International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The Influence Of Community-Based Ecotourism On Changing Social And Economic Conditions In Osi Island Village West part of seram district

Hardin Lamani [1], JF Sopamena[2] ,NF Wenno [3]

[1,2,3]Agricultural Agribusiness Study Program, Faculty of Agriculture, Unpatti

Abstract

Indonesia has the potential for natural beauty and cultural riches that are of high value in the ecotourism industry market. This natural potential can be in the form of biological natural resources and their ecosystems, diversity of flora, fauna and natural phenomena with the beauty of unspoiled views. Research Location The location of this research is Pulau Osi Hamlet, West Seram District, West Seram Regency. The research will be carried out in November - December 2022. Based on the results and discussion, the conclusion is that the economy is any additional economic capability received by society which can be used for consumption or to increase people's income. Community education can be carried out by providing adequate access to education for the community through scholarships, training and developing human resource potential.

Keywords : Social, community-based economics

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has the potential for natural beauty and cultural riches that are of high value in the ecotourism industry market. This natural potential can be in the form of biological natural resources and their ecosystems, diversity of flora, fauna and natural phenomena with the beauty of unspoiled views. For culture, Indonesia has a system of religion, arts, regional languages, cultural rites, knowledge and social organizations. Based on the *World Travel Tourism Council (WTTC)* report in 2000, ecotourism growth averaged 10 percent per year. This figure is higher than the average annual growth for tourism in general, which is 46 percent per year. As a form of tourism, ecotourism has its own specificities, namely prioritizing environmental conservation, environmental

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

education, the welfare of local residents, and respecting local culture. The tourism sector is a very effective instrument in efforts to encourage regional development, community empowerment, and in efforts to overcome poverty. It can be said this because the tourism sector is a sector that can be developed by regions with their respective regional potentials such as their natural potential, cultural diversity and the way of life of their communities. Apart from that, if tourism can develop, besides being able to generate foreign exchange for the country, opening up job opportunities, diversifying the economy, tourism can play a *multi-player effect role* , namely tourism can drive other sectors such as plantations, animal husbandry, the clothing industry, the craft industry, and various service sectors. . Another positive impact of the development of the tourism sector in the social life of the community is the public's awareness of its natural potential and cultural heritage, awareness of clean living, increased public insight and information about the international world, and can increase people's love for their region.

Maluku Province is an area in Eastern Indonesia. Maluku Province has the potential for natural attractions that offer a wide variety of natural tourist attractions (marine, beaches, waterfalls/baths) as well as cultural attractions that can be developed into worthy tourist destinations. The beauty of tourism resources in Maluku Province cannot be doubted , for example the natural tourism of Osi Island Hamlet.

Osi Island Hamlet is located in West Seram District, West Seram Regency, has great potential to develop into a tourist hamlet that is busy with tourists because the location of the island is very unique, a hamlet with unique community characteristics, there are floating houses and physically this area all surrounded by sea and coral reefs which enable tourists to carry out daily activities such as diving, fishing and enjoying grilled fish caught by local fishermen or tourists' own fishing. To get to Osi Island Hamlet you have to cross a 1378 meter long wooden bridge which connects four small uninhabited islands and is only for motorbikes and pedestrians who want to take photos and is surrounded by *Rhizophora Apiculata mangrove trees* . Currently, the activities

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

taking place in Osi Island Hamlet are natural tourism, religious tourism and cultural tourism.

The aim of this research is to determine the socio-economic conditions in Osi Island Hamlet after the existence of community-based ecotourism

METHODOLOGY STUDY

Time and Location of Research

The location of this research coincides with Pulau Osi Hamlet, West Seram District, West Seram Regency. The research will be carried out in November – December 2022.

