



Problems with the Implementation of Community Based Tourism (CBT) in Ecotourism Development in Sawai Village, North Seram, Central Maluku

Medina Ardabelly^a, I Gusti Agung Oka Mahagangga^b, I Gede Anom Sastrawan^c

^aFaculty of Tourism, Udayana University, Bali

^bFaculty of Tourism, Udayana University, Bali

^cFaculty of Tourism, Udayana University, Bali

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to find out the development of ecotourism in Sawai and the problems of implementing community-based tourism in Sawai. The research location is in Sawai village, North Seram, Central Maluku. Data collection techniques in this study using interview, observation, and documentation. The informants in this study were the Head of the Sawai village Customs, the Head of the Tourism Awareness Group, the Homestay Owner, the Tour Guide, and the Community. The data analysis technique used is data reduction technique, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

The results of this study indicate that based on research results, the development of ecotourism in Sawai in the Indonesian National Standard (SNI-8012: 2014) is divided into five standards. Of the five standards, there are two standards that are still not optimal, namely the standards of (satisfaction-safety-comfort) and standard of economic benefits. Management of safety and security in Sawai is still said to be minimal and not in accordance with standards and then for standard economic benefits that have not provided benefits evenly for the people in Sawai. The problems of implementing community-based tourism are measured through social dimensions, economic, environmental, cultural, and political. On cultural and political dimensions, it has been going well. There are three most prominent problems in the implementation of community-based tourism, namely on economic, environmental, and social in more detail, in the form of economic impacts that have not been felt by the people in Sawai. In addition, new jobs have not arisen and the problem of waste disposal is still a serious problem in Sawai. There has been no improvement in people's quality of life and there has been no increase in community pride. .

Keywords: Ecotourism Development, Problems, Community-Based Tourism, Sawai

1. Introduction

Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors and a promising sector for the development of a region and increasing welfare for the community. The phenomenon of tourism which is currently growing rapidly every year makes tourism the mainstay of the government in generating foreign exchange. Tourism is no longer only considered as a revenue generator, job creator, or socio-cultural phenomenon, but also serves as a tool to encourage beneficial and locally-based development in all its dimensions (Scheyvens, 2002).

According to publication data from the World Travel and Tourism Council in 2018, Indonesia is ranked first in Southeast Asia and third in Asia. As for the world level, Indonesia's tourism growth is ranked ninth (Rizilia, 2018). A very impressive achievement, especially since Indonesia has cultural diversity and natural beauty that is difficult to find a match. Indonesia has great tourism resources and tourism potential. But unfortunately, it is indicated that the progress of tourism in some areas still does not provide great benefits to local communities. The benefits are actually felt more by investors who put capital to support facilities in tourist areas. Therefore, the concept of Community Based Tourism has begun to emerge in many tourist attractions on the grounds that it can provide opportunities for local communities to actively participate in tourism activities, then by involving the community in tourism management, there is a greater opportunity to preserve traditions, cultural heritage and protect the natural environment from the negative impacts of excessive tourism. In addition, Community Based Tourism in the development and management of tourism is carried out jointly by the community by exploring the potential owned by the community as well as the potential owned by the village or region (A'inun et al, 2010).

Along with the trend of ecotourism, many tourists prefer nature tourism combined with the role of the community and the distinctive culture in it. This is due to the development of tourism patterns due to the negative impact that tourism in general has on the natural environment. This ecotourism activity aims to minimize impacts, foster environmental and cultural awareness, provide positive experiences for both tourists (visitors) and hosts (hosts) and provide benefits and empowerment of local communities (Samsuhardjo, Margono & Purbokusumo, 2016).

Central Maluku is one of the districts in Maluku Province. There are 18 sub-districts in Central Maluku Regency, one of which is North Seram Sub-district. There are several tourist attractions in North Seram District including Ora Beach, exploring the Salawai river, Hatu Pia cliff, love cages and North Manusela National Park as a habitat for endemic birds.

Negeri Sawai is located on Seram Island, North Seram District, Central Maluku, Maluku Province. It is located under the foothills of Hatu Putih. Negeri Sawai is one of the oldest villages in Maluku has a lot of tourism potential that can be developed, especially for ecotourism because it has the authenticity of traditional culture, history, the condition of the surrounding community and is located close to Manusela National Park, and also adjacent to the sea. However, there are still many tourist attractions in Negeri Sawai that have not been optimized to the fullest. However, the community in Negeri Sawai is trying to develop its tourism by utilizing local potential.

Community Based Tourism (CBT) is a concept that emphasizes that the community can develop and manage its own tourist attractions in the area. In this case, the application of Community Based tourism in Negeri Sawai is in the ongoing stage, some people support to develop Negeri Sawai. As for some things that are ongoing, namely making sago flour products that can be used as souvenirs typical of Negeri Sawai and POKDARWIS in Negeri Sawai is promoting the potential of tourist attractions through Instagram social media.

In the application of Community Based Tourism in Negeri Sawai, of course there are still obstacles, the lack of community participation in tourism activities is a problem in the development of ecotourism in Negeri Sawai. The importance of providing understanding and understanding to the community that the development of an area is not only done by the government, entrepreneurs and investors, and cannot be done instantly but there needs to be stages in its development. Based on the description that has been described in the background, the problems found in this study are, How is the problematic application of Community Based Tourism in the development of ecotourism in Negeri Sawai, North Seram, Central Maluku so that tourism in Negeri Sawai can be sustainable..

2. Methodology

Data analysis is a systematic process of searching and organizing transcripts of interviews, observations and documentation that researchers have collected to compile data and select which ones are important and need to be studied so that they can make conclusions that are easy to understand.

The research method used by researchers is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make broader conclusions (Sugiyono, 2011, 21). This approach is used by researchers to describe and elaborate in detail about the application of community-based tourism and community-based ecotourism development patterns in Negeri Sawai.

According to Miles & Huberman (1992: 16) the analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing/verification. Regarding these three flows in more detail are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary data and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified (Miles and Huberman, 2007: 16).

2. Data Presentation

Miles & Huberman limit a presentation as a set of organized information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. better presentations are a major way for valid qualitative analysis, which includes: various types of matrices, graphs, networks and charts. These are designed to combine organized information in a cohesive and easily accessible form.

3. Inference Drawing

Drawing conclusions is part of an overall configuration activity (Miles and Huberman, 2007: 18). Conclusions were also verified throughout the research.

