

DEVELOPING THE RURAL ECONOMY THROUGH PRODUCTIVE EDU-TOURISM BASED ON A SCIENCE TECHNO PARK IN TANJUNG PINANG II VILLAGE, OGAN ILIR REGENCY

Uci Khusnul Fadila^{1*}, Deni Widi Alfiansyah¹, Dwiki Ramadhani¹, Febi Angguni¹, Iqbal Bramantio¹, Muh Dzikri Asqolani¹, Muhtar¹, Ryna Agustina¹, Shakila Putri Permata¹

¹Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya
Jalan Srijaya Negara, Bukit Besar, Palembang, Sumatera Selatan 30139 – Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: ucikhusnul11@gmail.com

Article history:

Received: July 2024
Revised: July 2024
Accepted: July 2024

ABSTRACT The development of rural economies is crucial for improving community welfare. This study introduces an innovative Productive Edu-Tourism Based on a Science Techno Park approach to empower Tanjung Pinang II Village. The program integrates Agropack and Aquaponic irrigation management, fertilizer measurement, skill enhancement in weaving and blacksmithing, and hospitality-based tourism education. Additionally, it supports digital transformation through edu-tourism website development, digital promotional media, logo design training for MSMEs branding, business management, and financial reporting. The Village Community Empowerment Program (P2MD) was conducted from March 21 to November 25, 2023, in Teluk Perepat, Tanjung Pinang II Village, involving location surveys, stakeholder meetings, and structured mentoring sessions. The program successfully enhanced community knowledge and practices in agriculture, entrepreneurship, and digital marketing. Key outputs include a Learning Module, Journal, Copyright, and Website, ensuring a sustainable impact on local economic growth.

KEYWORDS: *Tourism, Edu-Tourism, Mentoring, Hospitality, MSMEs.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of the rural economy is one of the main focuses in efforts to improve the welfare of rural communities. Villages have great potential in various sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, handicrafts, and tourism, but they are often not utilized optimally. One innovative approach that can be implemented is the concept of Productive Edu-Tourism Based on a Science Techno Park, which integrates education, technology, and tourism based on local resources. This concept is not only aimed at attracting tourists but also at enhancing the skills of the local community in managing village resources more productively and sustainably.

Several previous studies have shown that technology-based edu-tourism can be an effective solution for rural economic development. For example, a study by (Anggraheni et al., 2020) found

that the use of technology in branding and digital marketing can enhance the competitiveness of local products and create job opportunities, aligning with the concept of technology-based edu-tourism in rural economic development (Mayasari, Febriantoko, Putra, et al., 2023).

Productive edu-tourism is increasingly recognized as a viable avenue for economic development, particularly in rural and underserved areas. This form of tourism not only attracts visitors but also educates them about local cultures, traditions, and sustainable practices. The development of educational tourism initiatives, such as local agricultural practices, can revitalize communities by creating new economic opportunities (Hariadi et al., 2024; Wijana et al., 2023).

The successful implementation of this concept also depends on good financial management and accountability, especially in the financial recording of MSMEs. This is supported (Ariyanti et al., 2024) who stated that simple financial recording, such as cash flow, income statements, and balance sheets done manually, plays a crucial role in helping MSMEs monitor their financial condition, make more accurate business decisions, and improve operational efficiency. Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are vital to the tourism ecosystem, as they often provide unique and personalized services that larger corporations cannot match (Ferreira et al., 2020; Masnila et al., 2024). By fostering a supportive environment for MSMEs, communities can enhance their competitiveness and resilience in the face of economic challenges (Rusmalita et al., 2023).

