



ISSN 2809-929X (Print)
ISSN 2809-9303(Online)

Journal of Social Commerce

Vol. 2 No. 4, 2022 (Page:144-153)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56209/jommerce.v2i4.43>

Economic Impact of Culinary Tourism Center Management

Andi Abriani¹

¹Department of Tourism, Tourism Destination Study Program, Makassar Tourism Polytechnic, Indonesia

Article History

Submitted: 31 October
2022, Revised: 28
November 2022, Accepted:
6 December 2022

Keywords

Social Impact,
Economy,
Tourism Object

Abstract

There are inconsistencies in the purchase and selling of tourist items that have not been formally organized by the government. However, tourist objects have an effect on the community by allowing them to increase their income via small enterprises. Using qualitative descriptive research and a phenomenological research technique, this study tries to investigate the process of developing a tourist attraction and the socioeconomic effect of the Wajo Regency tourist attraction. Using three methods to collect data for this study: observation, interviews, and documentation. The findings demonstrated that the presence of the Wajo Regency tourist attraction might allow a small company to turn a new page in terms of raising their daily revenue. The community members who are actively engaged in the creation of the Wajo Regency tourist attraction have a social influence on the surrounding community's attitude towards the environment. Tourism in the Wajo Regency may have both beneficial and bad effects on the local people.

Introduction

People travel in search of something they do not know, to explore new locations, to seek out fresh atmospheres, and when get tired with observing activities (Kim & Yang, 2021). Today, tourism is a driving sector and the primary source of foreign cash for many nations. Tourism has become a very lucrative and wonderful industry for enhancing the economy, society, and culture of tourist locations (Dimitriou, 2017). The industry that contributes to income growth is tourism. Indonesia has both natural beauty and cultural variety (Ratnasari et al., 2020). Indonesia has a great deal of biological diversity that is stunning and may astound everyone, as well as numerous hidden paradises; thus, the tourist industry must be expanded. This is due to the fact that tourism is a valuable industry that has the potential to be grown as a source of money for the country and state. According to (Ismayanti 2010:11), tourism is a dynamic activity that engages numerous individuals and revitalizes many economic sectors.

¹Corresponding Author: Andi Abriani, Email: abrianiandi66@gmail.com, Address: Jl Gunung Rinjani Metro Tanung Bunga Makassar No.1, Tj. Merdeka, Kec. Tamalate, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90224

The fast expansion of the food and beverage industry in Indonesia is increasing competitiveness (Widodo, 2019). Despite the economic downturn, the culinary industry is one of the fastest-growing service industries. This is due to the fact that food is one of the fundamental human needs, thus if food and beverages remain a priority, the culinary industry will continue to improve and flourish. The culinary industry will continue to expand since it is now seen not just as a way to satisfy fundamental needs, but also as a way to give consumers with new experiences via varied food preparations, a safe location to relieve boredom, and a place to congregate with family and friends. Business players may progress their business in the food and beverage sector by, for example, starting a culinary business in restaurants, restaurants, or coffee shops, as a result of the expansion of the culinary world. Local cuisine or local food is a sort of food that is native to a particular region and has been handed down through the generations as a part of the culture (Mardatillah et al., 2019). In Indonesia, regional cuisine has existed for centuries and continues to thrive now; it is regarded a cultural legacy.

The fast expansion of the food and beverage industry in Indonesia is increasing competitiveness (Giannakis & Bruggeman, 2017). The culinary industry is one of the many fast expanding service industries despite the economic downturn. This is due to the fact that food is one of the most fundamental human needs, thus if food and beverages remain a priority, the culinary industry will continue to develop and thrive. The culinary industry will continue to expand since it is now seen not just as a way to satisfy fundamental needs, but also as a way to give consumers with new experiences via varied food preparations, a safe location to relieve boredom, and a place to congregate with family and friends (Carvalho, 2017). Business players may progress their business in the food and beverage sector by, for example, starting a culinary business in restaurants, restaurants, or coffee shops, as a result of the expansion of the culinary world.

