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## Identification of Potential and Development of the Sinjai Regency's Tongke-Tongke Mangrove Ecotourism Area

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify and evaluate the role of local government in the development of the Mangrove forest tourism area in Tongke-Tongke Village, Sinjai Regency. Tourism development has begun to show signs of growth, as indicated by the role of local youth in marketing it via social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube. The Sinjai Regency Tourism and Culture Office is the site of this research, with the primary premise that the Tourism and Culture Office plays a key role in developing the Mangrove forest tourism region in Tongke-Tongke Village. The research method is descriptive qualitative, which is a type of research that aims to provide a general description of various types of data collected from the field objectively, while the research foundation is a survey, with the goal of this qualitative descriptive research being to describe situations or events. Inductively, where the researcher is a major instrument with analysis. The study's findings demonstrate the government's role as a dynamic actor; cooperation between the government and the community can be seen in the process of preserving Mangrove forests, such as nursery and planting areas that directly involve tourism and cultural services, environmental services, and the community surrounding the Mangrove forest area. The government's position as a facilitator of the development of Human Resources in the tourism region of the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest, is critical in achieving synergy between the community and the government, as well as improving people's welfare. The government's manner of motivation towards the private sector is the issuing of business licenses (promotions) in the form of private parties' involvement, such as Bank Indonesia (BI), as evidenced by the creation of a promotional area/place for BI in the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest area. The study makes recommendations for developing tourist attractions such as the Tongke Tongke Mangrove forest, which deserves more attention from the government by reaching out to the surrounding community and involving them in Mangrove tourism management, inadequate public facilities as evidenced by the lack of special rooms for breastfeeding mothers, the absence of provision of places to sit for the elderly, and the lack of public transportation that tourists use.

## INTRODUCTION

Mangroves are muddy coastal wetlands distributed in tropical and subtropical regions. The biosphere plays a major role in the service of environmental, economic, and social benefits (Fisu et al., 2020; Hakim et al., 2017) and in maintaining the ecological function of an area (Lisna et al., 2017). Mangroves, on the other hand, are one of the Fragile Coastal Ecosystems



of Degradation (Kasman & Astuti, 2020), where in 2010, Indonesia's Mangrove area reached 5,209,543.16 hectares and continued to decline by 2,496,185 hectares in 2016 (Rizal, 2018). This figure shows the degradation of Mangrove ecosystems, so efforts are needed to overcome the rate of Mangrove destruction Natural consequences and social exploitation.

Mangrove ecotourism is part of a coastal ecosystem with a rich diversity of habitats that interact with each other. This is then used by the local community to make the coastal area suitable for tourists to visit. Mangrove ecotourism in Tongke-Tongke village must be maintained properly. Especially by increasing public awareness of the value and potential of tourism to protect and protect the environment (Adhitiowasis et al, 2022). The development of Mangrove ecotourism needs to be carried out as an effort to increase community income while providing education about the importance of Mangrove forest conservation (Hartati et al., 2021). The concept of ecotourism applied in Mangrove forests can be used as an approach to utilizing environmentally sound resources (Salakory, 2016).

Indonesia has also approved the legal basis for tourism development by the principles of development, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism Article 6 Tourism development is carried out by the principles listed in Article 2 which are reflected in the implementation of tourism development plans by taking into account diversity, uniqueness and cultural distinctiveness. In this case, Indonesia has also ratified Law Number 1 of the Republic of Indonesia. Basic Regulation No. 4 of 1982 concerning Environmental Management followed by Law No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management of the Republic of Indonesia.

Sinjai Regency seeks to improve the positive image of the region through the utilization and management of its tourism resources or potential. Local government tourism development policies play a very important role in supporting the success of national tourism development. The development and growth of tourism must be anticipated so that its development takes the right path and supports it. The development of tourist facilities in an area will make a major contribution if managed professionally because tourism can encourage the development of areas around human, institutional, and material tourism facilities. Sinjai Regency is a regency in the administrative region of South Sulawesi Province. Sinjai Regency has potential and natural resources that can be developed to support local government programs in the field of tourism so that it has the potential to be developed as a tourist area. One of the leading tourist attractions in Sinjai Regency, namely the Mangrove forest area in Tongke-Tongke District, East Sinjai, is a tourist area that has the potential to be developed and sold. Areas of Sinjai Regency that still have extensive Mangrove forests include Tongke-Tongke Village and Samataring Village. The Tongke-Tongke Village Forest Area is the largest forest in the Sinjai region including Mangrove forests. Realizing the importance of Mangrove benefits for human life, especially in coastal areas, Mangrove resources both directly and indirectly must be conserved.

