

**THE ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE EX-MINING TOURIST
ATTRACTION OF PADING LAKE**

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the role of stakeholders in developing tourist attractions and the ideal type of development direction in ex-mining at Lake Pading tourist destination. The research was conducted using qualitative research methods with data collection techniques carried out through in-depth interviews, observation and secondary data studies. The results of this study show that stakeholders involved in efforts to develop the ex-lead mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading are divided into five roles based on the pentahelix model which includes the community (pokdarwis), government, media, academics, business. As for the second result, the ideal type of development proposed in the butler model shows that based on the data Lake Pading is a transitional tourist destination from Circum Alternative Tourism (CAT) to Deliberate Alternative Tourism (DAT) based on the characteristics of Lake Pading.

Keywords: Role of Stakeholders, Pentahelix, Tourism Attraction Development, Ideal Type of Tourism Attraction Development Direction

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism attraction refers to every element that possesses uniqueness, beauty, and significant value, whether in the form of natural wonders, cultural richness, or human-made creations, which together constitute the appeal and destination target for tourist visits, as clearly stated in Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. Without possessing a clear attractiveness or appeal, a location or site cannot be considered a proper tourist destination, and its ability to draw in visitors is greatly diminished (Kaźmierczak et al., 2019). In essence, attractiveness is the core characteristic that defines and supports the existence of a tourism destination. Nevertheless, in the current reality, there are still a considerable number of tourist attractions in various regions that have not received adequate attention or proper management from relevant parties. This neglect occurs despite the fact that increasing the number and quality of tourist attractions can serve as a catalyst for broader economic impacts, particularly by creating new employment opportunities that benefit the local community and improve their welfare (Firawan & Suryawan, 2016).

Mining has long been recognized as one of the most active, strategic, and influential sectors contributing to the Indonesian economy, especially with regard to its substantial role as a foreign exchange earner and a driver of regional development (Meyana et al., 2015). However, areas affected by mining operations, particularly after mining activities have ceased (post-mining), are often associated with negative environmental or social impacts. In reality, post-mining land does not always have to become a disaster or abandoned area. On the contrary, if planned and managed with care, creativity, and a sustainable vision, such lands have the potential to bring blessings and open new streams of income and alternative livelihoods for surrounding communities. The trend of utilizing ex-mining land for the purpose of tourism development has emerged and grown significantly in recent years, both as an innovation in land reclamation and as a creative economy strategy (Land et al., 2023).

Based on various studies that have been conducted both domestically and abroad regarding the utilization of post-mining land for tourism, it can be concluded that these studies focus more on the utilization of post-mining tourism potential. Research that studies the role of stakeholders involved in the development of post-mining tourism with the attractions that will be discussed in this study does not exist. Therefore, this study is very important because it provides an in-depth explanation of the stakeholders involved in the development of the tourist attraction of Lake Pading, a natural tourist destination in the form of a lake in the Bangka Belitung Islands which was formerly a tin mine. The involvement of stakeholders will provide an ideal type related to the development of tourist attractions in the future. Based on the background above, a question is formulated such as. "What is the role of stakeholders in the development of the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading?", "What is the ideal type of direction for the development of the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading?"

METHOD

In this study, the author uses a qualitative research method to collect the necessary data. The population involved are stakeholders who play a role and are involved in the development of ex- mining tourism attractions in Lake Pading, which is the location where this study was conducted. The data collected in this study came from various sources that produced two types of data, namely primary data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation, while secondary data for this study were obtained through library research on previous research. The following is a description of the primary data obtained:

1. *In-depth interviews*

Interviews were conducted with participants who gave meaning to their experiences while traveling to Lake Pading. The total of all in-depth interview activities carried out amounted to 12 sources according to the data needs in the study. 6 of them were conducted face-to-face interviews (offline) and the remaining 6 were conducted via social media telephone (online). Each interview conducted was recorded with audio that can be played back repeatedly during data processing.

2. *Observation*

Researchers explore every side of the research location, feel all the facilities provided, and understand the behavioral patterns of individuals at the location. Researchers also conduct informal approaches with several parties to increase knowledge of the location being studied. This informal approach is also carried out to find out the responses of the individuals involved as a picture when the research was conducted.

