

Community Based Tourism Development Management in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province

Maria Lea Frensy Bakarbesy, Slamet Riadi², Abdul Rivai³, Nasir Mangngasing⁴

^{1,2,3,4}, Tadulako University, Palu, Indonesia, Email: sakinahmlfb@gmail.com

¹ Email sakinahmlfb@gmail.com.

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ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze (1) the Role of the Government in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management, (2) Determine and analyze the Role of the Community in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management, (3) Determine and analyze the Role of the Private Sector in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management. This type of research is quantitative research. The results of this study conclude; (1) The Role of the Government in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management has been implemented well. (2) The Role of the Community in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management is to promote, conserve, and manage tourist destinations and (3) The Role of the Private Sector in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management is to provide products and services, promote, and invest. Provision of infrastructure and its management in each existing tourist attraction. Then the private sector plays a role in developing attractions, providing accommodation, facilities. The success of the private sector's role in developing tourism in each tourist attraction can be seen from the increasing number of tourist visits, the number of physical developments and supporting facilities, and the number of workers. effective communication, prioritizing deliberation in solving problems, professional human resources and adequate funds.

Keywords: Multi-Objective Optimization, Evolutionary Algorithms, Pareto Front Analysis, Medical Machine Learning, Fairness-Aware Classification.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a country that has abundant natural resource potential, biodiversity, as well as historical and cultural heritage. The abundance of natural resources can increase economic growth when these resources can be managed properly according to what is most in demand by the community so that the utilization of these natural resources can benefit the community in the economic sector, as well as the tourism sector, (Radnawati, 2024). Tourism is one of the important sectors in supporting economic growth. Tourism as an economic driver and tourism as an attractive vehicle to reduce unemployment, because the development of tourism as a whole is expected to be able to create quite a lot of jobs in areas that are tourist destinations, (Abreu, 2024). Tourism is a variety of tourism activities that are supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, government, and local governments (Law Number 10 of 2009). One form of tourism development that involves the community is through the development of human resources for tourist groups.

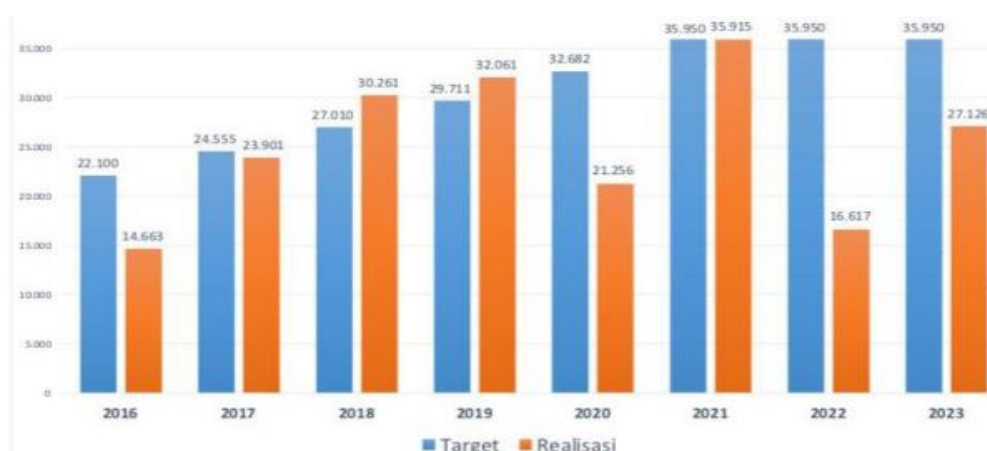
Community-based tourism development is often implemented by countries that uphold the sustainability paradigm with an emphasis on empowering, developing, and improving the livelihoods of local communities. Community-based tourism (CBT) is a community development tool that strengthens the capacity of rural communities to manage tourism resources while ensuring local community participation. (De Carvalho, 2024). Community-based tourism is used as a community development tool that strengthens Community-Based Tourism. The ability of local

communities to manage tourism resources and increase their participation in decision-making as well as introduce tourists to local culture and develop tourism products based on local wisdom (De Carvalho, 2024).