Tongke-Tongke Village is one of the five coastal villages in Sinjai District. The name Tongke-Tongke village became national when the environmental award, Kalpataru, was given to the initiator of Mangrove forest (Mangrove) H Taiyeb in the New Order era led by President Suharto in 1995. Since then the name Tongke-Tongke Village and its Mangrove forests have been known nationally and have become an enviable conversation by other coastal areas in Indonesia. Tongke-Tongke Mangrove Forest has more tourism potential, but in its development, local governments need to pay more attention to many things, especially the Tourism Office which manages and has the authority to manage and develop it, and under whose direction the government forms a group called POKJA DARWIS (Tourism Awareness Working Group).

The development of tourist attractions such as the Tongke Tongke Mangrove forest needs more attention from the government by reaching out to the surrounding community and involving them in Mangrove tourism management. The government must examine how these Mangroves can attract local and foreign tourists while maintaining the protection of Mangrove forests, by providing various training and coaching to develop the creativity of residents in the management and care of

Mangrove tourism areas, such as B. Recommendations for Mangrove restrictions. Registration. One of the weaknesses of the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove tourist area is the lack of services provided by the government, namely the absence of trash cans placed in every corner where tourists throw garbage, inadequate public facilities as evidenced by the unavailability of public toilets that meet standard qualifications for tourists and the lack of public transportation that tourists can use directly to reach tourist destinations. The government as an intermediary has not developed facilities for tourists to be comfortable travelling and cooperating with the surrounding community and parties involved in the development of tourist destinations in the Tongke Tongke Mangrove forest. At the same time, it can increase Regional Original Revenue (PAD).

This is by the findings of research by Resky Sirupang Kanun (2014). The situation around the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove Forest Road shows that the community is not involved in its development because the government as an intermediary does not create synergy with the community. Without a good synergy between the government and the community, the role of government leaders as facilitators and motivators of the community does not work well.

The development of the tourism sector has begun to show progress, as evidenced by the role of local youth in promoting it through social media such as Instagram, Facebook and YouTube. This youth activity requires attention and support from the government, as well as continuous efforts from the local government of Sinjai Regency and the creativity of Sinjai youth, especially young people living around Mangrove forests to introduce Mangrove tourist attractions in Tongke-Tongke Village in Sinjai Regency. This study aims to identify and analyze the role of the local government in the development of the Mangrove forest tourism area in Tongke-Tongke Village, Sinjai Regency.

Researchers chose the title because Tongke-Tongke Mangrove Tourism is one of the main tourism destinations in South Sulawesi and has received recognition as a tourism destination by the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy, Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno, in recent times. Today, Tongke-Tongke's Mangrove forests are increasingly well-maintained and increasingly attractive. As visitors explore the Mangrove forest area that extends to 173.5 hectares, they will find a path made of ironwood that is neatly and beautifully installed. This typical Sulawesi wood is arranged like a bridge that takes visitors through Mangrove forests. In addition, there is an information board that explains Mangrove species, fish species, and Mangrove forest conditions, which is useful for increasing visitors' knowledge about Mangrove ecosystems.

The speciality of Mangrove tourism in Sinjai lies in its capacity to provide a refreshing experience in a Mangrove forest environment, there are also a variety of interesting facilities. There, visitors can enjoy a permanent Mangrove trekking trail along 250 meters that allows them to observe the flora and fauna in the area, If lucky, visitors can encounter arboreal creatures such as insects, tree snakes, bats, cranes, grouse, and also sea creatures such as oysters, fish, Mangrove crabs, and shrimp.