Sampling Method

The target population of this research is ecotourism practitioners in Pulau Osi Hamlet, West Seram District, West Seram Regency. The population in this study was 243 families. The samples were taken using a simple random technique *(purposive random sampling).* The 30 respondents consisted of 1 respondent who was a *homestay owner* , 5 respondents who were accommodation, 6 respondents who were restaurant entrepreneurs, 10 respondents who were tour guides, and 8 respondents who were motorbike taxi drivers. The target unit in this research is the husband or wife, other household members who can provide relevant data regarding the research problem

Collection Method Data

The data used in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from questionnaires and in-depth interviews, questionnaires shown to respondents and informants. In-depth interviews are directed through interview question guides. Secondary data was obtained from documents related to data regarding research topics obtained from literature studies such as textbooks, articles, theses, theses,

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

scientific works, as well as government documents of West Seram and Kampung Dusun Pulau Osi.

Data Processing and Data Analysis Methods

The data obtained was tested using simple cross tabulation with qualitative methods, to explain the changes that occurred.

Paired T Test

The paired T test is a test used to compare the difference between two means from two paired samples with the assumption that the data is normally distributed. The paired t test is a parametric test that is in accordance with the aim of this research, namely to analyze whether there are differences in paired samples. The paired T test formula is:

$$t = \frac{Rata - rata\ sampel\ pertama - rata - rata\ sampel\ kedua}{standar\ eror\ perbedaan\ rata - rata\ kedua\ sampel}$$

The decision making criteria for this test are as follows:

1. H0 is accepted if: t Count ≤ t Table or Sig. > 0.05.
2. Accepted if: t Count > t Table or Sig. ≤ 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

This research succeeded in collecting data from respondents, namely business activists in the ecotourism sector in Osi Island Hamlet, totaling 30 respondents. The respondents selected were native residents of Osi Island Hamlet .

Ristic Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age

Age is one of the factors that influences human life activities both physically and non-physically. In general, age is divided into two groups, namely productive age 30-60 years , and unproductive age >68 years (Chaniago, 2002).

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Table 2 . Characteristics of Respondents based on Age

No	Respondent's age	Number of people)	Percentage (%)
1	30-40	10	33.33
2	41-50	14	46.67
3	51-60	5	16.67
4	>68	1	3.33
Total		30	100

Source: Data Primary Processed, 2023

Based on the data, the majority of respondents were aged 30 - 40 years, which reached 33.33% of the total respondents, namely 10 people. The second largest number was respondents with an age range of 41 - 50 years with a percentage of 46.67% of the total respondents or 14 people. Followed by respondents with an age range of 51-60 years which reached 16.67% or 5 people. The smallest age range of respondents was 68 years old with a total of 3.33% or 4 respondents. From the age range above, it can be concluded that the productive age of ecotourism business activists in Osi Island Tourism Village is between 30-50 years.

Ristic Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Based on the diagram, the gender of respondents in this study was dominated by men with a percentage of 46.67% or 14 respondents. Meanwhile, female respondents were 53.33% or only 16 respondents. Thus, it can be concluded that those who manage and support ecotourism are dominated by women who work as ecotourism business activists in Osi Island Hamlet.

The gender of the respondents in this study can be seen from the table below.

Table 3. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Gender	Number (Souls)	Percentage (%)
Man	14	46.67
Woman	16	53.33

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Amount	30	100

Source: Data Primary Processed, 2023

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Type of Education

Level The education referred to in this research is the last formal education completed by the respondent . The level of education that a person is able to achieve determines success in obtaining a job (Russicaria and Djayastra, 2014). The following is a table of respondent characteristics based on education level.

Table 4. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Type of Education

Formal education	Amount	Percentage (%)
elementary school	18	60
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	3	10
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	5	16.7
D3	1	3.3
S1	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Data Primary Processed, 2023

From the results of the respondent data obtained, it is known that the respondents in this study had various levels of education. An overview of the respondent's latest education can be depicted from the table. The majority of respondents' last education was elementary school with 60% or the same as 18 respondents. The second largest was SMA with 16.7% or 5 respondents. And third place is S1 and SMP with 10% of 3 respondents. Meanwhile, the fewest were junior high school graduates (D3) with 33.3% or 1 respondent. It can be concluded that ecotourism business activists in the Osi Island Tourism Village have a low level of education.