Tanjung Pinang II Village, located in Tanjung Batu District, Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra, covers an area of 7.82 km² and has a population of approximately 1,540 people, consisting of 734 males and 806 females. Tanjung Pinang II Village has the potential to become a tourist destination due to its proximity to the city center, only 10 km away, and its location within the Burai sub-local ecotourism area, which is recognized as one of the 50 best tourism villages in Indonesia. However, the local community faces several challenges, including unproductive plantation and agricultural land, low motivation among the younger generation to manage MSMEs, and limited skills in information technology management. Additionally, the village's MSME products lack attractive logos and packaging, and there is a low level of understanding regarding business management and basic financial reporting.

Based on these issues, the community empowerment program in Tanjung Pinang II Village aims to enhance the community's ability to manage water flow for Agropack and Aquaponic irrigation cultivation, as well as to measure the percentage of fertilizer applied to plants. Additionally, this program seeks to improve the skills of the younger generation in developing innovations in woven fabric production and blacksmithing crafts, while also providing education on tourism potential based on hospitality.

Community participation in this program is realized through active involvement in every activity, from planning to implementation. The community, especially the younger generation, is expected to play a key role in developing the village's potential, supported by village officials and other relevant stakeholders. Interaction between the proposing team and the community is carried out through focused group discussions (FGD), training sessions, and direct field assistance.

Empirically, community empowerment through the development of tourism villages has proven to be effective in improving community welfare. Previous studies have shown that the development of tourism villages can increase community participation in managing local potential, boost income, and strengthen local cultural identity. Conceptually, community empowerment through tourism villages involves the processes of awareness, capacity building, and empowerment, aimed at enhancing community independence and well-being.

Thus, the community empowerment program in Tanjung Pinang II Village is expected to address existing issues, optimally utilize local potential, and sustainably improve community welfare.

2. METHOD

This activity is carried out as a form of community service by students of Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya for the people of Teluk Perepat, Tanjung Pinang II Village, aiming to promote tourism and enhance local human resources. The detailed methodology is as follows:

Preparation Phase

The initial step in developing the Community Empowerment Program (P2MD) was a site survey. The preliminary survey was conducted on March 21, 2023, in Teluk Perepat, Tanjung Pinang II Village. During the first month of the program, activities included measuring the distance and travel time from Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya to Teluk Perepat. Additionally, a direct audience was held with the Village Head and several local community members, followed by the establishment of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the proposing team and Tanjung Pinang II Village. In the subsequent days, the program involved mentoring and teaching community members using a pre-developed module to achieve the targeted success indicators. Furthermore, the program included the implementation of aquaponics and agropack systems, which continued until November 25, 2023.

The structure of activities

The activities carried out by the program implementers over the past 6 months include: the creation of aquaponic tools and the socialization of aquaponic water flow for planting mustard and

pakcoy; providing mentoring on the percentage of aquaponic fertilizer liquid made from fish waste and liquid fertilizer using a TDS meter; the creation of agropacks and the socialization of water flow and planting methods for sweet potato crops; mentoring the community on designing logos and packaging in the form of plastic and tote bags with village characteristics for products such as songket and woven fabric, blacksmithing, as well as village souvenirs like crackers and pineapple cakes; printing logo and packaging samples for the village community; creating modules for mentoring according to the achievement targets set, aiming to reach the 9 success indicators that have been designed; developing a website for managing businesses and technology-based tourism and providing mentoring, making it easier for the community, especially SMEs groups, to market products using social media; creating a profit and loss report format in Excel for the village community to implement in the recording of cash inflows and outflows for SMEs groups; creating a copyright for financial reports and providing mentoring to the village community; and providing mentoring for tourism packages and hospitality-based tourism.

All of the activities that have been carried out aim to reduce the gaps in the Tanjung Pinang II Village community's understanding of various aspects in accordance with their respective needs. Additionally, these activities are also organized to encourage the community's knowledge of Aquaponics and Agropack, financial report management for SMEs, logo creation and packaging design, technology-based business and tourism management, as well as website and social media management to market the products produced.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

Sustainability in community service programs is a key factor in ensuring long-term impact on the assisted communities. An effective program not only provides short-term benefits but also builds community capacity to independently manage and develop their existing potential. Collaboration among the community, academics, government, and the private sector plays a crucial role in creating an ecosystem that supports sustainable growth. With the right approach, community service programs can offer solutions that are not only relevant to local needs but also adaptive to changing times, thereby enhancing community welfare in a sustainable manner. The sustainability of this program can be maintained with continuous support and participation from the village community, facilitating mentoring activities at least once a week to ensure the continuation of the program, which can contribute to various aspects of development.

