

# The role of stakeholders in the development of Indonesia marine tourism: A scoping review

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study is mapping the available evidence regarding the role of stakeholders in the development of marine tourism through *scoping reviews*. This study uses a *scoping review* method that follows the framework according to Arksey and O'Malley, which consists of identifying review questions; seek relevant studies; select relevant studies; map data; discuss, conclude and report the results of the review. Displays the research study search flow using the PRISMA flowchart. The results of this *review* show that there are 17 articles obtained from the search process. This review identifies the stakeholders as (a) the main/primary stakeholders; the main stakeholders are the parties who are directly affected, either positively or negatively, by a program or project and have a direct interest in the activity. Including the community and communities that act as implementers ; (b) key stakeholders, key stakeholders are parties who have legal authority in making decisions, namely the government as a regulator, coordinator, implementer, and facilitator; (c) supporting /secondary stakeholders, Supporting stakeholders are stakeholders who do not have a direct interest in activities but have a concern, namely the private sector/business people and academics as facilitators, accelerators and drafters as well as the mass media as mediators in the development of marine tourism.

**Keywords:** marine tourism, development, stakeholder

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic state in the world, has 16,671 islands that are rich in potential natural resources, customs, tribes, cultures, and regional

languages. A wealth of natural resources and the diversity of cultures that abound make Indonesia has much attractions and can bring in revenue for the state. Indonesia's marine area, which is located on the famous equator line, has a wealth and diversity of natural resources of his, in this case, one of the marine tourism forms of tourism suitable for the developing tourism in Indonesia. According to Djou [5], marine tourism is a form of tourism that explores the beauty of the coastal and marine environment as the main attraction. Marine tourism design is prioritized on view, uniqueness of nature, the characteristics of the ecosystem and combined with the peculiarities of art and culture, and the characteristics of the community as its essential strength.

The tourism sector plays a vital role in the economic development of Indonesia; visible from tourism can be categorized into groups industry the largest of which 8% exports of goods and services derived from tourism. Tourism development can increase the country's foreign exchange earnings and indirectly open up job opportunities for the community to be directly involved in tourism activities. Developing sustainable tourism is closely connected with the involvement of stakeholders. Strengthening the role of stakeholders in tourism development has a long-term impact on economic, ecological, and socio-cultural aspects [4].

Cooperation and contribution of the various role stakeholder in quality tourism products and destinations are easily recognizable images and generate strategic tourism planning that can be in implementing well and brings together all stakeholders involved in direct and indirect tourism. Each stakeholder has a different role that needs to be understood so that the development of tourism objects and attractions in an area can be realized and appropriately implemented. With some of these things, the role of stakeholders is considered necessary in tourism development because, in addition to producing strategic tourism plans that represent many interests, the role of stakeholders can also create an adequate tourism management system to realize sustainable tourism.

The development of marine tourism is still facing problems regarding inadequate infrastructure, low human resources among the community, which causes them not to be able to manage tourist destinations, and others, which are alluded to in several studies and are concluded to be obstacles in tourism development as in the research of Ladia et al. [12]. The marine tourism strategic area development plan is not optimal and directed, the limited resources of the apparatus in the tourism sector. The infrastructure development has not been running smoothly, the provision of facilities is still lacking, the public awareness of tourism and cleanliness is lacking, and the central government and provincial governments are less supportive of financial matters. Meanwhile, in the research of Amalyah et al. [2] the role of stakeholders in the development of marine tourism is in the form of providing infrastructure, developing human resources, empowering local communities, promotion, and CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility*). The development of marine tourism, the involvement of local communities in the

management and as tourism actors are not yet professional, the role of the Local Government is less than optimal, and the lack of coordination from various stakeholders.

Based on the research mentioned above, the development of nautical tourism have a bottleneck in this aspect of the role and cooperation of stakeholders who have been less coordination and synergy, so the attraction management objectives cannot walk in the same direction and get the maximum results in improving the image and the number of tourist visits. In addition to tourism support facilities that still cannot be feasible and good, community participation in tourism activities is also still low. The development of marine tourism requires cooperation between all relevant stakeholders.