3. Results

Overview

Negeri Sawai is one of the oldest villages on Seram Island, North Seram District, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province. It is located under the foothills of Hatu Putih on the north coast of Seram Island and is one of the northern entrances to Manusela National Park. In addition, Negeri Sawai is also one of the priority areas for tourism development in Central Maluku Regency. Negeri Sawai has also been selected by the National Park Office as a buffer village with two other villages including Saleman and Masihulan.

The journey to Negeri Sawai can be taken approximately 6 hours from Pattimura Ambon International Airport and then by car to Tulehu Harbor. The trip continues using a ferry at a price of Rp.90,000 or a fast boat at a price of Rp.145,000. Arriving at Amahai Port, tourists can continue their journey to Negeri Sawai by renting a car and are charged Rp.150,000 per person.

Negeri Sawai is an indigenous village or village formed due to custom. Before being changed to Sawai, the original name of this country was Koniari or First Land which originated from Asin Nahu spring. Sawai according to the local language means Sa" meaning blue and "Wai" water so that if combined it becomes Blue Water. In contrast to villages that are formed due to modern government administration processes. Negeri Sawai is led by a King or Upu Latu. Upu means father, while latu means king. So Upu latu is the father of the king. From the history of government in this country, several Soa (clans) are known including Musiin, Ipaenin, Rumah Soreng and Letahiit who can be elected as king by local custom.

In 1700-1968 the position of king was handed over to IpalatuMukadar. In the history of this country during the reign of King Latuputi the Emperor had no male descendants. According to the custom in Negeri Sawai, women could not lead or become kings. Then, Mukadar came to bring in Islam. Eventually, Mukadar was married off to Latuputi Kaisar's daughter and was appointed king. Along with the times, the election of the king began to be carried out democratically without Soa Limitation.

1. Attraction

a. Cruising the Salawai River.

Salawai River is one of the rivers in Seram Island, Central Maluku. To go down this river can be reached approximately 30 minutes using a speed boat. While down the Salawai river tourists can see beautiful natural panoramas such as mangrove forests, sago forests, and nipah forests.

b. Birdwatching

Birdwatching is the activity of observing birds in the wild or their natural habitat. Birdwatching activities are usually carried out for various purposes such as research, conservation or as a hobby. Tourists can do birdwatching in Manusela National Park where this forest is a habitat for various types of endemic and rare animals and diverse fauna. Interestingly, tourists can do bird watching at the top of a 45 meter high ironwood tree in the buffer zone of Manusela National Park, Negeri Masihulan, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku.

c. Asinahu Water

The asinahu river is one of the tourist attractions in Negeri Sawai, North Maluku. Asinahu itself has a slightly salty meaning because the asinahu river water flows to the sea, so that if the sea water is high tide then the asinahu river will feel a little salty. In addition, the banks of the Asinahu river have been coated with ceramics. Because this river is between residential areas, not a few residents utilize this spring for various activities such as a playground for children, bathing and washing clothes. Although it is often used by local residents for various activities, Asinahu water is not cloudy and remains clean.

d. Balobe

Balobe or commonly called fishing at night. This attraction is done as a night tour. In looking for fish or octopus, tourists can use boats and torches or lamps as lighting devices. The tools used for bolobe usually use kalawai or a type of spear or can use a machete. However, due to the decline in the number of tourists visiting Negeri Sawai since Covid-19, bolobe night tourism attractions have rarely been carried out.

e. Trekking Hatu Kaitihit

Another activity that can be done by tourists is trekking to Hatu Kaitihit to see the sunrise and the beauty of Sawai village from the top of Hatu Kaitihit. Trekking to the top can be taken approximately 30 minutes. To facilitate trekking activities, tourists can do it with a local guide who already knows the trekking route to the top of Hatu Kaitihit.

f. Making Lopa-Lopa Bag Crafts

Lopa-lopa is a craft made from dried sago palm fronds and made into a bag that can be used as a souvenir in Negeri Sawai. Making handicrafts and involving tourists in the process is a very interesting step to support tourism and local culture. Involving tourists in the making of lopa-lopa bags can increase appreciation for culture and art in Negeri Sawai. It also provides an opportunity for local artisans to increase their income.

g. Snorkeling

Snorkeling is an increasingly popular activity in marine tourism, where tourists use snorkel equipment and diving masks to be able to enjoy the beauty and diverse underwater life without having to dive too deep. This activity can be done in various marine tourism destinations around the world, including in the State of Sawai. The calm water conditions in the Sawai sea provide stability and comfort for tourists who are not familiar with snorkeling activities. In addition, the clear water allows beginners to see the beauty of the underwater more clearly and makes it easier for tourists to observe the diverse underwater life.

2. Amenity

Negeri Sawai has facilities that are still quite limited. There are 3 inns in Negeri Sawai and managed by the local community, namely Lisar Bahari, Oanain and Nusa Manu Homestay. Lisar Bahari Inn, located above the sea in the form of a stilt house has 35 rooms. Oanain has 10 rooms and nusamanu homestay is located on an island called Raja island but this inn only has 4 rooms. Lodging in Negeri Sawai has the same price of Rp.350,000 / person including tax and 3 meals a day.

The three inns have very simple characteristics, the buildings are made of wood obtained from sago tree trunks, and are not equipped with air conditioning. Lodgings in Negeri Sawai are also equipped with clean water. The simple characteristics of the inn can facilitate closer interaction with nature and the surrounding environment. This can increase awareness and appreciation of the beauty of nature and promote concern for nature conservation. Through a closer experience with nature, the lodge supports an authentic and sustainable ecotourism experience.

Facilities such as eating places are still quite limited in Sawai. However, some Sawai people sell various kinds of food ranging from rice to various traditional cakes. In addition, tourists who want to buy souvenirs can buy them from craftsmen in Negeri Sawai. Tourists can also participate in making souvenirs such as lopa-lopa bags made from sago fronds. Then, electricity facilities are not lit 24 hours. Electricity in Negeri Sawai only runs for 12 hours from 6pm to 6am. For Friday and Sunday due to worship, the electricity will turn on until 1 pm and will turn on again at 5 pm. As for signal or internet access, the community in Negeri Sawai has not received smooth internet access.

