



Improve Community-Based Tourism to Bolster Feasible Tourism in Setu Babakan Jagakarsa South Jakarta.

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Abstract. Community-based tourism (CBT) is advancing through community strengthening in arranging and administration. This investigation points to applying the CBT demonstration to the Setu Babakan range and realizing maintainable tourism improvement. Openness and offices not legitimately overseen by the neighborhood community and the need for back from the nearby government make the Setu Babakan area's social legacy not broadly known to visitors. In any case, the number of traveler visits started to increase. This investigation makes the Setu Babakan zone one of the tourism options for visitors going by DKI Jakarta. The inquiry about the approach is subjective and clear through the investigation of qualities, shortcomings, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT), which can outline the qualities, shortcomings, openings, and deterrents within the Setu Babakan region. Investigating information is essential information sourced from interviews, surveys, and perceptions. It appears that the individuals of the Setu Babakan region concur with the usage of CBT. The improvement of Smaller, small, and Medium enterprises is still not ideally carried out, so the part of government is required to bolster and encourage (MSMEs). The Setu Babakan traveler zone is an extraordinary financial zone (SEZ) that can emphatically affect the community's welfare.

Keywords: development, Community-Based Tourism (CBT), Empowerment, setu babakan, *sustainable*, community, tourism.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism, a significant contributor to state and regional revenue necessitates developing new tourism destinations in Indonesia. This dynamic is driven by the interaction between stakeholders and visitors, leading to a variety of activities aimed at providing the best service. However, these activities also directly and indirectly impact the environment, encompassing economic, socio-cultural, and natural environmental aspects. Understanding and managing these impacts is crucial for sustainable tourism development.

This effect results from human exercises as partners in goals and visitors from different places. The effect can be positive or negative, particularly for the neighborhood community. In connection to financial impacts, the positive impacts of tourism are commitments to remote trade incomes, commitments to government incomes, work

creation, and commitments to territorial improvement (Lickorish, 1994). According to Pearce (1989) and Bricklayer (1995), the negative impacts are swelling, opportunity fetched, and reliance on tourism. In the interim, the positive impacts within the socio-cultural field of tourism comprise work creation, revitalization of destitute regions or non-industrial regions, improvement of neighborhood creates and expressions, advancement of conventional social exercises, change of nearby social and social life, reestablishment of neighborhood conventional engineering, advancement of the significance of preservation of stylish and social values (Bricklayer, 1995).

The negative impacts are packing, which causes stretch for sightseers and neighborhood inhabitants, exhibiting effects that cause changes in the way of life of nearby inhabitants, and social commoditization (Bricklayer, 1995; Williams, 1998). Expectedly, the positive effect of tourism on the environment incorporates empowering the security of the environment, scenes, or nature saves. Besides, tourism can advance national parks or natural life asylums and advance verifiable buildings or galleries, counting social legacy destinations ensured by UNESCO. The following positive effect is that tourism can produce a source of stores through entrance expenses to memorable buildings, legacy destinations, and natural life territories (Artisan, 2003). On the other hand, the adverse effects of tourism on the environment are that sightseers tend to litter, tourism can cause activity jams, tourism can contribute to contamination of water streams and shorelines, tourism can lead to the creation of building structures (e.g., hotels) that do not adjust to vernacular engineering, and tourism can lead to harm or unsettling influence to wild territories (Bricklayer, 2003).

Recognizing and understanding the character of tourism can play a crucial part in creating feasible tourism arrangements in the future. At least, knowing almost their presence can provide vital information for understanding the causes and a few of the impacts. More imperatively, organizers, policymakers, and industry pioneers can create effective policies and programs to play down impacts by tolerating their certainty as a condition for tourism improvement. In addition, carefulness and understanding of principal truths can play a basic part in lessening people's negative sees of tourism (McKercher, 1993).

The Indonesian government outlined this concept, especially the Ministry of Tourism, in Law No. 14 of 2016 concerning Sustainable Tourism Destination Management. If viewed from the law on guidelines for implementing sustainable tourism,

it is stated that to provide maximum quality service to visitors, tourism must provide welfare for the local community. One form of tourism that follows this concept is community-based Tourism (CBT). According to Runyowa (2017:2) in Giampiccoli and Saayman (2018), CBT is promoted as a tool for reducing poverty and strengthening the development of local communities. So overall, if a common thread is drawn, there will be a mutually reinforcing relationship between the impact of tourism, the life cycle of tourist areas, sustainable tourism, and CBT on sustainable destination management through destination management.

The development of tourism destinations in the Setu Babakan area will open up opportunities and challenges for regions in this region to develop regional sources of income from the tourism sector. The tourism development strategy must also have a long-term dimension because unplanned tourism development can result in environmental and social damage to the local community, destroying the community's long-term life and the sustainability of the business behavior itself (Hermantoro, 2011, p. 22).

In essence, development is a continuous effort to achieve community welfare. These efforts include regional development and equitable distribution of development as well as tourism development in the context of services that include the fulfillment of basic economic and social needs and providing opportunities for the community to participate in regional development.

The tourism industry is a proud industry for every country, including Indonesia. The industry has a role in displaying cultural masterpieces, extraordinary natural beauty, art with aesthetics, and history that attract many people to tourism activities.

