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## Patron-client and Lindu lake tourism development

Hasan Muhamad<sup>\*)</sup>, Moh. Saleh, Andi Mascunra

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tadulako University, Palu, Indonesia

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### ABSTRACT

Lindu Lake in Lore Lindu National Park, Sigi Regency, spatially has characteristics and potential as a coastal area that migrants enter along with the culture it inhabits and there are socio-cultural changes in the local community. From the background of the aforementioned problems, the objectives of the study are as follows: 1) to see the relationship between financiers (Patrons) and local fishermen (clients) in Lindu Lake; 2) fishermen's support for the arrangement of their settlements as homestays; and 3) a model of integration of fishing settlement space with ecological-based coastal tourism. This research uses a qualitative research approach (phenomenological paradigm) with analytical descriptive methods. The results showed, as follows: (1) The relationship between financiers and local fishermen in Lindu Lake is nothing more than borrowing business capital; (2) Fishermen's support for the arrangement of their settlement as a homestay, this is due to the large number of tourists at the festival but the benefits are not felt; (3) The integration model of fishing settlement space with ecological-based coastal tourism with consideration of the development of marine tourism in Lindu Lake is integrated between mountain and lake panoramas with customs into one unit.



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### Corresponding Author:

Hasan Muhamad  
Tadulako University  
Email: [hasanmuhamad1011@gmail.com](mailto:hasanmuhamad1011@gmail.com)

## Introduction

Regional development is an effort by the government to realize justice and national development for all regions of the archipelago. One of the areas of the development sector that has an important contribution is the tourism sector. The term "tourism" is closely related to the notion of "tourism travel," namely, a change in a person's temporary residence outside his place of residence for a reason and not to carry out activities that generate wages (Azhar & Jufrizen, 2018). The tourism sector has an important role as a source of revenue and foreign exchange and can encourage national economic growth, especially by reducing the number of unemployed and increasing the productivity of a country (Yakup, 2019). The development of the tourism sector can provide economic benefits, especially to local communities who live in tourism areas (Silaban & Nugroho, 2019). One of the efforts to develop the tourism industry can be done by developing tourist attractions in an area. A place or tourist area in an area should have a variety of attractions, whether it is an attraction of natural beauty, culture, an economic center, or a complete attraction that in its entirety is a strong attraction for tourists (Tarnando, 2021). The tourism sector plays an important role in supporting the economy of a region because it has links as a source of accelerating regional economic growth (Anwar et al., 2018).

The tourism sector has an important role as a source of revenue and foreign exchange and can encourage national economic growth, especially by reducing the number of unemployed and increasing the productivity

of a country. Everything related to tourism includes the exploitation of objects and resources. tourism attractions and related businesses in that field. In addition, tourism is also an industry that continues and grows in the world from time to time (Lontoh et al., 2020). According to Mackinnon in (Afifah, 2015), tourism development in and around there is a way to get around the conservation area best for profit economy for remote areas through provision of employment opportunities, stimulating local market growth, improve transportation and communication infrastructure. All these types of natural tourism require attractions and natural tourism objects. There are many different types of natural tourism attractions, including fauna, natural scenery, mountains, rivers, and lakes. Lindu Lake at the Lore Lindu National Park Sigi Regency spatially has characteristic and potential as a coastal area. The entry of migrants along with their culture and socio-cultural changes happens in local communities. Due to limited capitals of local fisherman, this has resulted in them to relate to migrant communities. This relationship could be a relationship in which a person uses influence and resources (patron), gives protection and benefits to a lower person (client). However, it can also occur the relationship of capital owner exploitation to fishermen.