Other facilities available include shelters, information huts, and floating cafes. In 2017, this location was also recognized as a Mangrove laboratory of South Sulawesi and has become a major icon of Sinjai tourism. Tongke-Tongke Mangrove Forest is the largest Mangrove tourism park and has the largest number of trees in Indonesia. Therefore, it is not surprising that this Mangrove tourist destination has a significant role in conservation to overcome coastal abrasion, and at the same time has an important value in ecology and the ecotourism sector.

In 2017, when the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries visited the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove tourist area, he found that the wooden bridge used to explore the forest had begun to break down. Therefore, he assisted by building a new wooden bridge to surround the forest. Concerned for the preservation of Mangrove forests in Tongke-Tongke Village, including the development of tourist attractions, the Sinjai Regency Government received financial support from the Ministry of Tourism through the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) program.

## METHODS

The study time was 2 months (July - August). The research location is at the Sinjai Regency Tourism and Culture Office, accompanied by the basis for consideration that the Tourism and Culture Office has an important role in developing Mangrove forest tourism areas in Tongke-Tongke Village.

This type of research is qualitative descriptive research, which is a form of research that aims to provide a general overview of various kinds of data collected from the field objectively, while the basis of research is a survey, namely the purpose of this qualitative descriptive research is to describe situations or events scientifically, where researchers are key instruments with analysis and are inductive and results Research emphasizes meaning rather than generalization. The use of this method is expected to explain the role of local government in the development of Mangrove forest tourism areas in Tongke-Tongke Village.

The source of data referred to in the study is the object of research which will subsequently become a source of information in data collection. In this research, the author uses data that according to the author is by the object of research so that it can provide a direct picture of the object of research. The types of data used, among others: are primary data and secondary data.

The selection of informants in this study is used by the method of selection by Purposive Sampling, informants are people who know the problems to be researched, and informant sources are information from the government and all elements related to the development of Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest tourism. The informants interviewed in this study are (1) The main informant, namely the Sinjai Regency Tourism and Culture Office as the person in charge of the Sinjai Regency tourist area in this case the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest area, 6 people (Head of Service, Secretary, and several Heads of Fields), and (2) Additional informants, namely 6 residents who live around the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest area.

The techniques used in collecting data used in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique used in this study is an interactive analysis model. In this model, there are main components, according to Miles and Huberman the three components are: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Characteristics of Mangrove Ecotourism

Tongke-Tongke Village is a village located in East Sinjai District, Sinjai Regency, South Sulawesi. Tongke-Tongke Village is a village resulting from the expansion of East Sinjai Island Village in 2002 with an area of 4.7 Km. Tongke-Tongke Village is bordered to the north by Mataring Village, east of Bone Bay south of Panaikang Village west of Kaloling Village. Topographically Tongke-Tongke village is a lowland area with an altitude of sea level  $\pm$  0-500 masl, with an area of  $\pm$  4.75 Km. One of the areas that has a forest area Mangroves is quite extensive, where the existence of this Mangrove forest area has existed since before this village was formed and as a source of livelihood for the community around the Mangrove forest. In general, the climate in Tongke-Tongke Village with rainfall is 2,813.00mm/year, the number of months of rain averages 4 months/year, the average daily temperature is 25.00 C, the height of the place from sea level is 0.500 ml. As for the type and fertility of the soil, it is mostly grey with a sandy soil texture.

### Management of Mangrove Forest Areas

Based on the results of research the government in managing Mangrove forests has a very large role in maintaining and preserving Mangrove forests. This is based on informant interviews with the Natural Resources Conservation group (KPSDA-ACI) providing the following information:

"Continue to maintain the function of the existence of Mangrove forests and continue to encourage the preservation of Mangrove forest areas so that in the future they can improve



the economy of local communities. KPSDAACI also plays a role in maintaining and preserving Mangrove forest areas to improve the economy of local communities".

