ETNOREFLIKA: Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya ISSN: 2252-9144 (Cetak)
Volume 12, Nomor 2, Juni 2023: 172–196 ISSN: 2355-360X (Online)
10.33772/etnoreflika.v12i2.2194

VISITING LIYA RAYA: LIYA TOGO TOURISM VILLAGE MANAGED WITH COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM MODEL

BERKUNJUNG KE LIYA RAYA: DESA WISATA LIYA TOGO DIKELOLA DENGAN MODEL *COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM*

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Diterima: 14 Februari 2023; Direvisi: 20 Mei 2023; Disetujui: 23 Juni 2023

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How to cite (APA): Aris, L. O., Ahimsa-Putra, H. S., Kutanegara, P. M. (2023). Visiting Liya Raya: Liya Togo tourism village managed with community-based tourism model. *ETNOREFLIKA: Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya*, *12*(2), 172–196. https://doi.org/10.33772/etnoreflika.v12i2.2194.

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the management of Liya Togo Village as one of the tourist attractions on Wangi-Wangi Island, Wakatobi Regency that implement the Community-Based Tourism (CBT) model. This qualitative research used an ethnographic description, which combined observations and semi-structured interviews with village managers and local communities in the village. The results of this study show that the tourist attraction of Liya Togo Village is managed by CBT *Keppo'oli*. Local communities are involved in planning, implementing and supervising tourism villages. In addition, CBT *Keppo'oli* and local communities are involved in marketing the tour packages, being a tour guide, environmental and cultural preservation, and local culinary practices and provision, weaving practices, selling and renting woven sarongs and homestays. Meanwhile, the involvement of the local government is in the form of building facilities and infrastructure and developing tourism human resources of the vilage. The benefits obtained by both the management of *Keppo'oli* and the local communities are in the form of material benefits such as earning income from various types of businesses and non-

material benefits in the form of knowledge, experience, and networking. Meanwhile, there has been no contribution to the government because regulations issued by the government regarding how much contribution CBT *Keppo'oli* must make to the Wakatobi Regency government are still unobvious. In order to empower the communities in the village, local residents are encouraged to involve in tourism management and programs.

Keywords: Tourism Village, Liya Togo, Management, CBT *Keppo'oli*, Wangi-Wangi, Wakatobi

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisa tentang pengelolaan Desa Wisata Liya Togo yang merupakan salah satu objek wisata di Pulau Wangi-Wangi, Kabupaten Wakatobi dengan menggunakan model *Community Based Tourism*. Menggunakan deskripsi etnografi, merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang melakukan pengamatan terbuka dan wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan pengelola desa wisata dan masyarakat setempat di Desa Liya Togo Kecamatan Wangi-Wangi, Wakatobi. Hasil penelitian ini bahwa objek wisata Desa Liya Togo dikelola oleh CBT Keppo'oli. Masyarakat setempat dilibatkan dalam perencanaan, pelaksnaan dan pengawasan dalam desa wisata. Selain itu, CBT Kepo'oli dan Masyarakat setempat terlibat dalam pemasaran paket wisata, menjadi pemandu wista, pelestarian lingkungan dan budaya, menyediakan dan praktek kuliner lokal, praktek menenun, penjualan dan penyewaan sarung tenun dan penyewaan *homestay*. Sementara keterlibatan pemerintah setempat berupa membangun sarana dan prasana dalam desa wisata dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia pariwisata. Manfaat yang diperoleh baik itu pengurus Keppo'oli maupun masyarakat setempat berupa manfaat secara materi berupa mendapatkan upah ataupun pendapatan dari berbagai jenis usaha dan manfaat non-materi berupa mendapatkan ilmu pengetahuan, pengalaman, teman baru, dan pergaulan yang luas. Sementara kontribusi bagi pemerintah dalam bentuk materi belum ada karena menunggu regulasi atau aturan yang dikeluarkan oleh pemerintah seberapa besar kontribusi yang harus dikeluarkan CBT Kepoo'oli kepada pemerintah Kabupaten Wakatobi. Dalam rangka pemberdayaan masyarakat maka warga lokal diikutkan dalam pengelolaan pariwisata sehingga meningkatkan pendapatannya, terbukanya lapangan kerja, tergalinya seni dan budaya lokal serta lingkungan hidup yang berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Desa Wisata, Liya Togo, Pengelolaan, CBT Keppo'oli, Wangi-Wangi, Wakatobi

INTRODUCTION

Community Based Tourism (CBT) management is one of the management models that involves the government, business actors and local communities (Reed, 1997; Trirat, Poung-ngamchuen, Ponghan, Dangsuwann, & Ponghan, 2014; Lohano, 2015; Tolkach & King, 2015; Lee & Jan, 2019; Izurieta et al., 2021). Business actors and local communities are involved in various types of

businesses, such as homestays, local culinary, transportation, laundry, guides, souvenir shops and so on (Giampiccoli & Kalis, 2012; Zulfanetti et al., 2021; Hidayanti & Fitrianto, 2022). Meanwhile, government involvement is in the form of making regulations, building facilities and infrastructure, developing human resources and promoting tourism (Rocca & Zielinski, 2022). With CBT, employment opportunities are open and art, culture, and handicraft activities are increasingly widespread (Moayerian et al., 2022). In addition, public awareness about the importance of sustainable cultural and environmental values is increasing so that it can spur economic growth in the community (Urtasun & Gutiérrez, 2006). This research focuses on tourism management with a Community-Based Tourism model and is interested in the management of Liya Togo Tourism Village, Liya Togo Village, Wangi-Wangi Island, Wakatobi Regency.