Ecotourism Potential in Osi Island Hamlet

Osi Island Tourism Village is an integrated tourism village which has a diversity of ecotourism potential within it. Not only does it offer exotic natural ecotourism, the Osi Island Tourism Village also provides tourists with the experience of seeing historical ecotourism, religious ecotourism and cultural ecotourism.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Natural tourism

Osi Island Tourism Village is known for its natural charm, namely the Osi Island Bridge, Sunset Bridge, Marsegu Island. Each natural area has its own charm and uniqueness to support tourists' interest in visiting Osi Island Village.

1. Osi Island Bridge
   The Osi Island Bridge or what is called the long bridge was inaugurated in 2008 directly by the Governor of Maluku, Mr (Karel A.Ralahalu) in Osi Island Hamlet. Why is it called the long bridge on Osi Island, because it is located on Osi Island and is 1,378 meters long. On the left and right sides along the bridge and mangrove plants.
2. Why is the Osi Island Sunset Bridge called the sunset bridge, because the bridge is located in the west so that when the sun goes down the charm of the sunset can be enjoyed by visitors. The length of the bridge is approximately 600m. Apart from enjoying the sunset, tourists can also enjoy the sensation of looking for sea shells under the bridge when the water is low.
3. Marsegu Island. It is a small island with an area of 11,000 Ha, located in the West Seram Sea. Marsegu Island is uninhabited. Marsegu Island is only a stopover for fishermen when going to sea before returning home and also as a natural tourist spot that has not been well managed by the people around Marsegu Island and the local government. This island is unique from several islands around it, even different from most islands in Indonesia. The island's unique natural landscape has become a capital for the development of marine tourism.

Religious Tourism

The Osi Island Tourism Village has religious ecotourism objects, namely the inter dulan and Hajj rituals

1. Take Dulan
   This inter dulan is located in Osi Island Hamlet, West Seram District, West Seram Regency. This inter dulan was formed in 2015, this inter dulan activity has become a tradition in Osi Island Hamlet which is carried out every year during Eid al-Fitr which will be religious tourist attraction and establish a place for friendship with visitors and families.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

2. Hajj Manasik
   This Hajj ritual was formed in 2021, which has become a tradition that is carried out every two years after a week of Eid al- Adha. The people of Osi Island jointly organize Hajj rituals, as a form of longing and enthusiasm to carry out the Hajj pilgrimage in the holy land.

Cultural Ecotourism

Osi Island Tourism Village is a village that still has strong traditions and culture. The cultural activities that can be enjoyed by tourists are Antar Dulan, Manasik Haji, Healthy Walk, and the Red and White Flag Parade along the Osi Island wooden bridge which is carried out every year by the people of Osi Island. The Hajj pilgrimage in the Holy Land can cure longing with the Hajj Manasik activity. People are very enthusiastic about carrying out the Hajj Manasik activity.

Osi Island Hamlet Ecotourism Manager

In its development, the human resources who directly manage Osi Island Hamlet consist of:

Osi Island Tourism Village Community

The majority of the residents of Osi Island Hamlet work in the fisheries, plantations, private sector and government sectors. Not all residents of Osi Island Tourism Village participate directly in the ecotourism sector. There are ecotourism human resources who participate in the ecotourism sector by opening restaurants, homestays, tourist village institutions, pencagura and tour operators.

The restaurants available in Osi Island Tourism Village are still relatively few. This is due to the lack of public interest in the culinary business in this village. However, tourists can still find restaurants. Even though there are relatively few restaurants in the Osi Island hamlet, tourists can still enjoy typical hamlet food from the facilities provided by the owner of the homestay where the tourists are staying.

Homestays in Osi Island Tourism Village are managed directly by the Osi Island Tourism Village Community. The price per room is IDR 750,000 for VIP rooms and IDR 500,000 for regular rooms.

