



Opportunities and Obstacles in the Development of Sustainable Marine Tourism

Case Study: Busung Village, Central Teupah District, Simeulue

Agatha Debby Reiza Macella¹, Agus Pratama¹, Veni Nella Syahputri¹, Nellis Mardhiah¹, Nodi Marefanda¹

¹ Teuku Umar University, West Aceh 23681, Indonesia
agathadebby@utu.ac.id

Abstract. Simeulue District. Simeulue is an island in the middle of the Indonesian Ocean which has amazing marine tourism potential. One of the coastal villages in Simeulue is Busung Village which has Busung Beach tourism. Busung Beach Tourism still has deficiencies, namely such as poor waste management, the assumption that development on the beach will only provide one-sided benefits. The purpose of this study is to analyze the obstacles and opportunities faced by the village government in developing sustainable marine tourism in Busung village, Teupah Tengah sub-district, Simeulue district. This research uses a qualitative approach. The theory used is the theory of sustainable tourism development. The results of the research found that the opportunity is that the village of Busung has the potential for beautiful beaches, the location of Busung is strategic, There are efforts to preserve Simeulue's cultural arts, the local government provides assistance to develop amenities around Busung Beach, the preparation of RIPDA by the Disparbud Simeulue Regency Government and the support from village communities in developing tourism villages village governments face obstacles such as Limitations of the village budget for tourism development in Busung village, limited knowledge of village officials regarding village tourism management, lack of management of coastal natural resources in Busung, low level of public awareness in waste management around Busung Beach, there is no understanding regarding security and safety systems and mechanisms.

Keywords: Village Government, Marine Tourism, Sustainability.

1 Introduction

Indonesia has a manageable sea area of 5.8 million km², Indonesia has 99 thousand kilometers of coastline, 3.257 million square kilometers of sea area, and 20.87 million ha of marine, coastal and small island conservation areas that have potential managed into marine tourism[1]. The Indonesian sea has a coral reef area of about 2.5 million hectares in which there are 569 types of coral species or about 67%

© The Author(s) 2023

A. Mustofa et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities 2023 (IJCAH 2023)*, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 785,

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-152-4_160

of the 845 total coral species in the world[2]. These facts are of course proof that the marine sector is a very strategic matter for the Indonesian Nation.

Indonesia's maritime economic potential is now also supported by President Joko Widodo's policy that has made Indonesia a "World Maritime Axis". This policy became the forerunner of the rapid development of the Indonesian maritime sector. Not only that, this maritime potential also has a positive impact on the advancement of Indonesian tourism. On the other hand, the legal umbrella for managing marine tourism in Indonesia already exists, so that each local government has the authority to manage marine tourism optimally and sustainably[1].

This very supportive maritime natural condition can certainly be developed into other potentials, one of which is tourism. The Indonesian government itself is very concerned with this tourism sector. This has been proven by the existence of various programs to increase tourism revenues, budget increases, various policies related to advancing Indonesian tourism.

Regional development through the tourism sector has also been carried out, where each region is allowed to promote its tourism potential through various means such as social media, news, local websites, television advertisements and so on. The data presenting an increase in state income through tourism from year to year is as follows:

Table 1. Indonesia's Foreign Exchange Earnings from the Tourism Sector[3][4].

Year	Foreign Exchange from the Tourism Sector (US\$)
2016	11,206
2017	13,129
2018	16,426
2019	16,9

Based on table 1 we can see that there has been a significant increase in foreign exchange from the tourism sector. This increase certainly provides a positive wind for Indonesia to continue to increase Indonesian tourism, especially in marine tourism.