Community-based tourism within the system of optimizing the benefits of tourism improvement to make strides in the community's welfare, particularly those who live around goals as reflected in a rule of economic tourism improvement. In creating tourism toward community strengthening, the part and cooperation of nearby communities as advancement subjects are prioritized (Sunaryo, 2013). Hermantoro (2013) The concept of Community-based tourism is the premise of feasible tourism advancement. Community-based tourism provides a way to supply a fitting stream of benefits, coming about from tourism exercises that are based on agreement decision-making and control from nearby communities for its advancement (Pearce in Beeton, 2006:50), so in tourism exercises with a goal, there are community-based tourism exercises where neighborhood communities

have a standard agreement in decision-making to participate in exercises tourism-oriented to enable the community to induce financial welfare beneath their community's endeavors.

Community-based tourism encourages local people living around tourist destinations to think creatively, where local culture and wisdom are the primary capital to develop tourist destinations and the role of local communities to participate in it. The phenomenon that arises in developing community-based tourism often arises in homogeneous communities, such as in rural areas such as Candirejo Village (Fatimah & Kanki, 2008). However, the researcher is interested in researching unique, engaging, and rarely emerging community-based tourism activities. These, namely community-based tourism activities in urban areas, involve the community and the communities in it, namely in the Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village.

The tourism goal Betawi Social Town Setu Babakan, found in South Jakarta, could be a tourism goal with communities that are developed and created by culture, which incorporates thoughts and works, both physical and non-physical, that have tourism potential with the picture of Betawi culture and the Betawi tribal community in it. This tourism goal encompasses a part of a traveler range that draws in sightseers to visit and produces pay for the encompassing community, as well as a Betawi social preservation region in DKI Jakarta. Sometime recently, being overseen by Setu Babakan, it was as if it were a counterfeit lake utilized for fishing and lake angle development; the part of the community as a Betawi community within the development of tourism had not, however, risen. This inquiry is coordinated to decide the part of the Betawi community within the Betawi Setu Babakan Social Town in tourism exercises, in expansion to maintaining the maintainability of the esteem of Betawi Culture. Moreover, this investigation needs to discover the benefits the community gets within the Betawi Setu Babakan Social Town as a developing tourism goal.

Local communities that participate in the Betawi Cultural Village's tourism activities include the Ayu Lestari farmer group, the Cipedak Lestari farmer group, the Setu Babakan Sanggar, and others. The community's involvement motivated the researcher to research community empowerment in the Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village through the perspective of community-based tourism.

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LITERATURE

The primary basic survey is from a think (Conaghan et al., 2015) examining the economic administration of a visitor goal, centering on District Clare, Ireland. The strategy utilized is subjective, utilizing subjective interviews with tourism partners. In expansion, a hypothetical system that combines different components that develop from the hypothesis is utilized to analyze existing tourism techniques and planning. The theory utilized may be a system for surveying the economical administration of a visitor goal (Australian Division of Environment and Legacy, 2004; Cooper, 2002; EC, 2013; F {ilte Ireland, 2012; Worldwide et al. [GSTC], 2012; Holden, 2008; Howie, 2003; Jamieson, 2006; Moscardo, 2011; Mowforth & Munt, 2009; Ritchie & Hunch, 2003; UNWTO, 2007). The information collection strategy rouses or includes insight, namely utilizing phone calls to each partner organization by distinguishing the foremost suitable individual at the administrative level to be utilized as a source.

This correspondence is followed by an email, on the off chance that the witness demands it. Moreover, the informant's character was kept a mystery during the meeting. The legitimacy of the made strides estimations in this ponder was accomplished through face-to-face interviews. The meeting fashion is exceptionally valuable for assisting knowledge in coming to conclusions. A long quiet between questions permits them to reply, assist, or create their answers. The closeness is that this considers the maintainable administration of visitor goals. Besides, the system built is based on theories, models, and standards within the field of visitor goal administration. In contrast, tourism administration and the inquire about locus are the same, specifically in a tourist range. The difference is that the District Clare visitor range may be a shoreline region, whereas the Baturraden traveler range is precipitous.

The moment basic survey is from a ponder (Welford & Ytterhus, 2004) entitled Maintainable Advancement and Administration of Traveler Goals: A Case Ponder within the Lillehammer Locale, Norway. This investigation examines the part of goals and partners in goal organizations and building systems to make strides in natural execution and deliver a green picture. The strategy utilized is to conduct a hypothetical rule in running commerce by considering natural perspectives and the effect of visitor exercises.

Another is to analyze the Lillehammer locale in Norway. The hypothesis utilized is Clarke (1997), who states that it is common sense to recognize the characteristics and victory components in achieving tourism administration that's more reliable with maintainable advancement and has the potential to be connected in other locales. (Carey et al., 1997 Laws, 1995; and Middleton and Hawkins, 1998) expressed that organizations ought to be concerned about their activities' coordinated and circuitous (and long-term) effects on the environment, so they ought to decrease them. The smart and rousing thing approximately this considers is that based on the goals and comes about of a point-by-point SWOT examination, the three ventures distinguished are seen to be achievable and can make energy within the locale and are considered to be the primary step towards future advancement.