3. Accessibility

Accessibility is a measure of the ease of visiting a tourist location through a transportation system in order to facilitate tourists in traveling. The level of accessibility in an area can be characterized by adequate road conditions and can connect an area to other areas. Broadly speaking, accessibility to get to Negeri Sawai is very adequate. The travel route from the city of Ambon to Negeri Sawai is to use public transportation or online transportation to Tulehu Port, then continue using fast boats to Amahai Port in Masohi, from Masohi you can continue using a car to get to Negeri Sawai. The distance is quite far from the city center of Ambon, making tourists need a long time to travel to Negeri Sawai. To visit several tourist attractions, tourists can use speed boats that have been provided by the inn or speed boats provided by residents. In addition to speed boats, tourists can also rent motorbikes to visit tourist spots on the mainland.

4. Ancillary

Ancillary services are things that support tourism activities, such as hotelier associations, travel agencies, tour guides, and stakeholders who play a role in tourism. In Negeri Sawai, institutions in tourism management are still underdeveloped. From the results of interviews with homestay managers, the Customary Head of Negeri Sawai and the Head of the Tourism Awareness Group, there is still no cooperation with the government, especially the Tourism Office. The community is still moving alone in the development of ecotourism in Negeri Sawai.

Ecotourism Development in Negeri Sawai

The resources needed in tourism development must be used sustainably, in this case the implementation of activities must avoid excessive use of non-renewable resources (Sunaryo, 2013). The preservation of ecosystem functions in Negeri Sawai is very important because it is located between the forest and the sea that surrounds it. Most of the people in Negeri Sawai make their living as fishermen. In 2000, people in Sawai used bombing and Postasium or poison to catch fish. This had a negative impact on the marine ecosystem, such as the destruction of coral reefs which made fish lose their habitat and difficult to breed.

Since 2010, the use of hazardous materials to catch fish has begun to decrease. Many people in Negeri Sawai have begun to realize the dangers of using these materials to catch fish, so the use of Postasium has not been used until now. In addition, there are also efforts to maintain the marine ecosystem, namely the existence of the Pokmaswas community or Fisheries Monitoring Community Group) formed by the fisheries service. Pokmaswas is still running and patrolling to monitor the Sawai sea.

Meanwhile, for ecosystems in the Manusela National Park Forest such as endemic birds are still very well maintained because they are guarded by the Forestry Police of the National Park Office. There are 17 endemic bird species in Manusela National Park. The birds that are protected and native to Seram Island are the moluccensis cockatoo and purple-necked parrot. Besides birds, there are also rare plants, namely merbau trees or ironwood.

There are several efforts made to protect rare animals and plants in the Forest. Such as protecting the habitat for existing animals, rehabilitating trees that were once inactive and are now reactivated as nests or places for birds to live, and protecting large trees that have feed potential for animals. In addition, those who illegally capture birds will be arrested and subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with applicable laws. Criminal sanctions are intended to provide a deterrent effect and provide protection to birds and their natural habitat. Birds that have been caught illegally will be rehabilitated before being released into their natural habitat. This is done to restore the birds' lost instincts.

For those who want to do birdwatching attractions or conduct research on endemic birds, there are several rules that must be obeyed for safety and comfort, including not being too noisy so as not to disturb the birds and not wearing flashy clothes. In addition, the most important thing to keep the forest clean is not allowed to throw garbage on the trekking road. Based on the Indonesian National Standard related to ecotourism development (SNI 8013: 2014), Negeri Sawai has met the standard of preservation of ecosystem functions which can be seen from the maintenance of the existence of endemic or protected species and the sea which is also maintained by not using hazardous materials in fishing.

In the development of this era began to make a shift in tourist interest from mass tourism to special interest tourism this tour ensures the preservation of the existence and sustainability of objects and tourist attractions (ODTW) nature in particular and forest areas in general (Fandeli, C. and Muhammad, N., 2005). Tourism objects and attractions are a form of facility that aims to attract tourists to visit. Facilities and infrastructure in Negeri Sawai also need maintenance, repair, addition of facilities and infrastructure as well as tourism activities that have the potential to be developed.

Facilities and infrastructure that need to be added in Negeri Sawai are various kinds of medical devices and complete medicines at the Health Post to maintain the safety of tourists. In emergency situations or if medical assistance is needed, adequate health facilities can provide the main handler as a rescue effort for tourists. Then, a place to rinse equipped with clean water and a place to change clothes, and the need for a tourist ticket sales counter because in Negeri Sawai there is no data on tourist visits, the manager also has difficulty in processing tourist data. Tourist data is important to understand visiting patterns, tourist preferences, visiting seasons and other important information. By having this data, tourism managers can analyze and understand the needs of tourists, do better planning and optimize destination management.

The tourist attractions that can be developed in Negeri Sawai are observing the changing of pelicans with bats every morning and night on Raja Island. However, the development of this tourist attraction is still in the planning stage. In the main tourist attractions such as the hatu pia cliffs, birdwatching attractions in Manusela National Park and along the Salawai river, the existence and quality of the tourist attractions have been well maintained. Starting from the availability of trash bins, people who are already aware of the importance of environmental conservation, and people who are quick in fixing damaged tourist facilities.

In terms of vandalism or actions that cause damage to an object in the public environment, both private property and public facilities such as painting or graffiti tourist attractions and other acts of destruction carried out intentionally which results in a decrease in the quality of Tourism Attractions.

acts such as vandalism have never been committed by tourists but from the community in Negeri Sawai itself before the Hatu Pia cliff has become a tourist attraction. There is no special prevention or handling in dealing with Vandalism on tourist attractions in Negeri Sawai. Over time the community realized that these actions were detrimental so that until now vandalism has never been carried out by the Sawai community again.

On the other hand, things that need to be considered again besides vandalism are snorkeling activities. Snorkeling activities are usually carried out for those who have a special license in accordance with certain water depths. For beginners who want to keep trying snorkeling to see the underwater ecosystem, they are generally required to wear a vest or life vest that will help them stay floating on the surface so as not to step on the coral reefs below. However, in the interview above there were still tourists who violated and stepped on the coral reefs which resulted in damage to the corals. By complying with the direction of using buoys, tourists can enjoy snorkeling activities safely without damaging coral reefs. In addition, maintaining environmental awareness will help protect marine ecosystems and preserve the beauty of the underwater world for future generations to enjoy.

Based on the standard of sustainability of tourist attractions, with the criteria for maintaining the existence and quality of ODTW has been maintained such as there are places for tourists to rest around tourist attractions, and have tried to emphasize to tourists not to step on coral reefs. In the criteria for preventing vandalism, there is no special handling in dealing with vandalism because neither tourists nor local people commit vandalism. For the development of other resources or the environment that supports the main ODTW, there are already several ecotourism activities that can be developed,

observing the alternation of pelicans with bats every morning and night on Raja Island. However, there are still obstacles related to existing facilities such as the absence of a place to rinse and change clothes, a health post that is not yet complete in terms of medicines to medical devices, and ticket purchase counters so that there is no data collection related to the number of tourist visits to Negeri Sawai.