The statement shows the role of the local government in optimizing the management of Mangrove debt in Tongke-Tongke Village in Sinjai Regency with the protection of Mangrove forest areas and is also something that is protected by all parties from the government and the community. This is reinforced by the results of an interview with Yusril Al Yusran, as secretary of Tongke-Tongke Village said:

"To preserve nature is our obligation, especially the Mangrove forest in Tongke-Tongke Village has its charm in the management of Mangrove forest areas both inside and outside the area,"

Based on these statements and observations, researchers concluded that the government's role in the management of Mangrove debt areas and their protection is in line with planning, to maintain the preservation of Mangrove forest areas involves all groups both from the government and from the community.

Furthermore, that in the management of Mangrove forest areas is very useful and needs to be protected from all parties both from the government and the community. Thus, it is so important to manage Mangrove forest areas with strict security so that people are not too free to use Mangrove forest areas. This is by the results of an interview with Ilham, one of the people living in the area, stated that:

"With the management and preservation of Mangrove forest areas, the community has been limited to the use of Mangrove wood either as firewood or settlements. This is due to the tight security of the government and the people in the region."

Furthermore, it was stated that the government's role in the management of Mangrove forest areas in Mangrove forest rehabilitation in Tongke-Tongke Village has been carried out, to maintain the preservation of Mangrove forests involving all parties both from local governments and levels of society by replanting through cooperation programs with non-governmental organizations. The importance of rehabilitation or replanting to maintain Mangrove ecosystems that have been damaged can run according to their function as protectors and have their charm as ecotourism to be maintained.

### **Tourism Potential of Tongke-Tongke Mangrove Forest**

Based on the results of interviews and field observations, show that the biggest potential in the Tongke-Tongke tourist area is the Mangrove forest area itself. Because of the soil fertility in Tongke-Tongke village the Mangroves in Tongke-Tongke village can grow and develop as they are today. Apart from the function of protecting the village area from abrasion and strong winds and becoming a tourist area, this Mangrove forest is also a Mangrove research centre.

After being observed, it turns out that apart from the Mangrove itself, there are other potentials such as helping the community's economy by inviting cooperation, namely providing facilities in the Mangrove tourist area to be used as a source of income by selling typical Sinjai products and some other additional food and drink. This aims to make tourists feel satisfied and not in vain come to the place, to create satisfaction with the beautiful scenery and also be able to feel typical Sinjai food and drinks. This can also attract attention so that the desire to visit tourist attractions is there so that tourists do not feel bored.

### **History of Tongke-Tongke Village Mangrove Forest**

Historically in the 1920s, Balang Deaeng Maketti was the first to build a village and establish a raja in Cemape, he was one of the descendants of Minahan Dg Sutte, he was a cousin of Arung Baringeng Mapa-pasang Dg Patappu, he was also the first to open an aquaculture land in Cempae. The word Tongke-Tongke Basic word is "Toke" The word toke is used to call for traders from China who live in Cempae because of the famous Cempae Village as a stopover place for toke, then local people gradually called Toke village "Tongke-Tongke" which is not only inhabited

by Chinese people but also the Bugis tribe. Because of its geographical location and strategic natural conditions, the Japanese army made Tongke-Tongke a defence base, especially in the Fortress area the Japanese army made a defence post and formed the Heiho army, and Japan defeated the allies so that it fled to manipi.

The community at that time could not settle in their hometown, namely in Tongke-Tongke Village because security had not improved, both from the threat of tidal waves that could hit local settlements.

In the 1955s there was coastal abrasion of approximately 15 meters per year that threatened the village and all ponds along the Tongke-Tongke coast. In 1960-1962 security conditions began to improve, and some people returned to Tongke-Tongke to organize their villages after security was considered completely restored. So the Government divided Tongke-Tongke into two hamlets, namely Tongke-Tongke Hamlet and Maroanging Hamlet. Development and changes from year to year encouraged the Government to improve human resources, so in 1970 the Government and the community agreed to establish elementary schools. After the government divided Tongke-Tongke Village into two hamlets, the local community began to reorganize their village, with help from the Government and non-governmental organizations.

In the 1980s in the village community, Mangrove planting was carried out around the coast. The Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest area is one of several Mangrove forest areas in the Sinjai Regency area. Located in Tongke-Tongke Village, East Sinjai District, this area is a special attraction in terms of Mangrove area development as well as its connection to tourism and fisheries development in Sinjai Regency.

