

## Preserving Local Sustainability As A Pillar Of The Beach Tourism Continuity in Tanjung Batu Village Of Saoka Sub-District

Zulfajri Rumkel<sup>1\*</sup>, Jusmin<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Study Program of Government Science Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Education, Indonesia (Jl K.H. Ahmat Dahlan, 98418, Sorong, Indonesia)

\*Corresponding author: [ZulfajriRumkel@gmail.com@unimudasorong.ac.id](mailto:ZulfajriRumkel@gmail.com@unimudasorong.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

#### Article Info :

#### Article history :

Received : 10-09-2025

Revised : 08-02-2026

Accepted : 30-10-2026

#### Keywords :

Optimization Strategy;  
Tanjung Batu Beach;  
Tourism Management Penda.

*This research aims to formulate a strategy to optimize the management of Tanjung Batu Beach tourism to increase tourist visits and ensure sustainable tourism in Saoka Village, Sorong City. The method used is qualitative, with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that Tanjung Batu Beach has great natural potential but still faces various obstacles, including infrastructure limitations, a lack of supporting facilities, limited digital promotion, and minimal local community participation. The management strategy focuses on preserving the beach's authenticity and naturalness, improving basic facilities such as bathrooms and sales areas for local communities, and maintaining cleanliness and environmental sustainability. Tourism sustainability is pursued by minimizing modern development that could alter the beach's natural character and by involving the community in destination management and promotion. Strategies to increase tourist visits to Tanjung Batu Beach, Saoka Village. Through tourism management and development strategies that focus on preserving the beach's authenticity and naturalness. The sustainability approach focuses on maintaining the beach's authenticity and preservation independently, without the involvement of outside parties. However, the manager of Tanjung Batu Beach currently faces annual losses due to theft from the water reservoirs, so they must continue to buy replacements. In addressing these challenges, this study also emphasizes the importance of adopting a more integrated and participatory approach to managing tourism at Tanjung Batu Beach.*



This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

#### How to cite this article:

Rumkel, Z., & Jusmin, J. (2026). Preserving Local Sustainability As A Pillar Of The Beach Tourism Continuity in Tanjung Batu Village Of Saoka Sub-District. *Journal of Government Science Studies*, 5(2), 286-293. <https://doi.org/10.66254/jgssvol5issue2page286-293>

Copyright © 2026 Zulfajri Rumkel, Jusmin Jusmin

Journal homepage: <https://ojs3.unpatti.ac.id/index.php/jgss/>

Journal e-mail: [jurnaljgssunpatti@gmail.com](mailto:jurnaljgssunpatti@gmail.com)

Research Article · [Open Access](#)

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as a country rich in natural resources, biodiversity, and cultural heritage, has great potential for continued economic change. In natural resource management, success is crucial for accommodating community needs wisely, not only to provide economic benefits but also to ensure the sustainability and maintenance of nature. The tourism industry is one way to optimize this economic potential by turning existing resources into attractive destinations for visitors from within and outside the country. Not only a source of economic income, but tourism also has a much wider impact, fostering a sense of national pride and identity and raising public awareness of the importance of maintaining cultural and natural diversity.

Tourism is an industry related to the movement and temporary accommodation of people away from their place of residence for recreational or therapeutic purposes. The origins of tourism have existed since ancient times, when people traveled long distances for commercial or religious purposes. Indonesia's natural wealth offers great potential for the growth of the tourism industry. With significant technological advancement and urbanization, urban populations tend to migrate to city centers in search of livelihoods. As a result, many of them are involved in stressful situations or experience high levels of stress. As a form of escape, they seek entertainment and relaxation through recreational activities or travel to tourist destinations (Suryani, 2017).