The characteristics of each extend require participation and organizing among distinctive divisions of tourism benefit suppliers. Extend One was Eco-Lighthouse certification for travel and tourism industry foundation in early 2003 and was taken after by a lodging and flats in Lillehammer, a resort in Qyer, and a Lodging and flat in Gausdal. Within the to begin with year of building the framework, one of the extend members detailed having accomplished vitality reserve funds of 10,000 euros. The second venture may be a transport association. One of the benefit suppliers in winter may be a transport that transports travelers from the city of Lillehammer to the celebrated Elevated resort of Hafjell. Typically seen as an questionable, ungraceful, and costly benefit. In arrange to cure the circumstance, transport companies decreased costs for youth services and presented multiple-trip travel tickets. They are expanding the number of buses and superior planning transportation benefit plans with other transport suppliers.

Within the to begin with season after executing it, the number of travelers multiplied, diminishing the reliance on private cars. In addition, incomes expanded, and costs were essentially decreased, lower than budgeted. The third venture is aesthetics, cleanliness, and visual profile at the goal level.

Collaboration between tour service providers and stakeholders led to an action plan aimed at aesthetic improvements implemented in the autumn that included eight programs. This action plan was implemented with some significant success. The similarity in this study is that it explores issues related to destination management through a literature review and qualitative interviews followed by an analysis of tourist areas as a research

locus. The difference is that this research uses a qualitative method, while the research that the researcher will carry out uses a mixed method.

The third critical is a study by (Zhuang et al., 2019) entitled *Socio-Cultural Impact of Tourism on Population at World Cultural Heritage Sites in China*. This study discusses the changes in socio-culture resulting from tourism development in the World Cultural Heritage Site, which includes three ancient villages in China. The socio-cultural impact that occurs on the Indigenous people is in the form of a change in their outlook on life and moral values. This study uses a qualitative method of in-depth interviews to compare socio-cultural changes in the three villages.

The hypothesis utilized by Cooper et al. (2013) postures that change in standards and values within the brief term are clear, but there are long-term and progressive changes in societal values, convictions, and social hones. Zaei and Zaei (2013) separate the socio-cultural affect of tourism into seven perspectives, counting progressing territorial offices and foundation, the accessibility of more occasions, the conservation of nearby social legacy, the diminishment of the development of individuals from country to urban, and the increment in youth trades for program arrangements.

Chen (2014) found that society benefits from the modernization of tourism. Sroyetch (2016) reports that hikers bring dynamic and detached changes to the socio-cultural environment. This study provides insight and inspiration because, in line with its exploratory nature, it uses a mixed methodological approach, including semi-structured interviews with indigenous peoples, participant observations, short informal conversations, and document analysis.

Review Some Previous Research References

The survey of different inquiries about references assist incorporates 1) Social Tourism Agreeing to Yoeti (2010:76), social tourism may be a sort of tourism whose reason for travel is to see and witness the social comes about of an ethnicity or country, how the level of culture, extending from primitive to advanced, seeing social celebrations, conventional occasions, conventional moves, historical sites, sanctuaries, antiquated buildings, traditions and lifestyle strategies (the way of life). Making visitors who visit the Betawi Setu Babakan Social Town incorporate Social tourism exercises, 2) Definition of Community-Based Tourism (CBT), 3) Concurring to (Murphy in Bambang Sunaryo 2013:138), in pith, tourism improvement cannot be isolated from nearby assets and uniqueness, both within the shape of physical and non-physical components (convention and culture), which are the

most driving components of tourism exercises themselves So tourism ought to be seen as an movement based on the neighborhood community. The limits of CBT (Community-Based Tourism) agreeing to (Murphy in Sunaryo 2013:139), to be specific:

1. A tourism administration framework that gives nearby communities opportunities to control and effectively participate in overseeing and creating existing tourism.
2. A form of tourism administration that can provide opportunities for individuals not involved explicitly in tourism endeavors can also benefit from existing tourism.
3. Tourism requests precise, law-based strengthening and reasonable dispersion of benefits to impede individuals from reaching their goals.

Agreeing to Hudson and Timothy (Sunaryo, 2013, p. 139), CBT is an understanding related to the certainty of benefits gotten by the community, the presence of help planning efforts that protect nearby communities and other bunches that have an intrigued in nearby tourism, and tourism administration that gives more noteworthy control space to realize the welfare of neighborhood communities. According to Beeton (2006, p. 50), the most important goal of CBT is to create a feasible tourism industry centered on nearby communities' planning and maintenance of existing tourism improvement. Agreeing to (Sunaryo, 2013):141), there are three primary standards within the community-based tourism improvement arranging strategy (CBT), to be specific:

1. Include the community in decision-making.
2. There is the certainty that neighborhood communities get benefits from tourism exercises
3. Tourism instruction for the neighborhood community.

Bambang Sunaryo (2013:14) Neighborhood communities develop and live with a visitor goal that's verifiably portion of the tourism ecological framework that's interconnected and has ten primary standards that require careful consideration that are anticipated to preserve the maintainability of tourism itself, namely:

1. Recognizing, supporting, and creating community possession within the tourism industry.
2. Include community individuals at the beginning of each viewpoint of the stages of tourism improvement.
3. Create community pride.
4. Creating the quality of life of the community.
5. Guaranteeing the maintainability of the tourism environment.

6. Keeping up the uniqueness of character and culture in traveler goals.
7. Making a difference in improving learning about cultural trade in visitor goals.
8. Regarding social contrasts and human nobility within the goal environment.
9. Disseminate tourism benefits reasonably to community individuals in goals.
10. Playing a dynamic part in deciding the pay rate from each tourism movement related to the nearby community.