This study's objective is to examine the Economic Impact on the Management of the Tempe Lake Area as a Culinary Tourism Center in Wajo Regency as one of the tours in South Sulawesi (Belana, 2021). The approach for collecting data consists of collecting secondary data relating to the formulation of the issue from numerous sources, which are then qualitatively examined. The idea of the Lake Tempe area development plan centered on 3E (Education, Environment, and Entrepreneur) is the provision of facilities, such as conference rooms and Atakkae Balls, that will educate the public and visiting visitors (Adzim & Amiruddin, 2021). In the meanwhile, the plan for creating environmentally-based tourism in Tempe Lake employs a Socio-Cultural approach that highlights the significance of understanding the social and cultural components of local populations in environmental management. In addition to a business-based tourist development approach, a community business center is provided. The aforementioned business area is modeled after Kappala Balu-balu, the gastronomic and souvenir district in Lake Tempe (Said et al., 2019). In addition, there is the supply of infrastructure, such as accommodations with the architectural idea of pangug homes and piers dense with natural components.

Methods

The research will be carried out in Wajo Regency, which will serve as the subject of the study; the total amount of time dedicated to research and preparation of research is anticipated to be close to six months (six months). The approach used here is known as qualitative research. Triangulation was the method that was used for the data collecting process. Interviews and observations were two of the methods of data collection that the researchers used in this study so that they could gather the necessary data for the investigation.

The interviews that were conducted were unstructured, also known as free interviews, in which the researchers did not follow any interview protocols that had been created in a methodical and comprehensive manner for the purpose of data gathering. The interview guide that was utilized just served as an overview of the questions that were asked. During the process of data processing, this study goes through a number of steps, some of which include the reduction and presentation of data, as well as the drawing of conclusions or verification of these conclusions.

Results and Discussion

Economic Impact

According to the presented statistics, the Management of Lake Tempe Oversight as a Culinary Tourism Center in Wajo Regency has an economic influence on the living circumstances of the Culinary Area of Lake Tempe. Up to an increase in income in accordance with the objectives of tourism development as mandated by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism Chapter II Article 4, which states that the objectives of tourism from an economic perspective are to increase economic growth, improve the welfare of the people, eliminate poverty, and overcome unemployment.

According to the findings of data exposure, the factors of the beneficial influence on the management of the Tempe Lake region as a tourist culinary center in Wajo Regency are the expansion of business prospects and the enhancement of community revenue. Hiariey et al. (2013) found that the presence of tourism induces the local community to take use of the tourist area via a variety of commercial purposes. The majority of the surrounding community derives the most of their income from their commercial operations. The nature of their business has a beneficial effect on them. Hermawan (2016) also found that the construction of a tourist town had a good effect on the economic growth of local communities in Wajo Regency, including an increase in community revenue, employment possibilities, and company activity. The residents of Wajo Regency exploit these economic possibilities to supplement their income and suit their family's requirements. In agreement with what Lasisi et al., (2020), mentioned one of the six channels via which tourist activities might have an economic effect is employment. Initially, the 2dd developed. According to statistics from micro-enterprises in the tourist and creative economy sectors that have an effect on Covid-19, the following table demonstrates the participation of the Bajo community in these efforts.

Table 1. Data on Micro Business Actors in the Tourism and Creative Economy Sectors impacting Covid-19

Types of Business Units	Number of Respondents (people)	Percentage (%)
Eating and Drinking Services	13	24%
Sum	13	100%

Source: BPKPD Wajo Regency, 2022

According to the data in the table above, all respondents have shown interest in developing culinary tourism-related businesses. This is due to the significant number of visitors that visit this Culinary Area. In addition, since the advantages received are relatively substantial in comparison to other employment, according to information from Informant 13, the revenue that may be obtained from this Food and Beverage service company ranges from \$7,500,000 to \$15,500,000 each month. As a consequence of the Tempe Lake area's designation as a Culinary Tourism Center in Wajo Regency, it is also known that the culinary area's population

has shifted from fisherman to culinary employees. This is due to the fact that, according to the informant, employment in the food service industry is more lucrative than income. Furthermore, this job is highly convenient since it is near to home and may save both energy and money. In the meanwhile, if they labor as catch fisherman, the costs and energy are likewise rather high, and the results are not particularly satisfying. When the weather is unfavorable, it is often impossible to even travel to sea. Some individuals participating in the ferry service business unit no longer work as fisherman, while other communities in Wajo Regency engage in culinary tourism as supplementary labor and continue to work as fishermen. The reason for this is because the culinary tourism industry only operates on holidays. This is consistent with what Drakel (2020), found in their research: that the effect of tourist growth is a significant but seasonal rise in income, such that people's earnings vary.