This research focuses on the implementation of CBT in the management of Liya Togo as a tourism village and the sustainability of the surrounding community's life, art, culture and environment in the context of tourism. In Liya Togo village, local people open various businesses and serve the interests of tourists such as becoming tour guides, opening various types of businesses, and so on. With the existence of this village, the local community must adjust to the demands of tourists in order to provide the best service. Previous researches show that the implementation of CBT in tourism village management can empower local communities (Purbasari & Asnawi, 2014); stimulate the emergence of various community businesses (Rizkianto, 2018), the existence of new income for the community, the creation of jobs, the improvement of the quality of life, the increase in pride in the community (Yanti Utami et al., 2022); sustain the environment and culture and increase community participation (Ardianti & Deby Febriyan Eprilianto, 2020); encourage the development of public facilities (Ahsani et al., 2018); result in the equality in income (Purmada & Hakim, 2016); empower communities (Hidayatullah et al., 2021); open tourism training opportunities that produce productive and independent human resources (F S Putra et al., 2022), bring new hope to the community for their village.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Model is a form or pattern that has regularity, both in design and abstract ideas (Irma Hardisurya, 2011). According to interpretive experts, model or pattern is directly linked to reality and meaning, such as behavioral or cultural patterns. Meanwhile, Keesing, (1989), divided pattern into two, namely *pattern for* and *pattern of*, or *pattern for behavior* and *pattern of behavior*, which Geertz, (1973), call *model for* and *model of.* The *model for* is a model whose meaning

emphasizes that cultural theory is a guide to meaning. While the Model of that theory is a way of appreciating reality into a structure of meaning or symbolic. *Model for* means that existing concepts are applied to socio-cultural reality. In contrast, Model of means that the reality of socio-cultural phenomena is interpreted or understood using certain symbol structures. This *model for* is applied to tourism management. In this case, the issue is what kind of management pattern or model is applied by the Liya Togo Village government in managing the village and how it is applied. Meanwhile, the *model of* is how the results of the implementation of the management pattern of Liya Togo Tourism Village are interpreted. Thus, it can be said that the management pattern or model is applied to the management of Liya Togo tourism village.

Management is the ability or skill to obtain something in order to achieve goals through joint efforts or activities with others (Siagian, 2005; Darmadi, 2009). Meanwhile, according to Terry, (1958) management is the achievement of goals that have been set through or joint efforts with others. Further, according to Terry, (1958), there are four core functions of management, i.e. planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling (POAC). Planning is the selection of facts and the linking of facts as well as the making and use of estimates or assumptions for the future by describing and formulating the activities necessary to achieve the desired results.

Organizing is the determination, grouping and arrangement of various activities necessary to achieve goals, the designation of persons to these activities, the provision of physical factors suitable for work purposes and the designation of relations of authority delegated to each person in relation to the performance of each expected activity.

Actuating is to arouse and encourage all group members to strive to achieve goals sincerely and to comply with planning and organizing efforts by the leader. However, actuating without planning will not run effectively because in that planning, goals budgets, standards, work methods, procedures and programs are determined (Sukarna, 2011: 82-83). Things needed in an actuation are leadership; attitude and moral; communication; incentive; supervision and discipline.

Controlling can be formulated as a process of determining the standards to be carried out, namely implementation, assessing implementation, and if necessary making improvements, so that implementation is in accordance with the plan. According to Terry, in Sukarna, (2011: 116) controlling has the following processes; (1) *Determining the standard or basis for control*; (2) *Measuring the performance*; (3) *Comparing performance with the standard and ascerting the difference, if any*; (4) *Correcting the deviation by means of remedial action.*

Essentially, CBT is empowering local communities to participate in management, from planning, organizing, implementing, supervising to

evaluating. For this reason, tourism object management with the Community Based Tourism (CBT) Model is intended to create sustainable community welfare, environment and local culture Giampiccoli & Kalis, 2012; Sumarni et al., 2020; Giampiccoli et al., 2020). Tourism managed with CBT model is closely related to the participation of local communities in tourism management, supervision, and the results or benefits obtained by the community (Vafadari, 2008 ; Timothy, 1999 ; Mayaka et al., 2019). In line with Hausler (in Herdiana, 2019) that whether directly or indirectly, community involvement in tourism management is an important point in CBT.

In addition, there are some added values with the community-based tourism management model, namely (1) community actors. They can provide various things for tourists, such as housing, food and drink, laundry services, public transportation services and so on; (2) Local business continuity can develop along with the increasing consumption of tourists. Local products can be local culinary, handicrafts, and various types of agricultural products such as fruits and vegetables; (3) the opening of various job opportunities such as hotel employees, tour dives, and various crafts; (4) traditional values, uniqueness of nature and local culture are raised to the surface along with public awareness to preserve them (Pantiyasa, 2018).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study aimed to see the management of Liya Togo Tourism Village in Wangi-Wangi District using the perspective of Community-Based Tourism management (CBT). The study collected the data by conducting ethnographic observations and interviews. The observation was carried out openly on facilities and infrastructure in tourist attractions, cleanliness, activities of managers and local communities and other relevant matters. Ten interviews were conducted with Keppo'li Liya Togo CBT administrators and local communities. Informants were interviewed based on the snow bool technique. One key informant was firstly interviewed. Next informants were then determined from this key informant. Data search was stopped when the data has repeated or there is no new information anymore. The interviews were conducted between September and December 2022 with an average time of 30 minutes each. The interviews were transcribed and then classified by type. The data was then interpreted and defined based on their certain relationships between one data category and another data category. (Ahimsa-Putra, 2016).