According to Medlik (1980, in (Gautama & Sunarta, 2012)) there are tourism development steps including 4A, namely: attractiveness, accessibility, amenities, ancillary. Coastal tourism development in Lake Lindu within maximize the occupancy of fishermen as homestay is obviously attract more tourists and increase fishermen income in the tourism sector. Lake Lindu tourism site is one of the tourist destinations that have the attraction of natural lake and cultural attractions. Therefore, the study of patron-client relationships between investors and fishermen is essential to identify the type of relationship wherein the end will ultimately get information about the income and welfare of fishermen. According to Sastrawidjaya in (Fargomeli, 2014), a fisherman is someone who has a livelihood from the sea, and in general, they live in coastal areas and villages. According to Kinseng (2014), the social structure of the fishing community consists of pandega, or fishing workers, small fishermen, medium fishermen, large fishermen, or capitalist fishermen, and financier class fishermen (Rilus, 2014).

Based on what was done by (Suryaatmadja, 2018), there is some tourism potential that can be made into an attraction for tourism in the Lake Lindu Region. The tour consists of natural scenery, bird and babirusa watching, boating tours, fishing, visiting the king's tomb maradindo, and taking pictures at the Lobo traditional house. Furthermore, research conducted by (Elanda & Alie, 2021) stated that fishing communities had increased economically due to the opening of the Dalegan white sand tourism village. But the fishing community still experiencing a subsistence crisis. The difficult condition faced by the fishermen is the natural condition not good; less capital; low human resources; and less technology have. Based on the description above, the researcher wants to conduct research with the aim of looking at the relationship between investors (customers) and local fishermen (clients) in Lake Lindu, the fishermen's support for the arrangement of their settlements as homestays, and models of integration of fishermen's residential spaces with ecologically based coastal tourism.

## Method

This research uses qualitative research approach (phenomenology paradigm) with an analytic descriptive method. This approach emphasizes the rationalism and cultural reality that exists, which is in line with ethnographic research that focuses on the views of local residents, (Endraswara, 2006). The object of this research is the development of tourist areas, while the research subjects are people in the Lindu Plain both local communities (fishermen) and migrants (investors). The informants of this research are determined by purposive sampling, which is to determine the people who are considered capable of answering the research questions. Which, according to Tantang Amrin in (Suharsimi, 2006), states that the research subject is about people making sources of information and being able to provide data according to the problem to be studied. The informants for this study were determined by purposive sampling, namely, to determine people who were considered capable of answering research questions. The data collection technique in this research is using literature and field study. The field study includes several ways, including; 1) Observation; 2) In-depth interviews; and 3) Forum Group Discussions (FGD). Data analysis techniques in this study is a qualitative analysis adjusted to the problem of research and research purposes. The principle in qualitative research, activities in data analysis are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verifying results (Sugiyono, 2018).

## Results and Discussions

Sigi District is located between 00 52 '16 "LS - 20 03' 21" LS and 119038 '45 "BT - 1200 21' 24" BT and has an area of 5,196.02 square kilometers consisting of 15 districts where Kulawi District is the widest sub-district (1,053,56 km<sup>2</sup>) while the smallest sub-district is Dolo sub-district which only has wide area 36,05 km<sup>2</sup>. Sigi

Regency is geographically adjacent to Donggala District and Palu City in the North, North Luwu Regency South Sulawesi Province in the South, then Mamuju Regency and North Mamuju West Sulawesi Province and part of Donggala Regency in the West, Poso District and Parigi Moutong Regency in the East. Sigi District has two seasons, which are summer and rainy season. Summer occurs between April to September, while the rainy season occurs in October-March. (Kabupaten Sigi in Figures), but the fact the field of the season has undergone changes and is even harder to predict. In May there was almost a day of rain that caused the road to the research site was severely damaged and cannot be passed by motorcycle.

Kulawi Sub-district is the parent of Lindu Sub-district, which is now has blossomed and its position is on the outskirts of Lake Lindu which has an area of 552.03 km<sup>2</sup>/1104.06 Ha. The area of Lindu Sub-District is geographically positioned 1 ° 13'37 "-1 ° 30'15" LS and 120 ° 00'43 "-120 ° 17'17" BT, with the following region boundaries: 1) North side: Palolo Sub-district; 2) Next to East: Poso District; 3) South: Kulawi Sub-district; and 4) West side: Kulawi Sub-district and Gumbasa Sub-district. Lindu Sub-district has an area of 552.03 km<sup>2</sup>/1101.06 Ha, which administratively consists of 4 villages, where 4 villages can only be passed by two-wheeled vehicles (motorcycles) and on foot while the Village of Olu is a division that can be booked by boat. While the topography based on the elevation of sea level, Lindu Sub-district, in general, is a mountain area about 90%, and is in Lore Lindu National Park area at an altitude of 800-1000 m above sea level. Thus, in general, the location of the villages are at an altitude of 500-1000 m above sea level. The slope of the soil is quite steep ranging from 60%-70% and some even reach above 80%. The percentage of altitude villages above sea level is as follows: 500 m as much as 0% and 501-1000 m as much as 100%.