## 2. Methods

This research method is scoping review, the method used to identify the literature in-depth and comprehensively obtained from various sources related to the research topic. According to Arksey and O'Malley, *scoping review* consists of five stages: identifying research questions, identify relevant studies, selecting studies, map data, summarize and report the results of studies used in this [7].

### **Identifying Research Questions**

This review is focused on finding out “The role of stakeholders in the development of marine tourism” in Indonesia, which aims to categorize the literature on the topic and identify key concepts, scoping review gaps, and map the evidence used to inform practices and policies about the role of stakeholders. The research questions used to focus the literature search were:

1. Whom are the stakeholders involved in the development of marine tourism in Indonesia?
2. What are the roles played by stakeholders in the development of marine tourism in Indonesia?
3. In which provinces in Indonesia are research on the role of stakeholders in the development of marine tourism carried out?

To develop the focus of the review and research strategy, the researcher *used the Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome, and Study Design (PICOS)* framework to manage and solve the *review's focus*. The focus of the research for articles is qualitative research, so the use of PICO(S) is considered appropriate to help identify key concepts in the review's focus and develop appropriate search terms to describe the problems in this article. The mapping of key concepts using the PICO(S) Framework is as follows:

**Table 1. PICO (S) Framework**

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Population and Problem</b> | Stakeholders, Stakeholders  |
| <b>Intervention</b>           | Marine tourism  |
| <b>Comparison</b>             | Development, Utilization, Development   |
| <b>Outcome</b>                | Role  |
| <b>Study Design</b>           | All articles related to the Role of Stakeholders in the Development of Marine Tourism |

Source: Author's own work'

### Identifying Relevant Studies

Identify studies relevant to the research topic taken and use the *Google Scholar* database to index literature related to research, search for literature until it is saturated to maintain the quality of the literature to be taken, and minimize the occurrence of misinformation obtained. The study selection was determined using inclusion and exclusion criteria.

**Table 2. Scoping Review Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria**

| <b>Criteria</b>                          | <b>Inclusion</b>  | <b>Exclusion</b>  |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Population and Problem</b>            | Stakeholders who have an interest in the implementation of marine tourism   | Parties who have no interest in the implementation of marine tourism  |
| <b>Intervention</b>                      | Marine Tourism in Indonesia   | Maritime Tourism other than in Indonesia  |
| <b>Comparison</b>                        | Developments carried out in the management of marine tourism  | Developments carried out other than in the management of marine tourism   |
| <b>Outcome and Themes</b>                | The role played by stakeholders in the development of marine tourism  | The role of stakeholders, in addition to the development of marine tourism  |
| <b>Study Design and Publication type</b> | <i>Original articles, qualitative research, randomized control and trial, and articles related to research titles</i> | <i>Article reviews, books, quantitative research and mix method, and articles that are not associated with the research title</i> |
| <b>Publication years</b>                 | Posts. 2012 -2021   | Pre. 2012 -2021   |
| <b>Language</b>                          | Indonesian and English  | Other languages (besides Indonesian and English)  |