Negeri Sawai not only has natural beauty that surrounds it but also a wealth of customs or culture that is still maintained and preserved. From the results of interviews with tour guides in Negeri Sawai, there is a tradition that is still carried out by the Sawai community to this day, namely the change of the roof of a traditional house which is held every 5 or 6 years judging by the good days of the traditional elders in Sawai. In the process of changing the roof of a traditional house, deliberations are needed which must be agreed upon jointly by the traditional elders and local aniala.

The change of the roof of the traditional house occurred due to the Hunimua event or the big war against the Dutch where finally all the aniala or children of the village agreed to make the roof of the traditional house with the aim that all the aniala would never forget their origin and would keep returning. In this agreement, each aniala was sent to bring a bundle of roofs and the one assigned to take one human head was from the Naulu aniala tribe in the South. At that time a large meeting was held which was attended by all the kings of Seram Island. The name of the meeting was called the hunimua agreement where oaths and agreements were made. If anyone breaks the rules then there will be a disaster in the village.

In ancient times, in the process of changing the roof of a traditional house, a human head was needed and those in charge of taking the head were from the Naulu tribe. There will be a sign in Negeri Sawai if the head has been obtained. The sign is the appearance of fragrances in every corner of Negeri Sawai. On the way to bring the head from the forest to Negeri Sawai, it is not allowed to use a vehicle but must walk to the place of welcome called Tuaminlatun. People believe that the presence of this head will strengthen a building. After the head arrives, it is welcomed with the Kahua dance which symbolizes the happiness or joy of the community and aniala for the arrival of the head. In addition to the dance there is also the singing of traditional songs. The traditional song that is sung is called Laun where the song tells about the history of the beginning of a country and the long history of Seram Island and Alifuru. In the song there is one word called Kapata which means a red thread that is not separated and separated. The use of heads in changing the roof of traditional houses is no longer used, currently only duplicates are used to maintain this tradition.

In addition to the tradition of changing the roof of a traditional house which is still being held. People in Negeri Sawai who utilize coastal areas to fulfill their lives have activities or traditions carried out by the surrounding community before knowing fishing gear called Retamoti or catching fish using only hand catches and carried out at low tide or commonly called meti. Retamoti is not done every day by the community or fishermen. This activity is usually done during free time to gather with family or community in Negeri Sawai at the same location where later the catch will be cooked and served together. However, retamoti is rarely practiced by the people in Negeri Sawai. Because most people in Negeri Sawai have caught fish in a modern way. Meanwhile, if retamoti is still carried out, it can be used as an interesting tourist attraction and increase the closeness between tourists and the people in Negeri Sawai.

Tourism products are products that are services. Tourism services that include interactions between tourists and parties in the tourism industry such as hotel staff, tour guides, attraction managers, communities and so on. Good, friendly, efficient and professional service can increase tourist satisfaction and provide a positive experience during their trip. In addition, good service can also be a determining factor in the success of tourism products in meeting tourist expectations and building a positive image of the tourist attraction.

The approach taken by the homestay manager in Negeri Sawai to the local community to warmly welcome tourists like their own family is a form of tourism service that focuses on tourist satisfaction and comfort. This kind of approach can provide a unique and personal experience for tourists visiting Negeri Sawai. The things that are done to create a warm and friendly atmosphere by the people in Negeri Sawai are: A warm welcome from the homestay manager to the local community welcomes tourists with a smile and friendly attitude. They say welcome personally and show genuine concern for the arrival of tourists. Then, Introductions and introductions, the homestay manager can introduce themselves and other family members to workers in the Homestay to tourists. This creates a more personal sense of familiarity and closeness between tourists and hosts. There are various local information such as tourist attractions, cultural events, history, or other interesting activities given and recommended based on their local knowledge. The manager also provides food and drinks, as part of the homestay management experience can provide food and drinks with regional specialties or food preferred by tourists. Finally, the familiar interaction, during the tourists' stay, the homestay manager and some young people in Negeri Sawai are happy to interact with tourists such as exchanging stories, singing together, and inviting tourists to see how the daily habits of the community.

This approach has a significant positive impact. According to interviews with the Head of the Tourism Awareness Group and the Tourist Guide of Negeri Sawai, this approach ultimately makes tourists feel satisfied and make repeat visits to Negeri Sawai. This does not only apply to local tourists, but also foreign tourists. The re-visit certainly has different purposes, some of which return again because of the acceptance of tourists on the previous visit. Meanwhile, foreign tourists usually make repeat visits because they want to do more research on cultural aspects or observe birds in the forests of Manusela National Park.

The services provided to tourists have a long-term impact and build a positive image of Negeri Sawai as an attractive destination. Tourists feel satisfied with the experience and make repeat visits and recommend it to others. This can provide sustainable economic and promotional benefits for Negeri Sawai as a tourist destination.

Apart from the aspect of visitor satisfaction to keep a tourist destination visited by tourists is to make it sustainable which of course requires special attention which includes aspects of safety and security. Given the location of Negeri Sawai which is quite far from the city center in terms of safety, there is already a health post available, besides that each speed boat has also provided life jackets or life jackets for tourists.

visitor safety and security management in Negeri Sawai is still very minimal. The lack of complete equipment at the Health post is a serious issue in tourism in Negeri Sawai. In carrying out tourism activities, the safety and security of tourists must be a top priority. This is an effort to ensure visitors are protected from risks and dangers that may occur during their visit.

The tourism sector is a potential sector to be developed as a source of regional income. Tourism development is also a sector that can be developed as a source of income, especially in the community. The benefits of ecotourism for the community's economy, namely, creating new business opportunities for local communities, for example, people can open homestays or guest houses, souvenir shops, to tour guide services. In addition to the benefits for the community there are also benefits for the government, tourist spending can contribute to government revenue through taxes such as hotel taxes.

In Negeri Sawai itself there is a tax levy that will be paid to every inn in Negeri Sawai the tax to be paid is 10% of each tourist staying and the tax will be paid annually. This tax revenue can be used by the government for infrastructure development, public services and other development projects. In addition to the benefits for the government, there are also benefits of ecotourism for the community. Some people in Negeri Sawai have felt the benefits of Ecotourism. This can be seen that there are already homestays, guest houses to local tour guide services managed by the indigenous people of Sawai themselves. However, for souvenir shops not yet available in Negeri Sawai, if there are those who want souvenirs typical of Negeri Sawai, tourists will be invited to visit the homes of residents who can indeed make handicrafts which later the results of the craft will be used as souvenirs for tourists. In this case the economic benefits of ecotourism have been felt by several communities in Negeri Sawai although not yet as a whole.

