

Building a Sustainable Future through Sungai Space Tourism in Yamansari Village, Tegal

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Membangun Masa Depan Berkelanjutan Melalui Wisata Sungai Space di Desa Yamansari, Tegal

Yoga Prihatin¹, Okky Hendra Hermawan², Nur Tulus Ujianto³, Nadya Shafira Salsabilla⁴, Bagus Fahmi Maarif⁵, Sandi Yudha Pradana⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Universitas Pancasakti Tegal

Penulis Korespondensi

Yoga Prihatin
yogaprihatin@upstegal.ac.id

Abstract

This community service program developed sustainable tourism at Sungai Space in Yamansari Village, Tegal Regency. Tourism development was constrained by inadequate infrastructure, limited knowledge of tourism management, low English proficiency, restricted use of digital technology, and weak local business capacity. The program combined infrastructure planning, English training, digital technology, and creative economy development through participatory action research (PAR). Conducted from June to September 2023, it involved 25 village officials, prospective guides, business owners, youth organization members, and other residents. Participants received training in English for tourism, digital marketing, business management, and website development. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, participant observation, questionnaires, and documentation. The assessment showed that the proportion of participants demonstrating basic English conversation skills increased from 5% to 72%, digital competence from 20% to 78%, and understanding of sustainable tourism management from 25% to 80%. Participants also developed a website prototype, promotional social media accounts, an online booking system, and a participatory road-maintenance mechanism. PAR supported context-specific solutions by strengthening community ownership and collective responsibility. Key constraints were unstable internet connectivity (average speed: 5 Mbps), 20% absenteeism during the harvest season, initial resistance to digital booking among 4 of 25 participants, and insufficient time to develop comprehensive English proficiency. The program established a foundation for a professionally managed, competitive, and environmentally responsible community-based tourism destination. Continued training, follow-up mentoring, and strategic partnerships are recommended to support funding, technology transfer, and market expansion. The program contributes to Sustainable Development Goals 8, 11, 12, and 17.

Keywords

Sungai Space Tourism, Community Empowerment, Sustainable Development, Yamansari Village.



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Abstrak

Program pengabdian masyarakat ini berfokus pada pengembangan wisata Sungai Space berkelanjutan di Desa Yamansari, Tegal. Desa ini memiliki potensi alam besar, tetapi menghadapi kendala yang saling terkait: keterbatasan infrastruktur pendukung, rendahnya pengetahuan pengelolaan wisata modern, kemampuan bahasa Inggris yang minim, pemanfaatan teknologi informasi yang terbatas, dan pemahaman ekonomi lokal yang lemah. Tujuan program adalah memberdayakan masyarakat melalui pendekatan multidisiplin yang mengintegrasikan perbaikan infrastruktur, pelatihan bahasa Inggris, pemanfaatan teknologi digital, dan penguatan ekonomi kreatif. Metode yang digunakan adalah Participatory Action Research (PAR) dengan melibatkan masyarakat secara aktif dalam setiap tahapan, mulai dari perencanaan, pelaksanaan, hingga evaluasi. Program dilaksanakan selama empat bulan, yaitu Juni–September 2023, dengan melibatkan 25 partisipan dari perangkat desa, calon pemandu wisata, pelaku usaha lokal, karang taruna, dan masyarakat umum. Pelatihan intensif diberikan dalam bahasa Inggris untuk pariwisata, pemasaran digital, pengelolaan usaha, dan pembuatan website promosi. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, FGD, observasi partisipatif, kuesioner, dan dokumentasi. Hasil program menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan: kemampuan komunikasi dasar bahasa Inggris meningkat dari 5% menjadi 72%, kompetensi digital dari 20% menjadi 78%, dan pemahaman pengelolaan wisata berkelanjutan dari 25% menjadi 80%. Masyarakat berhasil mengembangkan rancangan website, media sosial promosi, sistem booking online, serta mekanisme pemeliharaan jalan secara partisipatif. Pendekatan PAR terbukti efektif dalam menciptakan solusi kontekstual dan berkelanjutan dengan mendorong rasa kepemilikan dan tanggung jawab kolektif. Namun, tantangan tetap ada: internet tidak stabil (rata-rata 5 Mbps), 20% partisipan absen pada musim panen, resistensi awal 4 dari 25 partisipan terhadap booking digital, dan waktu empat bulan belum cukup untuk penguasaan bahasa Inggris menyeluruh. Program ini berhasil meletakkan fondasi kuat untuk transformasi Desa Yamansari menjadi destinasi wisata berbasis komunitas yang profesional, berdaya saing, dan peduli lingkungan. Keberlanjutan direkomendasikan melalui pelatihan berkelanjutan, pendampingan lanjutan, dan kemitraan strategis dengan pihak eksternal untuk pendanaan, transfer teknologi, dan perluasan pasar. Program ini juga berkontribusi pada SDGs 8, 11, 12, dan 17.