Lindu Sub-district is administratively formed based on Regional Regulation of Donggala Regency Number 8 Year 2008, the result of the expansion of Kulawi Sub-district. Until now, Lindu Sub-district has been established for 6 years so that there have been many changes, among others in the field of government. From 4 villages in this district are Puroo, Langko, Tomado, and Anca. In the end of 2015 has officially formed the village of Olu which is the division of Tomado Village. The number of population in Lindu Sub-district according to the projection of SP 2010 at the end of the year 2015 as many as 5,028 souls, with an area of 552.03 km<sup>2</sup> / 1104.06 Ha, the population density is 10 people / Km<sup>2</sup>. The increase can be seen in table 5.3 Compared to last year's population density of 9 people / Km<sup>2</sup>. This is because of the expansion of the village of Olu.

#### **The image of Lindu Plain as a tourism area**

There are many sources tells about the origin of incidence of the formation of Lake Lindu, there are differences and there are similarities between one story with other. The process of occurrence of Lake Lindu caused by a dog called Sawerigading fight with a giant eel called Lindu. In the process, Sawerigading dog is caught in a hideaway hide of eel then a fight occurs. The dog throws the eel from its hole. The empty hole was then filled with water that gradually became full and became the lake, which was named Lake Lindu. In the middle of Lake Lindu, there is one island named Bola Island, in the middle of the island there is a buried tomb, the tomb of Lindu hero, Maradindo. It also becomes a tourist attraction, in addition, every custom event in there, the people of Lindu tend to do it on the island (Liwuto). Maradindo is considered a hero against the Dutch. Maradindo's body was inserted into a tree measuring  $\pm$  4 meters, To-Lindu also used to call Maradindo's To-Lumu Pailo (a person buried in Pailo wood). The Bola Island for To-Lindu is very special and sacred so that in the implementation of traditional ceremonies such as nuvunja (harvest ceremony) is held on the island, and this tomb serves as a natural tourist attraction by the government (A Guide Book, 1994: 188) with 10 to 15 minutes by boat from Langko or Tomado village to Bola Island.

Ecotourism or eco-based coastal tourism is defined as a form of tourism that emphasizes responsibility for the sustainability of nature, benefits economically and maintains cultural integrity for local communities (Tuwo, 2011). The condition of society, culture, and tourism potential in Lake Lindu is in line with (Tuwo, 2011) statement. One of the strengths in Lake Lindu is that the customary rules are still preserved and have the force on Lindu community. This is in line with From (2004), that the development of ecotourism should have an attraction in the form of natural tourism and culture of coastal communities. According to (Lee et al., 2013), currently approved ecotourism has three main characteristics: nature, education, and sustainability. Literature (Sastra & Marlina, 2006) stated that the settlement is a unity of territory in which a housing is located. Housing as a human residence has potential and problems according to location and environment. Furthermore, according to (Silas & Vélasquez, 1998), settlement development is a process of comprehensive interaction between the occupants, the location and the environment as a result of social, cultural and economic activities.

Therefore, the concept of development of fishermen's settlements can be linked to community activities in coastal areas. According to (Kusnadi et al., 2009), the shape and pattern of fisherman's settlement are influenced by work and life activities in accordance with the potential of coastal and marine nature. The

potential of Lake Lindu is very supportive for the development of ecological tourism object (ecotourism), in addition to custom rules such as Ombo custom (ban sign) in order to maintain the existence of the lake from the extinction of fish and nature conservation as well as the community, especially fishermen. Based on the above description, the potential of the fisherman's residential space can be integrated from every element and system of the development of the Lindu Plain area that does not stand alone between the public interest and the needs of the local community. This research begins with the information level of income and welfare of fishermen that can be settled as a homestay.

