telecommunication, medical, and accommodation facilities. The accommodations in tourism village are special. Visitors can spend the nights using homes stay provided in the village. It gives visitors a memorable moment because they can feel a purely village atmosphere. Beside people could easily introduce some of traditional values existed in their village to attract tourist attention. Furthermore, in this occasion people could easily create some economic creative to support tourism activities which then lead to the betterment of living condition of the people.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Definition of Tourism village

Starting from definition of village, it is normally permanent, with fixed dwellings; however, transient villages can occur. Further, the dwellings of a village are fairly close to one another, not scattered broadly over the landscape, as a dispersed settlement. In the past, villages were a usual form of community for societies that practise subsistence agriculture, and also for some non-agricultural societies. (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Village). When the tourist coming in a village, the tourist activities attracted people in larger numbers to involve working in tourism industries; the concentration of people caused many villages to grow into tourism villages. This also enabled specialization of labor and crafts, and development of many tourism facilities.

According to Muliawan (2000), tourism village is a village which has many potentials of tourist attraction. It has uniqueness like physical character as well as social character. Those potentials are managed and packaged attractively included supporting facilities in a ways that could bring benefit to local people.

2.2. Main Component of Tourism Village

Based on Nuryanti (1993) there are two main components of tourism village. Those are:

1. Accommodation: a part of local housing and or development unit which based on local living concept.
2. Attraction: all of daily life of local people including physical setting of village location which gives possibility for tourist to integrate as active participation like: local dance, local language, etc

While according to Edward Inskeep (1990), gives definition of Tourism Village where small groups of tourists stay in or near traditional, often remote villages and learn about village life and the local environment.

2.3. Physical Approach of Village Tourism Development

Nuryanti (1993), the physical approach is one of general solutions for village development particularly through tourism sector by using special standards in controlling the development as well as implementing conservation activities. Some steps done in this approach are the following:

1. To conserve some houses which have cultural and architecture value and try to change the function of houses to become village museum that could produce cost for maintaining those houses.
2. To conserve the whole parts of village and provide new lots for accommodating the local people as well as tourism activities.
3. To develop many types of accommodation in a village operated/managed by local people.

In this case local people should not change dramatically all of the performance of traditional houses but people could just use it as one of touristic attraction. People should not need to change the whole part of the village into modern one or make any changes in any parts of the village but people could easily use the existing village as the attraction. Furthermore, in village Tourism Development, local people could establish homestay to provide accommodation instead of hotel or villa. So that local people could manage or operate it. By doing so, the impact of tourism development hopefully will drain to local people.