Tourism development requires proper planning and combines several aspects to support the success of tourism. Community involvement for tourism development and the benefits of tourism that can be felt by the community is very important. The head of the tourism awareness group and the Customary Head of Negeri Sawai are still striving so that tourism activities in Negeri Sawai can provide benefits to the local community. Only a few people do feel the benefits of tourism and benefit from tourism activities and the benefits are managed directly by the community itself without sharing profits with the government, except for homestay owners who have to pay 10% tax every year.

The head of the Tourism Awareness Group is still trying to encourage the community to get involved in tourism activities, things that are done are still limited to socializing to the community about the importance of protecting the environment and nature. Some efforts are made so that the community can benefit from tourism activities in Negeri Sawai.

Tourism in Negeri Sawai is still not widely known by many people. Tourists who visit are mostly to conduct research. In the tourism sector, success can be measured by seeing the extent to which the community and society feel proud and satisfied with the results that have been achieved. However, this has also not been felt by the people in Negeri Sawai.

The community and the Tourism Awareness Group have provided the best service for visiting tourists. However, the community feels that there are no achievements that can make them proud. The lack of human resources is also an obstacle in terms of developing tourism in Negeri Sawai. Then in terms of equality of women and men in Negeri Sawai, most women are housewives but also sell, while for men most work as fishermen and some work as shuttles for guests and local residents who want to go to the city.

In the social dimension in Community Based Tourism (CBT) with indicators of improving the quality of life of the community, increasing community development and fair roles between men and women, the younger generation and the older generation. From the results of observations and interviews that have been conducted, tourism in Negeri Sawai still has not significantly improved the quality of life of the community nor has it increased community pride. This sector has also not driven the community's economy and has not had a direct impact on the welfare of the community, and has not been able to encourage regional development and growth. This shows that there are still challenges and obstacles that need to be overcome in the development of tourism in Negeri Sawai. The fair role between men and women has been seen where the division of labor is in accordance with their expertise.

The economic dimension is the existence of funds for community development, the creation of jobs in the tourism sector in Negeri Sawai. This dimension underlines the importance of community-based tourism development in supporting the economic growth of a region. In the development of tourism, funds are needed to develop tourism potential which includes infrastructure development, marketing of tourist attractions, and the development of other tourism services owned by Negeri Sawai. In this case, it is important to ensure that the community can feel the economic impact of tourism in their area. The success of community-based tourism can be assessed by paying attention to the community's economy in the dimension of Community Based Tourism, whether with the existence of tourism the community benefits and is able to fulfill their lives with tourism owned in their area or not. With this tourism, it is expected to open new jobs and prosper the economy in an area, especially Negeri Sawai.

The indicator of funds for community development has been felt by the Negeri Sawai Tourism Awareness Group. Tourism activities in Negeri Sawai have received funding assistance from PT PLN (Persero) Corporate Social Responsibility in the form of cameras for use by tourism awareness groups in promoting ecotourism activities on social media, buoys, snorkeling equipment including snorkels and fins and boats to take tourists who visit.

The funds provided by PT PLN (Persero) have yielded good results. At first, POKDARWIS had difficulty promoting the tourist attractions in Negeri Sawai. Now, Negeri Sawai already has its own Instagram account to provide various tourism and cultural information. The number of Instagram followers has reached 320 followers. With this account, it is easier for tourists to get tourist information in Negeri Sawai.

In addition to funds from PT PLN (Persero) there are funds from the Manusela National Park Center to Mr. Ali as the owner of Lisar Bahari Homestay. The funds are used to develop tourism in Negeri Sawai in the form of transportation. It is unfortunate that tourism development in Negeri Sawai is still not funded by the central government or the Ministry.

On the indicator of the creation of jobs and the generation of community income. There are people who feel the positive impact of tourism, some feel there is no impact from tourism. People who feel the impact of tourism include innkeepers, transportation providers and food sellers.

In addition to the provision of homestays, there are communities that provide guest houses for students who are conducting research both domestic and foreign students and students who are doing KKN (Real Work Lectures) which can provide access to accommodation that suits the needs of students during the research period in Negeri Sawai. Communities that provide guest houses can also generate additional income from the rent paid by students. This can provide a stable or seasonal income depending on the duration of the research or KKN (Community Service Program) undertaken by students.

homestay and shop owners that sometimes they face uncertainty in the economic impact of tourism due to erratic tourist visits. So that for shop owners the income they get is still mostly from the local people of Negeri Sawai itself who visit to eat or relax and for homestay owners do not make tourism their main income. In addition, so that the facilities in the Homestay remain used and not damaged, a new business has been created in the form of a café whose purpose is for local people to hold events or just enjoy coffee with a beautiful sea view so that homestay owners still get income even though it is not from visiting tourists.

One of the characteristics of community-based tourism is that it is able to create jobs for the local community. Since the existence of tourism in Negeri Sawai, changes have occurred to people who work as fishermen. Previously, fishermen only sold fish catches to people in Negeri Sawai, after tourism the fishermen could sell the fish catches to tourists.

The economic impact of tourism is still not felt as a whole by the community in Negeri Sawai. This is due to the lack of overall community participation which results in differences in income between people who are already involved in tourism activities and those who are not involved. The community also does not really rely on tourism activities as their main income because basically the people in Negeri Sawai already have a permanent job, namely as fishermen.

The economic dimension in Community Based Tourism (CBT) is the emergence of funds for community development, the creation of jobs in the tourism sector, and the emergence of local community income (Suansri, 2003). From the informant interview excerpts above, tourism as a whole has not yet had an economic impact on the community evenly from the lack of new jobs and increased income for local people in Negeri Sawai. For community development funds, it has been said to be successful and the funds are used properly.

Culture is an important part of the identity of a community or region. Through tourism, communities can introduce their culture to tourists and this can be a pull factor that makes tourist destinations unique and attractive to tourists. It is important for people not to forget the cultures that exist in their own area. People also need to appreciate the cultural differences brought by visiting tourists. People in Negeri Sawai do not meet tourists all the time. Only in certain months is Negeri Sawai visited by foreign tourists and domestic tourists, of course tourists bring their respective cultures according to where they come from.