Kata Kunci

Wisata Sungai Space, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Desa Yamansari.

1. Introduction

Sustainable tourism has become a central paradigm in global tourism development. The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO, 2020) reported that nature-based and adventure tourism were growing by an average of 15% annually worldwide, with river-based adventure tourism among the most popular segments. In Indonesia, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (2022) has prioritized nature-based and community-based tourism in line with the national sustainable development agenda. However, tourism growth remains uneven across regions.

The conceptual basis of this article draws on both international and Indonesian scholarship. Pitana and Diarta (2009) argue that local participation should be central to community-based tourism rather than treated as a supplementary element. Yoeti (2008) emphasizes that the economic sustainability of tourism depends largely on local capacity to manage resources

independently. Muljadi (2012) highlights the need to integrate attractions, accessibility, and amenities. Together, these perspectives provide a contextually relevant framework for examining tourism development in Yamansari Village.

Yamansari Village, located in Lebaksiu District, Tegal Regency, has considerable potential for river-based adventure tourism but remains underdeveloped as a sustainable destination. Tegal and the surrounding area have long been recognized as potential nature-tourism destinations (Central Java Tourism Office, 2023). The river that runs through Yamansari has currents suitable for white-water rafting and is surrounded by attractive scenery and dense vegetation. This potential has not been fully developed because the community faces several constraints, including limited knowledge of tourism management, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient digital marketing skills (Suwanto, 2020).

The program contributes to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). These contributions are reflected in efforts to increase local income through community-based tourism, protect river environmental quality, encourage responsible production and consumption, and build partnerships among the university, village government, community groups, and business actors.

According to the village profile, Yamansari has approximately 2,500 residents and covers 1,500 hectares. About 70% of residents depend primarily on agriculture, 20% operate small businesses, and 10% work in other sectors. Average per capita income is approximately IDR 2,000,000 per month, which is low relative to the regency benchmark (Central Bureau of Statistics of Tegal Regency, 2023). Tourism generates only about IDR 50 million annually from approximately 500 visits, indicating that the village's natural potential remains underused.

Human resource constraints in Yamansari are multidimensional and interconnected. Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Tegal Regency (2023) indicate that only 12% of residents have attended senior high school, whereas 60% completed no more than junior high school. Limited exposure to contemporary tourism practices compounds this educational disadvantage. Most prospective rafting guides rely on practical experience but lack formal knowledge of standard safety procedures. Field observations showed that 85% did not understand basic rescue techniques and 90% had not received first-aid training. The International Rafting Federation (2022) requires professional rafting guides to master at least 20 basic safety techniques.

Limited English proficiency is a critical constraint. The baseline assessment showed that 95% of community members could not hold a basic conversation in English, 85% did not understand English safety terminology, and 90% could not give basic instructions in English. The Indonesian Adventure Tourism Association (2023) reported that international visitors account for 40% of adventure-tourism participants in Indonesia and therefore require English-language services. In rafting tourism, English is

both a communication tool and a safety requirement because misunderstood instructions may have serious consequences. Huang and Chen (2022) attributed 25% of accidents in river-based adventure tourism to miscommunication between guides and tourists.

English proficiency also affects the quality of the visitor experience. Smith and Johnson (2023) reported a 40% increase in international tourist satisfaction when adequate English-language service was provided. Language proficiency may also influence earnings: Brown and Wilson (2023) found that English-speaking guides could earn two to three times as much as guides who lacked English proficiency.

Taken together, these findings show that English communication supports safety, visitor satisfaction, and income generation (Huang & Chen, 2022; Smith & Johnson, 2023). English training should therefore be integrated with risk management and service-quality improvement.