In organizing fishermen's settlements and supplement their income from homestay, in this case, fishermen in Lake Lindu can be grouped as follows: (1) fishermen with rowing boats without machines, which is usually this type tend to be as consumption and if there is more to sell. This is due to limited catch areas, which is only the edge of the lake so that the result is not much. This means not too far from the edge because they use the power with a rowing tool. This type also has no ties with the investors; (2) fishermen with machine boat, this type can be divided into two parts, which are a capitalized fisherman with machine boat and fishermen with machine boat who use their own capital. These types are actually the same, both the boat used, the engine and the operational area, but the different is that if the fishermen are capitalized, the results of the catch will be handed over to the investors while the fishermen whose own capital have the freedom to sell to anyone. Fishermen who use machine boat, put a net in the middle of the lake or in areas that are considered potentially, then the lake water beaten with oars in the hope of a movement in the water so the fish will run and trapped in the net. A night of the process of checking the net was done up to three times, the result been taken then the net reassembled. For those who have capital will spread the net in several places, so that each net will take the result once only, then installed again, later the next night is taken as the result mentioned above.

According to the fishermen, the customary rules are strongly adhered to and no fishermen dare to violate them, because the sanctions are considered very heavy. By the end of 2015, a fisherman was caught by a customary institution for violating the custom of ombo, this happens in Langko village. The fisherman was fined a buffalo, but when the violation was tried by the customary institution, the concerned did not know that in that area there is ombo. The Head of Tomado Village, confirmed that, there is no socialization to the community about custom ombo prevailing in Langko Village area. The final decision then resulted in the concerned fined with money approximately IDR 1.500.000, - From the above description, it shows that in Lindu Plain, especially about the utilization of lake products, there are custom rules and still have the strength and obeyed by the people including fishermen.

#### **Relations between Investors and Local Fishermen in Lindu Lake**

The relationship between investors and fishermen as the fisherman's assessment is the relationship between patron-client. Pelras (1981, in Layn, 2008: 45) describes the meaning of the word "patron" from the word "patronus" meaning "noble", while "client" comes from the word "client" meaning follower. As (Scott, 1972) defines patron-client as a relationship between two people involving a higher position (Patron) to provide protection to subordinates (Client) and subordinates ultimately also return the favor with support and energy. Patron-client is the exchange of relations between the two roles which can be expressed as special cases of ties involving instrumental friendship in which an individual with higher socioeconomic status (patron) which uses its influence and resources to provide protection, as well as benefits for someone with a status he or she considers to be inferior (client).

The relationship between investors and local fishermen in the lake in the form of providing working capital with the form of equipment such as machine boats and nets, whose price ranges from IDR 3.000.000, - (Three Million Rupiahs). The agreement between investors and local fishermen do not use letters but trust. How to pay back the working capital, is to deposit fish every day if the catch to the lake and the installment is done. The relationship between the investors and the local fishermen in the Lindu Plain cannot be equated with the patron-client. Except for the role of investors as patron with high economic status by providing venture capital, while local fishermen as clients because they receive working capital like a patron's protection. The pattern of exchange is not balanced, and until whenever the client will remain indebted and unable to pay it off. The practice of patron's role in protecting the client by providing convenience to meet the necessities of life, such as rice, sugar and other necessities can be taken at the patron kiosk, but is cut or taken into account by the catch. Once getting ready into the lake, fishermen issue needs such as: (1) gasoline 2 (two) liters price of Rp. 20.000, - (2) cigarettes Rp.20.000, - (3) coffee, Rp. 5000, - and, (4) flashlights and batteries Rp. 5000, - on average spend between Rp 50,000 to Rp. 60,000.