The Indonesian nation is currently promoting community-based tourism activities which are manifested in the form of tourist villages, also in empowering tourism awareness groups. Data at the beginning of 2023 based on the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia, there were 4,674 tourist villages spread across all provinces in Indonesia. So this indicates that tourism activities with the concept of community-based tourism provide opportunities for local communities to develop tourism destinations in their respective regions. This cannot be separated from the role of the government, private sector and also local communities to work together in managing existing tourism destinations with good management.

Based on the results of initial research in Sigi Regency, tourist visit data was found in the following graph.

Chart 1 Tourist visit data in Sigi Regency



Source; Sigi Regency Tourism Office 2025.

Based on the data displayed in graph 1, it shows that tourist visits in 2016, 2017, 2020, 2022 and 2023 in Sigi Regency have not reached the target set by the Sigi Regency Tourism Office. Then (Nawangarsi, 2022) stated that the challenges generally faced in the development of community-based tourism include: limited local capacity, weak marketing, and social and economic sustainability. One way to overcome these weaknesses is related to the methods and techniques of implementation. Another opinion was put forward by (Mir, Shelley, 2024) that while community-based tourism and ecotourism as a whole are not as effective or sustainable as promised, both are still limited to great potential for tourist areas in Sigi Regency. Based on this phenomenon, it is interesting to study in a scientific paper on a dissertation entitled *Community-Based Tourism Development Management (Community Based Tourism-CBT)* in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province .

Formulation of the problem

Based on the background, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What is the Role of the Government in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in Community -Based Tourism Development Management ?
2. What is the Role of the Sigi Regency Community, Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management ?
3. How is the Role of the Private Sector in the Regency? Sigi , Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management ?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

As a reference for this study, the results of previous studies are presented, namely: (1) Herlinawati Mendrofa and Ray Oktavianus (International article, 2024), Social and Economic Impacts of Tourism Development on the Local Community of Kampung Pelangi, Semarang. *Pancasila International Journal of Applied Social Science E-ISSN*

2988-0750 P-ISSN 2988-0769 Volume 2 Issue 02, May 2024 , Pp. 284-29. Research results: Local residents are able to take advantage of the needs of tourists by offering various local products and services, such as handicrafts and regional cuisine. In addition, the increase in the number of tourists has brought increased income for Kampung Pelangi residents, both directly through the sale of goods and services, and indirectly through local economic growth driven by tourism. (2) Grace Octavia Albert, Rosmalina Abdul Rashid and Andy Russel Mojiol , (International Journal 2024), A Review of Rural Tourism Development in the Context of Social Exchange Theory Application *Jurnal Media Konservasi Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Jalan UMS, 88400, Kota Kinabalu Sabah, Malaysia. 2024* . Research results: Rural tourism drives sustainable development through economic, socio-cultural, and environmental, meaning. To support rural tourism development, communities need to comprehensively evaluate the benefits and drawbacks associated with such changes. The challenges of this process require assessing the consequences of decisions made in response to social interactions occurring in the community. (3) Abreu, LAD, Walkowski, MDC, Perinotto, ARC, & Fonseca, JFD (2024). Community-Based Tourism and Best Practices with the Sustainable Development Goals. *Administrative Sciences* , 14 (2), The main findings underline that the three CBT communities studied—Tekoaá-Pirá, Chã de Jardim, and Amucafé, located in Brazil—directly contributed to the achievement of seven SDGs and indirectly influenced the other two.

Fitriansyah, A., Hapsari, AT, Mariana, D., & Mursito, H. (2024). Community-Based Tourism Development Model in Kemetul Village, Semarang Regency. *Edusight Community Service Journal* , The results of the service show that Kemetul Village has a lot of tourism potential that can be an attraction. Kemetul Village needs to consider strengthening superior products, sustainable tourism attraction development strategies, and strategies for developing institutions and human resources. Recommendations from this service are expected to encourage collaboration between local governments, local communities, and related stakeholders to take real action in developing community-based tourism in Kemetul Village, so that it can improve the economic welfare of the local community and maintain the sustainability of the environment and local culture.

Public Administration Theory

The development of society as a result of globalization forces all parties, especially the government bureaucracy, to revise, improve and seek new alternatives regarding the administration system that is more suitable for the development of society and the development of the times. Public administration has actually existed for a long time, namely since society began to be able to organize itself and its groups in the form of a government system. Modern public administration as known today is a product of a feudal society that thrived in European countries. Countries in mainland Europe, all of which were controlled by feudal, noble, and royal nobility, tried to strengthen their government system. Along with the development of society, the centralization of power and accountability in the monarchy government gave rise to the need to obtain a corps of capable, dedicated, stable and integrated administrators, Henry (2020).