The Osi Island community has a role as coordinator of all tourism activities and in preserving culture in Osi Island Hamlet.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Changes in Economic Conditions in Osi Island Hamlet

Changes in economic conditions before and after ecotourism activities in Osi Island Hamlet can be seen from the table below.

Community Income

Table 6. Community Income

Community Income	Before Ecotourism existed	Percentage (%)	After Ecotourism	Percentage (%)
	Person		Person	
Agree	26	86.7	23	76.7
Don't agree	4	13.3	7	23.3

Source : Processed Primary Data, 202 3

Before ecotourism activities began, most of the people of Osi Island Hamlet worked as fishermen. Based on the research results obtained, 26 respondents (86.7%) answered that they did not agree that the community's income before ecotourism activities was high and 4 respondents (13.3%) answered agree. Some people believe that fishermen's income cannot meet their living needs. Not only that, negative impacts such as failure of fishermen can cause losses for fishermen.

The presence of ecotourism activities has a positive impact on people's income. 23 respondents (76.7%) answered that they strongly agree that ecotourism activities increase people's income and 4 respondents answered that 7 respondents (23.3%). The high level of public interest in working in the ecotourism sector provides additional income opportunities for some residents of Osi Island Hamlet. Community income is obtained directly and indirectly from ecotourism activities in Osi Island Hamlet.

Jobs

Before the existence of ecotourism activities, the majority of people worked as fishermen, civil servants and private employees. From the data obtained, 28 respondents (93.3%) answered that they disagreed and 2 respondents (6.7 %) answered that they agreed because there are many job opportunities available for the community.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Table 7. Employment

Job Field	Before Ecotourism existed Person	Percentage (%)	After Ecotourism Person	Percentage (%)
Agree	28	93.3	30	100
Don't agree	2	6,7		

Source: Data Primary Processed, 2023

Data results from respondents showed that 30 respondents (100%) agreed that the presence of ecotourism activities provided new jobs for the community. Some examples of jobs available are as a *tour guide* , *homestay provider* , restaurant employee, *tour and travel service provider* and shopping center and souvenir provider. However, some people think that work in the tourism sector is not yet a permanent job for the community. This job is still considered by society as a side job. The permanent jobs for ecotourism business activists are as farmers, village government employees, private sector employees and some of them are students.

Types of Community Business

Table 1Types of Community Enterprises

Types of Community Business	Before Ecotourism existed Person	Percentage (%)	After EcotourismPerson	Percentage (%)
Agree	30	100	30	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 202 3

Based on the research results, 30 respondents (100%) answered that they disagreed. This is because before the existence of ecotourism activities, the majority of people worked as fishermen. Businesses such as restaurants, accommodation, travel agents and shopping centers are still very rare and cannot even be found in Osi Island Hamlet.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

The results of the data obtained from respondents showed that 30 respondents (100%) strongly agreed that ecotourism activities had a positive impact on the increase and development of community businesses in Osi Island Hamlet.

Hamlet Infrastructure

Table 2Hamlet Infrastructure

Hamlet Infrastructure	Before Ecotourism existed	Percentage (%)	After Ecotourism	Percentage (%)
	Person		Person	
Agree	1	30	30	100
Don't agree	29	23.3		

Source: Processed Primary Data, 202 3

Infrastructure is one of the supporting aspects in managing ecotourism. From the data obtained from respondents, 1 person (30%) disagreed and 29 (23.3 %) answered agree that the infrastructure in the Osi Island Tourism Village had improved before the ecotourism activities. This is because many of the facilities and infrastructure in the Osi Island Tourism Village are still inadequate for access by the community and tourists. The obstacles faced include damaged roads, inadequate drainage, minimal places of worship, pavilions, schools and so on.