This city has several tourist attractions that are becoming known to the people of Sorong city as well as those from outside Sorong, such as mangrove forest tourism, Matan island, Crocodile Island, Tampa Garam Beach, Tanjung Batu Alinda Beach, and there are still other tourist areas. The tourist appeal of Sorong city lies in its natural scenery, including beaches, forests, and hills. Tanjung Batu is one of the leading tourist attractions in Sorong city, located 15 km from the city center, approximately 30 minutes away, on paved, sandy roads. It can also be accessed by four-wheeled and two-wheeled vehicles, whether private, rental, or public transportation, which is what has led the Tanjung Batu Beach area to develop into a recreation center. This is what enables the government, together with the community, to continuously develop beach tourism, which not only supports the regional economy but also increases local income for the surrounding community.

Tanjung Batu Beach is one example of a very promising natural potential. Its natural beauty, featuring clean white sand, clear seawater, and stunning underwater scenery, makes it a potential location for marine tourism activities such as snorkeling, diving, and beach tourism. Not only that, but the diversity of local community culture is also an additional attraction for tourists seeking a more authentic and unique atmosphere.

Despite its extraordinary natural attractions, Tanjung Btau Beach is still not widely known among tourists. In addition, limited management of the tourist destination and a lack of promotion are factors constraining the development of the region's tourism sector. Infrastructure, such as the road connecting Tanjung Batu to the city center, remains inadequate, and accommodations and other public facilities, such as parking lots and toilets, are also very limited. This reduces the comfort for visiting tourists, especially those who want to enjoy a long vacation. Tanjung Batu Beach also lacks strong branding and effective promotion at the national and international levels. Not only that, but local community participation in the management and development of the keys to creating a sustainable tourist destination. Environmental sustainability is also an important concern, given the threat of coastal ecosystem damage from poorly managed tourism activities. Without a clear management strategy, Tanjung Batu Beach is at risk of environmental degradation, which could reduce its future tourist appeal.

In the context of tourism sustainability, it is important to implement strategies that maintain a balance between increasing tourist visits and preserving the environment. Effective management will not only enhance the appeal of Tanjung Batu Beach but also provide economic

benefits to the local community and preserve environmental sustainability. Based on the survey results on February 8-11, 2024, conducted by the author at Tanjung Batu Beach, the beach still has limited infrastructure and tourist facilities. The main obstacle in the development of Tanjung Btau Beach tourism is the lack of adequate supporting infrastructure, such as the access road to Tanjung Btau Beach, which is considered not yet optimal, with several sections of the road said to be suboptimal. In addition, tourist facilities such as parking areas, toilets, seating areas, a gazebo, and waste disposal sites are still insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of tourists. There is also a lack of adequate accommodation around the beach, so tourists who want to stay overnight have to look for lodging outside the tourist area. The irregularity in the development of these facilities causes a less comfortable tourist experience and can reduce visitor appeal.

Currently, there is also a lack of involvement from the local community in managing tourism. Many residents have not been actively involved in tourism-based economic activities, such as providing tourism services or renting out tourist equipment. Additionally, limited training and guidance for the community on managing tourism businesses have resulted in the local economic potential not being fully utilized. The success of a tourist destination depends largely on the active role of the local community. However, at Tanjung Batu Beach, community involvement in tourism management is still relatively low.

## METHOD

The research method explains how the research is conducted, including research design, data collection, research instrument, and analytic techniques, as well as reliability and validity of findings. This part should be narrated. (Cambria, 11pt, 1 line spacing)

Qualitative methods are research approaches aimed at exploring and understanding the meaning of human experiences, social interactions, or certain phenomena. This research usually uses data that are not in the form of numbers, but like interviews, observations, documents, or field notes. The data collection techniques include three parts:

1. Observation techniques.
2. Interview techniques.
3. Documentation techniques.

Miles and Huberman developed a qualitative data analysis technique that involves three main components:

- 1) Data collection: The process of gathering data through interviews, observations, or documents.
- 2) Data reduction: Filtering and selecting relevant data, as well as grouping similar data. Irrelevant or excessive data will be filtered to simplify analysis.
- 3) Data presentation: Organizing analyzed data in the form of narratives, graphs, or tables to facilitate understanding.
- 4) Conclusion drawing: Interpreting the presented data and deriving conclusions or findings from emerging patterns.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study are data analyzed through interview and observation methods regarding the management of Tanjung Batu Beach tourism in Saoka Village, Sorong City. Strategy for Optimizing the Management of Tanjung Batu Beach Tourism to Increase Tourist Visits and Tourism Sustainability in Saoka Village, Sorong City

Based on interview and observation results, the managers of Tanjung Batu Beach tend to use a management strategy focused on preserving the beach's natural condition. The managers

avoid large-scale development that could destroy the natural beauty, such as clean white sand, clear seawater, and underwater coral reefs that provide a calm, natural atmosphere. This allows visitors to experience an authentic and comfortable tourist experience.

This strategy aligns with the concept of ecotourism, which emphasizes environmental preservation as the main attraction of a tourist destination. The minimal intervention in modern development reflects the implementation of sustainability principles in tourism, namely, maintaining authenticity and the natural ecosystem so they can be enjoyed by future generations.

**Management of Tanjung Batu Beach Tourism to Increase Tourist Visits and Tourism Sustainability** The interview results indicate that management is not yet willing to add significant tourist facilities beyond basic ones, such as toilets, changing rooms, and sales areas for the local community. The addition of these facilities is important to support visitor comfort while also providing economic opportunities for the surrounding community.

The involvement of the local community is expected to be highly involved in the development of sustainable tourism at Tanjung Batu Beach. Active community participation in tourism management promotion can create sustainable economic opportunities and reduce local unemployment. This supports an inclusive tourism model in which the local community serves as the primary player in both preserving and responsibly developing the tourist destination. Productive efforts by the community also increase the beach's attractiveness and capacity to support tourist visits, ultimately enhancing the sustainability of tourism in the area.

### **Challenges Faced in Managing Tanjung Batu Beach Tourism**

Based on interviews with managers, several main obstacles hinder the management of Tanjung Batu Beach tourism. One of them is the frequent theft of water storage facilities at the tourist site, resulting in financial losses from the need to purchase replacements regularly.

In addition, visitors bringing alcoholic beverages into the tourist area have become a serious problem. This situation causes safety risks, such as intoxicated visitors swimming and experiencing drowning accidents. These incidents increase the managers' concerns about visitor safety and can negatively impact the image and management of the tourist destination.

### **CONCLUSION**

The management of Tanjung Batu Beach tourism focuses on preserving the beach's natural condition by maintaining the cleanliness of the white sand, the clarity of the seawater, and the presence of underwater coral reefs, thereby providing an authentic and comfortable tourism experience. This strategy aligns with the principles of ecotourism, which prioritize sustainability and the preservation of ecosystems so that they can be enjoyed by future generations. The management only provides basic facilities such as restrooms, changing rooms, and vending areas for local communities, which are important to support visitor comfort and create economic opportunities for the surrounding community. Active involvement of the local community is expected so they can play a key role in responsibly maintaining and developing tourism, thereby enhancing the beach's appeal and sustainability.

## REFERENCES

### E-book

- Deepublish. (2024). Pengembangan wisata bahari yang berkelanjutan[E-book]. Penerbit Deepublish. <https://deepublishstore.com/produk/buku-pengembangan-wisata/>
- Junaid, I. (2025). Pengelolaan pariwisata bahari berkelanjutan[E-book]. Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar. <https://id.scribd.com/document/669183148/Pariwisata-Bahari-Ilham-Junaidscribd>
- Kamala. (2021). Kepariwisataan berbasis masyarakat, budaya, dan berkelanjutan[E-book]. Politeknik Pariwisata Bandung. [https://p3m.ppb.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/E-Book-Kamala\\_2021.pdf](https://p3m.ppb.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/E-Book-Kamala_2021.pdf)
- Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif. (n.d.). Destinasi pariwisata bahari berstandar internasional[E-book]. <https://api.kemenpar.go.id/storage/app/uploads/public/683/693/9eb/6836939eb5f34869982374.pdf>
- Syahrulyati, T., & tim. (2025). Penanganan dan pengelolaan limbah di pesisir pantai untuk mendukung pariwisata berkelanjutan[E-book]. Literasi Nusantara Abadi. <https://bacabuku.com/detail/penanganan-dan-pengelolaan-limbah-di-pesisir-pantai-untuk-mendukung-pariwisata-berkelanjutan/115292bacabuku>

