

Policies on Ecotourism Villages based on Sustainable Development Goals in Boyolali, Indonesia

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Abstract: - Village development is an important pillar in the national development trajectory. One of the ways to develop villages is by forming tourism villages. The government of Boyolali Regency, Central Java, Indonesia carried out many efforts to create tourism villages with the end goal of bringing welfare to the local society. The existence of many tourism villages brings benefits towards the increase in villagers' economy. Unfortunately, such villages cause problems, such as decreasing environmental and natural preservation due to a lack of developmental balance. The formulated regional regulations on tourism villages are still incapable of solving the environmental destruction issues that occur due to their emergence. The sustainable development goals that the government applies should become a basis for creating a comprehensive development. This was empirical legal research that employed the qualitative approach. The data were obtained from observation, interviews, and statute reviews. This research aimed to analyze policies on the development of ecotourism-based tourism villages in Boyolali Regency that are aligned with the sustainable development goals in INDONESIA. Results of this research showed that: (1) The existing regional regulations of Boyolali Regency on village tourism have not inserted clauses on ecotourism; (2) The development of the formed tourism villages still orients towards the increase in the villagers' economy; and (3) The regional government of Boyolali Regency can insert clauses on ecotourism in regional regulations so that they are in line with the sustainable development goals that the government applies.

Key-Words: - Village Development, Tourism Village, Ecotourism, Environment, Sustainable Development, Indonesia.

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1 Introduction

The Preamble of the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution is the basis and source of all legal regulations in this country, as it contains norms that

are a legal certainty, [1]. The existing legal certainty is the essence of the law. Therefore, the law must be able to be implemented as behavioral guidelines for human beings in life, [2]. In the fourth paragraph of

the constitution's preamble, it is stated that the government must be able to create welfare for all of its citizens. One of its ways is by eradicating poverty and equalizing the development in the regions, [3].

The creation of a prosperous and just society is the essence of development, which is marked by the existence of a structured change in several sectors, such as education, health, economy, politics, and culture that is carried out through the awareness to create a better future, [4], [5]. In regional development, the utilization of the abundant natural resources in the regions must be optimized with the increase in human resources, [6]. Or, it may be carried out by applying the principle of togetherness, [7]. The decentralization of power makes the regions gain more flexibility in carrying out development with its authority, [8], [9]. Development must be applied in accordance with the characteristics of each region to be managed by the government in that area. Therefore, each region needs strategies in formulating plans, [10], [11].

In development, natural resources in the regions become a challenge. This is because if regions fail to manage them, these natural resources will become a "curse", i.e., the regions will only be dependent on these natural resources, [12]. If the regions with many natural and environmental resources fail to balance them with the increase in human resources, there will be issues in accelerating the equal distribution of development, [13]. Meanwhile, one of the economic disturbances that occur due to the "natural resource curse" is the booming of the natural resource sector which creates a contraction in other economic sectors, especially the fields of manufacturing and agriculture, [14]. So far, Indonesian villages are identical with abundant natural resources that must be utilized in their development, [15]. Villages are given the authority to apply development in their territories according to the existing regulations, [16]. But in its implementation, the existence of governmental intervention in village development causes several problems, [17]. Villages must be given the authority to maximize their local potential in development, starting from the planning, and implementation, up to the evaluation stages.

One of the methods of village development carried out was through the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach that involves local communities, [18]. It has the objective to make society have a sense of responsibility as it involves them in the development of their residential area. This is also because local societies have a better understanding of every existing potential, [19].

Through empowerment, local societies will understand all existing issues. Thus, they may work hand-in-hand to find the solution.

As an effort to accelerate the achievement of the village development goals, since 2021, the Village Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs) were created, [20]. The Village SDGs were the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which contained 17 goals and 169 targets, [21]. SDGs are a follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) after the creation of the International Development Goals, [22], [23]. The Village SDGs have an important sense for village development as they are in line with Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages that become the legal basis of village development, [24]. Apart from that, the SDGs must be implemented in the lowest policy level (village government) to prevent a poverty gap, [25].