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Location and Accessibilities of Liya Togo Tourism Village

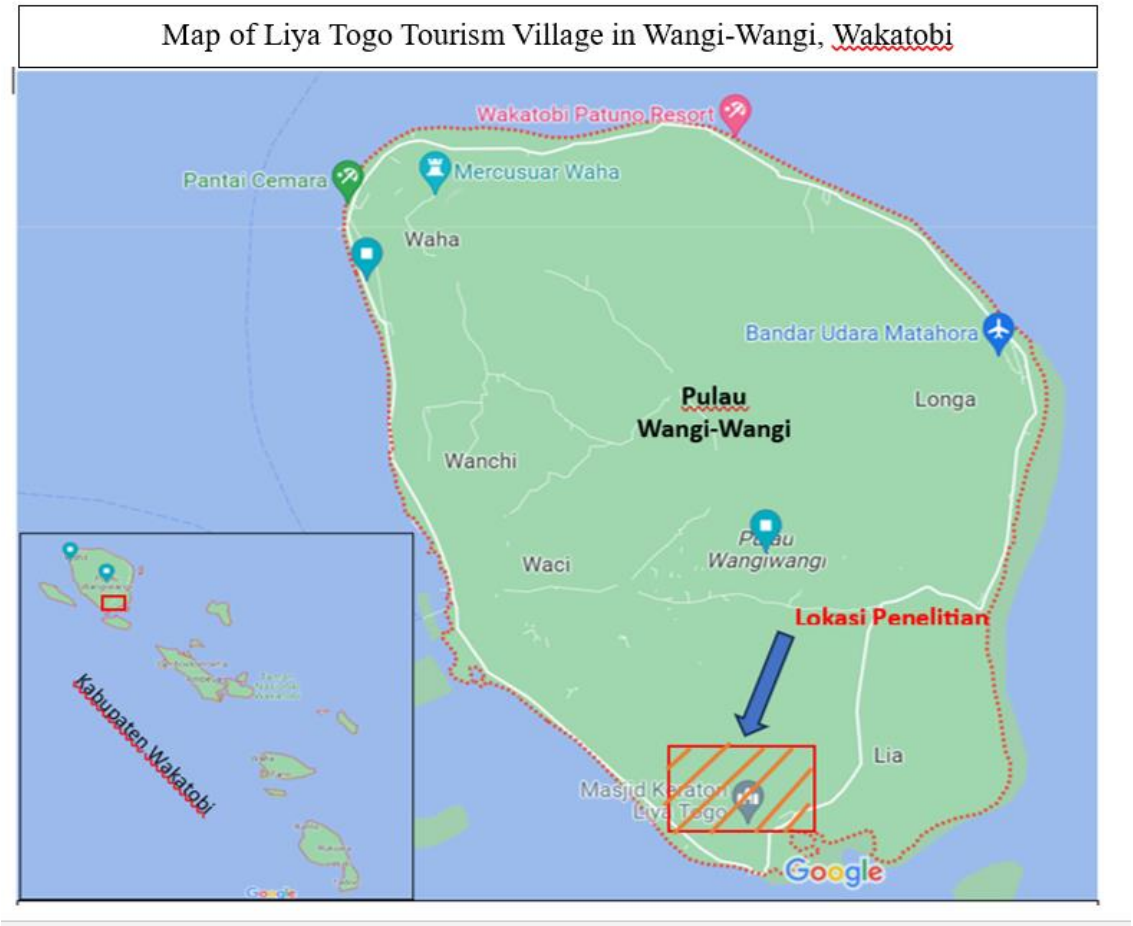


Figure 1. Map of Liya Togo Tourism Village in Wangi-Wangi, Wakatobi

Liya Togo Tourism Village is located in Liya Togo Village, South Wangi-Wangi District, Wakatobi Regency. This tourist attraction can be reached using two wheels or four wheels vehicle. The distance from the district capital is approximately 7 Km with a travel time of approximately 15-20 minutes, while from Matahora airport approximately 14 Km with a travel time of approximately 25-30 minutes. Access from the nearest sub-district capital is through Pongo Village, through Mandati II Village towards Numana Village, entering Melangka Village and Liya Mawi Village. At the interjection, you can choose a straight lane through Liya Bahari Indah Village then go to the tourist attraction Liya Togo Tourism Village. The choice of this lane is very important because the left lane cannot be accessed by two-wheeled vehicles.

The second route that can be used is from Matahora Airport approximately 14 km taking the left lane through the thatch field for approximately 25-30 minutes, before arriving at Liya Bahari Indah Village turn right directly into Liya Togo Tourism Village. It is quite easy to visit this object with this access, be it using two wheels or four wheels. The road condition is good, because the road that connects the surrounding village with the tourist attraction Liya Togo Tourism Village has been paved.