The results of the data obtained from respondents showed that 30 respondents (100%) strongly agreed that ecotourism activities had a positive impact on increasing and

Community Participation in Managing Ecotourism

Table 3Community Participation in Managing Ecotourism

Society participation	Before Ecotourism existed	Percentage (%)	After Ecotourism	Percentage (%)
	Person		Person	
Agree	30	100%	30	100%

Source: Processed Primary Data, 202 3

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Osi Island Tourism Village has high natural resource potential. However, this is not yet known and does not have high knowledge among some people in the Osi Island Tourism Village. This has an impact on the role of society which is still passive in managing the potential of existing natural resources. Based on the results of interviews with respondents, 100% of respondents (30 people) answered that they agreed that the community had participated in managing ecotourism before ecotourism activities took place.

The presence of ecotourism activities provides the Dusun community with the opportunity to participate in managing ecotourism. 30 respondents (100%) agreed that ecotourism activities opened up opportunities for the community to participate in managing ecotourism.

Community Education

Table 4Community Education

Society participation	**Before Ecotourism existed**	**Percentage (%)**	**After Ecotourism**	**Percentage (%)**
	Person		Person	
Agree	29	96.7	30	100
Don't agree	1	3.3		

Source: Processed Primary Data, 202 3

Education is an important aspect in developing human resources to manage ecotourism. The level of public education in Osi Island Tourism Village is still relatively low. This is proven by the results of data from respondents in this study where the majority of respondents' last education was high school level. Apart from that, 7 out of 9 respondents who work as tour guides admitted that they were not skilled in introducing the ecotourism potential that exists in the Osi Island Tourism Village. From the data obtained, 29 respondents (96.7 %) answered that they did not agree that the community's education level was high before ecotourism activities took place. 1 respondent (3.3%) answered agree. This is because some respondents think that people work as fishermen because they have not had a good education.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Even though the community's education level is only high school, the presence of ecotourism has increased the level of education and skills of the community in the Osi Island Tourism Village. This is proven by the answers of 30 respondents (100%) who answered agree. Increasing the level of education and skills of the community in the Osi Island Tourism Village is demonstrated by providing training to the community regarding improving the quality of fisheries and managing existing natural resources.

Local Arts and Culture Preservation Activities

Table 5Activities for Preserving Local Arts and Culture

Customs	Before Ecotourism existed	Percentage (%)	After Ecotourism	Percentage (%)
	Person		Person	
Agree	30	100	30	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2023

One of the attractions for tourists to visit an area is the strong customs and arts and culture in that area. Local arts and culture and customs have been preserved by the people of Osi Island Tourism Village since before the advent of ecotourism activities. This is proven by the affirmative answers from 30 respondents (100%) in this study. Various activities ranging from customs to art studios are proof that the community has maintained local arts and culture and customs. The respondent was of the opinion that arts and culture activities were only carried out during large activities in the Osi Island Tourism Village, such as the inter-dulan in the Osi Island Village which was held every year during Eid al-Fitr. and the Hajj rituals in Osi Island Hamlet which are held every two years after a week of Eid al-Adha, the people of Osi Island Hamlet jointly organize Hajj rituals, as a form of healing their longing and enthusiasm to perform the Hajj pilgrimage in the holy land.

The presence of ecotourism activities makes people increasingly concerned about preserving arts and culture and customs in Osi Island Hamlet. 39 respondents (100%) answered that they agreed that the presence of ecotourism activities had a positive impact on the preservation of local arts and culture and customs.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted in Osi Island Hamlet, there were changes in socio-cultural and economic life in the community after the introduction of ecotourism in Osi Island Hamlet.

The socio-cultural changes that were visible during the Osi Island Hamlet Ecotourism included the inter-dulan and Hajj rituals, while the economic changes that were visible were the economic income of the Osi Island Hamlet Community.