Sustainable development has a positive impact on changes in the world, including changes to nature and the environment. Thus, it may lead to a balance between the economic, environmental, and social aspects, [26], [27]. Meanwhile, MDGs have the main target of increasing the economic aspect, rather than prioritizing the issues of natural and environmental sustainability, [28], [29]. Even so, natural resources have a great influence on the development of the nation with natural resource-based economic development, [30]. Apart from that, sustainable development in villages is the key to the survival of local communities. It prevents depopulation as well as maintains the ecology, protected areas, and conservation areas, [31].

In utilizing natural resources in the village development in Boyolali Regency, the regional government forms tourism villages, [32]. The formation of tourism villages was based on the Regional Regulation of Boyolali Regency No. 10 of 2022 on the Establishment of Tourism Villages. Data on the tourism villages in Boyolali Regency are shown below. Most tourism villages in Boyolali Regency are based on natural resources.

Table 1 shows that up to 2022, more than 82% of tourism villages in Boyolali Regency were based on natural resources as their forming factor [31]. The rest were based on local wisdom, religion, culinary, and artificial tourist attractions. Tourism villages are formed by integrating the structure in society with local traditions, including verbal art traditions in the tourism village location, [33], [34]. In its development, there needs to be an integration between attraction, accommodation, and other supporters that are packaged in creativity and innovation, [35]. To optimize this, there needs to be

an increase in quality human resources through training. This is to support the promotion of tourism destinations, [36].

Table 1. Flagship Programs of Tourism Villages in Boyolali Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia

Flagship Program	Amount	Tourism Village Name
Natural Resources (landscape, Merapi-Merbabu mountains, water springs, forests, dams, rivers, rice fields, natural produce	37	Samiran, Kemas, Selo, Gedangan, Urut Sewu, Klakah, Jrahah, Gombang, Tegalsari, Kiringan, Dukuh, Ngargoloka, Tlawong, Ngaru - Aru, Candisari, Cabeankunti, Genting, Cluntang, Suroteleng, Giriroto, Karangkepho, Bangkok, Tawang Sari, Nepen, Ngargorejo, Lencoh, Sidomulyo, Blumbang, Kebonan, Jurug, Wonoharjo, Bolo, Jeruk, Tlogolele, Catur, Kemiri, Pentur
Local wisdom/culture	2	Kaligentong, Tanduk
Religion	1	Paras
Culinary	1	Banyuanyar
Artificial	4	Cepogo, Kembangkuning, Doplang, Butuh
Total	45	

Source: [31]

According to Table 1 Under the auspices of Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on the Establishment of Tourism Villages in Boyolali Regency, the Boyolali Regency government divided the status of tourism villages into four, namely Pioneering, Developing, Developed, and Independent. Based on these four statuses, most tourism villages in Boyolali Regency were still categorized as pioneering. As of 2022, no villages have fulfilled the criteria of becoming an Independent tourism village.

Figure 1 Shows the status of tourism village in Boyolali Regency.

The utilization of natural and environmental resources was in line with Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages. However, the Regional Regulation of Boyolali Regency on the Establishment of Tourism Villages still orients towards the formation and establishment of tourism villages. It has not provided much discussion on the impacts of tourism villages. Thus, this research will discuss the policy on ecotourism-based development of tourism

villages in the sustainable development goals in Boyolali Regency, Central Java, Indonesia.

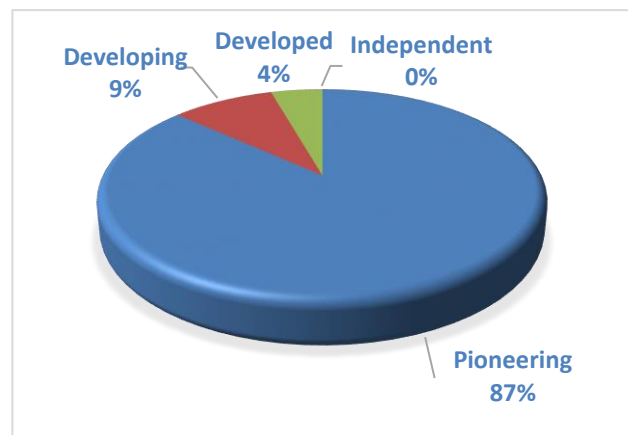


Fig. 1: The Status of Tourism Villages in Boyolali Regency in 2022

Source: [36]

Figure 1 shows that many tourism villages were categorized into the Pioneering status. No Independent tourism villages existed. This showed that the regional government's efforts in creating tourism villages were still suboptimum.