It is very important in implementing community-based tourism to respect cultural differences because the community is the actor in organizing tourism where the community is required to be able to appreciate and respect every culture that enters their area. The community needs to show a friendly attitude to visiting tourists. The community in Negeri Sawai has shown an open attitude to tourists and is very accepting of every tourist who visits.

Cultural tourism often faces challenges in maintaining the cultural integrity and way of life of local communities. Tourist visits are feared to have an impact on cultural aspects such as a shift in cultural ideals that initially uphold cultural values to an orientation that focuses more on economic benefits. In this case, tourist visits to Negeri Sawai do not have a negative impact on the local community.

The form of efforts from the community in Negeri Sawai in maintaining the characteristics and culture to be maintained by providing understanding to tourists who visit Sawai that the need to follow the culture in Sawai. So that the culture in Negeri Sawai is not easily eroded by cultures that come from outside so that it can strengthen local identity.

Character is a representation of a person's identity that involves morals, thoughts, feelings and inner attitudes that are reflected in habits of speech, behavior and action. Character shows how a person interacts with the world and people around them. A friendly and open attitude to visitors is one of the characters of the people in Negeri Sawai, the community still upholds the term Hapuama which means protector or nurturer.

The community in Negeri Sawai still maintains an attitude of gotong royong. From the results of field observations, it can be seen that the community is very alert to help in repairing damaged facilities, or in making the roof of a traditional house where all people in Negeri Sawai help to weave the roof. The people in Negeri Sawai view that maintaining character and culture is mandatory as a characteristic of the people in Negeri Sawai.

The cultural principle with indicators encourages people to respect different cultures, encourages the development of cultural exchange, and there is a culture of development that is closely embedded in local culture (Suansri, 2003). Based on the results of interviews and observations of the author, it was found that the community was generally very friendly and welcomed visiting tourists like their own family so that efforts to respect different cultures were maximized. In the cultural exchange indicator, there are also cultural attractions such as welcoming tourists with kahua dances if tourists want it to be held, then there are also works such as the process of making lopa-lopa bag crafts that can make tourists curious and want to know about it.

Environmental sustainability is a very important dimension in the development of community-based tourism. The environmental dimension becomes a tool for the community to be able to prioritize the importance of protecting the environment and being able to provide education for the community about the importance of conservation. The environmental dimension in the development of ecotourism in Negeri Sawai is still being improved, especially regarding waste disposal. Negeri Sawai has provided a Reduce-Reuse-Recycle waste processing site or TPS 3R but is only temporarily active due to the inactivity of self-help groups, unusable waste chopping tools, and lack of public awareness about waste.

In terms of organizing waste disposal, the community is still not educated about waste selection according to the type, amount or nature of waste such as organic, inorganic and residual waste. Based on the author's observations, there is still a lot of garbage thrown into the sea. Trash is very clearly visible floating above the sea in the afternoon. The head of the Negeri Sawai Tourism Awareness Group continues to make efforts and involve the community in dealing with the problem of waste disposal by socializing to the community not to throw it into the sea, then waste that can be recycled into a useful item and the importance of protecting the environment in order to preserve nature.

In 2018 in Negeri Sawai the problem of roaming livestock such as goats became a serious obstacle. In this context, the environment in Negeri Sawai became dirty because of the amount of goat dung around the Negeri. However, efforts to preserve the environment have been made by the government of Negeri Sawai.

There is an effort to maintain the environment in Negeri Sawai to keep it clean and beautiful, in addition to the provision of drums for the goats, a chili tree planting program has been implemented in front of residents' houses. This certainly has a positive impact on Negeri Sawai for environmental sustainability, public health and the overall beauty of Negeri Sawai.

In addition to regulating garbage disposal on the indicator of concern for environmental conservation, the community in Negeri Sawai has shown high concern for environmental conservation. The socialization conducted by the Manusela National Park Office and the Marine Fisheries Service is a very important effort to increase public understanding and awareness of the importance of environmental conservation. The community can better understand the importance of maintaining marine and forest ecosystems and limiting activities that can damage nature and protect protected flora and fauna.

The socialization conducted by the National Park Office and the Marine Fisheries Service also provides information related to regulations and regulations relating to environmental conservation and how to protect marine biota. So that the community understands the limits and has a responsibility in protecting the natural environment. Previously, the community cut down mangrove trees and used them as firewood for cooking which resulted in the destruction of mangrove forests. Mangrove forests themselves have an important role in maintaining the sustainability of coastal ecosystems such as protecting against erosion, abrasion and the adverse effects of tidal waves. Given the location of Negeri Sawai which is on the coast. Even so, there is a

program that has been carried out in an effort to conserve the environment, namely mangrove forest rehabilitation. Through the mangrove forest rehabilitation program, the community in Negeri Sawai can restore mangrove forests that were previously damaged due to logging. With this program, the existence of mangrove forests in Negeri Sawai can be maintained and provide long-term benefits for the environment and the quality of life of the local community.

The development of carrying capacity area is an important step in sustainable tourism management. Setting the maximum number of visitors allowed in a tourist spot at the same time aims to protect the physical environment, economy, socio-culture and tourist satisfaction. In this case, the carrying capacity in Negeri Sawai is still said to be safe. Because every tourist who visits is not every day and in certain months only foreign tourists visit to conduct research. In the environmental dimension indicators in Community Based Tourism, namely garbage disposal, environmental conservation and carrying capacity area (Sunasri, 2003). From the results of interviews and observations in the field related to efforts made by related parties such as the Customary Head of Negeri Sawai, the Head of the Tourism Awareness Group, the National Park Office and the Marine and Fisheries Service for environmental conservation have been going well, the community understands the regulations that have been conveyed through the socialization. In the carrying capacity area, tourists who visit never overflow. Tourists visiting Sawai are still relatively safe. Regarding the problem of garbage disposal is still a serious problem in Negeri Sawai. It can be seen that people still like to throw garbage into the sea. Further handling is needed for the problem of garbage disposal in Negeri Sawai.

In the development of community-based tourism it is important to pay attention to the political dimension that can ensure that tourism activities have prioritized the community. In this context, the political dimension is used to measure community participation and improve the quality of groups or self-help institutions and create effective leadership in the political dimension can also measure the ability of the community to organize properly to develop tourism. There are indicators in the political dimension, namely increasing the participation of local residents, increasing the wider community or society, and ensuring rights in the development of natural resources.