The development of Mangroves in Sinjai District in general and Tongke-Tongke Village is a commencement process that is purely self-help from the community. The Mangrove forest ecosystem in Sinjai Regency covering an area of 1,157 hectares is known to have been built and developed starting from the participation of coastal communities independently developing Mangroves since the 1980s until now.

The development of Mangroves in Sinjai District in general and Tongke-Tongke Village is a commencement process that is purely self-help from the community. The Mangrove forest ecosystem in Sinjai Regency covering an area of 1,157 hectares is known to have been built and developed starting from the participation of coastal communities independently developing Mangroves since 1930 until now.

Another development is the paving of the Samataring axis road to the coastal settlement of Tongke-Tongke, another success can be seen from the achievements of the community by receiving the Kalpataru award which was handed over directly by the President of the Republic of Indonesia (H. M. Soeharto) in 1995 to Mr. H. Muh. Tayyeb was a pioneer figure in Mangrove forests and also Chairman of the I Love Indonesia Group (ACI), then in 2001 Mr H. Muh. Tayyeb again received the same award from President Mrs. Megawati Soekarno Putri.

The promotion model of the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest tourism area of Sinjai Regency is:

**Table 1.**  
 Promotion Model of Mangrove Tongke-Tongke Tourist Area

No.	Promotion Model	Promotion Results	
		Good	Bad
1	Social Media (IG, FB, Youtube)	√	-
2	Internet (Google)	√	-
3	Print Media (Newspaper)	√	-
4	Television Broadcast (Sinjai TV)	√	-

Government policy in developing Mangroves as a tourist attraction in Tongke-Tongke Village is The policy of developing tourism products is carried out in a harmonized manner in the sense that the development has environmental nuances, namely tourism development without

ruling out the function of forests, customs and local culture (local wisdom). Several aspects need to be considered in the development of Mangrove forest area tourism to optimize this tourist area to increase the number of tourists and researchers both local and foreign.

### 1. Accessibility

To reach this tourist area from big cities such as Makassar, Gowa, Bone and Bulukumba is not difficult but there are several tourist obstacles with the distance travelled such as passing the Makassar - Bulukumba route 220 km with a travel time of about 6-7 hours, while passing Makassar-Maros-bone is 186 km with a travel time of 4 hours and while passing Makassar-Gowa is 164 km with a travel time of 3 hours, From the capital city, it is 7 km away from using public transportation while tracing smooth asphalt roads, passing through typical fishing villages with various boats and ponds.

### 2. Facilities

Until now, the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest tourism area continues to strive to improve the development of tourist areas, especially existing facilities, to attract tourists. Here are some of the facilities contained in the Tongke-Tongke ecotourism area:

**Table 2.**  
 Facilities of Tongke-Tongke ecotourism area

No.	Facilities	Existence	Feasibility	Sum
1	Gate	Exist	Proper	1
2	Tracking Mangrove	Exist	Proper	
3	Gazebo	Exist	Proper	11
4	Trash Can	Exist	Proper	3
5	Information Board	Exist	Proper	9
6	Registration Post	Exist	Not Worth It	
7	Management Office	Exist	Proper	1
8	Generator Set	Nothing Yet	-	0
9	Cottage Information	Exist	Proper	1
10	Mushollah	Exist	Proper	1
11	Playground	Nothing Yet	-	0
12	Souvenir Shop	Exist	Not Worth It	
13	Cafeteria	Exist	Proper	3
14	Watchtower	Nothing Yet	-	0
15	Cottage	Nothing Yet	-	0
16	Boat Sightseeing Pier	Exist	Proper	1
17	Main Pier	Exist	Proper	1
18	Fishing Area	Nothing Yet	-	0
19	Nursery Area	Exist	Proper	2
20	Parking Manager	Exist	Proper	1
21	Visitor Parking	Exist	Proper	1

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### Tongke-Tongke Mangrove Ecotourism with SWOT analysis