In addition to the creation of new jobs in the Culinary Area, the economic effect is also reflected in changes in income levels. Initially, the sole source of income for the residents of Wajo Regency was fishing. However, as a result of the presence of this Culinary Center, which is situated quite near to the lake, the way of life of the Wajo Regency community has changed in order to boost revenue by taking advantage of business possibilities that may be utilized as a new source of income. Due to the introduction of extra or new occupations for the Bajo people to fulfill their basic requirements, the participation of the people of Wajo Regency in the creation of a tourism-related company results in an increase in revenue. The acquired average income may be categorized according to the BPKPD based on N0.9 of 2018 and Perbub No. 31 of 2019 of Wajo Regency, which differentiates between four categories, including the extremely high-income group if the average income is more than Rp. 3,500,000,000.00. If the average income is between Rp.7,500,000 and Rp.15,000,000, the group has a high income. Medium income group if the average income is between Rp. 1.5 million and Rp. 2.5 million, and low-income group if it is less than Rp. 1.5 billion. The following provides more information:

Table 2. Total and Percentage of Community Income in 2022

Income Level (Rp/Month)	Before		After	
	Sum (Ppl)	Percentage (%)	Sum (Ppl)	Percentage (%)
Low	5	31,3	2	12,5
Keep	2	12,5	5	31,3
High	5	31,3	1	6,3
Very High	4	25	8	50
Sum	16	100	16	100

Based on Table 2, it seems that progress has been made since the outbreak. In reality, we have just collected data this year after being active again for six months. However, at the time of data collection, there were still shuttered establishments in the Culinary Area, but we still received data from new taxpayers. The average income of the Bajo people is 27, which corresponds to a low-income level of 31.3%. This is due to the fact that the people's sources of income are still relatively restricted, and they continue to rely on tiny fisherman for their livelihoods. However, with the rise of tourism, the low-income population's income has decreased from 31.3% to 12.5%, indicating a shift. This shift is evidenced by a decline in the number of individuals with low incomes; in other words, the number of people with low incomes has decreased since the advent of tourism. Thus, it can be claimed that tourism has the ability to boost the income of the low-income Lake Tempe population via the business units they operate. This is consistent with the findings of Darti, (2021) study, which indicates

that tourist activities in the Tempe Lake Area as a Culinary Tourism Center in Wajo Regency are economically beneficial and may boost the income of the local population. In addition to having a good influence, culinary areas may also have a detrimental impact. This effect is a result of the presence of culinary tourist activities, which rise annually.

This is consistent with research conducted by Kurniawan et al., (2019), which explains that a tourism destination development will not have a negative impact on the economic sector if it is properly regulated, organized, and monitored. However, if it is not properly carried out, regulated, and managed, it will result in substantial losses. for the destination's developer and the local people in the vicinity. According to the collected statistics, it has a detrimental effect on the economy of Wajo Regency. Unfortunately, the culinary community only experiences the economic advantages during weekend evenings and at Alumni social gatherings. Nevertheless, the community receives many benefits. In addition, Jevtović, (2019), indicated that the development of tourism was followed by the formation of organizations or institutions to coordinate tourist activities. The Culinary Area Community can no longer lure guests for free in order to utilize its services.