Old Public Administration (OPA)

Woodrow Wilson was an important figure who initiated the movement for change in the OPA paradigm. Public administration must be separated from the political world (dichotomy of public administration and politics). Based on Wilson's experience, the state gave too many opportunities for administrators to practice nepotism and spoil. Therefore, he issued a doctrine to separate the legislative (political) world from the executive world, where legislators only formulate policies and administrators only execute or implement policies. The bureaucratic figure offered by Wilson is in line with the soul or spirit of business. Wilson demanded that public administrators always prioritize efficiency and economic values, so they must be appointed based on suitability and ability to work rather than membership or position in a political party.

New Public Administration (NPA)

New Public Administration paradigm basically criticizes the old or classical administration paradigm that places too much emphasis on economic parameters. According to the New Public Administration paradigm, public administration performance is not only assessed from the achievement of economic value, efficiency, and effectiveness, but also on the value of "social justice" (referred to as the third pillar after efficiency and effectiveness). The implication of the commitment to "social justice" is that public administrators must become

'proactive administrators', not just apolitical bureaucrats. The focus of the new public administration includes efforts to make public organizations able to realize human values optimally which are implemented by developing a decentralized system and a responsive and participatory democratic organization, and can provide public services evenly.

New Public Management (NPM)

The first emergence of NPM only included five doctrines, namely (1) the application of deregulation to line management, (2) the conversion of public service units into independent organizations, (3) the application of accountability based on performance, especially through contract, (4) the application of competition mechanisms such as contracting out, and (5) paying attention to market mechanisms. In its development, it has become ten doctrines as stated in *Reinventing Government* (Gaebler and Osborne, 1994). Several years later, more varied NPM models emerged, for example, the *efficiency drive model*, *downsizing and decentralization*, *in search of excellence* and *public service orientation*. These variations give the impression that NPM is only an effort by experts to modernize the public sector.

The bureaucratic reform is aimed at achieving real results that cover five aspects, namely (1) *saving*, (2) improving the process, (3) improving efficiency, (4) increasing effectiveness, and (5) improving the administrative system, such as increasing capacity, flexibility and resilience. In terms of saving, improving the process and efficiency, and the administrative system, England and America have claimed success, but in terms of effectiveness it has not been felt, because the final results of the program are only felt several years later. In developing countries, NPM is still embryonic and experimental. The success of NPM is very dependent on the context and characteristics of the country and sector being handled, institutional capabilities, and the context of the institution itself such as the climate and management ideology adopted, attitudes towards authority, social relations and groups.

Management Theory

The management theory put forward by *Luther Halsey Gulick* (1892–1993), an American political scientist, Eaton Professor of Urban Science and Administration at Columbia University, abbreviated as POSDCORB theory, explains the management function as follows;

1. Planning (Planning)

Planning is the act of determining all activities carried out and resources used in the future for a specific purpose. Planning refers to thinking and determining: what will be done in the future, how to do it, and what must be provided to carry out these activities in achieving goals optimally. The functions of planning include: (i) Explaining various problems. (ii) Determining problem priorities. (iii) Determining goals and indicators of success. (iv) Assessing obstacles and constraints. (v) Preparing operational work plans. The benefits of planning are as follows: (i) Reducing uncertainty and changes in the future. (ii) Making it possible to choose from various alternative actions. (iii) Directing attention to goals. (iv) Means of supervision. (v) Facilitating coordination. (vi) Minimizing uncertain work to save time, effort and funds.

2. Organizing (Organizing)

Organizing is the division of tasks to people involved in cooperation in a work unit. Organizing is done to determine who carries out the task according to the principle: "meaningful organizing is obtained if the process of selecting people has been carried out thoroughly, has allocated supporting infrastructure, and has arranged the work mechanism so that the achievement of goals is guaranteed". As a process, the Management Function must pay attention to the following basic inputs: (i) the structure reflects the goals and plans of the work unit. (ii) the structure reflects the authority available to people in the work unit, which is determined socially to implement policies. (iii) the structure for each plan must reflect the overall environment. (iv) the structure is filled with capable people according to the characteristics of the tasks in the work unit.