The Mangrove ecotourism development strategy is formulated through SWOT analysis, which clearly describes how the external opportunities and threats faced by a business can be

adjusted to its strengths and weaknesses. For more details, the SWOT analysis of the development of Tongke-Tongke Mangrove ecotourism can be described as follows:

### 1. Power (Strenght)

The strength referred to in this case is to develop the potential possessed for the future. According to information obtained from one of the respondents named Muhammad Guntur the chief manager "Tongke-Tongke Mangrove ecotourism has a large area of land to be used as an indicator of ecotourism development, various types of Mangroves, the place is close to the middle of the city, there are children's games, the existence of gazebo to relax, the existence of tracks and bridges that make photo objects".

In addition, there is water transportation such as boats to explore Mangrove forests and the Sanjai River area. As stated by another respondent named Laifa Nabila: "With the means of boat transportation, visitors can explore the Mangrove forest".

Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted, it can be concluded that the supporting forces for the development of ecotourism include:

- a. It has quite diverse types of Mangroves  
There are 4 species of Mangroves found in this area, namely Mangroves, Fire-api, Pidada, and Nipah
- b. The existence of large areas of land  
Reforestation efforts need to be carried out as a form of concern for the environment, especially the environment of Mangrove forest areas in the hope of preserving nature sustainably. Nature conservation of Mangrove forests will provide benefits both directly and indirectly. Replanting Mangrove forests is intended to repair damaged plants or potential areas for cultivation to prevent abrasion. Through patterned replanting of Mangrove forests, it will facilitate the rearrangement of coastal spatial planning which includes: settlements and vegetation. This will certainly be done if public awareness of maintaining and utilizing Mangroves can be maintained properly. Later, with the reforestation process, there will be an integrated improvement of coastal ecosystems.
- c. There are facilities, such as tracking, gazebo, boats, forecasting land  
This facility is already available but is still not feasible due to a lack of attention from Mangrove ecotourism area managers.
- d. The readiness of the local government and the Sinjai Regency Tourism and Culture Office to implement Mangrove rehabilitation programs and increase the community by producing products, such as selling typical Sinjai food and drinks so that tourists recognize the identical things in Sinjai.
- e. Accessibility within easy reach  
It would be nice if the government prepared special vehicles in Mangrove ecotourism areas so that visitors and tourists can more easily arrive at their destination.

### 2. Weakness

The weaknesses referred to in this study are shortcomings or obstacles in the development of Mangrove ecotourism areas. According to information obtained from a respondent named Iqbal, "The weakness of this tour is the amount of garbage scattered around, there are damaged bridges, there is no information center so we don't know what is prohibited in this tour".

Information obtained from another respondent named Sri "The weakness of ecotourism is that the spatial layout is still lacking, the stalls have not been arranged, regarding promotion, I only know from social media, there are no clear regulations".

According to the Mangrove ecotourism manager named Guntur in his interview: "The lack of ecotourism is the amount of waste, promotion only relies on visitors through social media and does not have an official website".



According to the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that the weaknesses of Mangrove ecotourism in Tongke-Tongke Village, among others:

- a. The presence of litter
- b. There are damaged facilities
- c. Lack of procurement of trash cans
- d. Unavailability of seats, especially for pregnant women and the elderly
- e. Unavailability of special space for breastfeeding mothers
- f. No information centre yet
- g. Low marketing activities
- h. There is no clear regulation related to Mangrove conservation
- i) Unavailability of security

### 3. Opportunity

The opportunities referred to in this case are supporting factors for the development of Mangrove ecotourism. According to a respondent named Darto: "Ecotourism is a strategic place because it is close to the district capital Sinjai". Furthermore, according to Guntur the head of the Mangrove ecotourism management of Tongke-Tongke Village: "The existence of this ecotourism the local government can cooperate with the Sinjai Regency Tourism and Culture Office, increase community income and reduce unemployment, high interest in tourists to visit, with ecotourism the community can produce products such as seashell crafts and make snacks from Mangroves".

According to the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that the opportunities for Mangrove ecotourism in Tongke-Tongke Village, among others: the cooperation between the government and the Tongke-Tongke Village Pokdarwis, increasing community income, strategic location of places, creating a creative community.