Socio-Cultural Impact

This research examines a change in the Bajo community's way of life, as indicated by shifts in the usage of telephone communication and fishing techniques for island communities (Ammarell et al., 2021). A person's lifestyle or living habits are the activities they engage in, particularly those connected to self-image. The Bajo people have distinctive lifestyle traits that are shaped by their marine-centric environment. So that they are often unaware of knowledge and technological advancements. However, the presence of marine tourism on Bokori Island will impact their way of life. This is a result of interactions with visiting visitors. Indirectly, the interaction with visitors has increased the Bajo community's awareness of outside information. According to Pencarelli, (2020), the tourism sector would accelerate the pace of change since visitors from other cultures will engage more with the local population.

In addition, the engagement with visitors results in a significant shift in lifestyle due to the use of telephone communication technologies. The public's extensive understanding of telephone communication technologies may help their tourism-related company (Priatmoko & David, 2021). Due to the fact that visitors may arrange crossing services in advance through the service owner's telephone number, this undoubtedly makes it simpler and helps people's companies, according to informants who operate crossing services. In the meanwhile, fish bombs, which may harm coral reefs to the point that their aesthetic value is diminished and fish are difficult to locate again, are no longer used to catch fish. Fish bombs will have a significant influence on tourism's sustainability. Since the existence of Bokori Island as a tourist destination and its positive impact on the local economy, the local community has given a very positive response by abandoning the fish bombing technique in order to preserve the preservation and aesthetics of the island in order to attract more tourists. According to study the use of improvised explosives to gather fish near Ballo Beach may produce a hazardous and uncomfortable environment, as well as harm the reputation of Tunou Village and the undersea habitat.

The quantity of visitors that visit Bokori Island affects the community's culture, which is rich in aquatic activities. Due to cultural acculturation and the process of cultural imitation, in which a person adapts, experiences, and learns the way of life in the city, the contact between the community and visitors has an effect on the lifestyle of the Bajo people. Last but not least, all features of the city that are internalized undergo what Tarde calls the "imitation process".

Changes in structure, social systems, values, and attitudes from the old style (village style) to the new style (city style) are components of social change that are embraced both individually and collectively within a social system. According to Jevtović, (2019), theory of the influence of tourism development, tourist activities in a destination may contribute to the differentiation of social structures, the modernization of families, and the broadening of people's views and perceptions of the outside world.

Among the lifestyle changes that have happened in fishing villages are the adoption of communication technology and the elimination of the use of explosives. According to study done by Biantoro et al., (2014), the usage of technology is one aspect of lifestyle that is impacted by tourism. This is also consistent with study undertaken in Mekar Village by Fyka et al. (2018), which indicates that many Bajos have used communication gadgets to communicate. The technique for direct face-to-face contact has evolved to include the use of mobile phones and other communication devices. Each informant has a mobile phone that may be used to communicate with coworkers. This has led to a decline in the practice of personally interacting with neighbors and relatives, as technology advancements have started to supplant traditional practices. In addition, the development of envy in certain neighborhoods as a result of economic disparity is one of the negative effects felt by the community, despite the government's efforts to provide possibilities for those who want to sell and profit from the tourist spots on Bokori Island. Sadly, some groups believe that "only they" are employed. Because the dock is situated in Bajo Indah Village, only one of the seven communities inhabited by the Bajo people in the Soropia subdistrict is superior or prioritized. According to Jevtović, (2019) hypothesis, the effect of tourist activities on sociocultural factors determines the structure of labor division.

Environmental Impact

Humans interact with the environment in a natural way, beginning with breathing, taking in the air around them every second, and continuing with eating and drinking. Humans have a tight interaction with their surroundings since all of their actions are dependent on the sociocultural and existing environment (Manfredo et al., 2017).

Tourist development is intimately tied to the growth of the tourism sector, which has direct environmental effects (Büscher & Fletcher, 2017). Therefore, it is vital to refer to and adhere to Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management in the development of tourism. Provincial Office of Tourism. Southeast Sulawesi as the organizer of integrated tourism development in regional development that is carried out in a systematic, planned, integrated, sustainable, and responsible manner while still providing protection for the community's culture, environmental sustainability and quality, and increasing the community's prosperity and welfare. Therefore, it is evident from the statement that Southeast Sulawesi Tourism actively impacts and engages the local population in its growth (Fisher et al., 2018).