3. *Documentation*

Documentation in this study in the form of photos taken by researchers at the research location in the form of appearance, facilities, regulations, and various other things that have an interest in it. Other documentation in the form of audio recordings from each interview session conducted with all the sources involved. Audio recordings were made because researchers did not take photos of interview evidence to maintain the privacy of each source.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Pading Lake has an interesting history that makes it different from other similar tourist attractions in Central Bangka Regency. Starting from the process of forming a lake that originated from a former tin mining excavation in the Perlang Village area. Based on data obtained from one of the sources, it was explained that the tin mining was previously managed by PT. Kobatin in 1976 which continued for decades until it was closed in 2000. The closure of mining activities was also accompanied by the transfer of land to PT. Wali Tampas which is PT Pasir Kuarsa. However, the land from the specific location of Panau Pading was not managed significantly so that it was abandoned for approximately 20 years which was then managed by the local community because they realized the potential of the lake as a tourist attraction in 2020.

Since Pading Lake began to be managed, various parties have shown interest and willingness to contribute to its development process. Each party involved has different roles and interests based on their respective rights and authorities. The development of Pading Lake involves 5 parties which are then referred to as tourism stakeholders that are included in the pentahelix concept, namely the community, government, media, academics, and business. The five parties then synergize and cooperate with each other in carrying out tasks related to planning, development, and sustainable development.

1. Role of the Community (Pokdarwis)

The role of the community involved in this case is pokdarwis in developing the tourist attraction of Lake Pading which includes several elements as follows:

Community activities (pokdarwis) as providers of tourist attractions at Lake Pading often depend on requests to provide the best service, such as taking tourists around by boat with a request to stop in the middle of the lake to allow tourists to take pictures, then storytelling activities and entertaining tourists while exploring the lake using a boat.

As stakeholders involved, the community (pokdarwis) certainly also plays a role in development to support the development of the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading. Pokdarwis is involved in development planning starting from submitting a budget to the village which will be used to expand the parking area and improve the quality of existing facilities to support tourist comfort. This is as expressed by the resource person (N2) as follows: "yes, submit to BUMDES, BUMDES submits to us. Then the funds are released according to needs" (N2). In addition to preparing plans, Pokdarwis also runs various programs such as adding photo spots, adding facilities, and building camping grounds using the existing budget.

2. Role of Government

The role of government in developing the tourist attraction of Lake Pading includes several elements as follows:

The various main tasks are in the form of assisting in the procurement of budgets, ideas, and carrying out development in stages and sustainably. The government also plays a role in managing the legality of land to obtain development budgets, carrying out planning up to accountability by the tourism sector, conducting studies, refarcup, creative economic development programs, planning annual events, increasing human resource capacity and assisting in land transfers.

The government also took real action in seeking cooperation with PT. Wali Tampas for the expansion of the Lake Pading land and if heavy equipment is needed, the PT will immediately help. In addition to activities that focus on improving the quality of human resources and responsibilities according to the rights and obligations of the position, the government also carried out

short-term development activities, namely the addition of 4 gazebo units at Lake Pading, the implementation of which involved a third party.

3. Role of Media

The media parties directly involved have been there since the beginning of pioneering Lake Pading in 2020 and are also a form of initiative to take a role in the media because they have a hobby of playing digital. This was conveyed by the resource person (N8) in his interview as follows: "From the beginning we pioneered in 2020, I also joined Pokdarwis from the beginning, spontaneously plunged into the media because there was a hobby of playing digital on social media" (N8). The media parties involved were also given training and always applied the knowledge they had previously gained in the field. Based on the information from the resource person who took over the media, they had considerations based on awareness of the role of the media which greatly influences tourism development, tourists need updates about tourist attractions to become tourist destinations whose information they get on social media.

4. Role of Academics

One of the roles of the academy involved is the implementation of the Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) in Perlang Village. Academics also carry out work programs such as ecoprinting training, screen printing training, making UMKM huts, field learning agendas and practices, making packaging for palm sugar and coffee products, and making village souvenirs as a form of effort to improve UMKM in the KKN location. One of the outputs of the ecoprinting activity is making clothes and shoes from natural materials such as leaves and flowers. "Well, for the work program, there are many mandatory ones, for example, first we determine a new snorkeling point in the Gusung Perlang area, then e cultivation to become oil palm mushrooms, then there is improving UMKM and the economy such as e ecoprinting, ecoprinting training, screen printing training, then there is also making UMKM huts here" (N10).

Based on data from the interviewed informant (N10), it was stated that the program being run was in accordance with the theme of the KKN being implemented, especially its relation to Pading Lake. Other activities also carried out by academics as a form of their accountability to the university, the academics issued online minutes, made final reports, and published online news articles. The statement was conveyed as follows: "For event articles like that, we go through online news like e bangkapos and others, there are several there, maybe after this is over I can send some news articles, okay" (N10). This will certainly link academics with the media which will indirectly have an impact on the marketing of Perlang Village, especially Pading Lake in the form of information on social media.