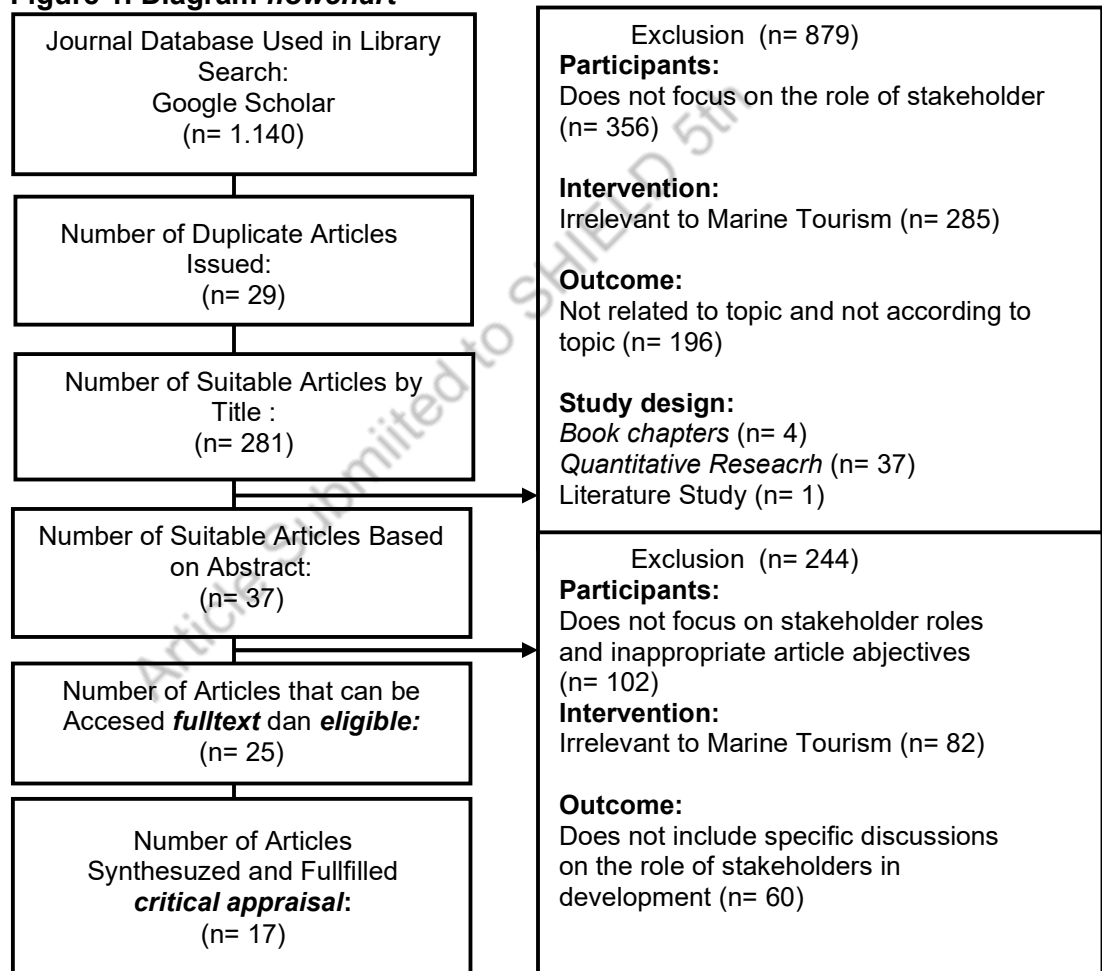
Source: Author's own work'

The *keywords* used in the search for articles are Stakeholders AND Marine Tourism AND Development OR Utilization OR Development AND Role of AND All articles related to the Role of Stakeholders in Marine Tourism Development. These *keywords* are used to find articles, journals, and theses related to the researcher's discussion and then selected using *PRISMA Flowchart*.

### Study Selection

Based on research results via Google Scholar. By using *keywords* that have been adapted to PICO(S). Obtained 1,140 articles, then after checking the articles, there were 49 duplications, so the articles were excluded, and the remaining 1,091 articles. Then the researcher did skin based on the title (n = 281), then the researcher did a filter based on the abstract (n = 37) and the full text (25), whose theme was adjusted to the scoping *review* theme. Flowchart diagram, as follows:

**Figure 1. Diagram flowchart**



Source: Author's own work'

## 3. Results and Discussion

### Charting Data

Mapping the selected article is the next step to describe the key points based on the findings to answer the research objectives. Articles *review* as many as 17

articles related to the role of stakeholders in the development of marine tourism in Indonesia. After the studies deemed to fall within the inclusion criteria were pooled together, a summary was developed for each article with several variables, including author, year, research theme, participants, and location. The following is descriptive information on the articles that have been reviewed:

Article Submitted to SHIELD 5th

**Table 3. Charting Data**

| Theme  | Sub Themes   | Research Title   | Author's name, year  |
|--|--|--|--|
| Stakeholder that plays a role in tourism development | 1. Government<br>2. Private<br>3. Public   | The Role of Tourism Stakeholders in the Development of Samalona Island as a Marine Tourism Destination   | Reski Amalyah, Djamhur Hamid, Luchman Hakim (2016) [2]                                   |
|  | 1. Primary/ main stakeholders<br>2. Key stakeholders<br>3. Secondary/ supporting stakeholders      | The Role, Interests of Stakeholders and Policy Support in the Development of Maritime Culture-Based Maritime Tourism in Malaumakarta, Sorong Regency                         | Umi Muawanah, Nendah Kurniasari, Permana Ari Soejarwo, and Christina Yuliaty (2020) [15] |
|  |  | Analysis of the Role of Stakeholders in the Development of Karang Jahe Beach Tourism Objects in Rembang Regency  | Fitri Handayani, Hardi Warsono (2019) [10]   |
|  |  | Community-Based Ecotourism Development and the Role of Stakeholders in Natural Resource Management in Marine Nature Park Marsegu Island, West Seram Regency, Maluku Province | Henderina Lelloitery, Satyawan Pujiatmoko, Chafid Fandelli , and M. Baiquni (2018) [13]  |
|  |  | Stakeholder Analysis in Sustainable Coastal Area Management in Gunungkidul Regency   | Riesti Triyanti and Indah Susilowati (2019) [20]   |
|  | 1. Government<br>2. Private<br>3. Academics<br>4. Society/ Community<br>Community<br>5. Mass media | Pentahelix Collaboration in Tourism Development Based on Local Wisdom in Merauke Regency   | Edoardus E. Maturbongs, Ransta L. Lekatompessy (2020) [14]                               |
|  |  | Stakeholder Preferences in the Development of Mangrove Ecotourism at Gunung Anyar Surabaya   | Hera Windy Wahyono (2017) [21]   |
|  |  | Analysis of the Role of Stakeholders in the Development of Halal Tourism Destinations on Penyengat Island, Riau Archipelago Province   | Riska Destiana, Kismartini, Tri Yuningsih (2020) [4]                                     |
|  | 1. Government<br>2. Private / Entrepreneur<br>3. Society/ Community Institution<br>Mass media      | Conceptual Model of Sustainable Maritime Tourism Development in the Coastal Areas and Small Islands of Makassar City   | Rosmawaty Anwar (2014) [3]   |

|  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
| The Government's role in the development of marine tourism | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Giving Motivation</li> <li>2. Provide Training and Education to Tourism Object Managers</li> <li>3. Tourism Object Development</li> </ol>  | The Role of the Government in the Development of Yendi Beach Tourism Objects in Yendidori Village, Yendidori District, Biar Numfor Regency   | Djamil Hasim (2020) [9]   |
|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tourism Planning</li> <li>2. Tourism development</li> <li>3. Tourism policy</li> <li>4. Tourism Regulations</li> </ol>   | The Role of Local Government in the Development of Maritime Tourism Destinations Gili Noko Island Gresik Regency (Study at the Gresik Regency Culture, Tourism, Youth and Sports Office) | Achmad Afandi Sunarti<br>Luchman Hakim (2017) [1]   |
|  |  | The Government of Lalos Village in Developing Batu Proud Beach Tourism Objects   | Mohammad Sawir,<br>Hasanuddin H Pende (2020) [21]   |
|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Planning of Tourism Development Programs and Activities</li> <li>2. Provision of Facilities and Infrastructure</li> <li>3. Travel Promotion</li> </ol>   | The Role of the Department of Culture and Tourism in the Development of the Triton Bay Tourism Potential, Kaimana Regency, West Papua Province   | Fauziah Hanum Ladia,<br>Afifuddin, Agus Zainal Abidin (2020) [12]   |
|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of Provision of Tourism Facilities</li> <li>2. Tourism Promotion Development</li> <li>3. Guidance and Counseling to Communities Around Tourism Objects</li> <li>4. Tourism Institutional Capacity Development</li> </ol> | Community-Based Maritime Tourism Potential Development on Pasaran Island, Bandar Lampung   | Tuning Maheasy Noor,<br>Deny Sapto Chondro Utomo, Andrya Yunila Hastuti, Ahmad Habibi, and Mahrus Ali (2021) [16] |
|  |  | Maritime Tourism Development Efforts on Maratua Island by the Berau Regency Culture and Tourism Office   | Ricky Septiwirawan, MZ Arifin, Dini Zulfiani (2020) [19]  |
|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Motivator</li> <li>2. Facilitator</li> <li>3. Dynamic / Stimulator</li> </ol>  | The Role of Local Governments in the Development of Tourism Objects on Bokori Island, Konawe Regency   | Nurjannah (2019) [17]   |
|  |  | The Role of Local Governments in the Management of Natural Tourist Attractions (Case Study in Oetune Beach, South Central Timor Regency)   | Yudha Eka Nugraha,<br>Elisabet Rambu Lika Enga (2021) [18]  |