The catch varies between 10 punctures up to 50 punctures depending on the moon, usually when the bright moon, the result has much different with the sea in which the dark moon has many result to the fishermen. The selling price of one stick is IDR 3000, so the gross income is between IDR 30,000 up to IDR 150.000,-.

Based on the fishermen whom we interviewed, their income generally ranges from IDR 20,000 to IDR 30,000 per day. The result of fish in the lake is currently less promising, even there are some fishermen who catch only 5 sticks, this means greater operational costs compared with the catch. Fishermen's desire should be increased to IDR 5000/punctures, because in Palu City, the price of Mujair fish ranges from IDR 10,000 to IDR 15.000/punctures. Relationships like this are not patron-client relationships, which are emotionally mutually protected and mutually beneficial. The relationship of local fishermen to investors is more likely to benefit one party only while the other remains in a weak position and does not benefit from the relationship. In order to sever this unbalanced relationship, the involvement of local government, especially the fishery department in the form of business capital assistance, is strongly needed. Because without government intervention, this relationship remains intertwined and the local people will depend constantly and the debts will be accumulated.

#### **Fishermen support for settlement arrangement as a homestay**

The implementation of the Lindu Lake Festival has been done three times, the first time is in the year of 2009 and the community rate is no more just a campaign for Lake Lindu. Then in 2010 and 2013 is also not perceived benefits for the community. Such as the implementation of the festival in 2013, there are many visitors who have to go home because no facilities to stay overnight. Here is the disappointment of the people, they expect for the available of data collection and mapping did by the Tourism Office of Sigi Regency a decent habitable homestay house for tourists. This recommendation has not been done, even what should be done in the festival and how the involvement of customary institutions also has not been implemented. Society and Customary Institutions are no more as spectators in the festival.

Starting from the implementation of the Lindu Lake Festival which has been done three times has enlightened the minds of local people to be involved as a service provider in the development of the future tourism. Therefore, they are enthusiastic to support the tourist area by doing the engineering of the dwelling into a homestay. Since it was built in 2009 until now it has been neglected, according to Tomado Village Secretary, there are some villagers who are employed, but it is not clear what their function is, and how the role of the village government, especially Tomado Village, because the cottages are located in Tomado Village area.

The buildings began to be damaged, electricity facilities are not available and water for bathing and toileting are also not existed. How is it possible in a tourist area for this can happen? There are some tourists who desire to stay in the place, but because of the facility does not support, the desire is not met. The tourists prefer to stay at the citizens' house. The local residents are not yet accustomed to selling the settlement services. In the future with the settlement of fishermen or home residents who want to make their dwelling as homestay to establish a form or forum with a certain standard for sale through the website. Their positions were not only as fishermen whose daily income is not clearly anymore to become a service provider in supporting the development of tourist areas.

#### **Model integration of fishermen residential space with ecological-based coastal tourism.**

The life of fishermen in the National Park space and the customary dominance of the village community which is incorporated in three village areas which are, Anca Village, Tomado Village and Langko Village. The three villages have *To Lindu* culture and inhabit the coast of Lake Lindu, which topographically spans into mountainous spaces, land and lakes. The physical potential of this region as an enclave space is supported by local culture in the use and utilization of space. The ecological function of both space and enclave, has a uniqueness of customary rules in fishing. Furthermore, those who violate customs such as net users exceed 2.5 inches, as well as disposing of food, garbage that impacts littering the lake. The customary sanction for this offense is not just a slogan but it needs confirmation in the form of *gifu* (customary fine) so it has a deterrent effect.

The attraction of nature, culture in the form of custom *ombo* and *gifu* witness, become the uniqueness attraction, the uniqueness of this culture can support the development of marine tourism in Lake Lindu which can be integrated into the development of fisherman space settlement integration with marine tourism. Physically supportive areas of social and cultural integration, economy supported by three customary villages, physical attraction of mountains, mainland, and lake supported by local custom in the form of stage model housing. There are some fundamental considerations in the development of coastal ecotourism in integrating aspects of natural beauty, culture and economy, which is the homestay built facing the lake by providing space that can be established amusement park or fishing pond. As a tourist attraction, this is cannot be separated from public awareness in maintaining cleanliness. The culture of the community in the form of *ombo* as a wealth in supporting the tourist attraction can of course be packed with the involvement of local communities, especially customary institutions.