The development of marine tourism has many types, including tourism based on natural beauty, based on maritime culture/traditions, based on activities such as surfing and fishing, to based on maritime festivals[1]. This potential can be utilized to realize the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045, namely Towards a Sovereign, Advanced, Just and Prosperous Indonesia which is built through 4 pillars of development, one of which is economic development. This economic development can be pursued through various sectors, one of which is through the development of marine tourism

One of the areas in Indonesia that has maritime potential is Simeulue Regency. Simelue is an island in the middle of the Indonesian Ocean which has amazing marine tourism potential. In addition, the development of marine tourism there is also supported by cultural tourism that is unique to its people, the result of the acculturation of the Minang, Acehese, Batak and Javanese peoples. This diversity gives color to their culture which can be used as tourism potential. Marine tourism is a superior product for this island region. The diversity of marine tourism objects

provides great opportunities for this area for people's welfare, ranging from surfing, sailing, snorkeling, diving, and so on. This beach has a high class and is included in international standards as an area that is suitable for surfing. The potential of the marine park that surrounds most of the island is a promising opportunity coupled with beautiful beaches that are clean and pristine.



Fig. 1. Map of Simelue Island[5]

Before tsunami disaster at 2004, the Simelue area had natural wealth that had the potential to be developed as a tourism industrial area as well as the main tourist destinations in Indonesia such as the island of Bali. Simelue Regency has a large potential for marine tourism. The tourism potential is dominated by beaches and islands, which cover an area of 219.80 hectares or 88 percent of the total area of the tourist area in Simelue Regency. Almost every district has the potential for marine tourism.[6]

If we are based on the opinions above, it can be said that Simelue has the potential to be developed as a tourism destination. As an archipelago, Simelue has many beaches and underwater views with a variety of very beautiful marine life and beaches with clean and protected water conditions. Simelue Island also has many beautiful tourist spots that need to be developed. The number of tourists visiting Simelue Regency in 2015 reached 28,032 people, consisting of 27,641 domestic tourists and 391 foreign tourists[6].

One of the marine tourism locations on Simelue Island is on the beach of Busung Beach which is located in Busung Village, Central Teupah District which has advantages including stretches of white sand on one side, and stretches of rock on the sides, shady pine and coconut vegetation, sea water which is clear with a collection of colorful coral, besides that it is also not too far from downtown Sinabang, the capital of Simelue Regency.

Busung Beach Tourism still has deficiencies, namely such as poor waste management, the assumption that development on the beach will only provide one-sided benefits and a lack of community enthusiasm in the development of this beach

tourism[7]. This was also stated by Indriani in the proceedings of the integrated Coastal Area Management training that in terms of the quality of marine tourism, Indonesia is still far from expectations, especially the problem of minimal human resources in managing marine tourism so that it becomes an obstacle in its development[8].

Whereas in fact the development of marine tourism itself has an economic role in increasing the country's foreign exchange earnings, regional income and of course will encourage economic improvement for the people around the area so that it can have an impact on increasing people's welfare. Moreover, if it is developed in a sustainable manner, of course it will not only provide economic benefits but also benefits for environmental sustainability around marine tourism.

In connection with the development of marine tourism, of course, it is an important task not only for the government as a regulator, but also to invite the public to take part in the development of marine tourism, especially on this Busung beach. This community participation enters into the process of identifying problems, utilizing existing potential, selecting up to making decisions about alternative solutions to the problems encountered, also implementing efforts to overcome problems, up to the process stage of evaluating the changes that have occurred. The community also participates and plays an active role with stakeholders to ensure the success of marine tourism development.

2 Literatur Review

Several previous studies have provided views on the development of marine tourism in various regions of Indonesia from different scientific perspectives, but have in common that tourism development is not only related to the economy but is also closely related to environmental conditions. Meanwhile, there are differences in research loci and perspectives in viewing this research point of view. As well as the problems that occur and the analysis methods used. This research uses the theory of sustainable tourism development to answer research problems related to barriers and opportunities for sustainable marine tourism in Busung Village, Simeulue Regency.