Source: Author's own work'



### **Geographical Characteristics**

The article reviewed results obtained from the State of Indonesia, namely western Indonesia, received six articles, namely the provinces of the Riau Islands, Lampung, and the provinces of Central Java, Yogyakarta, and East Java. Central Indonesia received five articles covering the provinces of East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, and Central Sulawesi, for the Eastern part of Indonesia received six articles including the provinces of Maluku, NTT, Papua, and West Papua. All seventeen articles were obtained using qualitative research studies.

**Table 4. Characteristics of Research Geography**

| No                                     | Research Place                                   | F  | %    |
|--|--|----|------|
| <b>A. Western Indonesia</b>            |  |    |      |
| 1                                      | Riau Islands – Tanjung Pinang                    | 1  | 5,8  |
| 2                                      | Lampung – Bandar Lampung City                    | 1  | 5,8  |
| 3                                      | Central Java – Rembang Regency                   | 1  | 5,8  |
| 4                                      | DIY Yogyakarta – Gunung Kidul Regency            | 1  | 5,8  |
| 5                                      | East Java – Gresik Regency                       | 1  | 5,8  |
| 6                                      | East Java – Surabaya City                        | 1  | 5,8  |
| <b>B. The middle part of Indonesia</b> |  |    |      |
| 1                                      | K alimantan East - Berau District                | 1  | 5,8  |
| 2                                      | South Sulawesi – Makassar City                   | 2  | 11,7 |
| 3                                      | Southeast Sulawesi – Konawe . Regency            | 1  | 5,8  |
| 4                                      | Central Sulawesi – Tolitoli Regency              | 1  | 5,8  |
| <b>C. Eastern Indonesia</b>            |  |    |      |
| 1                                      | Maluku – West Seram Regency                      | 1  | 5,8  |
| 2                                      | East Nusa Tenggara – South Central Timor Regency | 1  | 5,8  |
| 3                                      | West Papua – Sorong Regency                      | 1  | 5,8  |
| 4                                      | West Papua – Kaimana Regency                     | 1  | 5,8  |
| 5                                      | Papua – Biak Numfor Regency                      | 1  | 5,8  |
| 6                                      | Papua – Merauke Regency                          | 1  | 5,8  |
| <b>Amount</b>                          |  | 17 | 100  |

Source: Author's own work'

### **Summarizing and Reporting Findings**

The role is a dynamic aspect of position; if a person performs his rights and obligations according to his position, he has carried out a role [10]. Meanwhile, stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups, or organizations interested in, are involved in, or are influenced by development activities or programs [2]. The role here is the participation of stakeholders in building and developing marine tourism; of course, this *review* can also be used to collect data about the role of stakeholders in the development of marine tourism.

Based on the results of *the reviews on* the related and Berke's interest in the development of travel bahar i is (a) a significant stakeholder/primer, stakeholder prominent are parties who are directly affected, either positively or negatively, by

a program or project as well as having the direct benefit activities, including the community and communities that act as implementers ; (b) the key stakeholders, stakeholder key is the parties who have legal authority in terms of decision making, namely the Government as the regulator, coordinator, and facilitators ; (C) stakeholders supporting / secondary, stakeholder supporters are stakeholders who have no direct interest in the activities but have a concern, i.e., private/businessman and academia as a facilitator, accelerator and drafter [10; 13, 20]. One of the main factors for stakeholder participation in marine tourism development activities is communication and coordination between main, key, and supporting stakeholders who must run optimally and have a target time. All stakeholders must adhere to the principles of marine tourism management by prioritizing the sovereignty of local communities, conservation of natural resources. Natural and cultural resources, which are the main goals in tourism activities. With this, the development of marine tourism can run well and later can have a positive impact on the economy of the local community [15].