The development of Bokori Island as a natural tourism destination requires public awareness and management to protect nature in order to provide a perception of comfort and safety, as well as a cool and attractive environment to promote physical and mental vitality. The variables that promote tourist development include stakeholder support and community desire to safeguard the environment. The indigenous Bajo people are preserving Bokori Island as a marine-based natural tourist attraction at the present time. With such a positive economic effect, community engagement on Bokori Island is comprised of two contributions: material gifts and moral contributions. The community made practical contributions to Bokori Island

by helping to maintain the beach's cleanliness, so that the beach would seem better and visitors will feel more at ease. According to the findings of the survey administered to visitors to Bokori Island, sixteen out of eighteen respondents rated cleanliness and upkeep of Bokori Island tourist spots as excellent. This is consistent with the findings of Annishia (2021), who stated that community engagement in physical contributions to maintaining the cleanliness of the Malalayang beach is crucial to the beach's cleanliness and can help the national program in terms of beach reclamation. Moreover, the community will play a crucial part in ensuring the quality of the Malalayang beach's sands so that tourists may sustain the local economy.

Meanwhile, the moral contribution of the community's engagement in preserving the beach's cleanliness consists of engaging the community and providing advise on how to keep the beach clean (Sardeshpande & MacMillan, 2019). In this scenario, the focus is on the community coming together or working together to keep the community clean. By reminding one another and cooperating, we may take more care of one another in managing beach cleanliness and enhancing Bokori Island's sustainability. On the basis of primary information obtained from the government and management, they have provided moral contributions in the form of garbage car facilities to transport Bokori Island waste from the dock to final disposal, in collaboration with the Konawe local government through the Kendari City Environment Service for final disposal sites, and in collaboration with POKDARWIS or the Tourism Awareness Group led by Mr. Rizal for sustainable waste management. In addition to these moral contributions, the government has also constructed nets to collect rubbish from ships, hygiene warning signs, and direct pleas to guests to avoid littering for the sake of the island's cleanliness. In accordance with the findings of a research by Khoiriyah & Munandar (2020), which suggested that the community's involvement and desire in preserving the cleanliness of the Malalayang beach must be supported by facilities in terms of processing different complaints from the community.

According to study conducted by Tussyadiah & Zach, (2017), cleanliness plays a vital part in generating a pleasant tourist attraction atmosphere that can be appreciated by tourists or visitors who are able to evaluate the level of cleanliness. According to the findings of a questionnaire sent to visitors on Bokori Island, nine out of eighteen travelers say that the island's cleanliness creates a pleasant and tranquil environment. The ecology is directly affected by culinary tourist regions or tourism infrastructure and amenities. According to research by Kurniawan et al., (2019), environmental degradation is a reduction in environmental quality induced by improperly functioning development activities. The number of culinary tourism amenity developments has a negative impact on the environment, as evidenced by the results of data exposure indicating that the negative environmental impacts contained in the Culinary Area are the amount of garbage strewn throughout the Culinary Area and shipping waste for which no clear policy has been applied until now. The manager's waste management practices, the prevalence of abrasion, and the overexploitation of natural resources. This is consistent with the findings of Kurniawan et al., (2019), who discovered that the improvement of tourist infrastructure has a direct effect.

Conclusion

According to the findings of the investigation, the presence of the Tempe Lake Area as a Tourism Culinary Center in Wajo Regency has both good and negative effects on the ecological, sociocultural, and economic community. Thus far, the effect has been more favorable, particularly on the economic front. The economic impact of culinary tourism along

the coast of Lake Tempe will provide opportunities for those who provide food or beverages, including the expansion of business and employment opportunities, the enhancement of the added value of cultural products, and the growth of Regional Original Income. It is obvious, however, that its presence has several harmful effects on environmental factors. Its presence makes the surrounding surroundings more ordered and tidier, and it produces a shady mood. On the other side, its presence has detrimental effects on the environment, such as pressure and pollution.

Funding

This research was funded by the Makassar Poltekpar DIPA for the 2022 fiscal year with a research implementation agreement letter number: 000/PL.000/PPK/0POLTEKPAR-0022.