Community-based tourism can never be separated from community participation. People who are active to participate to participate in the management, planning and development of a tourism.

In increasing the participation of local residents, the Customary Head of Negeri Sawai and Pokdarwis often inform and invite the community to participate in programs such as planting plants, participating in various socializations about the importance of protecting nature and the environment. This is done to increase community participation in the programs that have been made. With invitations like this, the community slowly participates in protecting and beautifying their environment.

The role of society and community is very important in the development and management of a tourism. Actively involving the community in the process can provide significant benefits, both for the local community and for tourism as a whole. The existence of a community is expected to make tourism stronger. In Negeri Sawai, there are already two communities, namely the tourism awareness group and the fisheries monitoring community group. Both have a positive impact in developing ecotourism in Negeri Sawai and protecting the sea.

As has been explained that Negeri Sawai is one of the areas in the coastal area, the main livelihood of the people in Negeri Sawai is as fishermen and not only as fishermen there are some people who do gardening. The catch and gardening products are usually sold to the Sawai community itself or sold again to the city. With the existence of tourism in Negeri Sawai, it does not make the community lose their main livelihood or lose their rights in processing Natural Resources, the community still fishes in the sea and even tourists can also try the experience of fishing in the sea with fishermen.

In the political dimension with indicators of increasing the participation of local residents, increasing the wider community or society, and guaranteeing rights in natural resource development (Suansri, 2003). Based on the results of the interview, it can be said that there have been efforts to invite the community to increase the participation of local residents then the rights in natural resource management are still guaranteed and there is already a community that has a positive impact on developing ecotourism in Negeri Sawai.

In implementing the application of Community Based Tourism in Negeri Sawai, there are still some problems and obstacles that can reduce the optimization of the implementation of ecotourism development in Negeri Sawai. Of the 5 dimensions of community-based tourism, including social, economic, cultural, environmental and political, the most obvious are problems in the economic, social and environmental dimensions. According to UN-WTO in Pitana (2009:113) describes the importance of the government's role in determining strategic and responsible tourism policies. One of them is to provide and facilitate the needs of legislation, regulation, and control applied in tourism, environmental protection, and cultural preservation. In order to develop sustainable tourism, understanding and cooperation from the government as a regulator and the community is very important. Synergy between the government and the community can create policies that are oriented towards sustainability.

In the implementation of the application of community-based tourism in Negeri Sawai, the obstacle is related to the lack of Human Resources. In general, Negeri Sawai does not have a background in tourism education so that the community has difficulty in designing a sustainable and community-based program.

In general, tourism activities or programs in Negeri Sawai are just socializing the importance of protecting the environment and developing tourism based on local understanding, because of the lack of planning, the implementation program is not optimal. If there is no clear planning and concrete action, the tourism program can be just a socialization without effective implementation. Many tourists who visit Negeri Sawai bring their own tour guides, rather than using the services of local guides in Negeri Sawai. This is also related to the people who do not have basic knowledge, especially foreign languages, which need to be trained little by little with special methods according to the ability of the people in Negeri Sawai.

One of the problems in developing ecotourism in Negeri Sawai is the limited number of capable, skilled and high-skilled personnel. People's understanding of spending time on activities that are considered useful or profitable is a common occurrence. In this case, including in Negeri Sawai where the community is often indifferent to activities that the community considers do not provide benefits, especially from an economic perspective. So that the economic benefits of tourism have not been felt as a whole or not evenly distributed in Negeri Sawai. This is also related to the lack of community participation in tourism activities. Only a few people are enthusiastic about managing and developing ecotourism in Negeri Sawai.

constraints regarding management management are a problem in developing ecotourism in Negeri Sawai. Planning made by Pokdarwis was hampered due to the lack of community participation in tourism activities. In addition, data related to tourist visits to Negeri Sawai are also not well recorded. Waste

management issues and the importance of protecting the environment are also still very serious problems in Negeri Sawai. The existence of tourism in Negeri Sawai still raises pros and cons for some people. People who agree are very enthusiastic about preserving nature and the environment in Negeri Sawai. Not only that, people who agree also continue to explore the potential of tourism that can be developed, especially those that involve all communities in Negeri Sawai. But besides that, there are people who are against it because there is no perceived benefit from tourism, the community thinks that only Homestay owners and transportation services benefit from tourism.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research and discussion of the findings previously described, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Answering the formulation of the first problem, the development of ecotourism in Negeri Sawai is based on the concept of ecotourism development through the Indonesian National Standard (SNI-8013: 2014) with standards of preservation of ecosystem functions, sustainability of tourist attractions, socio-cultural sustainability, satisfaction, safety and comfort of visitors and economic benefits. In the standard of preservation of ecosystem functions in Negeri Sawai, it has met these standards from maintaining the ecosystem in the sea by not using hazardous materials in catching fish and maintaining endemic species in the Manusela National Park Forest.

In the preservation of Tourism Attractions, the quality and existence of ODTW has been maintained by not committing vandalism in tourist attractions, besides that tour guides have also made affirmations to tourists not to step on coral reefs. For the development of other resources or the environment that supports the main ODTW, there are also ecotourism activities that can be developed. The obstacle lies in improper facilities such as the absence of a place to rinse and change clothes, a health post that is not yet complete in terms of medicines to medical devices, and ticketing counters so that there is no data collection related to the number of tourist visits to Negeri Sawai.

In cultural preservation, the culture that is still being preserved today is the changing of the roof of traditional houses and retamoti activities. Then, for satisfaction, safety, and comfort. Regarding safety and security management in Negeri Sawai, it is still said to be minimal and not in accordance with standards. However, the level of visitor satisfaction has been said to be good because based on the results of interviews, not a few tourists make repeat visits to Negeri Sawai. Finally, economic benefits have provided benefits to the government and some Sawai communities who have been involved in tourism activities.

Based on the results of the discussion related to the problematic application of community-based tourism in the development of ecotourism in Negeri Sawai through the social dimension of tourism in Negeri Sawai has not improved the quality of life of the community and has not increased community pride. However, for indicators of a fair role between men and women from the division of labor has been divided fairly according to their expertise. In the economic dimension, the economic impact is still not felt as a whole by the community in Negeri Sawai and also has not created new jobs. However, the provision of funds to develop the community has been felt by Pokdarwis Negeri Sawai. Then the environmental dimension, there have been efforts made by the Customary Head of Negeri Sawai, the Chairperson of the Tourism Awareness Group, the National Park Office and the Marine and Fisheries Service for environmental conservation and it has been running well, the number of tourists visiting has never exceeded the capacity of the area and the problem of garbage disposal is still a serious problem in Negeri Sawai. The cultural and political dimensions have been running well and are carried out by the people of Negeri Sawai in accordance with the indicators.