### 4. Threat (Treat)

The threats referred to in this study are factors that hinder the development of Mangrove ecotourism. According to a respondent named Agus a member of the Mangrove ecotourism management of Tongke-Tongke Village, "the threat of beach tourism in Sinjai Regency has begun to pack a lot, for example in Muara Beach, so as managers we must be creative so as not to be left behind by other tourism. Another threat is sometimes people still littering. Some people do not understand the use of Mangroves, namely by cutting down the trees". According to another respondent named Aisyah: "The threat is the conversion of land rights, from Mangrove land to settlement".

According to the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that threats from Mangrove ecotourism in Tongke-Tongke Village, among others: Beach abrasion, land use change, negative impacts of ecotourism activities (garbage, activities that damage the ecosystem), competition with other tourism objects, Mangrove tree felling.

Based on the results of the Mangrove ecotourism development strategy using SWOT analysis. SO's strategy is to develop existing Mangrove vegetation, by increasing Mangrove planting, increasing government commitment to Mangrove development, creating economic income opportunities by further increasing production from handicrafts, adding existing facilities such as adding cendramata, further optimizing the maintenance of infrastructure facilities, by utilizing the role of community resources. The WO strategy is to add trash cans and inform visitors not to litter, the local government can promote the existence of Mangrove ecotourism, and create an official website so that visitors increase even more, optimize government cooperation with several agencies to hold counselling related to the benefits of Mangroves so that community participation increases, local governments provide public transportation, managers and People are more active in planting Mangroves.

ST's strategy is to increase Mangrove planting so that abrasion does not occur, rules or punishments are made, so that land use change and logging for personal interests do not occur, provide environmental / conservation education to every tourist by maintaining cleanliness at tourist attractions, maintaining Mangrove tourism ecotourism while still paying attention to the carrying capacity of the area. WT's strategy is to optimize the existence of trash cans in every corner of Mangrove ecotourism so as not to damage the ecosystem, improve facilities and infrastructure, and repair damaged facilities. To compete with other tourism objects, optimize the existence of a service centre to provide information and regulations that apply to Tongke-Tongke Mangrove ecotourism.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion related to the role of the government in the development of Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest tourism objects, it can be concluded that the role of the government in the development of Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest tourism objects is very important considering the role in terms of motivators, facilitators and dynamic actors have their respective functions in each management to achieve the goals of its development Which are described as follows:

1. The role of the government as a dynamicator, cooperation between the government and the community can be seen in the process of preserving Mangrove forests such as nursery and planting areas which also involves directly the tourism and culture office, the environmental office and the community around the Mangrove forest area such as planting to joint service activities in maintaining the cleanliness and sustainability of this Mangrove forest area. The synergy between the government and the private sector is seen by BI's involvement in the development of the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest tourism area, namely providing support in the form of development cost budgets to facilitate the development of Mangrove forest tourism to match the vision, mission, and objectives of its development.
2. The role of the Government as a Facilitator and Human Resource Development of the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest tourism area plays an important role in achieving synergy between the community and the government and can also improve the welfare of the local community later. The government also provides capital in the form of a forum for local people who want to become entrepreneurs. The role of the government as a facilitator has been partially realized and can be seen directly in the field such as tracking areas, gazebos, toilets, and others. It shows that the government's role is very serious in developing this tourist area as a center for Mangrove tourism and research in Sinjai Regency by allocating development budgets in the tourism sector so that it can develop by what is expected and can improve PAD and prosper the surrounding community.
3. The form of motivation from the government to the private sector is the granting of business licenses (promotion) in the form of the involvement of private parties such as Bank Indonesia (BI) marked by the existence of promotional areas/places for BI in the Tongke-Tongke Mangrove forest area in addition to promoting Mangrove tourism areas. The role of the government here aims to bridge public interests and private interests so that they run reasonably without harming either party, both the government, the public and the private sector. The role of the government as a motivator has been carried out as it should be until now. Every meeting between the government and the community, where the Tourism Office always encourages the community to increase creativity in the field of creative economy.

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