In the community empowerment program that has been implemented for approximately six months, various mentoring activities have been carried out. These include assisting in the alignment

of water flow for Agropack irrigation and Aquaponics, as well as measuring the percentage of fertilizer application on crops. Additionally, support has been provided to the younger generation in developing innovations in woven textiles and blacksmithing crafts. Furthermore, mentoring and education have been conducted on hospitality-based tourism potential.

Assistance has also been given to the local community and village officials in managing and developing information technology through the creation of an Eduwisata website, digital promotional media, and logo design training for Eduwisata MSME branding. Lastly, business management mentoring and financial report documentation have also been facilitated. As a result of these efforts, several key achievements have been attained. The community has developed an understanding of Agropack irrigation and Aquaponic water flow management. There has been an improvement in knowledge regarding optimal fertilizer percentage measurement and fish waste processing.

Additionally, the community's understanding of IT management for tourism promotion and product marketing has increased. The skills of MSMEs in songket weaving and blacksmithing crafts have also been enhanced to align with modern developments. Furthermore, there has been a heightened awareness of hospitality-based tourism, improved comprehension of logo and packaging design, as well as increased knowledge of business management and basic financial reporting.

Based on the evaluation conducted, where the process has been completed up to 100%, this activity has met all the established indicators. The sustainability of the Village Community Empowerment Program is demonstrated by the proposer's plan to continue the program in 2024 with the development of an integrated edu-tourism and agri-tourism initiative to support the local economy and advance SMEs in Tanjung Pinang II Village. In 2025, the proposer will further develop tourism packages for the integrated edu-tourism and agri-tourism program as a continuation of the 2024 initiative. Subsequently, in 2026, the proposer plans to develop a productive tourism area.

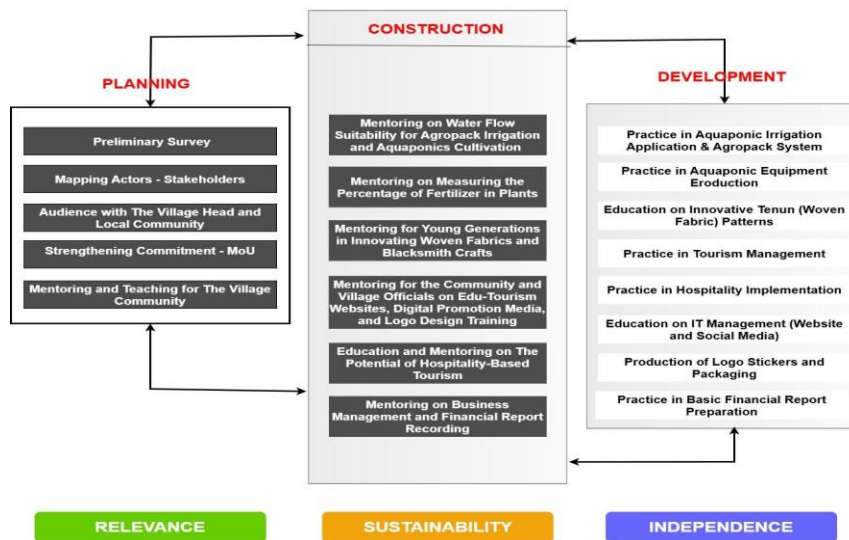


Figure 1. Framework of the Village Community Empowerment Program

The Village Community Empowerment Program focuses on utilizing local resources and community engagement to stimulate economic growth. This program emphasizes the importance of community participation in tourism development.