Concurring to (Suansri in Sunaryo, 2013:142), in addition to the 10 guidelines, the advancement of community-based tourism (CBT) must to incorporate five measurements of the most viewpoints of tourism, expressly:

1. Financial Measurement: With pointers within the frame of reserves for community improvement, the creation of occupations in the tourism segment, and the advancement of neighborhood community pay from the tourism segment.
2. Social Measurement: with markers of making strides in the quality of life, expanding community prosperity, impartial sexual orientation part division between men and ladies, the more youthful and more seasoned eras, and reinforcing community organizations;
3. Cultural Dimensions, with pointers within the frame of community support to regard diverse social values, making a difference in the improvement of social trades, the improvement of advancement of social values characteristic in nearby culture;
4. Natural Measurements: with markers of keeping up natural carrying capacity, the presence of a sound squander administration framework, expanding awareness of the requirement for natural preservation and conservation;
5. Political Measurement; with markers of expanding the support of nearby inhabitants, expanding the control of the more extensive community, and ensuring the rights of innate people groups in standard asset administration.

Community/community-based tourism, agreeing to (Hermantoro, 2013, p. 47), has conditions that are anticipated to be gone too, including:

1. To begin with, preparing programs must empower the development of neighborhood business people who are more able to compete.
2. Moment, empowering the growth of associations. The partnership does not cruel charity, which debilitates the community's ability, but it must be within the shape of commonly advantageous business ties in a synergistic working relationship. A few

associations that can be considered are (1) between business scales (expansive and little), (2) between districts, (3) inter-sector, and the improvement of human assets as well as science and technology. Numerous exercises can be carried out here, for example, the thought of organizations between lodgings and road merchants to improve the quality of nourishment sold or the advancement of attractions by travel operators.

3. Third, empower the development of neighborhood strengths to compete. Tourism's quality is due to its uniqueness, which competitors lack. Thus, reinforcing local identity must be the center of endeavors to misdirect the community.

These conditions all conclusion within the conclusion. Community advancement requires a common premise based on a sincere commitment to doing the most excellent for society, country, and state. The community base moreover does not cruel relinquishing quality. Locality use utilization can still be bundled in bundling that meets the specified quality standard esteem. So, the guideline of considering all inclusive but acting locally must stay the premise of considering for people-based tourism development.

Concurring to (Garrod in Sunaryo, 2013:143), at slightest five basic components that got to be considered will be the conclusive on-screen characters for the victory of the CBT-based tourism show improvement arranging demonstrate. The five basic components are:

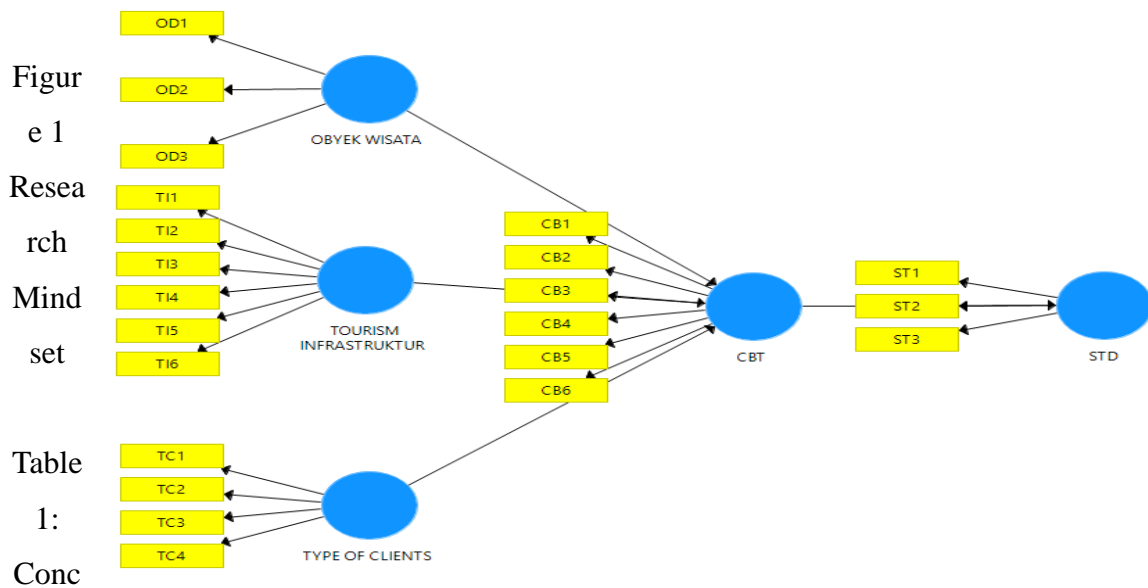
1. Requires successful authority, which has several characteristics as takes after:
 - a. Compassion and compassion with partner conclusions.
 - b. Have validity as somebody who has the abilities required within the range.
 - c. Be free and have the capacity to distinguish genuine and stunning issues.
 - d. Can organize members and be willing to create the bunch.
 - e. Able to coordinate top-down inclusion to bottom-up.
2. It requires endeavors to engage neighborhood communities.
3. Connecting financial benefits with preservation.
4. Involve stakeholders in each venture.
5. There's nearby cooperation in extend monitoring and evaluation.

Outline Intellect

Considering System

The system of this inquire about is displayed in a quantitative strategy by utilizing shrewd PLS as a tool. The sort of inquire about is illustrative investigate. Informative inquire about is inquire about conducted with the point of deciding the size of the impact between factors. The test utilized was 60 respondents with purposive examining. The

investigate system is appeared in Figure 1. The information collection strategy employments a questionnaire/questionnaire given a scale weight of 5 Likert.



