governance are village cadres and village assistance. Village cadres are present in managing village affairs through their roles as village heads, members of the BPD, Village Community Empowerment Cadres (KPMD), traditional leaders, religious leaders, community leaders, educational leaders, members of farmer groups, members of fishing groups, members of craftsmen groups, members of women's groups can hold deliberation to formulate policies in the village through village
regulations in the form of village regulations on tourist villages. Meanwhile, based on the principles of recognition and subsidiarity, village assistance prioritizes the political awareness of villagers to be actively involved in the affairs of their village voluntarily so that the direction of movement of life in the village is a quality of common interest formulated by deliberation and consensus in the spirit of mutual assistance (Ghozali, 2015).

According to Leba (2015), for the sake of smooth running, the village government carries out its main duties and functions or follows standard administrative procedures. Capacity in this context is the mastery of knowledge and information as well as the skills to apply policy instruments and programs to carry out their functions effectively and efficiently. More importantly, capacity is an initiative to innovate or renew the management of development, governance, and society so that the village develops more dynamically and advances to achieve the vision and mission outlined. Village policy formulations from all village stakeholders as mentioned above were formed in village regulations regarding tourist villages with the consideration that tourism development can bring many benefits and advantages. Tourism development is directed at increasing tourism to become the leading sector in village development. The formulation of village policies is used as the basis for the development of an ecotourism English village. The principle of ecotourism English village is collaborating the relationship between English language skills, ecotourism as the village's potential, and the regulation of the village. English language skills are used for giving basic training to the local community in using English for communication. According Aminah, et al (2022:1) says that ecotourism is popular with the government side. That's because ecotourism can contribute to the balance of nature, the high economics and gives the education values to the community right there. The development of ecotourism is a kind of collaboration between the local environment and culture to support the economics of villagers.

Besides that, Sardiana, et al (2015:349) say that local community-based ecotourism means that the community is taking care of their natural resources to gain income and using that income for improving the well-being of their community members. It involves conservation, business, and community development. Even, the development of an ecotourism English village is in line with the Government's program for West Nusa Tenggara Province which was chosen as a halal tourism destination.

3. Barriers to the development of Tourism Villages

From the results of observations made by researchers, where the development of ecotourism English villages by the government in several villages is still not optimal, as evidenced by the following obstacles:

a. The village government does not provide support in allocating an adequate budget for the potential development of the ecotourism English village so the existence of tourist villages in several villages in Sumbawa Regency is not supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure.

b. On average, tourist villages in several villages in Sumbawa Regency do not yet have village regulations regarding tourist villages.

c. The village government does not cooperate with the community so public awareness is still lacking in developing the potential of tourism villages. The existence of tourist villages is less developed, such as the community's lack of participation in protecting the environment which is a tourist village destination.

From these obstacles, it is suspected that the existence of tourist villages in several villages in Sumbawa Regency is not well developed by the village government, therefore for this tourist village to continue to develop, management and regulation in the form of village regulations regarding tourist villages are certainly needed. Without
good management and village regulations regarding tourist villages, of course, a tourist village will experience a setback which results in a decrease in the number of tourists both in the regional, national, and even international scope and scale, so a tourism object must be able to maintain the potential it already has.

The role of the village government is very decisive in achieving successful development in the tourism sector. Village governments in several villages in Sumbawa Regency formulate a tourism village development strategy by increasing the capacity (capacity building) of all stakeholders involved, both the Village Government, local organizations, and local communities to develop tourist villages by developing the potential that exists in the form of tourist attractions. culture sports tourism, health tourism, and nature tourism as well as various forms of local wisdom that exist in each village (Sutaryono, et al, 2015).

Therefore, the development of the English ecotourism Village is innovation management in building a tourist village that involves all elements, the government, the community, especially the young generation who are still very productive, and energetic to elaborate and integrate themselves with the local natural resources found in the village.

Conclusion
From the discussion above, it can be concluded several things which include:

1. The basis for the formation of village regulations is Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 47 of 2015 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages and Permendagri Number 111 of 2014 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Regulations.
2. Several villages in Sumbawa Regency have tourism potential to be developed into ecotourism English villages that are independent, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. Its tourism potential is an attraction that includes fishing or marine tourism villages, production centers for making agricultural and hunting equipment such as machetes, knives, swords, and coastal tourism supported by mangrove trees and several other types of plants, support for tourism facilities. such as hotels, villas, and homestays, as well as accessibility support as a very strategic tourist route (primary destination) in tourist areas as well as local tourism products from micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The commitment of all village stakeholders (Tomas, Toga, village officials) in several villages in Sumbawa to develop environmentally-friendly tourism villages is a very strong social capital for the development of independent and sustainable tourism villages.
3. The village government does not provide support in allocating adequate budgets for the development of tourism village potential so the existence of tourist villages in several villages in Sumbawa Regency is not supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure on average, tourist villages in several villages in Sumbawa Regency do not yet have village regulations regarding tourist villages.

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