### **Stakeholder Role**

#### **1. Government**

The Government has a central role in planning, driving, controlling, and supervising the implementation of national development [11]. The development of the tourism sector is an action that has a positive impact to provide opportunities for the community to try and increase the community's income. The existence of regional autonomy is also able to play a regional role in opening up opportunities for advancing their region by identifying and managing sources that have the potential to increase original regional income because the size of regional income dramatically affects the success of the implementation of autonomy [9]

Local governments are expected to be involved in the development of marine tourism, which has a role in tourism, culture, and art affairs; planning tourism development should be at the bunk in the Strategic Plan (Plan); providers of access and infrastructure related to tourism; facilitate industry and trade; enforcing regulations and controlling the area around tourist attractions. The Government is also involved in the implementation to determine various specific regulations in the development of marine tourism and carrying out the role of providing budgets and supervising the sustainability of maritime tourism development, *legislation, budgeting, and controlling* [14]. Government (departments or technical institutes) as key stakeholders in implementing public policies capable of coordination with other stakeholders, accommodating facilities and infrastructure supporting maritime tourism. To provide guidance and counseling to society like attraction manager to improve the ability of local community; and tourism promotion, like cooperation with specific- community and make the event and utilize digital technology to introduce the attractions [19].

## 2. Private/Business

Involving the private sector as a business developer in the marine tourism sector is also very important. It is considering that the provision of facilities and the implementation of development cannot only rely on the role of the Government. To develop marine tourism, the private sector is expected to contribute to various marine tourism development programs significantly. Party business as a manager/caretaker businesses marine tourism will be an instrumental motivator and facilitator. The private sector/ businessman should be encouraged and allowed to participate in various marine tourism development program plans that will be implemented. The role of the private sector is mainly as an investor in the various program plans that have been set. The involvement of the private sector will create a conducive marine tourism business climate and develop local community businesses to lift the economy of the community around the area [3].

The involvement and cooperation of the entrepreneur will contribute significantly to the achievement of the target, as expected. Coupled with the influence of social media that makes it easier to promote tourist areas that open up opportunities for local people to do business and indirectly open new job opportunities for the tourist area community, business products that can be developed in the form of services provided to consumers, such as tourist attraction as the main product offered (a travel agency provider in promoting tourism by making tour packages); transportation (tour & travel, airline ticket providers, vehicle rental/transportation providers); tour guides (business owners can employ people around tourist objects to become tour guides); accommodation or lodging; culinary business; photography services with beautiful spots on tourist objects, as well as services or products tailored to the needs and desires of tourists.

## 3. Academics

Capacity academics are formed learners to think critically, developing talent and product knowledge and skills that can be applied to social life. In addition, academics are also drafters who can help tourism managers through research carried out and shape communities through the provision of skilled labor so that people's economic knowledge can develop [8]. The role of academics in the development of marine tourism is not only through research but also helps increase the capacity of knowledge and skills/skills of tourism managers and local communities based on concepts, theories, strategies, and models of marine tourism development that are relevant to the needs and conditions of marine tourism potential and of course to increase business opportunities for local communities. Academic involvement is expected can provide a positive value for the development of marine tourism, and academics can also contribute to the evaluation of programs of regional development and regional planning in synergy with the community related to the development of tourism; and indirectly help provide the pieces of training development and contribution ideas in the process of management of marine tourism [4].

#### 4. Community

Social communities are defined as local communities that form a group, or customary law communities as owners of "ulayat" rights, as well as groups, formed such as local arts councils, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or groups based on interests or hobbies, which aim to explore or promote tourism in the area [14]. The community has an essential role both as a facilitator or community companion and as a motivator and facilitator for all inputs and information on development strategies and policies. The local community must play an active role in every activity, starting with the initiation and acceleration of marine tourism development.