### JOURNAL

- Abdullah, M., & Hasan, A. (2023). Pariwisata berbasis masyarakat Pantai Menganti. *Jurnal Sosiologi Agama Indonesia*, 4(3), 234-250.
- Abriani, A., Nur, H., & Rizal, A. (2024). Dari Pantai Marina ke kesejahteraan: Strategi pariwisata berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Innovative*, 9(2), 112-130.
- David, Fred R. (2017). *Manajemen Strategik: Suatu Pendekatan Keunggulan Bersaing* (Edisi 15). Jakarta: Salemba Empat.
- Denny, A., & Liyushiana, L. (2025). Optimalisasi homestay berbasis root cause analysis di Desa Wisata Lumban Suhu-Suhu. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 12(2), 153-159.
- Firmansyah, A., Hakim, M. F. N., & Putri, E. D. H. (2025). Kinerja waiter/waitress untuk mendukung pariwisata berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 12(2), 133-140.
- Hadi, S., & Pratiwi, R. (2024). Keberlanjutan wisata Pantai Tilalohe ditinjau dari aspek partisipasi masyarakat. *Jurnal Sains Akuatik Indonesia*, 5(1), 73-90.
- Harsono, I., Demung, I. W., Judijanto, L., Sari, H. P. R., & Ananti, D. D. (2025). *Pariwisata Berkelanjutan: Teori dan Penerapannya di Indonesia*. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.
- Huda, M. N. (2018). Optimalisasi sarana dan prasarana dalam meningkatkan prestasi belajar siswa. Ta'dibi: *Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, 6(2), 51-69.
- Islami, M. E. N., & Sogen, K. F. N. B. (2025). Pariwisata inklusif di destinasi wisata Taman Sari. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 12(2), 123-132.
- Jogiyanto Hartono, M. (Ed.). (2018). *Metoda pengumpulan dan teknik analisis data*. Penerbit Andi.
- Juriasih, A., Ulfah, M., & Harjanti, D. T. (2024). Analisis Pengelolaan Destinasi Wisata Pantai Tanjung Batu dalam Meningkatkan Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi di Desa Pemangkat Kota. *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research*, 4(5), 5066-5075.
- Mahadika, A. T. (2019). Pembangunan pariwisata berkelanjutan Pantai Padang. *Jurnal Pariwisata Berkelanjutan*, 3(1), 34-50.
- Nadya, N., & Hulu, M. (2025). Peran strategis SDM dalam meningkatkan daya saing pariwisata berkelanjutan di wilayah pesisir Carita, Banten. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 12(2), 92-105.
- Nadzifah, Z. (2020). *Pengelolaan Usaha Konveksi Dalam Perspektif Manajemen Syariah (Studi Kasus UMKM Konveksi Start Nine di Dusun Beton Desa Tritunggal Kec. Babat Kab. Lamongan)* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Kediri).