Operational criteria and operational definitions are as follows

Variable	Indicator	Source	Description
Tourist Attraction Objects	OD1.1 <i>Something to See</i> OD1.2 <i>Something to Buy</i> OD1.3 <i>Something to Do</i>	Theory from (Yoeti: 1985).	Tourist activities in tourist destinations
Tourism Infrastructure	TI2.1 Airport TI2.2 Listrik TI2.3 Clean Water TI2.4 Telpon TI2.5 Pendidikan, TI2.6 Banking	Carrying capacity of tourist destinations that are urgently needed in the development of tourist destinations	Criteria for tourist destination development facilities involving local communities
Tourist Typology	TC3.1 <i>Drifter</i> TC3.2 <i>explorer</i> TC3.3 <i>Individual Mass Tourist</i> TC3.4 <i>Organized Mass Tourist</i>	Cohen Theories (1972)	Typology of tourists who will visit tourist destinations that the community will manage
Community-Based Tourism	CB4.1 Local Ownership CB4.2 Community CB4.3 Quality of Life CB4.4 Local Culture CB4.5 Human Dignity CB4.6 Fair Integrity	Theory from the World Tourism Organisation (2015)	Benchmark community-based tourism to improve the quality of life in tourist destinations
<i>Sustainable Tourism</i>	ST5.1 Economy ST5.2 Socio-Cultural ST5.3 Environment	UNEP Sustainable Tourism Development Concept (2005)	Sustainable Tourism Criteria for Tourist Destinations

Since the pioneering of the Setu Babakan tourist destination until now it has developed into a tourist area, a Betawi cultural village that has had a positive impact and

negative impact. The positive impacts include 1) the occurrence of a multiplier effect which has an impact on the creation of new money brought by tourists and subsequently circulates to form a value chain and externalities to the economy of Banyumas Regency; 2) the growth of accessibility infrastructure development and the growth of investment in the development of accommodation facilities and tourist attractions both by the private sector and local governments; 3) The Setubabakan area will become the center of tourism development development on the South side of Jakarta and is a priority by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Tourism Office which is expected to spur the progress of tourism in the South Jakarta area, namely Jagakarsa District; 4) the involvement of local communities in the management of natural and cultural tourism potential attractions through the management of environmental areas as one of the ecotourism destinations in DKI Jakarta Province, and the management of the Beatwi Tourism Village, through Pokdarwis; While the negative impacts are 1) environmental damage and reduction of forest and rice fields with the construction of tourist facilities such as home stays, villas, restaurants, artificial destinations; 2) garbage and congestion; 3) the presence of foreign investors with large capital and beating local financiers; 5) exploitation of water and land resources for the needs of tourist objects so as to reduce the fulfillment of water and soil needs for community members.

With the theories of Destination Management, Sustainable Tourism, Tourism Impact, and Regional Evolution Cycle Theory, it is hoped that the right models and strategies will optimize the positive impact of tourism and minimize the negative impact of tourism in the Setu Babakan Jagakarsa tourist area, South Jakarta.

METHODS

This research begins with qualitative research first, namely by identifying the Setu Babakan Jagakarsa area of South Jakarta through observation, interviews, and literature studies, both print and online media, so that finally, it can know how CBT is through observation and response of the local community to the existence of the Setu Babakan tourist area, whether to accept or reject. Next, the position of the Setu Babakan tourist area in the cycle of evolution of tourist areas will be measured according to Butler (1980). The next step is to conduct an assessment using a checklist about how far the implementation of CBT has been carried out in the Setu Babakan tourist area using criteria, indicators, and supporting evidence following Permenpar No. 14 of 2016.

After that, quantitative research was continued, namely by making a model on the implementation of CBT and sustainable tourism using factor analysis and regression analysis to determine the relationship of all variables studied using Partial least squares (PLS). Next, a SWOT Analysis will be used to find a strategy to solve the obstacles faced in implementing the model. So, the whole study uses the mixed method, a combination of qualitative and quantitative research.

Blended implies that subjective and quantitative information are combined at one conclusion of the continuum but stay partitioned at the other. Or a combination of a few ways between these two extremes. The two databases may be put away independently but associated; For case, in a two-phase venture that starts with a quantitative stage, the investigation of the information and the comes about can be utilized to distinguish members for subjective information collection within the follow-up stage. In this circumstance, quantitative and subjective information is associated with the investigative stage. Associated blended strategy investigation implies a blend of quantitative and subjective inquiries associated with the data investigation of the primary organization of the investigation and the information collection of the moment of inquiry.

Analysts can collect quantitative and subjective information simultaneously and coordinate or combine the two databases by changing the subjective subject to an amount and comparing these calculations with clear quantitative information. In this case, blending comprises of joining the two databases by combining quantitative and subjective information. Within the last mentioned situation, the analyst may have the essential objective of collecting one form of information (quantitative) and having another frame of information (subjective) to supply data bolster. Not joining information or interfacing over stages is utilized. Instep, analysts embedded auxiliary information shapes in more significant things with distinctive information shapes as essential databases. Auxiliary databases play a supporting role in inquiring about. (Creswell, 2009).