Concerning the Village SDGs, up to 2022, the total score of Village SDGs in Boyolali Regency was only 47.36. From the 18 Village SDGs, in 2022, the score for a village with an awareness of the land environment (goal number 15) in 2022 only reached 18.47 on the scale of 0 to 100. This score provides an illustration that no balance has yet existed in the development of Boyolali Regency's rural areas.



Fig. 2: Village SDGs of Boyolali Regency in 2022

Source: [36]

Figure 2 shows that based on the Village SDGs in 2022, there was still a gap between one indicator to another in Boyolali Regency.

By looking at this, how is the ecotourism-based tourism village development policy on Sustainable Development Goals carried out in Boyolali Indonesia?

2 Methods

This research employed the empirical research method with a qualitative approach, [37]. The scope of research encompassed tourism villages that exist in Boyolali Regency, including the Samiran, Gedangan, and Nepen Tourism Villages. These three villages were taken as samples as they have different tourism village statuses, i.e., Pioneering, Developing, and Developed. This was based on Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022 on the Establishment of Tourism Villages in Boyolali Regency Article 11.

This research's data were sourced from observation results [38] from three tourism villages as well as results of in-depth interviews with informants in the research locations related to the theme of the research [39], and were carried out from 21 August 2023 to 17 February 2024 at each location. The informants that were involved in this research included Mrs. D the Head of the Tourism Awareness Group of Samiran Village, Mr. M the Head of the Tourism Awareness Group of Gedang Village, Mr. A the Head of the Tourism Awareness Group of Nepen Village, and Mrs. T as a staff of the Youth, Sport, and Tourism Service of Boyolali Regency. The next source of data was legal regulations related to tourism in villages as the topic of this research was taken from several literature materials.

Meanwhile, secondary data comes from the Boyolali Regency Youth, Sports and Tourism Office which is validated directly from this institution so that it has a good level of accuracy through in-depth interviews with informants and sources. The village government at the research location also provided a lot of credible and accurate data.

After the data were collected, the authors conducted qualitative data analysis, [40] by using the technique of the data triangulation test. Before conducting the data triangulation test, data analysis was conducted with several stages of domain, taxonomy, and componential analyses, [41]. By going through these stages, the authors obtained valid and reliable data as research results.

Limit and limitation of this research specifically on ecotourism at Boyolali residence. Recommendation for future research is Future research may be conducted on tourism villages in various parts of Indonesia. Then, there may also be research on the comparison between tourism villages in Indonesia and those in other countries. This is so that each country may learn from the advantages and disadvantages of tourism villages in other countries.

3 Results

3.1 Ecotourism as the Basis of Tourism Village Development

The Indonesian nation is one of the nations that have abundant natural resources. These natural resources bring benefits to increasing the economy of its citizens, even though they are also influenced by several other factors such as the country's human resources and work capital, [42], [43]. On the contrary, if a country fails to manage these natural resources well, it will bring negative impacts to the lives of human beings.

Humans' exploitative actions bring environmental and natural destruction. This situation became worse during the globalization era, [44]. Climate change happened due to human beings' actions. It brings negative impacts to life along with decreasing environmental and natural preservation. Governments should maintain a balance in development so that there is harmony in the increase in economy which will lead to welfare as well as the environmental and natural preservation of its surrounding area.

Environmental destruction will lead to disturbances to human beings' survival. Every time humans exploit the natural resources created by God, they must carefully calculate the benefits that they bring to the welfare of human beings, [45]. Therefore, there is a need for synergy and integrity to prevent the destruction of the natural ecosystem. This is in line with human rights and is regulated in the state constitution, [46]. Apart from that, there needs to be good ethics and morality in the management of natural and environmental resources to maintain their preservation. Ethics and morality are two interrelated things as they contain all regulations, principles, as well as laws that act as the basis for carrying out virtues (behavior), [47]. As a legal state, in carrying out all of its policies, Indonesia certainly uses the applicable regulations as the base through the analyses it carries out, [48].

In forming tourism villages, the Boyolali Regency Government has the end goal of achieving societal welfare, which is marked by the increase in people's income. There needs to be a concept of tourism village development that is able to balance the increase in the local people's economy while maintaining environmental and natural preservation for the sake of the current and future generations. Ecotourism is one of the strategies that may be carried out to balance tourism development in rural areas. The phenomenon of mass tourism has started to be abandoned by destination managers. They

shift to nature- and environment-based ecofriendly tourism, [49], [50]. Through nature- and environment-based tourism, visitors will have better interaction and they may respect nature in life.