Table 1. Mentoring Results and Community Improvement in the Village Empowerment Program

Mentoring Outcomes	Improvement	Percentage
The training program successfully enhanced the community's understanding and skills in implementing the aquaponic (Lestari, 2021).	The community understands the optimal irrigation system.	40%
The community engagement program has successfully trained farmers to produce liquid and solid organic fertilizers from fish waste, providing an environmentally friendly alternative to chemical fertilizers and addressing waste management issues (Asnawati et al., 2024).	Enhancing understanding of optimal fertilizer use and fish waste management.	45%
The importance of innovation, digital marketing, and community empowerment in preserving traditional weaving crafts while adapting to the demands of the modern market (Putridiani & Suryono, 2019).	The skills of songket weaving MSME and blacksmithing crafts have improved in line with modern developments.	40%
The application of information technology (IT) plays a crucial role in promoting and marketing tourism products in Indonesia (Manu & Fallo, 2019).	Increased understanding of IT management for product marketing and tourism promotion.	30%

Mentoring Outcomes	Improvement	Percentage
Training local communities in hospitality concepts can enhance tourism development and economic benefits (Kennedy & Lumbantoruan, 2024).	Increased community understanding of the tourism industry and customer service.	35%
The training program has been conducted to enhance the knowledge and skills of SMEs in business management and financial reporting (Widyayanti, 2022).	Increased understanding of business management and basic financial report preparation.	30%

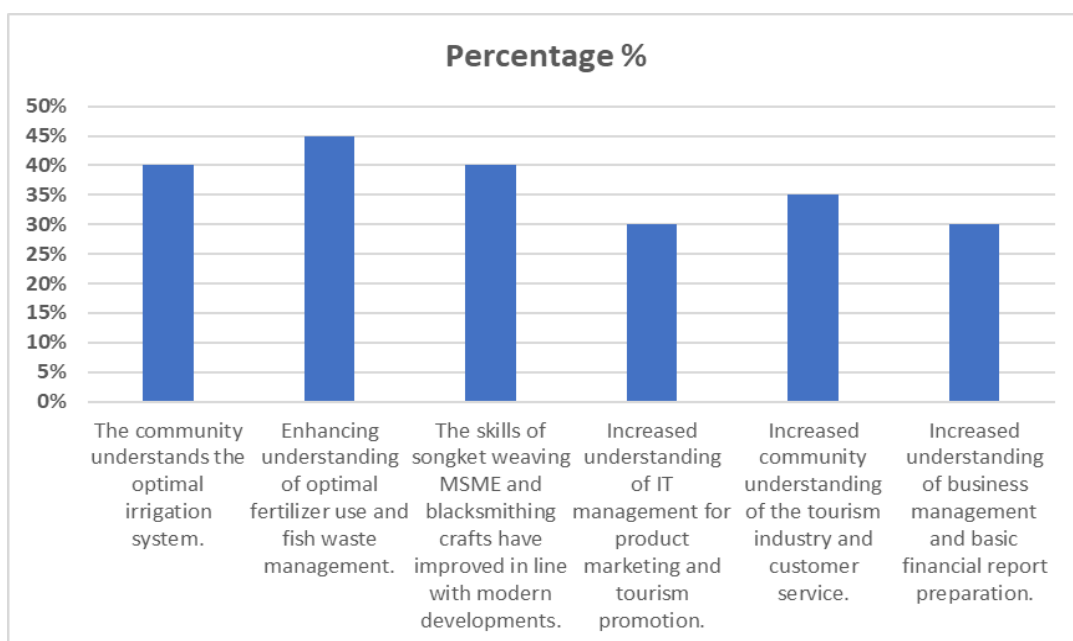


Figure 2. Community Improvement Results Through the Mentoring Program



Figure 3. Mentoring on the percentage of aquaponic fertilizer solution



Figure 4. Construction of aquaponic equipment and socialization of aquaponic water flow