Tourist Visits

Tourists are a number of relationships that result from the stay of foreigners, as long as their stay does not lead to temporary or permanent housing and efforts in search of full employment. Data on tourist visits in Liya Togo Tourism Village can be seen in the following table

Table 1. Domestic and International Tourists Visit in Liya Togo Tourism Villages 2017-2021

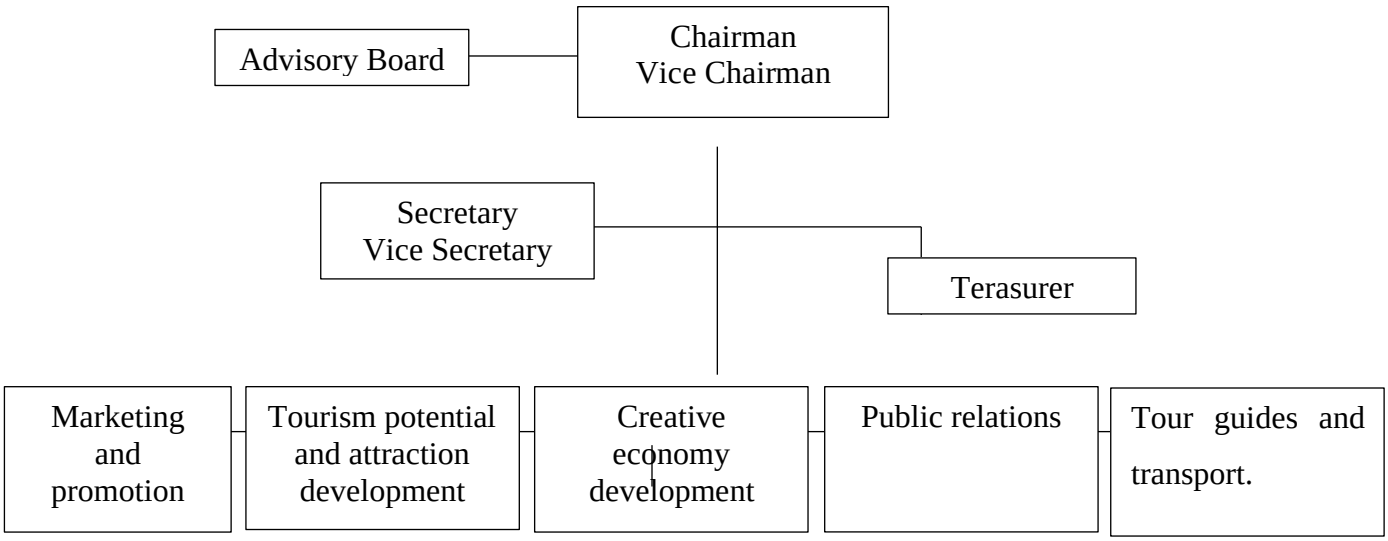
No.	Year	Domestic	International	Number
1	2017	149	58	207
2	2018	143	47	190
3	2019	42	15	57
4	2020	33	0	33
5	2021	4	0	4

Source: CBT *Keppo'oli* Office

The table above shows that the highest tourist visits in 2017 were 207 people (149 domestic and 58 international), followed by 2018 as many as 190 people, (143 domestic and 15 international). In the following years, from 2019 to 2021, it continued to decline, even in 2020 to 2021 there were no foreign tourists visiting. According to Muh. Riadi, the decline in tourist visits was caused by the Covid-19 pandemic

Liya Togo Tourism Village Administrators

Liya Togo Tourism Village is managed by CBT Kepoo'oli which was established in 2011. This community structure consists of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, deputy secretary and treasurer and assisted by several divisions: (1) marketing and promotion; (2) development of tourism potential and attraction; (3) creative economy development; (4) public relations; and (5) tour guides and transport.



Graph 1. Organizational Structure of Tourism Management Administrator of Liya Togo (*Keppo'oli*)

Based on an interview with Mrs. Mursida as the head of CBT *Keppo'oli* that although these divisions have their respective duties, activities are always carried out together and in favor of other divisions, because the success of an activity is not due to the business of a particular divisions but because of good cooperation between divisions. Therefore, cooperation between divisions is very important so that all planned programs are carried out properly.

The History of LiyaTogo Tourism Village

Liya Togo Tourism Village is a former stronghold of the Buton Sultanate to repel enemies coming from the east and at the same time as the palace of King Liya (*Meantu'u Liya*) (Asis, 2016). Liya Togo Tourism Village was also in the past used as a center for the spread of Islam in Wangi-Wangi. This is evidenced by the construction of the Mubarok Mosque by the first Sultan of Buton, namely Sultan Murhum or Lakilaponto in 1538 AD (Syahadat, 2022). This tourist attraction was opened in 2007, during the reign of the Hugua regent, but at that time it was known as the tourist attraction of Benteng Keraton Liya. In 2014 it was proposed to the local government that the Liya Palace Fort tourist attraction be used as a tourist village, but the proposal from the Liya Togo Village government was not immediately granted. Later in 2021 it officially changed to Liya Togo Tourism Village through Wakatobi Regent Decree No. 481 of 2021.

The Role of CBT in the Management of Liya Togo Tourism Village

The role or involvement of CBT in the management of Liya Togo Tourism Village includes involvement in (1) planning; (2) organization; (3) implementation; (4) supervision; (5) evaluation.

Planning

The community and local government jointly plan the management of Liya Togo Tourism Village. This is done to maintain synergy and togetherness in the management of Liya Togo Tourism Village. Various things are planned such as, marketing or promotion of tour packages, sustainable environment and culture, provision of tour guides, homestay rentals, weaving practices, provision and local culinary practices, selling and renting woven sarongs and tourist safety. According to Mursidah, before doing something, it is planned so that there is a target to be achieved so that the goal can be achieved. This is what the Liya Togo Village government and also the Liya Togo *Keppo'oli* and the local community have always done as planned.