Some of these studies, such as those carried out by Yuliana which resulted that the strategy of the Simeulue Regency regional government in Empowering the Economy of Coastal Communities through Beach Tourism (Study in Gampong Labuhan Bakti, Teupah Selatan District, Simeulue Regency) which has the economic conditions of the Gampong Labuhan Bakti community still at a social level weak economy, namely providing additional capital to the community and providing training to the community[9]. Subsequent research by Diah Yustianingrum in 2017 stated that marine tourism destinations are ecotourism or eco-friendly tourism based, taking into account the aspects of co-ownership, co-management, co-responsibility[10]. Subsequent research from I Gede Anom Sastrawan and I Nyoman Sunarta regarding the Strategy for Developing Marine Tourism Potential at Crystal Bay Beach Sakti Village, Kec. Nusa Penida, Kab. Klungkung which resulted in a strategy in developing the marine tourism attraction of Crystal Bay Beach by optimally utilizing

its potential and maintaining its sustainability[11]. Then research from Juliana et al who examined the suitability of the carrying capacity of marine tourism in Bandengan Waters, Jepara Regency, resulted that based on the carrying capacity of natural resources, marine tourism that could be suitable in Bandengan waters was recreation, swimming, boating, tire boats and jet ski[12]. Next research by Siti Fadhilah and Rimadewi Suprihardjo is the Development of Marine Tourism Areas in Watulimo Subdistrict, Trenggalek Regency is the development of the Watulimo marine tourism area directed at increasing tourist attractiveness through adding marine tourism attractions, increasing area size, and integration between marine tourism attractions in Watulimo District[13].

Then research from Ilbi Chandra Yani, et al regarding the potential for developing marine tourism in Pasir Tiku, Agam Regency, West Sumatra Province, found that developing a marine tourism area on Pasia Tiku beach pays attention to external factors, besides that the strategy for developing ecotourism on Pasia Tiku beach that can be used is to make plans zoning tourism, making programs for environmental action activities, creating tourist attractions that have cultural values while preserving the authenticity of tourist areas. Then improve coordination, provide training and improve the construction of facilities and infrastructure, tourism business creativity, take advantage of the authenticity and naturalness of the beach[14].

Tourism is one of the development sectors that has economic potential, so that its existence is feasible to be developed continuously so that it can exist and last from generation to generation. Sustainable tourism development not only attracts tourists but can maintain environmental sustainability both biologically and non-biologically such as social culture. In line with this statement, Gunawan, et al[10] states that the development of a sustainable tourism industry means integrating economic, socio-cultural and environmental considerations into the process of making management/management decisions in all the following components of the tourism industry; development of sustainable tourism management systems, management and conservation of natural resources, minimization and management of waste, planning and management of land use, preservation of natural resources and cultural heritage and development of security and safety systems and mechanisms.

3 Research Methods

This research method through a qualitative approach is research that provides information[15], interpretation or meaning in a communication process[16]. This research approach uses descriptive qualitative to reveal and provide an overview of a phenomenon[17]. Primary and secondary data collection techniques that support data presentation data[18]. The data is in the form of unstructured interview results in accordance with predetermined indicators and achievements[19]. The sample "purposive sampling" as well and to analyze the development of information and sources does not rule out the possibility of using the "snowball" principle, namely by selecting certain people who are considered to provide the necessary data, then based

on information obtained from previous informants, researchers can specify other informants who are considered to provide more complete data[19].

Data analysis begins and begins with the process of data collection, data reduction, data display and verification and confirmation of conclusions. Between displaying data and drawing conclusions, there are ongoing, repetitive and continuous data analysis activities. Testing the credibility of the data in this study was carried out through extending observations, increasing persistence in research, triangulation, discussions with colleagues, and member checks[18].

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Opportunities in the Development of Sustainable Marine Tourism in Busung Village, Teupah Tengah District, Simeulue Regency

1. *Busung Village has the potential of potential beach beauty*

Busung Beach has white sand, there are shady trees in the form of pine trees on the beach, the conditions around the beach are also quite clean and beautiful, apart from that the location of Busung beach is the best location to enjoy the sunset[20]. Busung Beach has small waves, so it is safe for swimming or just playing in the water. This is the main attraction for tourists who want to enjoy the natural beauty presented in Busung Village, especially when the sun sets. This potential is an opportunity to be exploited by providing information through various media, so that more people know and want to travel to Busung Beach..