5. Role of Business

The existence of businesses has contributed quite significantly to the development of the former mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading. As one of the parties involved, the resource person (N3) revealed that the business operating in Lake Pading is a single business that has existed since 1 week after the lake was opened. This statement was conveyed during the interview as follows: "2021. From 1 week the lake was opened, yes, we sold but in that stall (pointing to the old stall)" (N3). The business party contributed in the form of rent for the place while running the business in Lake Pading to the management, namely Pokdarwis. The reason this business was opened was because there was a new business opportunity and there were no other businesses in Lake Pading. The business party is also building a new simple hut to support a similar business which will be very useful, especially when there are many visitors.

The type of product sold in this business is food provided by the business owner and also sells food consigned by the local community. The statement was expressed as follows: "usually there are many people who visit, but because it is approaching Eid, the mothers are busy, why are there so many consignments" (N3). The problem felt by the business is the ups and downs of tourist visits, the resource person took an example of meatball products that are sold if it is a normal day or holiday it is possible to finish 5 kilograms in a week, but if this sale is on a big day then 5 kilograms of meatballs will quickly run out within 2 days.

Regarding the ideal type of direction for developing the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading itself, it will be explained in several destination characteristics:

1. Market Development

The target market for tourists who are categorized as being able to visit the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading includes all ages. This means that there is no age limit for tourists who are allowed to visit Lake Pading. This was expressed by the source (N11) in an interview, as follows: "I think it is open to all ages, there you can ride a boat and then the pier, if you want to swim, you won't be able to, it is also possible for all levels of tourists because it is like a place for picnics so all levels of people can enter, the budget is affordable" (N11).

2. Attraction Development

The existence of natural tourist attractions in Lake Pading is the reference that was later given the nickname by the local government as Lake Toba belonging to the Bangka Belitung Islands. Lake Pading is considered unique because other natural tourist attractions such as beaches and waterfalls that are spread across the Bangka Belitung Islands Province are already very common. The above was conveyed by the resource person (N12) as follows:

"I think the potential of Lake Pading is no less great than the potential on the island of Java, especially like Lake Toba, we are not inferior to that attraction, right? Because as you can see for yourself, it is surrounded by hills like that, because visitors will be lulled by the natural concept created there" (N12).

The uniqueness of the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading is not only limited to its nature, but also other tourist attractions such as culture, history, and man-made. The cultural tourist attraction offered is in the form of tin mining activities which are the livelihood of the Bangka community which often leaves behind excavations or what are usually called kolong which are then managed into tourist attractions. The uniqueness in this case is that the results of former mining can be that good and develop.

3. Accommodation Development

Accommodation in a tourist attraction greatly influences the comfort and safety of tourists. The same thing is also applied in the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading which continues to develop and improve existing facilities. Various buildings as public facilities are provided such as gazebos that can be rented, guard posts to monitor tourist safety, exotic chairs on the edge of the lake that can be used by tourists to relax and enjoy the scenery, a prayer room for Muslim tourists, separate toilets for men and women. The above was expressed by one of the sources, as follows: "Alhamdulillah, we are in the process of building for years, Alhamdulillah now we have a prayer room like a toilet that is being built. There are 4 toilets, 1 prayer room, thank God, next year we plan to make a food court from the government" (N9).

The manager also provides boats and ducks that can be rented and take tourists to enjoy the beauty of the lake directly. The above was conveyed by one of the sources in the interview, as follows: "hem, parking lot, gazebo, post jage ade 2. Ah ne plan e maybe a week more technical also la hade gazebo also add 6" (N1). Improvement of accommodation quality is also applied to the road to Pading Lake which is gradually from the previous less than adequate, now it has been paved well and clean.

4. Economic Status Development

The economic status of tourists who can visit the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading allows all economic ranges. This policy is carried out based on considerations of cheap destination entrance tickets and a fairly affordable budget to enjoy all the tourist attractions provided at Lake Pading. This was expressed by the source (N11) in his interview as follows: "for all levels of tourists, it can also be because it's like a place for picnics so all levels of society can enter, the budget is affordable, you know" (N11).

5. Regulation Development

Tourism development regulations implemented in running tourism in Lake Pading follow the flow of standard operating procedures (SOP) and are based on the authority and positions of various parties. The highest policy as

a rule in developing the tourist attraction of the former tin mining area of Lake Pading that exists directly in the field, is regulated and implemented by the Pokdarwis as the main manager. Pokdarwis emphasized that it would not follow the regulations of tourists, but tourists are required to follow every regulation that has been appealed by the manager while traveling to Lake Pading. Pokdarwis will always provide appeals according to the SOP for the safety and comfort of all tourists. The above was conveyed by one of the speakers, as follows: "if it's for the rules, we can't follow the rules of visitors, of course we are the managers who have the rules and then they have to follow our rules. Well, that's how it is" (N1).