Ecotourism contains an important pillar that combines the maintenance of environmental preservation and the increase in the local people's welfare, [51], [52], [53]. Meanwhile, according to The International Ecotourism Society (TIES), ecotourism contains three variables, including environmental conservation, welfare of local citizens, as well as interpretation and education. It also encompasses eight indicators, namely: a) Minimizing physical, social, behavioral, and psychological impacts; b) Developing awareness and respect towards the environment and culture; c) Giving a positive experience for visitors and hosts; d) Giving direct financial benefits for conservation; e) Producing financial profits for local societies and private industries; f) Giving a lasting interpretative experience for visitors that help increase awareness to the political, environmental, and social climate of the host country; g) Planning, building, and operating low impact facilities; and h) Acknowledging the rights and spiritual beliefs of customary societies. Meanwhile, the aim of TIES is to promote the principles of ecotourism to maintain natural and environmental preservation in its development.

Based on an interview with Mrs. T a staff of the Youth, Sport, and Tourism Service of Boyolali Regency, there was an annual increase in tourist visits that may raise the income of local citizens. The increase of the coming tourists brings a positive impact to the citizens' welfare. Unfortunately, it leads to environmental and natural degradation, especially in nature-based tourist destinations.

Figure 3 shows that in 2020, 338,760 visitors came to Boyolali. In the next year, there was a slight increase to 410,682. Next, in 2022, it almost doubled to 692,782 people. Tourism villages in the Boyolali area are profit-oriented. This was inseparable from the existence of the Regional Regulation of Boyolali Regency No. 10 of 2022 on Tourism Villages which emphasized the achievement of economic increase for villagers. This Regional Regulation provides an abundant discussion on the formation and establishment of Tourism Villages. It lacks a discussion on natural and environmental preservation.

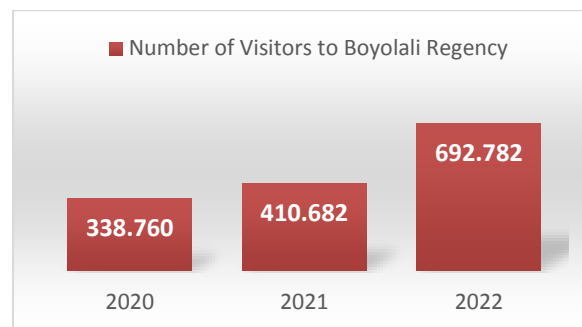


Fig. 3: The Number of Boyolali Tourists from 2020 to 2022

Source: [38]

3.2 Ecotourism and Sustainable Development Goals

Ecotourism is an alternative form of tourism that was proposed to handle visitors' boredom in carrying out their daily activities. In ecotourism, visitors can directly interact with the nature and environment in the tourist destination which actively involves local citizens. This was carried out with simplicity, by still maintaining the original arts, culture, customs, and habits of the local people. It also aimed to create tranquility and quietness, while preserving the flora and fauna as well as maintaining the environment. This was to create a balance between human beings and their surrounding nature.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a new direction in Indonesian national development that has a strategic value to accelerate development goals, i.e., to achieve citizen welfare. The SDGs contain three main elements, namely economic sustainability, social sustainability, and environmental sustainability. According to Indonesia's National Development and Planning Agency, it consists of four pillars, namely the pillar of economic development, the pillar of social development, the pillar of environmental development, and the pillar of legal development.

TIES' ecotourism pillars have a close and interrelated relationship with the SDGs. They have a similarity, namely development sustainability in the environmental aspect. These two concepts emphasize development for future generations by maintaining the environmental and natural conditions. Therefore, ecotourism is a form of SDG implementation in tourism development in Indonesia, with its pillars that have a similarity.

Apart from that, ecotourism is a type of ecologically sustainable tourism that focuses on education, environmental awareness, and cultural heritage. Apart from that, it also increases the welfare of the local citizens, [54]. This was in line

with the 3P concept in sustainable development, namely: *People* (human beings/socio-culture), *Planet* (the Earth/environment), and *Profit* (financial gain/economy). These principles then resulted in a critique of the existence of strong sustainability that places the environment in a prioritized position compared to other factors, [55]. In Indonesia, ecotourism, sustainable tourism, and sustainable development have a strong relationship, as shown in Figure 4.