- Nugraha, A. (2019). Studi kesesuaian ekowisata Pantai Ungapan Malang. *Jurnal Teknik Penataan Pusat dan Perkotaan*, 4(2), 78-89.
- Oktaviana, D., Sarwoko, S., Sulistiyo, T. D., & Sugiharto, T. (2025). Intention to revisit dan value co-creation dalam loyalitas OTA. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 12(2), 141-152.
- Pratama, R. (2025). Peran masyarakat lokal wisata Pantai Ujung Batu. *Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Pariwisata*, 10(1), 23-40.
- Prayogi, B., & Yanti, D. (2025). Strategi pengembangan daya tarik wisata pamah Simelir. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 12(2), 113-122.
- Rahman, F. (2024). Partisipasi masyarakat pengembangan pariwisata berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Global Education*, 5(1), 45-60.
- Ratnaningtyas, H., Aditya, M. K., Wicaksono, H., & Taviprawati, E. (2025). Kemasaan berdaya jual berbasis identitas lokal UMKM kuliner. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 12(2), 160-169.
- Santini, P. A. W. (2023). Reformasi Kebijakan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan untuk Konservasi Ekosistem dan Pelestarian Budaya di Bali. *Jurnal Pacta Sunt Servanda*, 4(2), 63-75.
- Sari, N. P. (2022). Keberlanjutan pariwisata di pesisir selatan Kabupaten Bantul. *Jurnal Riset Daerah*, 2(1), 1-15.
- Sari, N. P., & Wibowo, A. (2022). Pengelolaan kawasan wisata pesisir berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Kepariwisata*, 16(2), 120-135.
- Kurniawan, R. (2024). Strategi pengelolaan wisata bahari Pantai Drini. *Jurnal Ilmiah Agribisnis dan Perikanan*, 2(1), 45-58.
- Simanjuntak, B. A., Tanjung, F., & Nasution, R. (2017). Sejarah pariwisata: menuju perkembangan pariwisata Indonesia. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Tamaratika, F., & Rosyidie, A. (2020). Kearifan lokal dalam pariwisata pantai. *Sostek: Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi*, 15(3), 112-125.
- Waruwu, M. (2024). Pendekatan penelitian kualitatif: Konsep, prosedur, kelebihan dan peran di bidang pendidikan. *Afeksi: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Evaluasi Pendidikan*, 5(2), 198-211.
- Yusuf, I. M., Kismartini, K., & Huda, M. N. (2024). Pengembangan wisata pesisir berkelanjutan di Kabupaten Rembang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Analisis Nasional*, 12(2), 45-60.
- Yuwana, Y. (2021). Analisis status keberlanjutan pengelolaan wisata Pantai Guci Batu Kapal. *Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia*, 26(3), 456-470.

#### **JOURNAL ONLINE**

- Abdullah, M., & Hasan, A. (2023). Pariwisata berbasis masyarakat: Studi kasus Pantai Menganti, Kebumen. *Jurnal Sosiologi Agama Indonesia*, 4(3), 234-250. <https://doi.org/10.22373/jsai.v4i3.3543journal.ar-raniry.ac>
- Anggara, B., Taufik, M., & Mandala, O. S. (2024). Eksplorasi potensi pengembangan wisata alam menggunakan pendekatan 4A.TOBA: *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*, 3(2), 112-130. <https://repository.upnjatim.ac.id/26574/6/20045010063-daftar pustaka.pdfrepository.upnjatim>
- Anom, P. (2010). Pariwisata berkelanjutan dalam pusaran krisis global. Udayana University Press. <http://repo.uinsatu.ac.id/50383/10/DAFTAR%20PUSTAKA.pdfrepo.uinsatu>
- Arida, I. N. S. (2020). Pariwisata berkelanjutan. Sustain Press. <http://repo.uinsatu.ac.id/50383/10/DAFTAR%20PUSTAKA.pdfrepo.uinsatu>
- Astuti, D., & Wijaya, M. (2022). Strategi pengelolaan sumber daya alam pantai Tilalohe untuk pengembangan ekowisata berkelanjutan. *Borneo Journal of Ecology*, 4(1), 33-46. Diakses dari <https://ejurnal.il.fmipa.ung.ac.id/index.php/BJE/article/download/1/5/8>
- Fajriah, S. D., & Mussadun. (2014). Sarana prasarana pariwisata pantai. *Jurnal Perencanaan Wilayah dan Kota*, 282-290. <http://eprints.itn.ac.id/12623/8/Daftar%20Pustaka.pdf>
- Hadi, S., & Pratiwi, R. (2024). Keberlanjutan wisata Pantai Tilalohe ditinjau dari aspek partisipasi masyarakat. *Jurnal Sains Akuatik Indonesia*, 5(1), 73-90. <https://ejournalfpikunipa.ac.id/index.php/JSai/article/download/372/244/3270>