Organization

Organization is carried out to distribute work to all existing divisions. As explained earlier in the management section of Liya Togo Tourism Village which consists of various divisions, the planned work programs are implemented by the division. Tourism marketing or promotion is handed over to the marketing and promotion division, the provision of tour guides is handed over to the tour guide and transportation division, the provision and culinary practices are handed over to the creative economic development division, the cleanliness of tourism villages is handed over to the tourism potential and attraction development division and so on. In its implementation, each of them is assigned a task that is only coordinating in nature, but the implementation is carried out together. The management of CBT *Keppo'oli* is only an event organizer who coordinates all activities that are subsequently excecuted together with the local community.

Implementation

The implementation of CBT activities is in the form of (a) marketing tour packages; (b) tour guide service; (c) homestay rentals; (d) providing and cooking practices for local cuisine; (e) weaving; (f) selling and renting woven sarongs; (g) environmental and cultural preservation.



Figure 2. Social Media as a promotion pool for tour packages and Keppo'oli Togo partnership



Figure 4 & 5. Facebook and Instagram account of Tourism village

Promotion of tour packages is an activity to attract tourists to buy tour package products come to travel in the tourism village. Some of the tour packages offered by Kepoo'oli to tourists are: (1) short package; (2) half day package; (3)

one day Package. Various tourist activities are carried out when booking short packages, such as welcoming dishes, sarong rental, tour guide, short walking tour, visiting craftsmen, lunch and dinner. If you book a half day package, the activities carried out are welcoming dishes, sarong rental, tour guide, short / long walking tours, dance performances / visiting craftsmen / canoes / cooking class or dinner. If you book a one day package, the activities carried out are welcoming dishes, sarong rental, tour guide, long walking tour, dance performance / visiting craftsmen, canoe / cooking class, lunch / dinner or counseling. Tour package promotion is carried out through print media such as leaflets and booklets and social media such as websites, Facebook, Instagram and YouTube. The leaflets and booklets are deposited in hotels or other vital places or distributed directly to tourists visiting Liya Togo Tourism Village. It can be found in by @liyatogo.village Instagram account, website www.desawisataliyatogo.id, Facebook account *Keppo'oli* Liya Togo and YouTube account *Keppo'oli* Liya Togo. In addition, for promotional purposes, *Keppo'oli* also partners with various institutions, namely Wakatobi Patuno Resort, Like Local, Tari travel, Dinis Cemara Dive Center (DCDC), Pandooin and Atoriun.

1. Tour Guide

A tour guide is a person who accompanies, provides information, guidance and advice to tourists on their tour (Suyitno, 2005). Tour guides at Liya Togo Tourism Village are youths from various backgrounds, both from the local communities in Liya Togo Village, such as *Karang Taruna*, *Remaja Masjid* and *Keppo'oli* Liya Togo CBT administrators. Those recruited are those who understand the history, traditions and culture of Liya Togo since the village has many historical heritages, such as the Mubarok and Malige Mosques. There are also traditional dances i.e. *Mosega*, *posepaa* and *lariangi*.

2. Homestay

Homestay is a service that provides an opportunity for tourists to stay with local residents. There are 5 homestays available at Liya Togo Tourism Village:

Tabel 2. Homestays available at Liya Togo Tourism Village

No.	Description	Owner/ Admin	Address	Facility	Number of room	Quantity	Price per night
1.	Homestay Suhaeri	Suhaeri	Liya Togo Village, Wangi-Wangi Selatan District	Fan, Single Bed, Wardrobe, TV, Table & Chair	1	1	125.000

2.	Homestay Wa Ode Muhi	Wa Ode Muhi	Liya Togo Village, Wangi-Wangi Selatan District	Fan, Single Bed, Wardrobe, TV, Table & Chair	2	1	125.000
3.	Homestay La Ode Uanga A.	La Ode Uanga A.	Liya Togo Village, Wangi-Wangi Selatan District	Fan, Single Bed, Wardrobe, TV, Table & Chair	1	1	125.000
4.	Homestay Wa Ode Mbei	Wa Ode Mbei	Liya Togo Village, Wangi-Wangi Selatan District	Fan, Single Bed, Wardrobe, TV, Table & Chair	1	1	125.000
5.	Homestay La Arufa	La Arufa	Liya Togo Village, Wangi-Wangi Selatan District	Fan, Single Bed, Wardrobe, TV, Table & Chair	1	1	125.000

Source: Wakatobi Regency Department of Tourism in 2021

The available homestay is in the form of a stilt house that is lived by the homeowner. In one house provided 1-2 rooms for guests. They are equipped with a bed, wardrobe and fan, TV, table and chairs. Bathroom is available outside.



Figure 6. View of Stilt House in the Tourism Village
Source: travelingyuk.com

3. *Homoru* (Weaving)

One of the activities tourists can try is the practice of *homoru* (weaving) which can be done directly at the locals' home. Usually weaving tools are ready so tourists immediately practice it with the guidance of weaving owners. Before tourists visit people's homes, the *Keppo'oli* CBT management contacts *homoru* owners to provide homoru tools.

Wa Lija, one of the homoru owners in the village told that foreign tourists are very excited when doing homoru practices. They are very quick to follow, although not a few are also difficult to do. However, Wa Lija is very happy when visited by tourists, especially foreign tourists. For once homoru practice, tourists usually give tips to owners. The amount ranges from 50.000 to 100.000 rupiahs for one practice.