Yamansari also faces a substantial digital divide. Only 35% of community members use smartphones for functions beyond basic communication; 80% lack digital marketing skills; 90% do not understand online booking platforms; and 75% cannot create digital content. Google Travel (2023) reported that 85% of tourists search digital platforms for information about adventure tourism before traveling. Digital marketing can build awareness of a destination and reach broad markets without the material footprint associated with some forms of conventional promotion (Miller & Davis, 2023).

A digital booking system can improve operational efficiency and help control visitor numbers through scheduled reservations. Taylor and Anderson (2023) found that digital management systems can reduce environmental impacts by up to 30% through improved capacity management.

Modern safety technologies, including GPS tracking, weather-monitoring systems, and emergency communication devices, are increasingly important in sustainable rafting operations. White and Thompson (2023) reported that safety technologies could reduce accident rates by as much as 45%.

Digital infrastructure in Yamansari remains limited. Internet connections are unstable, average only 5 Mbps, have uneven coverage, and cost approximately IDR 150,000 per gigabyte. Tourism infrastructure is also inadequate: access roads are damaged and poorly

maintained, no tourist information center is available, safety facilities are limited, and waste-management systems are insufficient. These human resource and technological constraints also affect environmental sustainability. Limited understanding of carrying capacity may lead to overcrowding; inadequate waste management may contaminate the river; and unsuitable construction materials may increase environmental harm.

These constraints reinforce one another. Limited education restricts English proficiency, which reduces access to international markets and associated income. Low income, in turn, constrains infrastructure investment and perpetuates resource limitations. A multidisciplinary intervention is therefore needed to interrupt this cycle.

The program addressed four main problems: (1) inadequate tourism-supporting infrastructure, including access roads, parking areas, and information centers; (2) limited English proficiency, which restricts communication with international visitors; (3) insufficient use of information technology for marketing and management; and (4) limited local capacity to manage tourism enterprises and resources (Pratiwi & Setiawan, 2022).



Figure 1. Opening session of the community service program

The program used an interdisciplinary approach that integrated four areas of expertise: civil engineering for infrastructure planning, English for communication with visitors, information technology for digital marketing, and economics for sustainable tourism enterprise management. This approach is consistent with community-based tourism, which positions residents as the principal actors in tourism development (Telfer & Sharpley, 2015).

The program had four objectives: (1) to conduct participatory planning, establish development priorities, and create a periodic infrastructure-maintenance mechanism that could remain affordable over time; (2) to improve participants' English communication skills for tourism promotion through social media and websites targeting international visitors; (3) to use information technology for tourism marketing and management in Yamansari Village; and (4) to strengthen local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) through sustainable resource management. The four-month program involved youth groups, local business owners, village officials, and other community members.

The program has both theoretical and practical relevance. Theoretically, it examines a multidisciplinary model of community empowerment in nature-based tourism development. Practically, it seeks to improve local livelihoods while supporting environmental protection through responsible tourism management.



Figure 2. English for tourism training

2. Methods

This community service program used participatory action research (PAR), which emphasizes active community involvement in planning, implementation, and evaluation (Kemmis, McTaggart, & Nixon, 2014). PAR was selected because it is consistent with the program's emphasis on community empowerment. Community members were treated as active partners who participated in decision-making, implementation, and reflection rather than as passive recipients. This approach also accords with community-driven development, which positions the community as the principal actor in the development process (Chambers, 2019). PAR enabled reciprocal learning between the program team and community members and supported

the development of context-specific, sustainable solutions.

The program was conducted in Yamansari Village, Lebaksiu District, Tegal Regency, over four months, from June to September 2023. The site was selected because Sungai Space had underdeveloped tourism potential and the community had expressed a commitment to community-based tourism. June to September corresponds to the dry season, when river conditions are suitable for rafting. The schedule also considered the local planting calendar to minimize disruption to agricultural activities (Tegal Regency Tourism Office, 2023).

The 25 participants comprised 10 prospective tour guides, 5 local business owners, 5 youth organization members, 3 village officials, and 2 other residents involved in supporting activities. Participants were selected purposively according to four criteria: (a) direct involvement in, or the potential to contribute to, river-tourism activities; (b) willingness to participate throughout the program; (c) availability during the four-month implementation period; and (d) representation across age, gender, and socioeconomic groups. Village officials and community leaders helped identify and verify candidates to ensure that relevant stakeholder groups were represented. Each group was assigned roles suited to its capacity and potential contribution (Brydon-Miller, Greenwood, & Maguire, 2019). This composition was intended to promote inclusion and reduce the risk that any group would be marginalized in village tourism development.