3. Staffing (Filling Positions)

Job filling affects the leadership and control of the work unit. Job filling must be done with an open system approach and pay attention to internal and external factors. Internal includes personnel policies, organizational

climate and reward systems. External includes the use of high technology requiring trained managers and sufficient education. Just like other Management Functions (FM). This FM is also very important, where the emphasis is on the resources of the activity implementers, the results of FM planning and organizing. Activities in this FM are: determining, selecting, appointing, fostering, guiding HR with various approaches and, or the art of HR coaching. Provision of staff also includes the activities of directing and training a group of people to do tasks by maintaining a pleasant work environment. Staff development efforts can use job training methods, special assignments, simulations, role plays, research task forces, self-development,

4. Directing (Direction)

Briefing is an explanation, giving instructions, considerations, and guidance for officers both structurally and functionally so that the implementation of tasks runs smoothly. Briefing of staff who have been appointed and trusted to carry out tasks in their fields so that there are no deviations from the predetermined program line. Briefing includes introducing new employees to the work unit such as its functions, duties, and people. "Large" work units usually have formal briefing programs to explain history, products and services, general policies, work sub-units, benefits, confidentiality requirements related to work contracts, security regulations. The essence of briefing is every decision of the leader that is planned and has been running well.

5.. Coordinating (Coordination)

Coordination is an FM to carry out various activities so that there is no chaos, quarrels, and empty activities but there is directed cooperation in an effort to achieve goals by connecting, uniting and aligning the work of subordinates. Coordination is balancing and moving the team by providing a suitable scope of work with each maintaining that activities are carried out with the proper harmony between the members themselves. This FM is a manager's activity to bring people involved in a harmonious atmosphere of cooperation. Through coordination, the possibility of unhealthy competition and confusion between those involved in achieving goals can be avoided. This FM invites all human resources to work together towards a predetermined direction. Coordination is needed to overcome the possibility of duplication of tasks, struggle for rights and authority, or feeling more important between two or more parts. Coordination in every organization, including in education, can be done with a brief explanation, work meetings, and providing feedback based on activity products.

6. Reporting (Reporting)

Reporting refers to keeping the channels of communication open throughout the organization. This helps in reporting the progress of work to the superior authorities and enables them to make modifications to the plan if required. Likewise, all important information exchanges like employee issues, new regulations, awards, etc. Can be easily shared with relevant parties with very little time and minimal distortion.

For example, there will be weekly or bi-weekly meetings held in each department where the progress of the period will be reported and discussed with the department head.

7. Budgeting

Budgeting is a Management Function related to organizational control through fiscal planning and accounting. In budgeting, the following factors are considered: (i) knowledge of the objectives and general policies of the work unit. (ii) past data. (iii) the possibility of developments in economic conditions. (iv) knowledge of tactics, strategies, and competitor movements. (v) the possibility of changes in government policy. (vi) research for the development of the work unit. Budgeting as a system contains several components that are interdependent and influence each other. This is prepared to achieve the goals that have been set. Budgeting components: (i) input, namely budget preparation personnel, activity and financial information, organization and management, leadership policies, and equipment needed in budgeting. (ii) process, namely planning, organizing, and activities from collecting, processing and analyzing data, then preparing a budget, as well as supervision and control based on product consultation with management. (iii) output, namely the budget that has been approved and ratified by management. (iv) feedback from the results of budget evaluation.

Tourism Development

The development stage is a stage of the evolutionary cycle that occurs in tourism development, since a new tourist destination is discovered (*discovery*), then develops and finally declines. According to Butler (Pitana, 2005:95) there are seven phases of tourism development or tourism life cycle (*Destination Area Lifecycle*) which bring different implications and impacts, theoretically including:

a. Exploration phase .

New tourism areas are being discovered, and visited in a limited and sporadic manner, especially by adventure tourists. At this stage, there is high contact between tourists and local communities, because tourists use available local facilities. Because of the limited number and infrequent frequency, the socio-cultural economic impact at this stage is still very small.

b. Involvement phase

With the increasing number of visits, some local communities have begun to provide various facilities that are specifically intended for tourists. Contact between tourists and local communities is still high, and communities have begun to change existing social patterns to respond to the economic changes that have occurred. This is where an area begins to become a tourist destination, which is marked by the beginning of promotion.

c. Development phase .