4. Provision and Cooking Demonstration of Local Culinary

Locals may provide local cuisine or traditional Liya Togo specialties for tourists, either for consumption or cooking practice. Usually, the management of CBT *Keppo'oli* contacts one of the residents' houses that will be used as a place for cooking practices, while the budget needed to buy cooking ingredients is borne by tourists. The budget spent by tourists to buy for cooking needs varies, ranging from 500.000 to 1.000.000 rupiahs, or depend on the number of people in a group.



Figure 7. Tourists who are practicing cooking with local residents
Source: indonesia.travel

The traditional menus served for visitors are *liwo* or *salamul*. *Liwo* is a culinary package that consists of various types of traditional foods and snacks, such as *cucur*, *baje*, fried bananas, fried chicken, *kasoami*, *kambalu*, *gule-gule* and many others.

5. Selling and Renting Woven Sarongs (*homoru*)

The locals provide woven sarongs for sale and rent to tourists. One woven sarong is sold at a price of 400,000 to 500,000 rupiah and rented for 12,000 rupiah and used during tourist visits. Tourists are required to wear *homoru* sarongs when touring in the village.





Figure 8 & 9. Tourists wearing Homoru sarongs when traveling in Liya Togo Tourism Village
Source: CBT

According to Muhammad Riadi who is the Secretary of CBT *Keppo'oli* that wearing sarongs for tourists when traveling around the Tourism Village village is a rule of the local village government, that every tourist, both domestic and foreign tourists are required to wear woven sarongs. This is intended in addition to getting to know more closely the handicrafts of the Liya Togo community, also to cover sensitive body parts when traveling around in the village. In addition, to avoid unwanted things, prevention is carried out as early as possible. As Meantu'u Liya said, Muh. Ali, that the customary decision with the Liya Togo Village government that tourists wear sarongs to prevent unwanted things to the local community, tourists are required to wear closed clothes when traveling around the village. Thus, concerns about the negative impact of tourist behavior on local residents can be minimized.

6. Environmental and Cultural Conservation

To maintain environmental sustainability, *Keppo'oli* Liya Togo carries out various activities, namely: (1) maintaining environmental cleanliness; (2) preserve the Kohonda'o cave springs; and (3) planting mangrove on the coast of Liya Mawi. In the environmental hygiene program, *Keppo'oli* collaborates with the government and local communities to maintain the cleanliness around Liya fort to make it look beautiful. Environmental cleaning activities are carried out routinely every week on Friday morning.

According to La Ode Raja Ali as the Head of Liya Togo Village, the involvement of *Keppo'oli* as the manager of Liya Togo Tourism Village in order to maintain the cleanliness of the environment has educated the community about the importance of maintaining cleanliness since it directly affects the lives of the local community. For this reason, local communities takes part in maintaining the cleanliness of the village every Friday morning. As expressed by Mursida thats he feels happy to get support from the government and the local communities, since cleanliness is one of the most considered aspects that tourists consider when traveling in the village.

In addition, to maintain the preservation of the Kohonda'o cave spring which is located approximately 300 meters from Liya Togo Fortress, weeding is carried out around the spring while providing socialization to the local communities about the importance of maintaining the spring water by not cutting down trees around the spring for the sustainability of clean water. According to Mursida, tourists who often travel in the Kohonda'o cave springs, not only enjoy the beautiful nature but also do fish spa therapy. For this reason, it is important to preserve the Kohonda'o spring.

Another activity carried out by Kepoo'oli is planting mangrove in Liya Bahari Indah Village. The village, which is neighboring Liya Togo Village, has beaches and seas that are often used as canoeing. Kepoo'oli planted mangrove forests together with the government, community, Indonesian National Police, National Armed Force (TNI) and youth and student organizations. To protect the coastal environment, people plant mangroves, so that the waves are split before reaching the land. Mangroves are the protector of land areas from waves and maintain the stability of the coastline from erosion or abrasion (Setiawan, 2013; Jati & Pribadi, 2017; Ambo-Rappe et al., 2020).

7. Cultural Preservation

Various arts and cultures are displayed for the benefit of tourism development. The arts and culture are *honari mosega, posepa'a, lariangi kareke* and *tamburu dance*. The honari mosega dance which was once a dance welcoming important guests visiting the Liya palace is now used as a dance to welcome tourists.

In the royal era, posepa'a was a martial art of dexterity that every soldier must have to face the enemy, while ordinary people were not allowed to learn it. But now many people have learned it for the purpose of tourism. The lariangi kareke dance is a dance that contain codes, since it is a special welcoming dance for royal guests. In this dance there are certain coded (cipher) movements that only certain people in the Liya kingdom understand the meaning. From these dance moves, it can be known whether the royal guest is an opponent or a friend. But now this dance has been performed to be shown to tourists. The code or password moved by the dancer is no longer known, because for a long time lariangi kareke was not displayed, but after tourism in Wakatobi was opened, the lariangi kareke was displayed again[1].

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Besides being performed to welcome tourists in the village, this dance is also performed in various art performances in local, national and international

[1] Interview with La Ode Raja Ali: Menatu'u Liya. Muhamad Riadi: Keppo'oli Secretary.

scale. Domestically, this dance has been performed in Bali, Jakarta and other cities, while abroad such as South Korea, Malaysia, Singapore. According to La Ode Raja Ali, for the purpose of tourism, traditional arts were taught and displayed. Now many young people are learning and practicing it.