Fig. 2. view of busung beach[21]

2. *Strategic location of the busung*

Busung Village, Simeulue Regency, is near the city of Sinabang. The distance from Sinabang is approximately 15 minutes, close to the airport, and easy to access. In addition, there are also several resorts with various facilities that are provided starting at a price of Rp. 200,000 to Rp. 1.900,000++ / night[20]. This strategic busung location is an opportunity to be utilized so as to attract tourists to visit busung beach.

This strategic location makes it easy for tourists to access Busung with available transportation such as cars or vehicles, without worrying about getting lost later.

3. *There are efforts to preserve Simeulue's cultural arts*

There is an art gallery in Busung village which presents Simeulue's unique cultural arts such as Debus and other typical Simeulue dances. These arts are sometimes invited to appear in events and activities in the village and outside the village. Of course this is one of the elements of tourism that can be assembled into an attraction that is routinely presented to tourists visiting the busung beach. This is also an effort to maintain resources in the village of Busung in a sustainable manner.

4. *The local government provides assistance in developing amenities around Busung Beach*

In mid-2023, the regional government of Simeulue district will build tourism facilities around Busung beach in the form of huts for kiosks selling food or other things. Previously, in 2016 the government had also built a small stage, prayer room, several huts and seating areas around Busung Beach but now they have been damaged, so they cannot be used again. We can see this in Figure 3. As for the provision of mobile toilet facilities, unfortunately these facilities cannot be used by the community because the toilets are locked. The available toilets are privately owned by the cafes around Busung Beach. The development of existing amenities seems to be very slow. So far, development has been carried out by local residents who own cafe businesses on Busung Beach.



Fig. 3. Damaged facilities on the edge of the busung beach (Research documentation)

This is of course a concern for both the village government and the local government, especially the Simeulue Regency Disparbud to be able to reorganize and repair, thereby encouraging Disparbud to carry out amenity development in 2023.

5. *Preparation of RIPPDA by Disparbud Simeulue District Government*

The Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPDA) is a strategic plan as a blueprint for tourism development in a region. This RIPPDA is one of the mandatory requirements to be included in the category of the National Tourism Strategy Area (KSPN). Based on Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010 – 2025, that KSPN is an area

that has the potential for national tourism development which has the influence of one or more aspects of economic growth, social, culture, empowerment of natural resources, carrying capacity environment, as well as defense and security[22]. For this reason, Disparbud is pushing to draft the RIPPDA, which is currently in the process of being drafted and will be socialized in 2024. This was clarified by a statement from the Head of the Culture and Tourism Office of the Simeulue Regency that RIPPDA is being prepared for the development of Simeulue Tourism for the next 15 years, namely 2045. Several programs supporting the implementation of RIPPDA have also been included in the 2024 budget plan.

6. There is support from the village community in the development of a tourist village

The people of Busung village realize that their village is a village that has marine tourism potential. Most of the residents in the village work as fishermen, trading around the busung beach. The Head of Busung Village stated that the community all supports the development of marine tourism in Busung Village. Several communities also routinely clean up trash around Busung Beach together with officials and the Simeulue Regency government. Of course this is an indicator that the people of Busung village have realized the need to protect the environment around marine tourism in Busung Village to realize sustainable tourism

4.2 Obstacles in the Development of Sustainable Marine Tourism in Busung Village, Central Teupah District, Simeulue Regency

1. Limitations of the village budget for tourism development in Busung village

Budget is one of the important resource elements for the running of an organization. Likewise with the development of marine tourism which requires supporting resources in the form of a budget. Based on the results of research on the development of amenities around the Busung coast, it was last granted in 2016, and will be given again in mid-2023. The Simeulue District Tourism Office realizes that the official budget is limited to only around 2 billion per year, while marine tourism locations in Simeulue are more than 20 points. Of course this is a separate obstacle in allocating it. However, Disparbud has submitted a budget planning for 2024 of 12 billion. Of course this is an opportunity for the region to be able to develop sustainable marine tourism in Simeulue Regency. Meanwhile, the Busung village budget is only around 600 million a year and this must still be allocated for 20% food security, 25% BLT, salary expenditure and for other matters so that it is not sufficient for budget allocations related to the development of marine tourism in Busung.