Foreign investment began to enter, and the tourism market began to emerge systematically. The area became more physically open, and promotion became more intensive, local facilities were pushed aside or replaced by truly international standard facilities, and artificial attractions began to be developed, adding to the original natural attractions. Various imported goods and services including foreign workers, to support the rapid development of tourism.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

This type of research is qualitative research, namely research intended to find out or describe in detail about Community-Based Tourism Development Management in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. The reason researchers chose Sigi Regency as the research location is because Sigi Regency has several tourist destinations, both natural and cultural tourism, which attract many tourists but have not maximized community-based tourism development. Then the descriptive approach in this study was used to develop concepts and collect facts and did not conduct hypothesis testing, Arikunto (2011: 21). The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach that focuses on facts and uses comparative analysis to conduct empirical generalizations of social phenomena. By using a qualitative approach, it is expected to obtain a fundamental understanding of social problems holistically and impressively by combining analysis with data interpretation presented narratively.

Research Informants

The technique for determining informants in this study used *purposive sampling*. According to Siregar (2010: 148) "*Purposive sampling* is a method of determining respondents to be informants based on certain criteria." The criteria for selecting informants are:

- (1) I have competence in the field of Community Based Tourism
- (2) Civil Servant at the Sigi Regency Tourism Office
- (3) Have a working period in over one year
- (4) Communities in the tourist village area
- (5) Visitors to tourist villages in Sigi Regency

Data collection technique

The data collection required in this research was carried out using several techniques as follows:

- a. Observation is a data collection technique by systematically observing and recording the symptoms or phenomena that exist in the research object. Judistira , (2009 : 281)
- b. *Interview* is a data collection technique conducted by conducting direct Q&A with informants or respondents , Maman (2017 :21). Interview technique is an open and in-depth interview (Depth-Interview), which is a data collection technique by asking questions to people related to the research object or key informants openly through interviews with informants who have competence in the field of community-based tourism, such as the Deputy Regent of Sigi Regency, Head of the Sigi Regency Tourism Office, communities in tourist areas and private parties who provide capital in the framework of developing community-based tourism in Sigi Regency, as well as Tourism Observers and NGOs.
- c. Triangulation
To obtain complete information in accordance with the focus of the research, researchers use triangulation (combined) data collection. Sugiyono (2016 : 83): "Triangulation is defined as a data collection technique that combines various existing data collection techniques and data sources. If researchers use data collection techniques with triangulation, researchers actually collect data while testing the credibility of the data .
- d. Documentation, namely taking data related to the research, for example, photos of tourism managers working, photos when researchers conduct interviews with informants.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analyzed is the data collected during the research. Data collection is done to obtain the information needed to achieve the research objectives. Data analysis is done to describe all data so that it can be understood and draw conclusions. The results obtained through data analysis in this study can be useful for developing theories built from the data obtained.

Data analysis in this study was carried out using the interactive model from Huberman and Saldana (2014), which applies four (4) steps in analyzing data as shown in the image below:

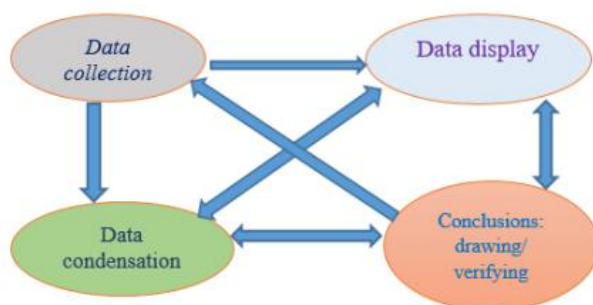


Figure 2

Interactive Data Analysis Chart According to Miles, Hubberman & Saldana 2014.

According to Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:31-33) in qualitative data analysis there are four streams of activities that occur simultaneously. Activities in data analysis are: Data Collection, Data Condensation, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing/Verifications.

Data Collection

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Vision and Mission of Sigi Regency Development:

Vision :

Sigi Regency is Competitive Based on Agribusiness .

Mission :

1. Strengthening Access and Quality of Services, Education and Infrastructure;
2. Developing a Competitive People's Economy Based on Agribusiness;
3. Continuing Bureaucratic and Governance Reform, Supremacy of Law and Human Rights;
4. Strengthening the Quality of Order, Security and Social Harmony;
5. Continuing Sustainable Development Based on Disaster Mitigation.