References

- Adzim, S., & Amiruddin, A. (2021). CAEC (Community of Active English Communication)-Based Empowerment of Lake Tempe Wajo Tourism Regional Communities. *Jurnal Abdimas Indonesia*, 1(4), 104-109. <https://doi.org/10.53769/jai.v1i4.157>
- Ammarell, G., Muslimin, M., & Oda, S. (2021). Making a living on coral atoll: Changing strategies among millennials on balobaloang Island, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Journal of Asian Rural Studies*, 5(1), 1-29. <http://dx.doi.org/10.20956/jars.v5i1.2485>
- Annishia, F. B. (2021). Identifying Priorities for Marine Tourism Development at Tanggamus Regency, Lampung. *TRJ Tourism Research Journal*, 5(1), 25-43. <https://doi.org/10.30647/trj.v5i1.109>
- Belana, D. (2021). Economic Valuation of Lake Tempe Area Resources in Wajo Regency; A Socio-Economic and Ecological Approach. *EcceS (Economics, Social, and Development Studies)*, 8(2), 111-131. <https://doi.org/10.24252/ecc.v8i2.25414>
- Biantoro, Rudi & Ma'rif, Samsul (2014). Pengaruh Pariwisata terhadap Karakteristik Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat pada Kawasan Objek Wisata Candi Borobudur Kab. Magelang. *Jurnal Teknik PWK*, Vol. 3 (4), 1038-1047. <https://doi.org/10.14710/tpwk.2014.6856>
- Büscher, B., & Fletcher, R. (2017). Destructive creation: Capital accumulation and the structural violence of tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 25(5), 651-667. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2016.1159214>
- Carvalho, F. P. (2017). Mining industry and sustainable development: time for change. *Food and Energy security*, 6(2), 61-77. <https://doi.org/10.1002/fes3.109>
- Da Silva, F. P., Brandão, F., & Sousa, B. (2019). Towards socially sustainable tourism in cities: local community perceptions and development guidelines. *Enlightening tourism. A pathmaking journal*, 9(2), 168-198. <https://doi.org/10.33776/et.v9i2.3631>
- Darti, B. S. (2021). Tempe Lake Management Policy in Wajo Regency. *Awang Long Law Review*, 4(1), 58-64. <https://doi.org/10.56301/awl.v4i1.246>

- Dimitriou, C. K. (2017). The quest for a practical approach to morality and the tourism industry. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 31, 45-51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2016.08.001>
- Drakel, A. (2020). Kajian Pengembangan Pariwisata Dalam Meningkatkan Potensi Ekonomi Wilayah (Studi Kasus Pembangunan Pariwisata Kota Ternate). *Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Ekonomi (JUPEK)*, 2(1), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4431068>
- Fesanrey, W., Umasugi, S., & Umanail, M. C. B. (2020). The role of fishermen's wife in increasing family income. *EcceS (Economics, Social, and Development Studies)*, 7(2), 155-176. <https://doi.org/10.24252/ecc.v7i2.16286>
- Fisher, M. R., Moeliono, M., Mulyana, A., Yuliani, E. L., Adriadi, A., Judda, J., & Sahide, M. A. K. (2018). Assessing the new social forestry project in Indonesia: recognition, livelihood and conservation? *International Forestry Review*, 20(3), 346-361. <https://doi.org/10.1505/146554818824063014>
- Fyka, S., Yunus, L., Limi, M., Hamzah, A., & Darwan, D. (2018). Analisis Dampak Pengembangan Wisata Pulau Bokori Terhadap Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Bajo (Studi Kasus di Desa Mekar Kecamatan Soropia). *Habitat*, 29(3), 106–112. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.habitat.2018.029.3.13>
- Giannakis, E., & Bruggeman, A. (2017). Economic crisis and regional resilience: Evidence from Greece. *Papers in Regional Science*, 96(3), 451-476. <https://doi.org/10.1111/pirs.12206>
- Hermawan, H. (2016). Dampak pengembangan Desa Wisata Nglanggeran terhadap ekonomi masyarakat lokal. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 3(2), 105-117. <https://doi.org/10.31294/par.v3i2.1383>
- Hiariey, L. S., & Sahusilawane, W. (2013). Dampak Pariwisata Terhadap Pendapatan Dan Tingkat Kesejahteraan Pelaku Usaha Di Kawasan Wisata Pantai Natsepa, Pulau Ambon. *Jurnal Organisasi dan Manajemen*, 9(1), 87-105. <https://doi.org/10.33830/jom.v9i1.40.2013>
- Ismayanti (2010). *Pengantar Pariwisata*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia
- Jevtović, A. (2019). Sociology of tourism in the globalization process and social networks. *BizInfo (Blace) Journal of Economics, Management and Informatics*, 10(2), 43-62. <https://doi.org/10.5937/bizinfo1902043J>
- Khoiriyah, S., & Munandar, A. I. (2020). The Use of Online social media In Conducting Relationship Marketing On Tourist Decision to Visit (Case Study Tourism in the West Coast Regency of Lampung). *Journal of Strategic and Global Studies*, 3(1), 4. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jsgs.v3i1.1027>
- Kim, B., & Yang, X. (2021). “I’m here for recovery”: the eudaimonic wellness experiences at the Le Monastère des Augustines Wellness hotel. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 38(8), 802-818. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2021.1921093>
- Kurniawan, F., Adrianto, L., Bengen, D. G., & Prasetyo, L. B. (2019). The social-ecological status of small islands: An evaluation of island tourism destination management in