Other rules also apply in the gazebo which has a first-come, first-served system. Tourists are not allowed to force their will or rush other tourists in using the gazebo. Regarding the rules for using boats and gazebos, they are conveyed verbally according to the SOP to every tourist who will enjoy the goods and services. This policy was taken because of the manager's desire to understand the character of each tourist who is worried that if the rules are made in writing, they will not be heeded too much. The above was conveyed by the resource person (N1), as follows: "for rules other than boats, there are many, so like the gazebo in the gazebo rules here, whoever comes first, who gets it. But if we talk, we have to take turns, it's not allowed, back to the beginning, whoever comes first, who gets it. There is a written message, like (please look after your belongings, because we are not responsible for the loss of your valuables)" (N1).

In addition to the rules conveyed verbally, the management also has written rules that are placed at several points according to their designation. Another source explained that the various rules include a ban on swimming in the lake for anyone, a sign limiting boat passengers in 1 service, a sign limiting the number of people allowed on the pier with a maximum of 20 people, a ban on bathing, a ban on leaning on the pier fence, a warning sign to guard each person's belongings because the management will not be responsible for the loss of valuables, a ban on bringing sharp weapons and alcoholic beverages while camping because if alcoholic beverages are found, they will be confiscated. In addition to the rules conveyed verbally, the management also has written rules that are placed at several points according to their designation. Another source explained that the various rules include a ban on swimming in the lake for anyone, a sign limiting boat passengers in 1 service, a sign limiting the number of people allowed on the pier with a maximum of 20 people, a ban on bathing, a ban on leaning on the pier fence, a warning sign to guard each person's belongings because the management will not be responsible for the loss of valuables, a ban on bringing sharp weapons and alcoholic beverages while camping because if alcoholic beverages are found, they will be confiscated.

After analyzing the findings, the author found that the biggest problem that hinders development is the limited rights and authority between parties. A

development that is carried out must be based on the approval of a higher party so that development towards the development of the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading is waiting. While the greatest desire that is expected is that the former tin mining tourist attraction will be more advanced and crowded with visits from both local and out-of-town tourists. The researcher found that the limited rights and authority refer to the constrained development budget to support development. So that it can be said to hinder various development and development programs that are expected in the short term.

The second finding that the researcher has obtained is the analysis of 5 characteristics that can determine the ideal type of direction for the development of the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading. Researcher found that the ideal type of direction for the development of the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading is tourism that has a development direction from Circum Alternative Tourism (CAT) which is in the transition stage to Deliberate Alternative Tourism (DAT). This is based on the characteristics of Lake Pading which is alternative tourism that has low exploration and local tourism with a relatively low intensity but with existing regulations that are even relatively high. The researcher refers to the theory (Weaver, 2000) which links 5 characteristics to reveal the ideal type of development direction based on the market, attractions, accommodation, economic status, and regulations explained in the following table:

Table 1. Tourism Type in Lake Pading based on Weaver’s Theory

Characteristic	Mass Tourism	Alternative Tourism	Type
MARKET			
Segmentation		Allocentris-midcentris, is based on a group of tourists who visit Lake Pading out of curiosity about tourist attractions and want to take advantage of the facilities provided by the community. Also leads to midcentrism which is based on tourists who want to visit Pading Lake because there are already facilities provided.	CAT
Mode		Low, individual arrangements, are based on the decision of tourists who travel to Lake Pading prefer to	CAT

Characteristic	Mass Tourism	Alternative Tourism	Type
		travel privately and Lake Pading does not yet have its own tour packages.	
Season	The different high and quiet seasons, are based on the difference in the number of tourist visits which on weekdays have a smaller number of tourists compared to holidays and red dates which tend to be crowded.		CAT
Origins		There is no dominant market, based on data that the tourists who are the target market of Lake Pading cover all age groups without any age restrictions and are also open to all local tourists and foreign tourists.	CAT
ATTRACTIONS			
Emphasis	Very commercial, based on data that shows that to enjoy tourist attractions in Lake Pading, tourists must purchase or rent goods and services. Still at the same level or have not been sustainable		DAT
Character	Made open to the public, it is based on data that shows that the tourist attractions in Lake Pading can be enjoyed by anyone and there are many activities that tourists can do when traveling.		DAT
Orientation		Tourists and locals, based on data that allocates tourist	DAT