- Kamala. (2021).Kepariwisata berbasis masyarakat, budaya, dan berkelanjutan. Politeknik Pariwisata Bandung. [https://p3m.ppb.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/E-Book-Kamala\\_2021.pdf](https://p3m.ppb.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/E-Book-Kamala_2021.pdf)
- Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif. (n.d.).Modul 1 sustainable tourism development. <https://api.kemenpar.go.id/storage/app/uploads/public/683/688/068/6836880688dc3321828199.pdf>
- Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif. (n.d.).Modul 1 sustainable tourism development. <https://api.kemenpar.go.id/storage/app/uploads/public/683/688/068/6836880688dc3321828199.pdf>
- Kurniawan, R. (2024).Strategi pengelolaan wisata bahari berkelanjutan Pantai Drini Gunungkidul. *Jurnal Ilmiah Agribisnis dan Perikanan*,2(1), 45-58. <https://jurnal.umsrappang.ac.id/jikan/article/view/1664>
- Kurniawan, R. (n.d.).Studi kasus Pantai Nambo Kendari: Partisipasi masyarakat dalam wisata bahari berkelanjutan.*International Journal of Management and Administration*,5(2), 34-50. <https://ejournal.almaata.ac.id/index.php/IJMA/article/download/4378/2341>
- Mahadika, A. T. (2019).Pembangunan pariwisata berkelanjutan pada kawasan wisata Pantai Padang [Skripsi]. Universitas Andalas. <http://scholar.unand.ac.id/48536/>
- Manumpil, F. (n.d.).Pengembangan pariwisata secara berkelanjutan. Lembaga Ketahanan Nasional. <http://lib.lemhannas.go.id/public/media/catalog/0010-022100000000086/swf/7889/33-FRANKY%20MANUMPIL.pdf>
- Masarroh, A. (2024). Pengembangan wisata pesisir berkelanjutan di Kabupaten Rembang: Analisis prinsip ekonomi, ekologi, dan sosial.*Jurnal Ilmiah Analisis Nasional*, 12(2), 45-60. <https://jurnal.asian.or.id/index.php/JIANA/article/view/238>
- Nugraha, A. (2019).Studi kesesuaian dan strategi pengelolaan ekowisata Pantai Ungapan, Kabupaten Malang.*Jurnal Teknik Penataan Pusat dan Perkotaan*,4(2), 78-89. <https://journal2.um.ac.id/index.php/jtppips/article/view/7503>
- Nugroho, E. (2025). Strategi pengembangan pariwisata pada wisata pantai berbasis masyarakat lokal: Studi kasus Pantai Tengket Maneron. Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. <https://eprints.umm.ac.id/id/eprint/21774/1/PENDAHULUAN.pdf>
- Pemerintah Provinsi Papua Barat. (2022).Membangun pariwisata berkelanjutan di Papua Barat. Dinas Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah Provinsi Papua Barat. Diakses dari <https://balitbangda.papuarbaratprov.go.id/detailpost/gubernur-menyapa-membangun-pariwisata-berkelanjutan-di-papua-barat>
- Pratama, R. (2025). Model pengembangan sektor pariwisata berkelanjutan kawasan pesisir Gorontalo.*Journal Innovative*,10(1), 45-62. <https://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative/article/download/15538/12468/32667j-innovative>
- Pratiwi, Y. (2021).Analisis status keberlanjutan pengelolaan wisata Pantai Guci Batu Kapal.*Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia*,26(3), 456-470. [http://repository.lppm.unila.ac.id/35092/1/2615-File%20Utama%20Naskah-7597-1-10-20211003\\_Yuwana.pdf](http://repository.lppm.unila.ac.id/35092/1/2615-File%20Utama%20Naskah-7597-1-10-20211003_Yuwana.pdf)
- Pratiwi, Y. (2023). Identifikasi 4A dalam pengembangan pariwisata berkelanjutan di Pantai Tanjung Pendam. Dalam Daftar pustaka pengembangan wisata berkelanjutan (hlm. 91). Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur. <https://repository.upnjatim.ac.id/26574/6/20045010063-daftarpustaka.pdf>