- Indonesia. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 31, 136-144.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2019.04.004>
- Lasisi, T. T., Alola, A. A., Eluwole, K. K., Oztüren, A., & Alola, U. V. (2020). The environmental sustainability effects of income, labour force, and tourism development in OECD countries. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 27(17), 21231-21242. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-020-08486-w>
- Manfredo, M. J., Bruskotter, J. T., Teel, T. L., Fulton, D., Schwartz, S. H., Arlinghaus, R., ... & Sullivan, L. (2017). Why social values cannot be changed for the sake of conservation. *Conservation Biology*, 31(4), 772-780.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.12855>
- Mardatillah, A., Raharja, S. U. J., Hermanto, B., & Herawaty, T. (2019). Riau Malay food culture in Pekanbaru, Riau Indonesia: commodification, authenticity, and sustainability in a global business era. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 6(1), 1-10.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s42779-019-0005-7>
- Pencarelli, T. (2020). The digital revolution in the travel and tourism industry. *Information Technology & Tourism*, 22(3), 455-476. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40558-019-00160-3>
- Priatmoko, S., & David, L. D. (2021). Winning Tourism Digitalization Opportunity in The Indonesia Cbt Business. *Geo Journal of Tourism and Geosites*, 37(3), 800-806.
<https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.37309-711>
- Ratnasari, R. T., Gunawan, S., Mawardi, I., & Kirana, K. C. (2020). Emotional experience on behavioral intention for halal tourism. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 12(4), 864-881.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-12-2019-0256>
- Said, M., Kusumasari, B., Baiquni, M., & Margono, S. A. (2019). The dynamics of social network structures and contestation in the collaborative management of Lake Tempe in South Sulawesi. *Policy & Governance Review*, 2(3), 217-231.
<https://doi.org/10.30589/pgr.v2i3.106>
- Sardeshpande, M., & MacMillan, D. (2019). Sea turtles support sustainable livelihoods at Ostional, Costa Rica. *Oryx*, 53(1), 81-91.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605317001855>
- Tussyadiah, I. P., & Zach, F. (2017). Identifying salient attributes of peer-to-peer accommodation experience. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 34(5), 636-652. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2016.1209153>
- Widodo, S. (2019). Strategy of Strengthening Food and Beverage Industry in Indonesia. *Journal of Economics and Behavioral Studies*, 11(4 (J)), 102-110.
[https://doi.org/10.22610/jebs.v11i4\(J\).2924](https://doi.org/10.22610/jebs.v11i4(J).2924)