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**The pattern of fishing settlements can be described as follows:*****Patterns of Fishermen Settlements***

The pattern of fishermen settlements in the Lindu Plain that has been formed tends to be linear along the lake and in groups. The pattern of fisherman settlement that occurs is a combination of linear pattern with the pattern of grouping. The concept of development of fishermen settlement space with coastal ecotourism and socio-economic empowerment by integrating fisherman residential space with the concept of development of aspects of cultural locality of Lindu Plain can be expected to develop the concept of nature conservation and culture that has been integrated into a concept. This has not yet physically integrated into the arrangement of fisherman's housing pattern by referring to UUPWP (Coastal Development Act, 2014), can be grouped into three zones which are; (a) the core zone, designated as a habitat for lakes and fisheries; (b) limited utilization zone, and (c) other zones according to the regional land use.

***Patterns of House Characteristics***

The data on the characteristics of dwelling house in the area of Lake Lindu, including: (a) Ntodea House Pattern, which this core pattern house changes due to the earthquake that occurred in December 2012. Generally, the pattern of Ntodea community houses is mostly rectangular. The main room consists of two fronts, middle, and rear. While the back side of the house is generally for services; (b) Madika Pattern House, or nobility is Generally a stilt house, consists of living room, family room, bedroom and dining room. The living room is generally large because of frequent visitor visits, this is because there is a relationship between the nobility with traditional positions such as Jogugu (custom leader) or other positions; (c) Production Houses, generally in the Lindu Plain, they do not recognize a single functioning production house, because in the residence there are production spaces such as kiosks, food stalls and places to stay.

In this study, it was stated that the catch varies from 10 to 50 punctures depending on the month; usually, when the moon is bright, the results are much different from those in the sea, where the moon is dark and the results are many for fishermen. The selling price of one stick is IDR 3,000, so the gross income is between IDR 30,000 and IDR 150,000. Based on the fishermen we interviewed, their income generally ranges from IDR 20,000 to IDR 30,000 per day. The catch of fish in the lake is currently less promising; there are even some fishermen who catch only 5 rods, which means that the operational costs are greater than the catch. The fishermen's wish must be increased to IDR 5,000 per skewer, because in Palu City the price of mujair fish ranges from IDR 10,000 to IDR 15,000 per skewer. So a relationship like this is not a patron-client relationship, which protects each other emotionally and is mutually beneficial.

The relationship between local fishermen and investors tends to benefit only one party, while the other party remains in a weak position and does not benefit from this relationship. To break this unbalanced relationship, the involvement of the regional government, especially the Fisheries Service, in the form of venture capital assistance is urgently needed. Because without government intervention, this relationship will continue, the local community will continue to depend on it, and the debt will accumulate. This research is not in line with research conducted by (Elanda & Alie, 2021), which states that fishing communities have experienced an increase in economic activity due to the opening of the Dalegan white sand tourism village. However, fishing communities are still experiencing a subsistence crisis. The difficult conditions faced by fishermen are unfavorable natural conditions, insufficient capital, low human resources, and inadequate technology. The strategy used by fishermen to get out of the subsistence zone is borrowing money from cooperatives, asking for help from neighbors, relatives, and employers, having children and wives also work, and switching jobs to other sectors.

**Conclusion**

From the above description, it can be concluded as follows; 1) The relationship between local fishermen and investors in business is not based on mutually beneficial relationships; 2) Local fishermen income is very limited or average between IDR 20,000 up to IDR 30,000/once down the balanda; 3) Local fishermen are very supportive in terms of settlement arrangement as a homestay. This is evidenced at the time of the FGD (Forum Group Discussion), however, there is limited to funding, and 4) The model of integration of fishermen residential space with ecological-based coastal tourism can be done in the Lindu Plain, this is supported by the natural beauty, lake, and community culture.

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