Figure 5. Implementation of land utilization technology



Figure 6. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation by the assessment team (Dikti)



Figure 7 (a), (b). Mentoring on strengthening variations of songket and gebeng weaving patterns

3.2 Discussion

This study contributes to existing community development models by integrating edutourism with agrotourism, emphasizing technology adoption, and ensuring community participation through systematic mentoring. Training programs were conducted to enhance SMEs' knowledge and skills in business management and financial reporting (Widyayanti, 2022). Unlike conventional community empowerment programs that focus solely on financial aid or short-term training, this initiative promotes a comprehensive skill development approach. By combining digital marketing, website management, and traditional craft innovations, the program bridges the gap between traditional knowledge and modern market access.

The findings also indicate that a structured mentoring approach improves the community's adaptability to technological advancements, enabling them to better integrate digital platforms for business development. The implementation of information technology (IT) plays a crucial role in promoting and marketing tourism products in Indonesia (Manu & Fallo, 2019). This aspect is essential to ensuring that rural businesses, particularly SMEs, remain competitive in an increasingly digitalized economy. Furthermore, hospitality-based tourism mentoring helps the community align its tourism potential with industry standards, making the village more attractive to visitors and investors.

Linkage to Target Population and Generalization

The program's impact on the Tanjung Pinang II community suggests that similar initiatives can be applied to other rural areas with underutilized tourism and agricultural potential. The integration of edu-tourism, digital marketing, and business mentoring provides a replicable model for rural economic development. However, the success of this model depends on active community participation, continuous external support, and proper adaptation to the unique socio-economic conditions of each village.

Strengths and Weaknesses of the Community Empowerment Program

Strengths:

- a. Sustainable impact – The program is designed with long-term objectives, ensuring that knowledge and skills remain within the community.
- b. Integration of traditional and modern knowledge – By combining digital literacy with local craftsmanship and agrotourism, the program creates a more comprehensive economic development strategy.
- c. Strong stakeholder collaboration – The involvement of local government, academic institutions, and private sectors enhances the program's credibility and effectiveness.
- d. Increased economic opportunities – SMEs, particularly those involved in textile weaving, blacksmithing, and hospitality, benefit from market access and branding improvements.

Weaknesses:

- a. Community readiness and adaptation – Some community members, particularly older generations, may find it challenging to adapt to digital-based business practices.
- b. Infrastructure limitations – The success of digital marketing and website development depends on stable internet access, which may still be limited in some rural areas. Need for

- c. long-term mentorship – While the program provides regular mentoring sessions, long-term success relies on sustained engagement beyond the initial intervention period.

Future Directions

Based on the evaluation, the program has achieved 100% of its predetermined indicators. To ensure sustainability, the next phase in 2024 will focus on the development of an integrated agro-edu-tourism model to further boost the village economy and advance SMEs. In 2025, the program will expand to include tourism package development that enhances the edu-tourism and agrotourism experience. By 2026, efforts will be directed towards developing a fully productive tourism region, ensuring long-term economic benefits for the community.

4. CONCLUSION

The community empowerment program in Tanjung Pinang II has demonstrated significant success in integrating edu-tourism and agritourism with digital and business skills development. The structured approach, which includes mentoring on aquaponics, agro-irrigation, digital marketing, and traditional crafts, has effectively improved the community's economic resilience and market competitiveness. The program's sustainability is ensured through continued community engagement and collaboration with various stakeholders.

A key contribution of this initiative is its holistic approach to rural development, blending traditional knowledge with modern technology to create a dynamic economic ecosystem. The results indicate that structured mentorship and digital integration can significantly enhance community adaptability and competitiveness in a rapidly evolving market.