Supervision

The local community is involved in the supervision activities such as participating in monitoring the existence of cultural relics such as *Baruga* or king's meeting place in ancient times, palace mosques and palace forts from the negative behavior of visitors. In addition, they also supervise the existence of facilities and infrastructure in the village, such as clean water facilities, gazebos, tourism information centers (TIC), and public toilets. In addition, they participate in maintaining the movement of tourists in and out of the village. The following is an interview with the head of Liya Togo Village, La Ode Raja Ali on December 8, 2022:

> "My community is directly involved in the supervision of the Tourism Village. Community involvement such as guarding *baruga*, mosque, fort and other cultural relics. In addition, they participate in maintaining facilities and infrastructure in the village, such as gazebos, tourism information centers, clean water facilities, and public toilets. In addition, they participate in maintaining security in the tourist village, such as the in and out movement of the tourists when visiting our village. Without the involvement of the local community, it is difficult to realize our program, especially with the condition of lack of personnel".

An interview with a villager, La Ane Sawia, on 8 December 2022:

> "I was involved in monitoring the tourism village by the local government. We keep an eye on the baruga or mosques. In addition, we ensure that tourists who go in and out of this village do not damage our facilities and values".

With the supervision of the government and the local community, various cultural relics and various facilities in Liya Togo Tourism Village can be maintained as well as the presence of tourists getting supervision from the local community.

Evaluation

The management of *Keppo'oli* Liya Togo and the local government always evaluate the programs. This evaluation does not involve the local community. They are only given information about the results of the evaluation. Among the program evaluated is the Wangi-Wangi Island tour package. At the beginning of

the launch of Liya Togo Tourism Village, this program did not run due to vehicle constraints.

Most visitors spent a short time in the village. It is rare for them to stay overnight in the village. They came to visit various historical sites then passed. Until now, the tour packages offered are (1) short packages, (2) half day; and (3) full day. In addition, an evaluation was also carried out at the Kepo'oli management level to re-examine their commitment. Those who are less active will be warned but not fired. This is simply so that they are more active again.

The Role of Government in the Management of Liya Togo Tourism Village

In the management of Liya Togo Tourism Village, the local government is involved in 1) the development of facilities and infrastructure and (2) the development of human resources.

Facilities and Infrastructure Development

The Wakatobi Regency Government supports the development of Liya Togo Tourism Village by building gazebos, public toilets, mosques, Information Tourism Center (ITC) buildings, and multipurpose fields and providing laptops, boats, life jackets, trash cans.

Table 3. Facilities and Infrastructure of Liya Togo Tourism Village from Wakatobi Regency Government

No.	Facilities	Number of units
1	*Gazebo*	3
2	Public Toilet	2
3	ITC	1
4	*Baruga*	1
6	Bin	5
5	Mosque	6
6	Multipurpose Field	1
7	Laptop	1
8	Boat	1
9	Life jacket	5

Source: *Keppo'oli* 2021

These facilities and infrastructure are expected to provide convenience and comfort for tourists. For example, tourists use gazego to rest or to get information on the location of Liya Togo Tourism Village. In other words, all facilities and infrastructure contained in the tourist attraction are demolished for the sake of management and for the safety and comfort of tourists when traveling in the village.

Human Resource Development

To increase the capacity of human resources for tourism needs in Liya Togo Tourism Village, Wakatobi Regency government, the Tourism and Creative

Economy office conducted various trainings for *Keppo'oli* managers and local communities so that they could have knowledge about tourism. The trainings attended by CBT *Keppo'oli* are: (1) Community Base Tourism (CBT) Training; (2) tour guide training; (3) tourism management training; (4) training on local food. Training on CBT so that they understand community-based tourism management. The training is organised by the British Council.

For tour guide training, this training was attended by Kepoo'oli administrators and the local community which aimed to provide understanding and skills to accompany tourists. This training is organized by the Tourism and Creative Economy Office. There are two types of tour guide training that have been followed, namely cultural tour guide training and ecotour guide training. This training is important to follow because when tourists visit a place, such as visiting a cultural site, many things are questioned so that a guide must be able to explain the existence of the site. In addition, CBT Kepoo'oli also attended ecotourism guide training. This training is important so that a guide can understand the concepts of community economic empowerment, environmental conservation, and other important concepts.

For tourism management, the training carried out is: (1) hotel and restaurant management training; (2) homestay governance training; and (3) tourism destination governance training. Hotel and restaurant management training in the form of hotel administration arrangement, services to tourists, and service procedures in restaurants. Homestay governance training aims to provide education on management procedures and skills and responsibilities to homestay managers in order to provide services and a sense of comfort and security to tourists. While tourism destination training includes training on attractions, namely creating tourist attractions, tourist accessibility in reaching tourist attractions, amenities in the form of availability of facilities, facilities and infrastructure in tourist attractions.

Benefits Obtained by CBT

The benefits obtained by CBT consist of: (1) benefits obtained by the CBT management; and (2) benefits for local communities.

CBT Management

The benefits obtained by the management of CBT *Keppo'oli* by managing Liya Togo Tourism Village are material and non-material benefits. The manifestation of material benefit is such as getting paid when becoming a tour guide. All Keppoo'oli CBT administrators can serve as a tour guide. According to La Adidi, one of the tour guides in the village, he can earn 2 million up to 5 million rupiah per month. The revenue has spent as much as 10 percent of the revenue for contribution to the organization. The size of the income depends on the number of tourist visits.

Another source of income is derived from various trainings attended held by government agencies. These activities are in the form of tour guide training, increasing human resource capacity in tourism management and so on. From activities like this they get a substitute for transport money or incentives. The amount of incentive depends on how many days the activity is held. Muh. Riadi said that sometimes the government held trainings on tour guides or on capacity building of tourism for human resources, Keppoo'oli CBT management took turns to participate in the program, so that all the members had the opportunity to increase their capacity.