DISCUSSION

Management Community-based tourism development in this study uses management indicators put forward by Luther Halsey Gulick (1892–1993), an American political scientist, Eaton Professor of Urban Science and Administration at Columbia University, abbreviated as POSDCORB theory, explaining management as follows;

In relation to the development of community-based tourism, the tourism shop of Sigi Regency, Mr. Dr. Mohammad Agus Rahmat Lamakarate, Sp. MES in January 2025 said about Community-Based Tourism as follows:

If Tourism, the Community is involved from the beginning, namely from its planning, management, then the future journey of Tourism will be strong, because if the Community is not involved, tourism is advanced, then the community is only a spectator. If something happens later, the Community does not feel like they own Tourism, so they may not be involved or indifferent to Tourism and even more dangerous, if Tourism advances but economically the Community does not get benefits, then the Community's attention will return to the natural resources there, and they can cut down forests, damage natural resources, why? Because the Community does not get benefits from the existing Tourism.

Therefore, the development of tourism in Sigi Regency must really be able to convince the community that the community can benefit. So CBT, in my opinion, is very appropriate. For example, in Kamarora A village in Nokilalaki sub-district, in that village there are residents who become guides to see pandemic animals while preparing their houses, it doesn't need to be luxurious, the important thing is that there is a bathroom inside, so a clean room is prepared, a clean room inside, a clean bed and the price is up to 1 million / night.

Tourists who come, sleep in the house and the owner of the house brings them to see the pandemic animals and also near the house is bordered by the Lore Lindu National Park. There the tourist can see peacocks. Mr. Agus once met his tourist and he asked, you pay a lot for this room, why? He answered that in our country in Germany, there is a national park but we have just planted it, the trees are only 2 years old, while here the trees are already there and are hundreds of years old. That's why we come to see the ecosystem that is hundreds of years old, ancient animals only from this house. That's why we are willing to pay a lot.

Luther Halsey Gulick's Management Theory (1892–1993) POSDCORB explains as follows;

Planning

The planning involves all stakeholders. The planning from the beginning must involve the community. Community elements must be fully involved. Multi stakeholders such as government, community leaders or traditional leaders, women's leaders, NGOs, youth leaders and even universities to discuss tourism development strategies. The opinion of the informant above in the context of management planning Community-based tourism development in Sigi Regency can be implemented well according to standard operating procedures, this is in accordance with the research results of Herlinawati Mendrofa and Ray Oktavianus (International article, 2024), Social and Economic Impacts of Tourism Development on the Local Community of Kampung Pelangi, Semarang. Pancasila International Journal of Applied Social Science E-ISSN 2988-0750 P-ISSN 2988-0769 Volume 2 Issue 02, May 2024, Pp. 284-29. Research results: Local residents are able to take advantage of the needs of tourists by offering various local products and services, such as handicrafts and regional cuisine.

In addition, the increase in the number of tourists has brought increased income for the residents of Kampung Pelangi, both directly through the sale of goods and services, and indirectly through local economic growth driven by tourism. Tourism development in Kampung Pelangi Semarang has had an impact on the social and economic life of the community. New business opportunities, income growth, and changes in livelihoods are the main factors driving increased economic welfare for residents. Changes in lifestyle, social interactions, and positive perceptions

of tourism reflect the social impacts that have occurred. Efforts are needed to maintain a balance between tourism development and local cultural preservation. The similarity of the research is tourism development while the difference in the research is Community-Based Tourism (CBT).

Organizing

The government must ensure that all of these elements can work together, they cannot stand alone. In the process of this organization, it is easy to say, but if we are going to start, let's gather this, it is not easy to gather the heads of sub-districts. But just convince that all of these stakeholders can work together to discuss the strengths, weaknesses and even threats in the development of tourism.

The opinion of the informant above can be said that policy implementation depends on the implementation of sustainable programs, meaning that if it is associated with organizing in the development of community-based tourism, then continuity in building a good communication process should be able to run effectively and efficiently and be beneficial to the community. The informant's opinion is in line with the research results of Abreu, LAD, Walkowski, MDC, Perinotto, ARC, & Fonseca, JFD (2024). Community-Based Tourism and Best Practices with the Sustainable Development Goals. *Administrative Sciences*, 14 (2), 36. Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is oriented towards the paradigm of self-government and community where traditional communities act as drivers and protagonists in the tourism sector in their area.