REFERENCES

- A'inun N, Fildzah, Hetty Krisnani, & Rudi Saprudin Darwis, (2015). Pengembangan Desa Wisata Melalui Konsep Community Based Tourism, Volume 2 Nomer 3. AMAN. 2001. Mengenal Lebih dekat AMAN (Draft Final), Jakarta.
- AsepNurwanda. AnalisisPengelolaanCurugSalosin Di Desa SukahuripKecamatanCihaurbeutiKabupatenCiamis. Jurnal Moderat, Volume 4, Nomor 3, Agustus 2018, hlm 11-18
- Asmin, F. (2017). Ekowisata dan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan: Dimulaidari Konsep Sederhana. Padang: Ferdinan Asmin
- Barus, P. dkk. 2013. AnalisisPotensiObyek Wisata dan Kesiapan Masyarakat Dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata Berbasis Masyarakat di Kawasan 88 Danau Linting Kabupaten Deli Serdang. Jurnal BidangKehutananTerbitan 2 (2): 137-142
- Cooper et. al. 1993. Tourism Principles & Practice. England : Longman Group Limited.
- Damanik, J., & Weber, H. F. (2006). PerencanaanEkowisata: Dari Teori ke Aplikasi. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- DirektoratJenderal Pengembangan Destinasi Pariwisata. (2009). Prinsip dan Kriteria Ekowisata Berbasis Masyarakat. Jakarta: DepartemenKebudayaan dan Pariwisata dan WWF Indonesia.
- Durkheim, E. (1912). The Elementary Forms Of The Religious Life. (W. S. Joseph, Trans.) Project GuitenbergEbook
- Fama, Achmad. 2016. Komunitas Masyarakat Pesisir di Tambak Lorong Semarang, Sabda Volume 11, Nomor 2, hlm 2
- Fandeli, Chafid dan Muhammad Nurdin. 2005. Pengembangan Ekowisata Berbasis Konservasi Di Taman Nasional. Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Gajah Mada.. Yogyakarta.
- Fedriansyah, Andi Muhammad, 2008, Evaluasi Kinerja Program Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir (PEMP) di KecamatanTugu, Semarang, Universitas Diponegoro
- Hazairin. 1970. Demokrasi Pancasila. Jakarta: Tintamas.
- Horton, B. Paul dan Chester L.Hunt. 1984. "Sosiologi". (terj.) Jakarta. PenerbitErlangga.
- Indriantoro, Nur., Supono, Bambang. (2013). Metodologi Penelitian Bisnis untuk Akuntansi dan Manajemen. Yogyakarta: BPFE Yogyakarta.
- Kementrian Pariwisata. (2015). Laporan Kinerja Kementerian Pariwisata 2014. Jakarta.

- Konvensi ILO No. 169 Tahun 1989 mengenai Bangsa Pribumi dan Masyarakat Adat di Negara-negara Merdeka (Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries).
- Kuncoro Mudrajad, 2009, *Metode Riset Untuk Bisnis Dan Ekonomi*, edisi 3, Erlangga, Jakarta.
- Mardawani. 2020. *Praktis Penelitian Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.
- Milles dan Huberman, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press, 1992, hlm. 16.
- Moloeng, L.J. 2010. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: Remaja Rosa karya.
- Muhib, Abd. (2018). *Problematika Pembelajaran Tematik Terpadu di Min III Bondowoso*. <http://ejournal.pascasarjanaiainjember.id/index.php/IJIT/article/download/23/3/>. Vol.1, No.1. Juni 2018 : 45-61
- Nazir, M. 2003. *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta : Ghalia Indonesia.
- Nurwanda, Asep. 2018. *Analisis Pengelolaan Curug Salusin Di Desa Sukahurip Kecamatan Cihaurbeuti Kabupaten Ciamis*. *Jurnal Moderat*, Volume 4, Nomor 3, hlm 11-18
- Pitana G dan Diarta KS (2009) *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Andi.
- Riyanto, Yatim. 2010. *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*. Surabaya : Penerbit SIC.
- Rizilia, K. N. (2018), *kekuatan pariwisata Indonesia masuk 10 besar dunia versi WTTC*. Retrieved from merdeka.com web site: <https://www.merdeka.com/gaya/kekuatan-pariwisata-indonesia-masuk-10-besardunia-versi-wttc.html>.
- Sakinah, Yosi Ahmais. 2017. *Potret Sosial Masyarakat Desa dan Masyarakat Kota dalam Novel Berkisar Merah Karya Ahmad Tohari*, *Artikel Ilmiah, Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan (STKIP) PGRI Sumatra Barat Padang*, hlm 1.
- Samsuharjo., Margono, Subando Agus., & Purbokusumo, Yuyun. 2016 *Pengembangan Ekowisata di Air Terjun Sri Getuk*. Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta
- Scheyvens, R.(2002). *Backpacker tourism and third world development*. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(1), 144–164. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(01\)00030-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(01)00030-5).
- Setiadi, Elly M. (2013). *Pengantar Sosiologi*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Siswanto, H., Anggoro, S., dan Sasongko, D.P. (2012). *Strategi Optimasi Wisata Massal di Kawasan Konservasi Taman Wisata Alam Grojogan Sewu*. *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan*. 10 (2), hlm. 100-110.
- Suansri, Potjana. (2003). *Community Based Tourism Hand Book , Thailand : Rest Project*
- Sugiyono (2011). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suharso. (2009). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Edisi Lux)*. In A. Retnoningsih. Semarang: Widya Karya.
- Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) 8013:2014 tentang *Pengelolaan pariwisata alam*.
- Tamelan, P. G., & Harijono. (2019) *Konsep Ekowisata Sebagai Alternatif Pengembangan Infrastruktur Pariwisata di Kabupaten Rote Ndao NTT*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Teknologi FST Undana Volume 13 Nomor 2*, 29-35.
- Tim Penulisan KBBI, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2005), 896.
- Utami, Muji Santi. (2010). *Kebutuhan Dasar dan Perilaku Masyarakat (Studi sosial Masyarakat Pesisir Kota Semarang)*, *Eksplanasi Volume 5 Nomor 1 Edisi Maret*
- Yoety, O. A. (2006). *Pariwisata Budaya: Masalah dan Solusinya*. Jakarta: PT. Pradnya Paramita.