

Model pengelolaan pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan di gugus pulau kecil (Studi kasus Kepulauan Wangi-Wangi Kabupaten Wakatobi = Sustainable marine tourism management model in a small island region (Case study in Wangi-Wangi Islands Wakatobi Regency))

Tangkudung, Auderey Gamaliel Dotulong, author

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Karakteristik Pulau Besar berbeda dengan Pulau Kecil yang terpisah dari Pulau Besar. Pulau kecil atau pulau-pulau kecil yang terisolasi memiliki banyak kekurangan dan keterbatasan dalam sumber daya alam baik di darat maupun di laut sehingga pengelolaan pembangunannya perlu berbasiskan gugus pulau kecil. Fokus penelitian ini adalah tentang pengelolaan pariwisata berkelanjutan di Gugus Pulau Kecil: Studi kasus di Kepulauan Wangi-wangi, salah satu kawasan terumbu karang Taman Nasional Laut Kabupaten Wakatobi, Sulawesi Tenggara. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengkaji faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan tidak berkelanjutannya kegiatan pariwisata bahari di Kepulauan Wangi-wangi Wakatobi. Studi ini juga ingin menemukan model pengelolaan pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan yang khas Wakatobi. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kualitatif. Teknik mengumpulkan data adalah observasi, survei, wawancara mendalam dan diskusi kelompok terfokus (FGD) dengan pemangku kepentingan, dan analisis SWOT. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa kegiatan pariwisata di Pulau Wangi-wangi Kabupaten Wakatobi belum dilaksanakan sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan. Ada 5 faktor negatif dan 5 faktor positif yang berpengaruh pada kegiatan pariwisata berkelanjutan di Pulau Wangi-wangi. Untuk mengantisipasi kondisi ini peneliti mengusulkan model pengelolaan pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan yang sesuai dengan karakteristik gugus pulau Wangi-wangi Wakatobi. Model tersebut adalah model yang berbasis kemitraan atau pengembangan usaha bersama di bidang pengelolaan kepariwisataan yang melibatkan Pemda, Lembaga Adat, Kelompok Masyarakat Lokal, dan Profesional.;

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ABSTRACT

Big islands have different characteristics from small islands which are separated from big islands. These isolated small islands are limited both in their natural resources on land and in the sea which require a specific development management: small island region development management. The focus of this research is on sustainable tourism management in small island region with Wangi ? wangi islands as the case study. Wangi-wangi islands is a part of Wakatobi Marine National Park, South East Sulawesi. This study was conducted to identify factors that lead to unsustainable marine tourism activities in Wangi ? wangi islands. The purpose of the study is to create a sustainable marine tourism management model appropriate for the condition found in Wakatobi. The research method is qualitative - descriptive. The data collection method used is observation, survey to the stakeholders, in-depth interviews with the stakeholders, forum group discussion (FGD), and SWOT analysis. The results of the research shows that tourism activities in Wangi ? wangi islands Wakatobi has not been carried out in accordance with the principles of sustainable marine tourism . There are five negative and five positive factors affecting the activities of sustainable tourism. To anticipate this condition, the research proposes a model of sustainable management of marine

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