However, challenges such as community adaptation to digital tools and infrastructure limitations must be addressed for long-term success. The program's future phases will focus on expanding the edu-tourism model, developing tourism packages, and establishing a fully productive tourism region by 2026. These efforts will further strengthen the local economy and ensure sustainable community development, providing a replicable model for similar rural areas seeking economic transformation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This community service activity was made possible through a community service grant for students under the Village Community Empowerment Program (P2MD). The technical preparation of this publication article was supported by fellow students outside the core program team.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest related to the implementation of this community empowerment activity. The entire process of planning, implementation, and reporting was conducted independently without any influence from external parties.

REFERENCES

- Agnemas Yusoep, I., Frymaruwah, E., & Mayasari, R. (2020). Factors influencing the financial performance of south Sumatra Province local government for the period 2012-2016. *Journal of Critical Reviews*, 7(15), 2115–2124.
- Anggraheni, I., Yuniar, E., Saleh Tuanany, M., Tsaniyah, H., Ahsani, M. Y., Rachmawati, K. S., Qayyim, M. I., Pradana, A. B., Ayu, A., Narwani, D., Firdauzie, A. R., Hidayati, R. N., Pratiwi, R. D., & Yusuf, L. O. (2020). *BRANDING “KERIPIK SINGKONG” UNTUK MEWUJUDKAN DESA SEJAHTERA MANDIRI BERBASIS EKONOMI KREATIF* (Vol. 1, Issue 3).
- Ariyanti, I., Mayasari, R., Febriantoko, J., Harbi, J., Prima, F. H., Lidya, D., Masnila, N., & Sunardi, -. (2024). The Influence of Agrosilvopasture Implementation and MSME Incubation on SDGs with Financial Literacy Mediation in Rural Areas of Indonesia. *Agro Ekonomi*, 35(1), 78. <https://doi.org/10.22146/ae.90222>
- Ariyanti, I., Selva Jumeilah, F., Indah Astuti, I., & Mayasari, R. (n.d.). ANALYSIS OF TOURISM MARKETING STRATEGIES ON TOURIST VISITS TO PAGARALAM CITY. *Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR) Peer Reviewed-International Journal*, 6. <https://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/IJEBAR>
- Asnawati, A., Listiawati, A., Warganda, W., Maulidi, M., & Yulies Vitri Indrawati, U. S. (2024). Pengolahan Limbah Ikan Menjadi Pupuk Organik Ramah Lingkungan Di Kecamatan Mempawah Hilir Kabupaten Mempawah. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Nusantara*, 5(2), 1681–1687. <https://doi.org/10.55338/jpkmn.v5i2.3096>
- Djumrianti, D., Martini, R., Mekogga, I., & Alfitriani, A. (2022). Digital Branding Model for Jumputan and Songket Fabrics: As a Continuity Strategy for Marketing Palembang Local Products. *5th FIRST T3 2021 International Conference (FIRST-T3 2021)*, 56–65.
- Dwitayanti, Y., & Armaini, R. (2020). The Impact of Village Fund Program Implementation Toward Society Welfare in Indonesia. *3rd Forum in Research, Science, and Technology (FIRST 2019)*, 114–119.
- Fadila, U. K., Mayasari, R., Alfiansyah, D. W., Agustina, R., & Permata, S. P. (2024). THE INFLUENCE OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN VILLAGE FUND ALLOCATION, VILLAGE POLICIES, AND VILLAGE INSTITUTIONS ON TOURISM MANAGEMENT (An Empirical Study of Edutourism in Teluk Perepat). *Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR) Peer Reviewed-International Journal*, 8. <https://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/IJEBAR>
- Febriantoko, J., & Febrianty. (2018). Quality of Capital Expenditure Program on Regional Working Unit. *International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications (IJSRP)*, 8(3). <https://doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.3.2018.p7553>