Characteristic	Mass Tourism	Alternative Tourism	Type
		attractions to local tourists and tourists and is a business that continues to be carried out. The reason is because the tourist attraction of the ex-mining of Lake Pading is a rare tourist attraction.	
ACCOMMODATION			
Size		Small-scale, based on data that explains that there are several facilities that are old but have not been repaired and the lack of capacity for existing goods and services because there are budget constraints to carry out continuous repairs and development.	CAT
Spatial patterns	Concentrated in tourist areas, it is based on the existence of goods and services that are focused around the ex-mining tourist attraction area of Lake Pading.		DAT
Density		Low density, based on data that explains that there is still a need for the addition of less facilities and the development and improvement of existing facilities.	DAT
Architecture		The vernacular style, inconspicuous and complementary, is based on the completeness of facilities that are still at the basic level that must exist.	CAT

Characteristic	Mass Tourism	Alternative Tourism	Type
Possession		Local and small businesses, based on data from property ownership rights, accommodation belongs to destinations built using village and regional budgets so that it does not include large companies or higher party ownership.	DAT
ECONOMIC STATUS			
The role of tourism	Dominating the local economy, it is based on data that the existence of tourism is intended for all tourists and builds the economy of the local community.		CAT
Linkages		Especially internally, it is based on the focus of tourism development to improve the economic status involved	CAT
Leakage		At a minimum, based on the goals of development, it is still at a minimum level that can improve the economic status of local or village communities.	CAT
Multiplier effect	Low, based on data that shows tourists destined to travel to Lake Pading do not have different economic status restrictions, so there is no form of doubling that can provide more benefits		CAT
REGULATION			
Control		Local and community, based on regulations used based on local government regulations	DAT

Characteristic	Mass Tourism	Alternative Tourism	Type
		and the community as a fairly controlled manager.	
Sum		Broad, to minimize local negative impacts, based on the implementation of regulations that are expected to be able to maintain stability.	DAT
Ideology		Public intervention, based on the regulations used, is under the supervision of the public government so that the policies implemented are directed.	DAT
Emphasis	Economic growth, profit and specific, is based on existing regulations focusing on increasing the economic growth of local communities so that if there are benefits to eating it will definitely be directed to the people involved in the regulation.		DAT
Period		In the long term, it is based on various fixed regulations that continue to be used as guidelines for the implementation of tourism development activities in the future.	DAT

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the researcher concluded that the results of the identification of the role of stakeholders in efforts to develop the tourist attractions of the former tin mining area of Lake Pading and the ideal type of tourist attraction development in this study can be applied well as follows:

1. The role of stakeholders involved in the development of the former mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading in this study has applied the pentahelix model to identify the involvement and authority of each party. The

stakeholders involved are ranked from the most to the least interests, namely the community (pokdarwis), government, media, academics, and business.

2. The ideal type of direction for the development of the former mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading in this study has been determined using the Butler model related to four ideal types of inclusive tourism based on five characteristics. The ideal type of direction for the development of the resulting tourist attraction is the transition from Circum Alternative Tourism (CAT) to Deliberate Alternative Tourism (DAT).

Field conditions prevented researchers from conducting further data collection. This study also has limitations in the number of research participants because there are parties who refuse to provide information that can be used for additional research data. Based on these limitations, the recommendations that can be given to stakeholders involved in the development of the former tin mining tourist attraction of Lake Pading are:

1. The community needs to be involved in every activity that supports the development of Pading Lake, for example monitoring and providing supplies to managers as management capital because the condition of Pading Lake is still in the CAT to DAT transition so that coordination between the community and other parties must be more optimal and work harder so that development can continue to be sustainable.
2. The government needs to continue to provide regular training to improve the quality of human resources so that it is more optimal and every aspect can be understood, especially in terms of handling tourists, for example seminars or competency-certified exams for the community involved as managers, so that the skills of human resources are guaranteed.
3. The media needs to increase cooperation with other media parties, both local and foreign, in order to maximize the marketing of Pading Lake in a sustainable manner, for example maximizing the official social media of Pading Lake which is packaged in such a way that it can attract the interest of other media.
4. Academics are expected to be more involved in community development to support the sustainable development process. This will certainly involve the government, such as inviting academics from universities outside the region to participate in various activities such as research and KKN. So that Lake Pading is not only famous among local people, but also outside the Bangka Belitung Islands region.
5. Businesses should develop more variations of the products they sell so that they can give a more attractive impression to tourists, for example selling handicrafts as attractive souvenirs.

For future research related to the role of stakeholders in developing a tourist attraction or related to determining the ideal type of direction for developing a tourist attraction, it is hoped that data collection for each aspect needed can be maximized. The aim of this is to obtain better results and provide a more detailed picture.

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