Location and Time of Research

The inquiry about the area is within the Srengseng Sawah sub-district, one of six in Jagakarsa Locale, South Jakarta Authoritative City. Srengseng Sawah Town was shaped based on the Declare of the Senator of DKI Jakarta Number 1251 of 1986. It has a region of 674.70 Ha and is bordered by the Lenteng Agung and Jagakarsa Locale, the Ciliwung Waterway, the South, Depok City, and the Ciganjur and Cipedak Areas. The population growth in Srengseng Sawah Village is very fast. It typically expands to a quite pleasant

environment since nature conservation is still well maintained. This is additionally due to the accessibility of satisfactory open offices, including wellness offices, instruction, reverence, and others. In common, the inhabitants of Srengseng Sawah Town are Betawi individuals, so the winning tradition is Betawi Culture.

The lion's share of the inhabitants of Srengseng Sawah Town are Muslims. In any case, concordance between devout individuals has been going well so that community life between devout devotees and each other regards each other. In expansion to adore offices within the frame of mosques and supplication rooms, in this town, there are too three churches and one sanctuary. The larger part of the inhabitants of Srengseng Sawah Town have business as laborers and dealers; the rest are field ranchers and retirees.

Improvement investigate time Community Tourism to bolster maintainable tourism within the Setu Babakan Jagakarsa region, South Jakarta, beginning in February 2020 by conducting an investigation utilizing writing considers both online media and based on the perceptions and encounters of analysts related to the development of tourism within the Setu Babakan traveler range as preparatory inquire about, taken after by perceptions, interviews and dispersing surveys to get subjective information on the affect of tourism and evaluation of usage Economical Tourism Destination Management within the Setu Babakan traveler range which can be carried out for 6 months, to be specific from February 2020 – Admirable 2020. Information examination and composing of inquiries comes about for 4 months, specifically from September 2020 – December 2020.

Determination of Data Sources

The population of this study is residents and destination visitors. The local population consists of residents involved in tourism activities and those not involved in those activities. The population that is made into this population is those who live around regional destinations, meaning those directly affected. The population in this study is those who live far from destinations in the region but are indirectly affected by these tourism activities.

The population consists of tourists and visitors. Tourists visit destinations and stay for a minimum of 24 hours, while visitors visit the destination but stay for less than 24 hours.

The sampling system will use non-probability sampling, meaning that each sample does not have the same chance (non-probability), using a sampling method, namely

purposive random sampling. The sampling criteria are determined according to the research objectives, then taken by each village and the easiest to find.

The number of samples used will be determined using the Slovin Formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Information;

n: Number of samples
 N: Number of population
 e: Margin of error

This study's unit of analysis is the stakeholders in the Baturraden tourist area, which consist of the community (residents, tourism actors, tourist village managers), local governments (offices), the private sector (destination managers), academics, NGOs, human resource training organizations, tour bureaus, and associations (PHRI, ASITA).

Research Instruments

Researchers are key instruments. Qualitative researchers collect their data through document testing, behavioral observations, or interviewing informants and respondents. They use a guide, an instrument for data collection, but researchers are the only ones who usually collect information. They did not use questionnaires or instruments developed by other researchers. In this case, qualitative data was obtained using diary notebooks, interview guidelines, question lists, recording devices, and video cameras.

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was conducted in a natural setting, where qualitative researchers collected data in the field at locations where informants or respondents experienced conditions by formulating the research problem. They did not invite the individuals to a lab or a fabricated situation, nor did the researchers send instruments to individual informants or respondents to fill out. This information is gathered usually by speaking directly to the informant and seeing how they behave and act. Under natural conditions, researchers must interact face-to-face at all times.

Data Analysis

Qualitative Analysis

In inductive data analysis, researchers build patterns, categories, and topics from the bottom up by compiling data to be more complete, starting from abstract information.

The inductive process describes the back-and-forth work between the topic and the database until the researcher has produced comprehensive information. This requires collaborative engagement with informants and respondents in an interactive manner so that informants and respondents can provide sharper information or summaries that emerge from the process. This study uses a qualitative interpretive analysis method; data analysis is carried out continuously from the beginning to the end of the research, then elaborated based on various data obtained systematically, factually, and as accurately as possible. The results of data analysis are presented formally (in the form of tables, figures, and charts) and information (in narrative form) so that it is easier to understand. Researchers focus on learning, which means individuals understand problems in the study, but it does not mean that the researcher brings to the location of the research or the author in the literature.