The program was implemented in three sequential stages. The first stage, preparation and community outreach, lasted two weeks and included field observations and participatory mapping of tourism assets to establish baseline conditions. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with stakeholders to identify community needs and expectations (Stringer, 2021). Village meetings were used to explain the program, promote transparency, and secure community support. A tourism management team was then selected democratically on the basis of candidates' competence and commitment.

Table 1. Four-month program schedule

Stage	Activity	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4
Preparation	Observation, mapping, FGDs, and	✓			

	community outreach				
Training	English, digital marketing, and business management		✓	✓	
Website	Website development, SEO, and social media			✓	✓
Online booking system	System development and trial				✓
Infrastructure	Road planning and maintenance	✓	✓	✓	✓
Evaluation	Monitoring, participatory evaluation, and reflection				✓

The second stage, training and capacity development, focused on improving community competencies. The English course was designed specifically for river-based adventure tourism and used a communicative language teaching approach (Richards, 2023). Training in digital marketing and social media management was adapted from UNESCO's digital literacy framework (UNESCO, 2023). Tourism business-management workshops used modules based on the sustainable tourism business model described by Lew and Cheer (2021).



Figure 3. English for tourism training using a communicative approach and active participant engagement

Training in the development of Yamansari Village's tourism website followed a user-centered design approach (Norman, 2023) to produce an intuitive and informative interface. The proposed website included virtual tours, curated photo and video galleries, and comprehensive information about Sungai Space tourism packages in Indonesian and English. Search engine optimization (SEO) was applied to improve the destination's online visibility. Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube were used to distribute curated content to regional, national, and international audiences.

Community members who received intensive English training helped manage communication with prospective visitors, respond to inquiries, and maintain engagement through timely and informative replies. Digital marketing training covered visual-content production, branding, and performance analysis to support effective and sustainable campaigns (Chaffey & Smith, 2022). The final stage, evaluation and sustainability planning, used participatory monitoring and a mixed-methods evaluation (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2023). The sustainability plan was informed by the sustainable livelihoods framework (Chambers, 2019).

Data were collected using several methods to strengthen the validity and reliability of the findings. In-depth interviews with 15 key informants followed a semi-structured protocol (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2023). FGDs were conducted with five community groups using participatory rural appraisal techniques (Chambers, 2019). Participant observation during implementation was documented with a field-observation guide (Emerson et al., 2023). Questionnaires measuring changes in knowledge and skills were developed using Kirkpatrick's evaluation model (Kirkpatrick & Kirkpatrick, 2022).

The instruments were designed specifically for the program. Experts reviewed the semi-structured interview guide for content validity, alignment with program objectives, clarity, local relevance, and readability. The FGD guide incorporated group-moderation techniques intended to elicit participants' perceptions and experiences (Smith, 2022). The knowledge and skills questionnaire was based on the target competencies and underwent construct-validity and reliability testing, yielding a Cronbach's alpha above 0.70 (DeVellis, 2023). The observation checklist systematically recorded participant behavior and interaction during training (Emerson et al., 2023). Cameras and audio recorders were used to document

activities and interviews (Pink, 2021). All instruments were piloted on a limited basis and revised before use.

3. Results and Discussion

Road construction and maintenance were planned using the principles of PAR, which calls for community participation in decision-making, implementation, and evaluation (Kemmis, McTaggart, & Nixon, 2014). The process also reflected community-driven development by treating residents as the principal actors rather than recipients of a top-down intervention (Chambers, 2019). This collaborative approach allowed local needs and priorities to be considered in practical terms.

Village officials, youth groups, and other residents participated in road planning. Their involvement fostered ownership and collective responsibility, both of which are central to community-based empowerment. It also reflected community-based tourism, which positions local residents as the primary managers of resources and development (Telfer & Sharpley, 2015). The participatory process strengthened social networks and inclusion (Brydon-Miller, Greenwood, & Maguire, 2019) and encouraged mutual assistance in road maintenance through community self-management and the use of local materials.

Community members established periodic road-maintenance and monitoring procedures consistent with the sustainable livelihoods framework (Chambers, 2019). Residents conducted inspections and addressed minor damage before it developed into more costly repairs, while also strengthening their capacity to manage local assets. Related evidence indicates that technical training in development planning, including the preparation of cost estimates and engineering designs, can improve village officials' ability to manage infrastructure programs under resource constraints (Pido et al., 2025).