Meanwhile, the non-material benefit they get while being a tour guide is an experience. Among the improvements they get when accompanying tourists is their improvement on English skills. Muh. Riadi said that the English skills of CBT *Keppo'oli* administrators who were not very fluent in English at first eventually improved. In addition, by attending various trainings, their capacity to serve tourists is increasing.

Local People

With the opening of Liya Togo Tourism Village, the community benefits economically but not evenly. People who benefit economically are those who work as tour guides, who provide the practice of weaving, selling and renting woven sarongs. Meanwhile, those who have not benefited economically are the owners of dance studio homestays and those who provide local culinary cooking practice services. Excerpt of an interview with a La Adidi tour guide on 6 December, 2022:

> "I as a tour guide accompany a lot of tourists when visiting here, both individually and in groups, especially since it first opened. My income is quite a lot even to the point of being able to buy motorcycles and other necessities."

Meanwhile, Wa Duma, one of the weaving craftswomen, said:

> "I am very happy if there are tourists coming because they always buy or rent woven sarongs that I make to travel around the village. The price of one sheet is 400 thousand to 500 thousand rupiah. I am grateful for the existence of this tourism village, because from the income of woven cloth, my son can pursue his higher education at university".

People who have not benefited economically are homestay owners. They complained about the lack of tourists staying at their homes. The following is an excerpt from an interview with Wa Ode Muhi, one of the homestay owners on 5 December, 2022:

> "Even though I have provided a room, very few tourists stay at my homestay. I don't know what the problem is, even though I am always

reminded by the *Keppo'oli* management to provide a room in my house for guests to stay".

The following is an excerpt from an interview with La Arufa, one of the homestay owners on 5 December, 2022:

"I've repaired the house and have bought spring beds, televisions, fans but rarely tourists stay overnight. The beds provided for tourists are mostly used for my family members".

Besides homestay owners, local culinary providers or traditional cuisine have also not benefited economically because very few tourists order their local cuisine. Their culinary is mostly ordered when there are officials or other important guests coming. Usually, they order in large quantities but very rarely. Here is an excerpt of an interview with Wa Ode Hasniati on 5 Desember 2022:

"In accordance with the initial planning that tourists who want to order food or cooking practices can be directly conveyed to us. But *Keppo'oli* rarely told us that someone had ordered us local cuisine. Usually 1 or 2 days before tourists come we have been informed that there are guests who want to order local cuisine. Since this local culinary service opened in 2017, there have been very few food orders to us. We didn't benefit much from this tourist village".

Based on this fact, there are (1) communities that benefit economically; (2) communities that have not benefited economically. Those who benefit economically are those who work as tour guides, sales and rental of woven sarongs and weaving practices, while those who have not benefited economically are those who have homestays and providers of food and local culinary practices. Tourists who visit Liya Togo Tourism Village mostly order short packages, which are only coming to visit historical places such as Mubarak Mosque, *Baluara*, and other historical places. Therefore, there are types of businesses that are in demand by tourists and there are types of businesses that are rarely in demand by tourists depending on the tour package they order.

Contribution to the Government

So far, *Keppo'oli* as the manager of Liya Togo Tourism Village has not contributed directly to the government. This is because there is no regulation that regulates this. *Keppo'oli* has also been waiting for information from the government but there has been no progress. It is also acknowledged by Siswandi, Head of Marketing of the Wakatobi Tourism and Creative Economy Department, that there has not been any levy charged to the Liya Togo Tourism Village Kepoo'li because there is no regulation that requires material contributions to the government.

CONCLUSION

The local community is directly involved in the planning, implementation and supervision of Liya Togo Tourism Village. In addition, the community with *Keppo'oli* is involved in providing tour guide services, marketing tour packages, homestays, providing and local culinary practices, weaving practices, selling and renting woven sarongs and engaging in environmental and cultural conservation. Environmental conservation includes maintaining the cleanliness of the village, preserving *Kohonda'o* cave springs and participating in planting mangrove seedlings, while cultural preservation is carried out in the form of participation of the younger generation in art and cultural performances.

The role of the local government is to build various facilities and infrastructure in tourist attractions such as gazebos, ITC, clean water, electricity, baruga, garbage cans, multipurpose fields, mosques / prayer rooms, boats, facilities in the form of laptops and life jackets. With these facilities, facilities and infrastructure, the management of Liya Togo Tourism Village can run well.

The benefits obtained by the management of *Keppo'oli* and the local community are in the form of material benefits and non-material benefits. Material benefits such as getting wages to be a tour guide or from business results such as weaving practices, sales and rental of woven sarongs, while non-material benefits gain experience, knowledge, friends and extensive association while accompanying tourists. Contrary to their fate, homestay business owners and the local culinary providers have not had the effect of increasing their economy, because these types of business is very little in demand by tourists.

The management of Liya Togo Tourism Village has not contributed material to the local government, because there is no regulation governing it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A sincere thanks go to all parties who have helped us during the research process, especially to the promoter team, the Head of the Tourism and Creative Economy Department, the Head of Marketing of the Wakatobi Regency Tourism and Economic Department. Thank you to fellow *Keppo'oli* who did not stop providing data to researchers, and to the people of Liya Togo who were friendly and always joked while at the research site. Last but not the least, thanks to the editorial team of *Jurnal Ethnoreflika* who have corrected this paper so it is worthy of publication.

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