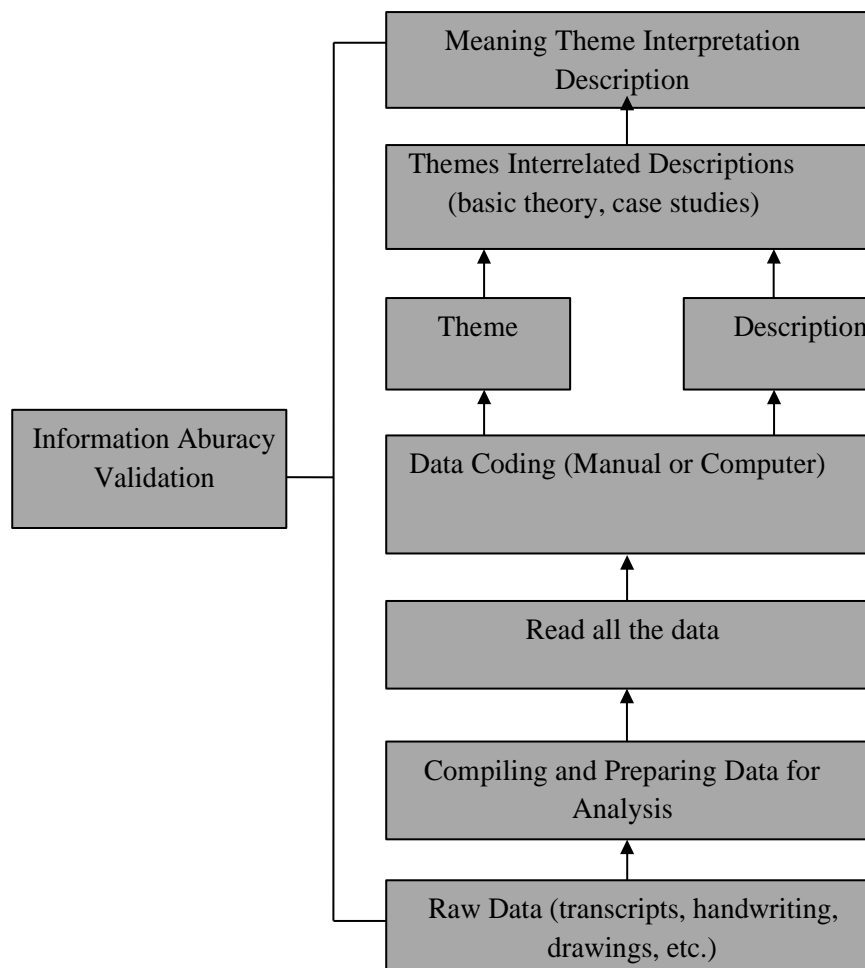


Figure 1. Research Data Analysis Chart

Partial Least Square- Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM)

PLS-SEM points to test the prescient relationship between develops by looking at whether the builds have a relationship or impact. The result of utilizing PLS-SEM is that the test can be carried out without a solid hypothetical premise, overlooking a few suspicions (non-parametric), and the exactness parameters of the expectation are seen from the esteem of the assurance coefficient (R-square). Subsequently, PLS-SEM is exceptionally fitting for utilization in investigations to create speculations.

Tabel 6 PLS-SEM Features

Criterion	<i>PLS-SEM</i>
Research Objectives	To develop a theory or build a theory (prediction orientation)
Approach	Based on variance
Estimation Method	Least Squares
Model Specifications and Model Parameters	<i>Component two loadings, path coefficient, component weight</i>
Model Structural	Models of great complexity with many constructs and many indicators (only recursive)
Model Evaluation and Data Normality Assumptions	It does not require normal distributed data, and parameter estimation can be done directly without the requirements <i>of the goodness of fit criteria</i>
Significance Testing	Cannot be tested and falsified (must go through <i>bootstrap or jackknife procedures</i>)
Product Software	PLS Graph, SmartPLS, SPAD-PLS, XLSTAT-PLS dan Etc

Source: Chin dan Newsted (1999), Hair et al. (2010), Hair et al. (2011)

The examination stages utilizing PLS-SEM must go through at slightest five stages where each arranges will influence the other arrange, specifically:

1. Demonstrate Conceptualization. Conceptualization of the demonstration is the primary step in PLS-SEM investigation. At this stage, the analyst must create and degree the development. Agreeing with Churchill (1979), eight procedural stages must be passed within the advancement and estimation of the build, to be specific 1) the detail of the development space; 2) characterization the things that display the development; 3) information collection to conduct pretest tests; 4) development refinement; 5) collection of modern information; 6) unwavering quality test; 7) legitimacy test; 8) Decide the development estimation score.
2. Deciding the Algorithmic Investigation Strategy. After the inquiry about the show has passed the conceptualization arrangement, the other step is to decide the examination

strategy that will be utilized for demonstrate estimation. The calculation investigation strategies in PLS-SEM utilizing SmartPLS 3.0 are factorial, centroid, and way or auxiliary weighting. The PLS calculation plot recommended by Will is the way or fundamental weighting. After the analyst decides on the calculation investigation strategy and the plot utilized, the other step is to decide how numerous tests must be met. As is known, PLS-SEM does not give expansive amounts of tests. A least 30 to 100 cases are suggested. According to Chin (1998), the number of PLS tests can be calculated by ten times the number of endogenous factors within the show.

3. Deciding the Resampling Strategy. Analysts within the field of SEM use by and large, two methods to carry out the resampling method, specifically bootstrapping and jackknifing. Agreeing with Mosteller and Tukey (1977), the jackknifing strategy employs a subsample of the first test gathered in a bunch to resample. In the interim, Diaconis and Efron (1983) clarified that the bootstrapping strategy employs all unique tests to re-determine the tests. This strategy is more commonly utilized in basic condition models. The SmartPLS 3.0 program, as it were, gives one bootstrapping strategy with three choices:
4. No Sign Changes, Person Sign Changes, and Build Level Changes. They are drawing a Way Graph. In drawing way graphs, Falk and Mill operator (1992) prescribe employing a nomogram reticular activity modeling (Smash) strategy with arrangements that incorporate hypothetical builds that show idle factors must be drawn within the shape of a circle or curved circle; 2) the watched variable or pointer ought to be drawn within the shape of a box; 3) asymmetrical relationships are portrayed within the heading of a single bolt; 4) Symmetrical connections are portrayed within the heading of the twofold bolt. PLS-SEM gives extra points of interest in drawing connections between variables graphically with nomograms reticular activity modeling (RAM) through four highlights, which incorporate: requesting of hypothetical develops; 2) indicating of bolts; 3) indicating of the internal show; 4) blocking the show, hypothetical factors and setting up their directions.
5. Demonstrate Assessment. After drawing the way graph, the show is prepared to be assessed and assessed. Demonstrating assessment in PLS-SEM utilizing the SmartPLS 3.0 program can be done by surveying the about of show estimations, specifically through corroborative calculate examination, which tests the legitimacy and unwavering quality of inactive builds. At that point, it is taken after assessing the

auxiliary model and centrality testing to test the impact between builds or factors (Ghozali & Latan, 2015).