These results are consistent with Brydon-Miller et al. (2019), who argue that active participation can generate context-specific and sustainable development solutions. In Yamansari, participatory planning improved the use of limited resources while strengthening local capacity to respond to community needs and priorities.



Figure 4. Participatory road-planning and maintenance mechanism

In practice, the road-planning and maintenance mechanism supported the program's multidisciplinary empowerment objectives by involving residents from planning through evaluation (Kemmis et al., 2014; Chambers, 2019). The mechanism offers an affordable and potentially sustainable approach to infrastructure management under limited funding.

English-language training produced marked improvements in participants' communication skills, particularly for tourism promotion through social media and websites. The communicative language teaching approach emphasized practical interaction with international visitors and through digital channels in addition to vocabulary and grammar (Richards, 2023).

Table 2. Pre- and post-program assessment results

Indicator	Pre	End	Gain (pp)
Basic English conversation	5	72	67
Understanding of English safety terminology	15	70	55
Basic digital competence	20	78	58
Understanding of digital marketing	10	75	65
Understanding of online booking systems	10	72	62
Understanding of sustainable tourism management	25	80	55
Participation in infrastructure planning	30	85	55

These gains are important because the baseline assessment showed that 95% of community members could not conduct a basic conversation in English, limiting communication with international visitors (Indonesian Adventure Tourism Association, 2023). After intensive training, participants produced informative English-language promotional content for Instagram, Facebook, and the village website, thereby expanding the destination's potential market reach.

The results are consistent with Smith and Johnson (2023), who found that English proficiency was associated with greater international tourist satisfaction and higher guide income. English proficiency also supports effective safety communication in rafting tourism, which is essential to visitor safety and comfort (International Rafting Federation, 2022; Huang & Chen, 2022).

Combining English proficiency with digital technology is consistent with UNESCO's (2023) digital literacy framework, which identifies digital skills as an important resource in contemporary tourism management. The use of a user-centered website and SEO improved Yamansari Village's international visibility and made promotional information more accessible to global audiences.

This approach also supports community-based tourism by positioning residents as the principal managers of tourism resources and destination communication (Telfer & Sharpley, 2015). Direct community involvement in producing and managing English-language content strengthened ownership of village promotion and supported improvements in tourism quality.

The integration of English training, information technology, and digital marketing therefore strengthened community capacity, market access, and the potential for higher local income in ways that align with the SDGs (United Nations, 2015).

Continued English training is needed to consolidate proficiency among guides, residents, and village officials involved in tourism. Regular, structured instruction would help participants retain their skills, learn emerging tourism terminology, and respond to changing communication needs. It could also strengthen guides' confidence in serving international visitors and broaden the reach of digital promotion. Continued participation by the village government and community is necessary to integrate English across tourism-management activities. This priority is

consistent with sustainable tourism principles, which identify human resource development as a foundation for long-term destination management (Richards, 2023).

The use of information technology in tourism marketing and management strengthened Yamansari Village's visibility and management capacity. Training in website development and social media management, based on UNESCO's (2023) digital literacy framework, improved participants' ability to produce relevant digital content for regional, national, and international audiences. Evidence from another village program likewise shows that practical training and participatory discussion can improve village officials' basic ability to use digital systems for service delivery and administrative transparency (Amalia et al., 2025).

SEO and social media platforms, including Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube, strengthened the destination's online presence and made it easier for prospective visitors to find. This approach is consistent with digital marketing principles that emphasize integrated content planning and management for defined target markets (Chaffey & Smith, 2022).

The participatory introduction of an online booking system helped regulate visitor capacity, reduce the risk of overcrowding, and improve operational efficiency through structured visitor records. This use of capacity controls accords with sustainable tourism business models that incorporate environmental and social considerations into destination operations (Lew & Cheer, 2021; Taylor & Anderson, 2023).

Information technology also supported safety management and the visitor experience. Digital monitoring, for example, facilitated field coordination and response. Integrating technology with community empowerment can therefore support sustainable management and service quality (International Rafting Federation, 2022; White & Thompson, 2023).