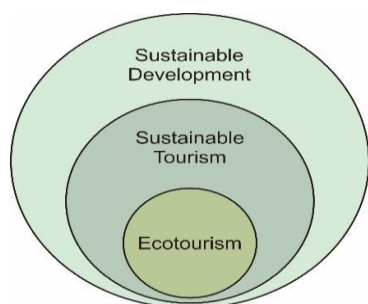


Fig. 4: The Relationship between Ecotourism, Sustainable Tourism, and Sustainable Development in Indonesia

Source: [31]

Figure 4 shows that ecotourism is an implementation of sustainable tourism, while sustainable tourism is an implementation of sustainable development in Indonesia. Ecotourism is indirectly the application of sustainable tourism that is carried out by the Indonesian government.

3.3 Ecotourism-Based Development of Tourism Villages in Boyolali Regency

The development of tourism villages has so far become a model of development in rural areas in Boyolali Regency, Central Java, based on the Regional Regulation of Boyolali Regency No. 10 of 2022 on the Establishment of Tourism Villages. Apart from that, Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages Article 78 clause (1) provides villages with the authority to use their natural and environmental resource potentials in village development. At least, the existence of these two regulations encourages villages in the Boyolali area to form tourism villages with the end goal of creating societal welfare through the increase in the economy.

Unfortunately, the end goal of tourism villages' development which is increasing society's economic welfare leads to the negligence of the environmental and natural aspects. The Village SDGs demand the achievement of a balanced and comprehensive village development. In its development, tourism villages must be able to accommodate Village SDGs as the direction of

village development, so that it may become a capital for the next generation. Ecotourism indicators of TIES have a strong link to tourism villages, as a tourism village may be deemed to have an ecotourism concept if it has succeeded in carrying out the indicators of ecotourism.

Observation results of the assessment of several tourism villages in Boyolali towards the relationship with TIES' ecotourism indicators are discussed below. The authors visited and carried out research in three villages in Boyolali Regency, namely Samiran Tourism Village in Selo, Gedangan Tourism Village in Cepogo, and Nepen Tourism Village in Teras.

3.3.1 Samiran Tourism Village in Selo

Based on Table 2 (Appendix), it can be seen from the interview that the Samiran tourism village has not applied some ecotourism indicators. This was because the existing Regional Regulations on some indicators have not existed. Apart from that, it was also because destination managers had not applied the existing indicators.

3.3.2 Gedangan Tourism Village in Cepogo

Table 3 (Appendix) shows the interview result that the Gedangan Tourism Village has not succeeded in carrying out the existing ecotourism indicators. For instance, no financial benefits for natural and environmental conservation have been gained. No stipulations have yet existed to regulate such issues. Apart from that, managers have not yet succeeded in carrying out the ecotourism concept. This made the Gedangan Tourism Village unsuccessful in applying the ecotourism concept.

3.3.3 Nepen Tourism Village in Teras

Table 4 (Appendix) shows the result of interview from the head of the tourism group of Nepen Village that the Nepen Tourism Village was not yet successful in applying TIES' ecotourism concept, apart from the indicator of "increasing local people's economy". This was because there were no stipulations that regulate such matters. Apart from that, the tourist destination managers were still incapable of carrying out the existing ecotourism indicators.

4 Discussion

The tourism village development policy that applies ecotourism may run well if there are legal regulations that become its legal basis. Apart from that, the tourist destination managers must be able to apply the existing ecotourism policies. The

existence of policies in the form of regulating laws may result in the creation of legal certainty. Meanwhile, legal certainty may only run if there is compliance with the law and the created law fulfills legal principles, [55].

The policies on tourism villages in the Boyolali Regency area have not included much information on ecotourism in its legal regulations. This was based on the research results from several existing tourism villages. Apart from that, the establishers of the village government, or in this case the village government are still incapable of carrying out several indicators of the ecotourism concept, [56]. This was due to a lack of village regulations that became the basis for establishing the tourism village, [31].

In developing policies on tourism village development, the ecotourism concept must be able to become the basis for its application. This was because ecotourism is in line with the Village SDGs, as seen from the relationship between ecotourism pillars and Village SDG pillars, [24].