Presentation of Data Analysis Results

The presentation of the results of data analysis is carried out formally, namely in the form of a display of charts, graphs, and tables, and informally or narratively to describe the findings.

1. Variable community-based Tourism (CBT) has a very positive effect on Sustainable Tourism Development (STD); therefore, the involvement of local communities in tourism development is very important to support its future development.
2. The variables related to the Object of Tourist Attraction (OD) and community-based Tourism (CBT) do not have a very significant relationship, so there is a need to improve and evaluate the development of the Object of Tourist Attraction.
3. The variables related to Tourism Infrastructures and Community-Based Tourism are very important because good infrastructure will make it easier for local communities to carry out tourism activities, which will provide satisfaction to tourists in a sustainable manner.
4. The variables related to the Type of Clients and Community-Based Tourism do not indicate anything very influential, so various types of tourists will not make the community change in service; all tourists will be given the same service when visiting tourist destinations.

DISCUSSION

Cultural tourism activities in the Betawi Cultural Village, including community-based tourism, are not all considered. The communities in the Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village have a reason to develop a community and pride as a Betawi community, in addition to developing and preserving Betawi Culture, and they have a reason to distribute the profits fairly to their members.

Most initiators from communities in the Betawi Cultural Village are the DKI Jakarta Regional Government (*Top Down*). The community gets most of the stimuli from the DKI Jakarta Regional Government and the private sector but with a small amount. The empowerment of communities in the Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village is generally still at the level of functional participation, where the community forms groups as part of the project after the main decisions have been agreed upon. In the early stages, society

depends on outsiders but gradually shows independence. The DKI Jakarta Regional Government often provides training that encourages entrepreneurship. Partnerships in communities include those between communities, managers, and third parties (*retailers*). Public participation is minimal in policy decision-making due to the centralization of policy decisions in the hands of the government.

Communities keep themselves competitive by maintaining quality and continuing to practice. The government and related agencies, such as MUI, recognize and support communities in the Betawi Cultural Village by providing certificates of recognition and permits.

Communities feel benefits in all dimensions. The economic dimension benefits community members by giving them income and side jobs, as well as funds for community development, even though it is considered uneven. The social dimension benefits the Betawi community by being a place of friendship and solidarity between its members and the Betawi community in general, even though there are several special groups for mothers.

The benefits of the cultural dimension include increased tolerance and openness and the help of cultural exchange. The benefits of the environmental dimension are the availability of environmental carrying capacity for the community to carry out activities and public awareness of the environment starting to grow even though there is no massive waste management. The benefits of the political dimension are that communities can market their products widely, and there are still rights to manage natural resources in the community.

Obstacles in community-based tourism activities in the Betawi Cultural Village are still operationally centralized by the Betawi Cultural Village Manager Setu Babakan and the local government as a policy decision. Some communities feel they are not paid enough or find it difficult to get information about existing programs because no forum unites communities and managers in one place to exchange ideas.

Structural obstacles to elite dominance still exist, as evidenced by several communities chaired by the head of the RT / Mrs. RT and the head of the RW / Mrs. RW; there has not been an effective coordination system between managers and communities. The cultural problem is that there is still a lack of awareness of the community in the Betawi Cultural Village that their village is legitimate as a tourist destination. There is still

a limited capacity for people who are not financially able to hinder effective tourism development potentially, so more intensive socialization is needed.

Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village

Community-based tourism suggestions in the Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village are the community's active role is essential. This can be done by participating in community tourism activities or supporting existing programs. In addition to playing an active role, the community can also provide suggestions to the management to form a periodic meeting event like a forum representing stakeholders in the Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village. With the existence of a forum, coordination and communication channels between managers and the community will be built. In addition, with the help of a forum, managers can aspirate ideas from the community to the DKI Jakarta Regional Government as policyholders.

It is expected to help give ideas and ideas about recommendations related to the research conducted, as follows:

1. The theme taken is community-based tourism that involves community participation. It is hoped that further research on the theme of community-based tourism can focus on different areas, such as tourists' perception of community-based tourism in the Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village. Another thing that can be researched is the community's perception of cultural tourism activities by the community in the Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village, as stated by Yoeti (2010) about cultural tourism.
2. This research was qualitatively conducted with in-depth interviews using structured questions with the Heads of the communities, the Manager of the Betawi Cultural Village Setu Babakan, and community leaders, namely the Chairman of RW. It is hoped that in the next research, the researcher will use other methods, such as quantitative or qualitative methods of participation with more representative respondents or resource persons.
3. The research locus is only in the Betawi Setu Babakan Cultural Village on Jakarta's outskirts. The next study hopes to compare the success rate of CBT in other places to examine the formation of CBT setu babakan.

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