Within this framework, CBT emerges as a means to realize the sustainable development goals (SDGs) articulated in the United Nations 2030 Agenda, outlined in 2015. The current study aims to compare three TBC communities with the SDG criteria and their contribution to the 2023 Agenda. To achieve this goal, we use a methodological approach rooted in case studies, drawing on secondary sources and adopting a qualitative methodology. The main findings underline that the three CBT communities studied—Tekoa-Pirá, Chã de Jardim, and Amucafé, located in Brazil—directly contribute to the achievement of seven SDGs and indirectly influence the other two. The suggestion of this research is to explore additional initiatives and implement empirical studies to delve deeper into the realities of tourism communities.

Staffing

This informant's opinion is in line with the research results of Hastuti, H., Maulana, HF, Mahyudin, M., & Rahim, A. (2024). Community Based Tourism Development in Waburi Park Tourism Village, South Buton. *Journal Of Human And Education (JAHE)*, 4 (1), 545-550. Community-based tourism development (CBT) in Waburi Park, South Buton. The author explains the concept of CBT and its benefits for the local community, including poverty alleviation, increasing income, and preserving local culture and character. This article also discusses the challenges in implementing CBT and the importance of involving local communities in tourism activities. The authors conclude that CBT has the potential to encourage sustainable tourism development in the region. Training can improve the ability and capacity of communities to manage and develop tourism potential in their area, increase community income through integration with the tourism sector, and build positive synergies between the local economy and the tourism sector.

This study is also in line with Januariska, AD (2024). Community Based Tourism Development in Romokalisari Adventure Land, Surabaya City (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya). Community Based Tourism Development in Romokalisari Adventure Land, Surabaya City Romokalisari Tourism is a tourism in Surabaya City. One of the problems that occurs is that the majority of the community around Romokalisari Tourism has a low income. In this case, there are 100 people around Romokalisari tourism who have low incomes. Through the development of community-based tourism in Romokalisari tourism, it is hoped that it can increase the income and welfare of the surrounding community. The results of the study, in the theory of community involvement in tourism development in the form of participation can be seen in five stages, namely: the preparation stage, the planning stage, the operational stage, the development stage, and the supervision stage. The conclusion of the development of community-based tourism in Romokalisari Adventure Land (RAL) has been running according to the theory of community involvement in tourism development in the form of participation. This is evident from the preparation stage carried out by the MBR community by participating in socialization. Planning stage, the pure planning process of the City Government (Pemkot) through the auspices of the Surabaya City Food Security and

Agriculture Service (DKKP). Operational stage, physical participation such as helping to promote local tourism to tourists assisted by the Surabaya City DKKP social media team while non-physical participation such as surveys. Development stage, collaborating with related partners such as PLN, Nutritionists from campuses/academicians, Low-Income Community Groups (MBR) who work at the Romokalisari Adventure Land (RAL) and Fishermen's Groups. Supervision stage, the development of the tourism is beneficial to the surrounding community.

Directing

The most important thing here is that a regional head must have the same vision for the development of Tourism so that he can deliver Tourism programs to run well. But I am sure that the Sigi district government will definitely include or place Tourism as part of their vision and mission because that is its potential.

In relation to the organization, it can be said that Community-Based Tourism Development in working in a district is carried out in order to provide results that are in accordance with the goals and objectives of the organization with the established work standards. The work performance of employees individually must be able to support the implementation of the Tourism Development strategy and be able to support any changes made to the organization.

The researchers examined relevant peer-reviewed articles, books, and reports published in English between 2000 and 2022, focusing on the role of local communities in promoting sustainable community-based tourism. The search was conducted in important databases such as Google Scholar, Tandfonline, and ScienceDirect, which resulted in a total of 965 publications. After applying duplicate removal and inclusion criteria, only 30 articles out of 152 complete articles met the requirements. This comprehensive and systematic review concluded that active participation of local communities in the decision-making process has a positive impact on sustainable "community-based tourism". The findings highlighted that local communities act as key stakeholders in the decision-making process, ensuring that tourism development is aligned with community values and aspirations. The similarity of the study is the qualitative method, Community-Based Tourism (CBT), while the difference of the study is actively empowering local communities, this tourism model aims to minimize negative social, cultural, and environmental impacts while encouraging economic benefits for the community