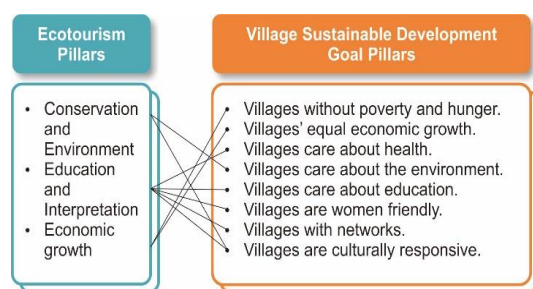


Fig. 5: The Relationship Between TIES' Ecotourism Pillars and Village SDG Pillars
Source: [33]

Figure 5 shows the relationship patterns between each pillar of the TIES' ecotourism pillars and village SDG pillars in Indonesia. Apart from that, there is a strong relationship between ecotourism and the national SDGs. This can be seen from the close relationship between the pillars of ecotourism and those in the national SDGs.

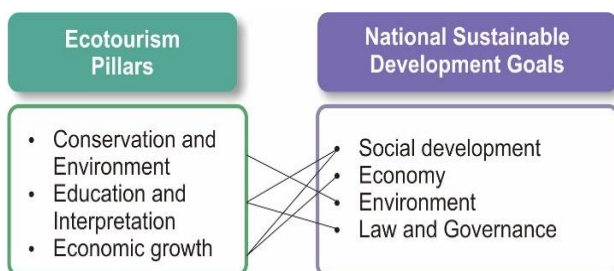


Fig. 6: The Relationship Between TIES' Ecotourism Pillars and the National SDGs
Source: [33]

Figure 6 shows the relationship between ecotourism pillars and the pillars of SDGs. The close relationship between these pillars brings consequences to villages in Boyolali Regency, as the development of its tourism villages must also lead to the development of the ecotourism concept. This may happen when the government makes a regional regulation that contains or inserts special clauses on the ecotourism concept as its legal basis.

5 Conclusion

Villages in Boyolali Regency have succeeded in utilizing natural and environmental resources through the formation of tourism villages based on the formulated regional regulations. The development of tourism villages in Boyolali Regency was not yet capable of carrying out TIES' ecotourism concept as villages were only oriented towards the increase in the local people's economy whilst ignoring the factors of environmental and natural preservation. Boyolali Regency must be able to adopt policies on tourism village development with the ecotourism concept as they are according to the concepts of Village SDGs and National SDGs that are beneficial for the current and future generations.

It is recommended that a regional regulation should be made so that ecotourism can be implemented in the development of tourist villages in Boyolali, Indonesia. There should be further development in tourism villages to increase villagers' economy. These tourism villages should be developed so that they can reach the goal of becoming Independent Tourism Villages. Then, the regional government of Boyolali Regency should insert clauses on ecotourism in regional regulations so that they are in line with the sustainable development goals that the government applies.

Future research may be conducted on tourism villages in various parts of Indonesia. Then, there may also be research on the comparison between tourism villages in Indonesia and those in other countries. This is so that each country may learn from the advantages and disadvantages of tourism villages in other countries.

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- Turmudi: Original research idea, Conceived the research and provided materials and data for the research.
- Absori: Selected research data as well as analyzed and interpreted the data.
- Wardiono: Analyzed and interpreted the data and reviewed the paper.
- Budiono: Wrote the introduction and arranged the script according to the instructions.
- Hernanda: Interpreted the data and reviewed the paper.
- Wula: Verified thdata and cone ducted paper revision.
- Nimasari: Collected the data and finalized the paper

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Conflict of Interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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APPENDIX

Table 2. The Correlation Between the Application of Ecotourism Indicators in Samiran Tourism Village and Norms