The community that was established not only to introduce the tour alone but also-groups have a role in preserving the culture and maintaining the ecosystem of natural resources associated with tourism potential that the development of tourism nautical not only the welfare of the community's economy. They could preserve and introduce the local culture and provide ideas, ideas, and input to potential sectors that act as drivers of other sectors and communities. Community is such Kelompok Sadar Wisata (Pokdarwis) where this community as one of the driving elements in supporting creating a conducive environment and atmosphere. Those are a concern in developing tourism in the area; a community that facilitates the interests of fishers, tourism actors, and the local community as a whole with stakeholders to improve the welfare of the marine tourism area community; local arts councils, NGOs, or groups based on interests or hobbies, which aim to explore or promote tourism in the area. And also groups or communities such as bloggers, photography, and other communities [20].

#### 5. Society

The society is one of the stakeholders, has a significant role in tourism development—the role of the society, starting from planning to implementing tourism development in the region. The concept of *Community-Based Tourism* (CBT) tries to explain the role of society in tourism, which is placed as the leading actor through empowerment so that the priority of tourism benefits is intended as much as possible for the welfare of the local community [10]. Society prioritize involvement in every marine tourism development activity, starting from the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes. This is expected to achieve targets in an efficient and participatory manner. Society is expected to consist of village officials, the Village Representative Body (BPK), community leaders, fishers, traders, tourism actors, and women's organizations [3]. The role of society's tourism manager; open supporting business travel activities such as lodging, shop, cafeteria, diving equipment rental, rest areas, and banana boat; and become a *guide* for tourists who want to snorkel and dive [2]. Community participation in every marine tourism development activity is expected to generate a sense of ownership and responsibility for all the results of marine tourism development.

## 6. Mass media

The media also plays a role as an intermediary in delivering information between stakeholders to coordinate the implementation of the development of marine tourism. The mass media becomes a mediator whose role is to support publications in promoting tourism products and services—the Media's capability to spread disseminated information that is utilized in the tourism sector. Continue to promote the area attractions can attract tourists wan domestically and abroad. The choice of tourist destinations depends on the information obtained from the mass media. The development of a good and attractive image for tourist destinations through the mass media will be a driving force for the interest of potential tourists to visit. Tourism development and mass media refer to all activities such as skills development, job creation, and marketing of tourism products through various mass media channels to find out about their tourism potential [6].

Stakeholders have roles and responsibilities in implementing the development of marine tourism, such as the Government in this case as a regulator and facilitator who is most responsible for implementing marine tourism policies and has involvement in building communication and coordination with other actors, namely academics, private parties/business people, communities. Society and local communities as an actor who complements to achieve success in the development of marine tourism. Collaboration between stakeholders in the development of tourist marine based on the results of *the reviews* can be described can be as shown below:

**Figure 2. Stakeholder Collaboration in Marine Tourism Development**



Source: Author's own work'

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on this review, the results of stakeholder identification show that each stakeholder still carries out its functions and roles separately, both key stakeholders, primary stakeholders, and supporting/secondary stakeholders. For this reason, collaboration and coordination between stakeholders are needed by carrying out collaborative management by integrating all stakeholders involved, including local communities, community communities, Government, private sector/business people, and academics.

Collaboration built with inter-stakeholder linkages in the development of marine tourism starts from the planning stage to the development of sustainable tourism. The role of each stakeholder is always to try to do the best for tourism development that impacts the community. The involvement of the local community is an effort to maintain the culture and natural resources that already exist in the life of the local community. Optimizing collaboration in the development of marine tourism can be done by increasing coordination and collaboration between stakeholders involved, strengthening institutional capacity for the service and technical institutions that have a role in the development and promotion of marine tourism.

It requires the proper guidance and dissemination to the public regularly to the concept of the development of nautical tourism, which is, of course, the development of tourism proficiency level in line with the conditions of the tourism potential, so that people become aware and active pitch Engaged in marine tourism activities and community has the ability and knowledge to manage marine tourism. Furthermore, the support of all stakeholders is needed to increase marine tourism development activities for the community's welfare.

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