Improved digital competence also increased digital awareness and supported the local MSME sector. By strengthening residents' role as the inclusive and sustainable managers of the destination, these outcomes reinforced community-based tourism in practice (Telfer & Sharpley, 2015). Future tourism development should therefore treat digital technology as a core component of marketing and resource management.



Figure 5. Workshop on sustainable tourism business models

Training and workshops based on sustainable tourism business models improved participants' understanding of local MSME development and sustainable resource management. Participants learned how to manage tourism enterprises in ways that use natural assets productively while protecting environmental quality and socioeconomic balance (Lew & Cheer, 2021).

The training addressed business models that respond to ecological and social pressures while maintaining environmental quality and increasing local income. This approach can support inclusive local economic development without exceeding ecological carrying capacity or undermining the continuity of tourism enterprises (Chambers, 2019). Environmental considerations also need to be integrated into village planning. Amin et al. (2025), for example, found that presentations, interactive discussion, and group work improved village officials' knowledge of climate-adaptive development.

Community-based tourism remained central to the intervention because it positions residents as the principal managers of local tourism assets (Telfer & Sharpley, 2015). The participatory process enabled residents to make decisions, assume responsibility for resource management, and develop more adaptive economic capacity. It also strengthened collective awareness of the need to protect natural resources as the destination's principal assets.

By integrating economics, information technology, English, and civil engineering, the multidisciplinary training model supported community empowerment and progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2015). The results indicate that active learning and cross-disciplinary collaboration are relevant to community empowerment in sustainable tourism development.

Challenges and Limitations

The program encountered five main challenges. First, the average internet speed of 5 Mbps constrained real-time training and website updates. Second, agricultural responsibilities resulted in 20% participant absenteeism during the harvest season. Third, 4 of the 25 participants were initially skeptical of the digital booking system and required individual consultation. Fourth, the four-month implementation period was insufficient to develop comprehensive English proficiency among all participants. Fifth, seven participants required additional support to continue applying the new practices independently after the program ended. These limitations indicate a need for a longer implementation period of at least six months and structured follow-up support.

Critical Analysis of the Approach

The English-training results support Richards (2023) but also reveal an important difference among participants: those with senior high school education or above achieved 45% greater improvement than those with only elementary or junior high school education. Future programs should therefore group participants by educational background and provide differentiated modules. Digital marketing training also encountered age-related barriers. Participants aged 45 years or older reported greater difficulty adapting to social media management, indicating a need for age-responsive instruction. Sururama et al. (2025) reported a similar pattern in training on conventional and digital financial records, in which a small proportion of participants struggled with the digital component because of their age.

The experience also suggests that UNESCO's (2023) digital literacy framework needs to be adapted to local differences in digital readiness rather than applied as if adoption were uniform. The online booking system depended on intensive mentoring, and participants risked returning to manual procedures when mentoring was withdrawn. Evidence from other village programs indicates that practical, door-to-door assistance can help small-business owners overcome digital literacy and connectivity barriers (Zukryandry et al., 2025). Program sustainability therefore requires local mentors, tiered modules, and periodic evaluation.

4. Conclusion

The community service program used a multidisciplinary approach to develop the potential of Sungai Space tourism in Yamansari Village. English-language training, digital technology, local enterprise development, and infrastructure planning increased the community's capacity to manage the destination. The assessment recorded improvements in communication skills, digital visibility, and understanding of sustainable resource management. These outcomes may support higher local income while strengthening community ownership of, and responsibility for, village tourism development.

The PAR approach facilitated context-specific solutions by involving community members in planning, implementation, and evaluation. Evidence from PAR-based community service programs in other vulnerable Indonesian communities similarly indicates that long-term outcomes depend on policy support and sustained local participation (Fahlevvi et al., 2025). The program has therefore established an initial foundation for developing Yamansari as a professionally managed, competitive, and environmentally responsible community-based tourism destination.

Sustaining the program will require continued training, particularly in English and digital literacy. The village government and relevant stakeholders should establish a working group responsible for regular training, updated learning materials, and periodic monitoring of community skills. This structure would help participants respond to changing requirements in the tourism sector.

Partnerships with universities, nongovernmental organizations, and private-sector organizations are also needed to support financing, technology transfer, and market development. Such partnerships could expand Yamansari's access to resources, improve service quality, and strengthen its position in regional and national tourism markets. Future programs should last at least six months, use tiered modules based on participants' education and age, and provide follow-up mentoring for the seven participants who required additional support.

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