- Febriantoko, J., & Mayasari, R. (2018). 17 Years Of Establishment Of Pagaralam As A Tourism City: How Is The Tourism Sector. *S Ability To Increase Original Local Government Revenue*.
- Febriantoko, J., Sepindjung, B., & Mayasari, R. (2020). Pendampingan dalam Perencanaan Penanaman Bawang Merah pada Kelompok Tani Harapan Jaya Kelurahan Talang Keramat Kecamatan Talang Kelapa Kabupaten Banyuasin. *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.52166/engagement.v4i1.79>
- Ferreira, B., Morais, D., Szabo, A., Bowen, B., & Jakes, S. (2020). A gap analysis of farm tourism microentrepreneurial mentoring needs in North Carolina, USA. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 10(1), 83–99.
- Hariadi, M. I., Hasibuan, M., & Usman, K. (2024). Analysis of the Sport Industry for Educational Tourism based on Traditional Sports. *Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Innovation in Education, Science, and Culture, ICIESC 2023, 24 October 2023, Medan, Indonesia*.
- Kennedy, P. S. J., & Lumbantoruan, R. (2024). Pelatihan tentang Hospitality kepada Kelompok Sadar Wisata Danau Toba di Kabupaten Samosir Sumatera Utara. *IKRA-ITH ABDIMAS*. <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:264991083>
- Kurniawan, A. R., Mayasari, R., Febriantoko, J., Taman, P. T., & Jogja, W. (2021). CUSTOMER LIFETIME VALUE METRICS AS CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT INDICATORS. *Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR) Peer Reviewed-International Journal*, 5(3). <https://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/IJEBAR>
- Lestari, F. (2021). Pelatihan “Bamboe Aquaponik Skills” Sebagai Win-win Solution untuk Meningkatkan Ekonomi Masyarakat Pedalaman di Dusun Iii Sri Pengantin. *Jurnal Abdidas*, 2(4), 964–968. <https://doi.org/10.31004/abdidas.v2i4.398>
- Manu, G. A., & Fallo, D. Y. A. (2019). IMPLEMENTASI GOOGLE MY BUSINESS (GMB) DALAM PROMOSI PARIWISATA DI KOTA KUPANG DAN SEKITARNYA. *Jurnal Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi (JUKANTI)*. <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:213622422>
- Martini, R., Karlina, A., & Dwitayanti, Y. (2022). *Implementation of Government Internal Control System and Organizational Commitment's Impact on Fraud* (pp. 468–471). https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-83-1_83
- Martini, R., Sari, K. R., Wardhani, R. S., & Choiruddin, C. (2020). Good University Governance and Its Implication on Managerial Performance. *Proceedings of the First International Conference on Applied Science and Technology (ICAST 2018)*. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200813.034>
- Martini, R., Wahya, S. J., & Fithri, E. J. (2022). The Role of Hotel, Restaurant and Entertainment Taxes for the Local Revenue in South Sumatera. *International Conference on Applied Science and Technology on Social Science 2021 (ICAST-SS 2021)*, 941–946.
- Martini, R., Widyastuti, E., Hartati, S., & Mayasari, R. (2021). *Poverty in South Sumatra Province Is Viewed From Village Fund and Village Fund Allocation*.
- Martini, R., Widyastuti, E., Hartati, S., Zulkifli, Z., & Mardhiah, M. (2022). Poverty Reduction in South Sumatera with Optimization of Village Funds, Allocation of Village Funds, and Village Original Income. *5th FIRST T3 2021 International Conference (FIRST-T3 2021)*, 114–119.