Coordination

It is important for the development of Tourism to involve all elements of the Community that are involved and moving. And with good coordination it is hoped that everyone feels responsible for advancing Tourism and the government will be involved. The opinion of the informant who said that competency-based Tourism development is carried out in order to provide results that are in accordance with the goals and objectives of the organization with the established performance standards. Competence concerns the authority of each employee to carry out tasks or make decisions in accordance with their role in the organization that is relevant to the expertise, knowledge and abilities they have. The competencies possessed by employees individually must be able to support the implementation of the strategy and be able to support any changes made by management.

This research is in line with the research results of Wardiyanta, W., Rahmayanti, I., Pangastutti, PM, Hidayat, MS, & Adhila, (2024). Wellness Tourism Destinations: Community-Based Tourism Development Model. *Media Bina Ilmiah*, 19 (1), 3627-3640. Community-based tourism (CBT) is about empowerment, equal distribution of benefits, social justice, redistributive actions, and ownership of the tourism sector. Tourism development has several stages called the Tourist Area Life Cycle (TALC)/tourism development cycle, namely: exploration, involvement, development, consolidation, stagnation, rejuvenation, and decline. The purpose of this article is to explore the relationship between the stages of the tourism development cycle and community participation in the development of wellness tourism destinations.

Reporting

Modern tourism management must have a good reporting system. I once visited Lore Lindu National Park. I was greatly helped by the recording, for example, the number of visits per year, where they came from, their email addresses, all of which were recorded very well. So that if we ever have to ask for their opinion, we can just contact them via email. So the suggestions from tourists must be considered and improved.

This research is in line with the research results of Krittayaruangroj, K., & Suriyankietkaew, S. (2024). Baan Khoa Lak: A Case Study on Sustainable Rural Development through Community-Based Tourism and Natural Resource Conservation. *Tourism Cases*, (2024), tourism202400067. Baan Khoa Lak, a small village in Trang Province, Thailand, showcases rural sustainability. With around 183 families, the village is a successful model of sustainable development. A prominent initiative is the community-based tourism program, which promotes sustainability while generating local income. Ecotourism offerings such as white-water rafting, Thai cooking classes, and homestays empower residents by involving them in decision-making and fostering a sense of ownership and belonging. Community forests diversify tourism, protect trees from damage, conserve resources, and uphold heritage. Baan Khoa Lak's achievements have earned it awards, including the cleanest village in Trang Province, winner of the Southern Region happiness village, and third place in Thailand's Best Responsible Tourism 2020. Community-based tourism improves living standards, fosters social connections, and fosters pride. Baan Khoa Lak epitomizes the potential for rural development with limited resources. Through environmental and cultural preservation, Baan Khoa Lak attracts nature-loving tourists, enriching the economy and the lives of residents.

Budgeting

CBT funding can come from external sources and also from the government. But what is more interesting is if the community already feels that they own it, if the community already feels that they have benefited from the tourism trip, then it will not be difficult for them to contribute. The ultimate goal of CBT is that the community is empowered, especially economically empowered. They are independent, get a good income, a decent life, a decent job from tourism. If the community already has a decent life, then at first the funding can come from the government first or a stimulant, but over time the community who already feels that they own it will not hesitate to participate, spend funds, maintain the area and certainly develop tourism.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and analysis conducted by researchers About Community-Based Tourism Development Management in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, is concluded as follows:

1. Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management has been implemented well. Sigi Regency Government promoting natural beauty, preserving the environment, and improving the quality of tourism services.
2. The Role of the Sigi Regency Community, Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management, namely that the Community can play a role in various aspects, such as promotion, conservation, and management of tourist destinations.
3. The role of the private sector in Sigi Regency, Central Sulawesi Province in Community-Based Tourism Development Management is to provide products and services, carry out promotions, and invest. Provision of infrastructure and its management in each existing tourist attraction. Then the private sector plays a role in developing attractions, providing accommodation, facilities. The success of the private sector's role in developing tourism in each tourist attraction can be seen from the increasing number of tourist visits, the number of physical developments and supporting facilities, and the number of workers. effective communication, prioritizing deliberation in solving problems, professional human resources and adequate funds.

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