Ecotourism Indicators	Reality
Minimizing physical, social, behavioral, and psychological impacts. Norms: Not available	- Many visitors and local people are still littered due to a lack of trash cans. - More motorized vehicles visited the location of the tourism village. - Facilities were built by utilizing people's plantation land.
Developing an awareness and respect towards the environment and culture. Norms: Article 41 letter a of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	- Citizens organized local traditional arts, namely <i>topeng ireng</i> (the black mask) and <i>reog</i> (dancing using gigantic lion masks). - Traditional food stall markets. - People's lands were used for agricultural tourism.
Giving a positive experience for visitors and hosts. Norms: Not available	- There were education zones in the form of people's plantation land. - There was an interaction between local citizens and visitors.
Giving direct financial benefits for conservation. Norms: Article 41 letter l and Article 42 letter b of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	- No financial benefits have existed for conservation as there was yet the division of conservation zones in the tourism village destination area. - Conservation zones became one integrated area with the Merapi-Merbabu Mountain National Park.
Producing financial profits for local societies and private industries. Norms: Article 2 clause (3) of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	- There was an increase in the number of local, national, and international (foreign) tourist visits. - Increasing the income of local societies through food stall markets, homestays, and agricultural tourism. - The absorption of local labor as guides, coffee shop waiters, and art workers.
Giving a lasting interpretative experience for visitors. Norms: Article 37 of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	- There was an education zone in the form of people's plantation land and food stall markets. - There were homestays that made visitors gain a better understanding of the local people's lives.
Planning, building, and operating low-impact facilities Norms: Not available	The increasing development of roads, retention basins, villas, and coffee shops impact natural preservation.
Acknowledging the rights and spiritual beliefs of customary societies. Norms: Not available	- Various traditional religious festivals were organized, such as <i>Grebeg Suro</i>. - There are cultural and religious attractions.

Table 3. The Correlation Between the Application of Ecotourism Indicators in Gedangan Tourism Village and Norms

Ecotourism Indicators	Reality
Minimizing physical, social, behavioral, and psychological impacts. Norms: Not available	• It may be controlled. It directs the behavior of managers and visitors to use natural products. • Decreasing the use of plastic.
Developing an awareness and respect towards the environment and culture. Norms: Article 41 letter a of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	• There were natural organic plants. • There was the preservation of local cultures. • The village was clean and orderly.
Giving a positive experience for visitors and hosts. Norms: Not available	• There was the Ngatpaing market that gave visitors a lasting memory due to its vintage ambiance. It also provides traditional foods.
Giving direct financial benefits for conservation. Norms: Article 41 letter l and Article 42 letter b of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	• No financial benefits have existed for conservation as the conservation concept has not been formed.
Producing financial profits for local societies and private industries. Norms: Article 2 clause (3) of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	• There was an increase in the number of local and national tourist visits. • Increasing the income of local societies through food stall markets. • The absorption of local labor.
Giving a lasting interpretative experience for visitors. Norms: Article 37 of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	• There was an education zone in the forms of people's plantation land and Ngatpaing market.
Planning, building, and operating low-impact facilities Norms: Not available	• The increasing development of public facilities led to a decrease in green open spaces. • There was a shift in land function.
Acknowledging the rights and spiritual beliefs of customary societies. Norms: Not available	• Various traditional religious festivals were organized, such as Nyandaran. • There were local art attractions.

Table 4. The Correlation Between the Application of Ecotourism Indicators in Nepen Tourism Village and Norms

Ecotourism Indicators	Reality
Minimizing physical, social, behavioral, and psychological impacts. Norms: Not available	• There are physical, social, behavioral, and psychological impacts on visitors, shown by the many visitors that come to the destination.
Developing an awareness and respect towards the environment and culture. Norms: Article 41 letter a of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	• Managers do not yet have adequate environmental and cultural awareness due to the much rubbish in the tourist destination. • Large trees were felled in the process of building facilities.
Giving a positive experience for visitors and hosts. Norms: Not available	• Visitors have not maximally obtained positive experiences.
Giving direct financial benefits for conservation. Norms: Article 41 letter l and Article 42 letter b of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	• No financial benefits have existed for conservation as the conservation concept has not been formed.
Producing financial profits for local societies and private industries. Norms: Article 2 clause (3) of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	• There was an increase in the number of local tourist visits. • Increasing the income of local societies through restaurants and <i>warung</i> (small restaurants). • The absorption of local labor.
Giving a lasting interpretative experience for visitors. Norms: Article 37 of Boyolali Regency's Regional Regulation No. 10 of 2022	• There was no education zone for visitors.
Planning, building, and operating low-impact facilities Norms: Not available	• The development of roads and tree felling impacted environmental preservation.
Acknowledging the rights and spiritual beliefs of customary societies. Norms: Not available	• Local people's spiritual rights were unavailable in the observation.