- Martini, R., Zulkifli, Z., Hartati, S., & Widyastuti, E. (2020). Dimension of Village Expenditure in Development Sector. *3rd Forum in Research, Science, and Technology (FIRST 2019)*, 6–9.
- Masnila, N., Febriantoko, J., Mayasari, R., & Ariyanti, I. (2024). Unlocking Economic Landscape: Understanding the Dynamics of Financial Challenges, Business Traits, Financial Resources, Growth Phases, Financial Accessibility, and MSME Performance. *Atestasi: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi*, 7(1), 317–339.
- Masnila, N., Mayasari, R., Firmansyah, F., Febriantoko, J., & Said, J. (2021). The Effect of Good Government Governance on the Financial Reports Quality: The Case of Provincial Capital Governments in Indonesia. *International Journal of Business, Management and Economics*, 2(4), 270–287. <https://doi.org/10.47747/ijbme.v2i4.385>
- Mayasari, R., Febriantoko, J., Putra, R. R., Hadiwijaya, H., & Kurniawan, D. (2023). Analysis of Behavioral Intention Towards the Use of Smart Village Ogan Ilir (SVOI) Using Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) 3 Method. *International Conference of Economics, Business, and Entrepreneur (ICEBE 2022)*, 545–553.
- Mayasari, R., Febriantoko, J., Zamheri, A., Prabowo, H., & Danasasmita, W. M. (2023). Revitalizing Indonesian Migrant Workers: Empowering Human Capital and Financial Independence. *International Journal of Community Care of Humanity (IJCCH)*, 1(3), 311–322.
- Putridiani, S. A., & Suryono, Y. (2019). Pemberdayaan pengrajin tenun. *JPPM (Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat)*, 6(2), 161–169. <https://doi.org/10.21831/jppm.v6i2.24674>
- Rusmalita, S., Patmawati, P., & Waldan, R. (2023). Mentoring for Success: Transforming Religious Tourism Management at Islamic Boarding School. *Khazanah Sosial*, 5(2), 331–344.
- Sanjaya, I., Martini, R., & Ahnaf, M. F. (2021). Fiscal stress: growth aspects of pad, growth of capital expenditure, and economic growth. *4th Forum in Research, Science, and Technology (FIRST-T3-20)*, 177–183.
- Sari, N. M., & Retnaningsih, E. (2020). STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN SCIENCE TECHNO PARK MELALUI EKOSISTEM INOVASI DALAM RANGKA PENINGKATAN DAYA SAING DAERAH PROVINSI SUMATERA SELATAN. *Publikasi Penelitian Terapan Dan Kebijakan*, 3(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.46774/pptk.v12i1.114>
- Sulaiman, E., Suliyanto, S., & Najmudin, N. (2021). Visual Analysis of Data Sales Using the Knime Platform Template - A Study at PT. Soho Global Health Alliance Division Cirebon. *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Sustainable Management and Innovation, ICoSMI 2020, 14-16 September 2020, Bogor, West Java, Indonesia*. <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.14-9-2020.2304500>
- Sunardi, S., & Jovan, F. (2020). Audit Results and Characteristics of Regional Governments: What are the Factors that Influence the Financial Performance of Regional Government? *PROCEEDING THE 2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BUSINESS, ACCOUNTING AND ECONOMICS (The 2nd ICBAE 2020)*.
- Sunardi, S., Lena, N. M., & Febriantoko, J. (2020). Comparison of Transparency Index Between Regency and City in South Sumatra and Lampung Province. *Ekulibrium: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Ilmu Ekonomi*, 15(2), 138–150.

- Wahya, S. J., Hartati, S., Fithri, E. J., & Martini, R. (2022). Hotel and Restaurant Taxes Role to the Local Original Revenue of Regency/City in South Sumatera. *5th FIRST T3 2021 International Conference (FIRST-T3 2021)*, 126–131.
- Widyayanti, E. R. (2022). Pelatihan Manajemen Usaha: Pencatatan Keuangan Usaha Menggunakan Aplikasi Keuangan Digital. *Journal of Community Service and Empowerment (JCSE)*, 3(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.32639/jcse.v3i1.46>
- Wijana, P. A., Prami, A. A. I. N. D., & Adveni, L. V. (2023). Edu Tourism Development Strategy in Waste Management at TPS 3R KSM Nangun Resik of Pakseballi Village. *1st International Hospitality, Travel and Event Conference (IHTREC 2023)*, 152–165.