- Putra, A. S. (2025). Strategi pengelolaan destinasi wisata Pantai Papuma berbasis keberlanjutan lingkungan dan nilai-nilai lokal. Politeknik Negeri Jember. <https://sipora.polije.ac.id/46756/sipora.polije>
- Rahman, A. (2026). Analisis pengelolaan wisata pantai menjadi pariwisata berkelanjutan di Desa Ko'ol, Bangkalan, Madura. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. <http://digilib.uinsa.ac.id/88303/digilib.uinsa>
- Rahman, F. (2024). Analisis partisipasi masyarakat terhadap pengembangan pariwisata berkelanjutan: Studi kasus Pantai Puwakarya Lombok Timur. *Jurnal Ilmiah Global Education*, 5(1), 45-60. <https://doi.org/10.55681/jige.v5i1.2493> [ejournal.nusantaraglobal](http://ejournal.nusantaraglobal)
- Rudy, D. G., & Mayasari, I. D. A. D. (2019). Prinsip kepariwisataan berkelanjutan. <https://repository.upnjatim.ac.id/26574/6/20045010063-daftar pustaka.pdf>
- Sari, N. P., & Wibowo, A. (2022). Pengelolaan kawasan wisata pesisir berkelanjutan: Studi kasus taman edukasi mangrove. *Jurnal Kepariwisata*, 16(2), 120-135. <https://journal.poltekpar-nhi.ac.id/index.php/jk/article/view/755> [journal.poltekpar-nhi.ac](http://journal.poltekpar-nhi.ac)
- Sari, N. P., & Wibowo, A. (2022). Pengelolaan kawasan wisata pesisir berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Kepariwisata*, 16(2), 120-135. <https://journal.poltekpar-nhi.ac.id/index.php/jk/article/view/755>
- Suryadi, D., & Hadi, M. (2021). Strategi pengembangan wisata pantai yang berkelanjutan di Molotabu, Gorontalo. *Jurnal Abdimas Galuh*, 10(1), 1-12. Diakses dari <https://jurnal.unigal.ac.id/abdimasgaluh/article/view/7204>
- Suryono, A., & Rahmawati, N. (2022). Keberlanjutan pariwisata di pesisir Selatan Kabupaten Bantul: Strategi pengelolaan berbasis daya dukung lingkungan. *Jurnal Riset Destinasi*, 6(2), 111-127. Diakses dari <https://ojs.bantulkab.go.id/index.php/jrd/article/download/19/50/247>
- Tamaratika, F., & Rosyidie, A. (2020). Inkorporasi kearifan lokal dalam pengembangan kawasan pariwisata di lingkungan pesisir. *Sostek: Jurnal Sains dan Teknologi*, 15(3), 112-125. <https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/sostek/article/download/3654/2499/15728>
- Widodo, S. (2005). Pengembangan pariwisata berkelanjutan kawasan Pantai Takisung Kabupaten Tanah Laut Kalimantan Selatan. Universitas Gadjah Mada. <https://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/penelitian/detail/30431> [etd.repository.ugm](http://etd.repository.ugm)
- Yuwana, Y. (2021). Analisis keberlanjutan wisata Pantai Guci. *Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia*, 26(3), 456-470. <http://repository.lppm.unila.ac.id/35092/1/2615-File%>