REFERENCES

Abdulsyani. 1994. Schematic Sociology, Theory and Application. Literary Earth. Jakarta

Aronsson., Lars. 2000. *The Development of Sustainable Tourism: London, Continuum . London*

Anonymous. 2000. Agenda 21 Sectoral Tourism Agenda for Sustainable Development of Quality of Life. Sectoral Cooperation Agenda 21 Project of the Office of the Minister of Environment and UNDP. Jakarta

Department of Culture and Tourism. 2009. Tourism Development, Jakarta

Department of Community Empowerment Directorate of Culture and Tourism. 2009. Core development

Ester Esti Kunda, Kisworo and Timothy Wherrett. 2022. Local Community Based Ecotourism Development Strategy in Liliboi Village, West Lehitu District, Central Maluku Regency, Maluku Province, Biology Study Program, Faculty of Biotechnology, Duta Wacana Christian University, Yogyakarta

Fakih and Mansour. 2001. Misconceptions in Development and Globalization Theory, Student Library and Insist Press. Yogyakarta

Garrod, B. 2001. Local Participation in the Planning and Management of Eco Tourism: A Revised Model Approach University of The West Of England. Brisol

Hadinoto, Kusudianto. 1996. Tourism Destination Development Planning. UI Press. Jakarta

Lelloltery, H. and Merlin Renny Sitanala. 2023 Community-based ecotourism management in Hutumuri Country, Ambon City, Faculty of Agriculture, Pattimura University, Ambon

Lellotory, H. J opie Christian Hitipeuw, and Mersiana Sahureka. 2020 Strategy for Community-Based Ecotourism Development in the Mount Sirimua Forest, Ambon City

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Kusumaningrum, L. 2020. Ecotourism as a Social and Economic Aspect. sebelas Maret University

Karyono, Hari. 1997. Tourism. Gramedia Widia Sarana Indonesia. Jakarta

Munthe, J.P. (2020). Study of Community Perceptions of the Social, Economic and Environmental Impacts of Tourism Activities in Kete Kesu, Tana Toraja. Thesis. Biology Study Program, Faculty of Biotechnology, Duta Wacana Christian University

Muawanah, Annisa. 2013 " People's Core Tourism 1999", Jakarta

Revalda AJB Salakory, 2016 Community-Based Ecotourism Development in the Banda Islands, Central Maluku, Postgraduate Program in Environmental Resource Management & Development, Universitas Brawijaya Malang

Rifqi Asy'ari, Reiz, Cecep Ucu Rakhman and Rifki, 2021 Study of Community-Based Ecotourism Concepts in Supporting Tourism Development in the Banda Islands, Central Maluku

Suansri, Potjana, 2003 Community Based Tourism Handbook REST Project,

Sedarmayanti. 2005. Building Culture and Tourism (Anthology of Tourism Writings). Mandar Maju Publishers. Bandung

Singarimbun M and S Effendi. 1989. Survey Research Methods. LP3ES. Jakarta

Soekanto S. 1982. Sociology An Introduction. PT RajaGrafindo Persada. Jakarta

Soemarwoto O. 1989. Environmental Impact Analysis. Gajah Mada University Pr. Yogyakarta

Sharpley, 2000 " Tourism and Sustainable Development : Exploring the Theoretical Division," Journal of Sustainable Tourism, VIII (1),

Sedarmayanti, 2005, Building Culture and Tourism, Mandar Maju Publishers. Bandung

Tafalas M. 2010. The Impact of Ecotourism Development on the Social and Economic Life of Local Communities, case study of marine ecotourism on Mansuar Island, Raja Ampat Regency [thesis]. Bogor (ID): Bogor Agricultural Institute. Tuwo A. 2011. Management of Coastal and Marine Ecotourism. Brilliant International. Surabaya

Timothy, DJ, 1999 " Participatory Planning a View of Tourism in Indonesia" in Annuals Review of Tourism Research , XXVI (2)

Yemen, Amat Ramsa & A. Mohd, "Community-based Ecotourism: New Proposition for Sustainable Development and Environment Conservation in Malaysia," in Journal of Applied Sciences IV (4), 2004:583-589

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Wulandari, DP (2019). Analysis of the Impact of Tourism Development on Changes in the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Community in Kersik Tuo Village, Kayu Aro District, Kerinci Regency. Encyclopedia of Journals, 2(1), 27-35

Wiendu. 1993 Concepts, Perspectives and Challenges. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.