2. Limited knowledge of village officials regarding village tourism management

Currently, tourism management in Busung Village is only limited to providing advice to cafe managers around Busung Beach to maintain cleanliness around the beach. Apart from that, it also provides regulations regarding the cafe's closing time, namely when the call to prayer is maghrib, then it reopens at 20.00 and closes at 22.00, while on weekends it closes at 23.00. Then resort owners were also given rules to maintain Islamic law in managing their respective resorts, such as no alcoholic drinks allowed in the resort. Meanwhile, for land management, tourism-related finances will be handed over to cafe or resort owners if they are built on private land.

However, if it is built on land owned by the village government, then the management is carried out by the Village government. These include the construction of gazebos, prayer rooms and public toilets, which are the government's responsibility to provide these amenities. The village government has also not yet formed a tourism awareness group (Pokdarwis) to assist the village government in implementing tourism management, including development planning, promotion, structuring, and so on.

3. There is no management of coastal natural resources in Busung.

Around Busung beach there is no special management of natural resources such as nature reserves, conservation or the like. Environmental sustainability around Busung beach is still limited to maintaining cleanliness around Busung beach which is done by cleaning the beach with mutual cooperation carried out by the village community. Then periodically the community together with the relevant agencies and also navy soldiers to take part in cleaning around Busung beach.

4. Lack of public knowledge in waste management around the busung beach

Waste management at Busung Beach is still limited to collecting rubbish at certain points, both on the beach and around the cafes on Busung Beach, as in Figure 3. There has been no special management carried out by the village community for rubbish in the area. Busung beach. There are also no special rubbish bins that are divided based on the type of rubbish around Busung beach.



Fig. 4. A collection of rubbish on the edge of Busung beach (research documentation)

In figure 4 that rubbish and boat wrecks that are no longer in use are just placed on the beach, without anyone cleaning them up. Meanwhile cafe owners think that they are only responsible for the cleanliness of their cafe. Of course, awareness of protecting the environment around the beach must be further increased, so that all residents of Busung village participate actively in protecting the environment, especially knowing about 3R waste processing, namely Reduse, Reuse, and Recycle. Apart from that, they need to know the types of waste to be able to differentiate between their disposal places

5. There is no understanding regarding security and safety systems and mechanisms

Security and safety systems and mechanisms are not yet running optimally. The security system implemented by the Busung village government is working together

with the community to remind each other and supervise tourists who come to travel according to sharia, both for those visiting Busung beach and resorts around Busung



beach.

Fig. 5. A collection of rubbish on the edge of Busung beach (research documentation[23])

Figure 5 shows that there is regular security carried out by the Teupah Tengah sector police around Busung Beach, by sending several personnel to go around on motorbikes to ensure safe and comfortable conditions for tourists. Then the village government also set a time limit for the cafe to close. Meanwhile, the system and mechanisms related to tourists who want to play on the beach or swim have not been prepared by the village government as the direct manager of Busung Beach.

5 Conclusion

The development of sustainable marine tourism in Busung Village, Simeulue Regency has not yet run optimally. The existing maritime potential has indeed been recognized by the village government and the community. Other opportunities are its strategic location, preservation of Simeulue's arts and culture, preparation of RIPPDA by the regional government, support for development of amenities from the regional government and community involvement. However, the management of existing potential and opportunities has not been supported by other elements. These elements are obstacles in the development of sustainable marine tourism in Busung Village, which consist of limited village budgets, lack of competent human resources in developing sustainable marine tourism, as well as the absence of natural resource management, waste management around the coast and security and safety mechanisms. around Busung beach. , Simeulue Regency. So in this case the regional government needs to establish regular communication with the Busung village government and the community regarding the development of sustainable marine tourism there, apart from that, Disparbud together with academics and other experts can provide education and assistance to the Busung village community regarding

waste management systems and mechanisms, security and safety as well as related principles in realizing sustainable tourism itself.

Acknowledgement

Thank you to Allah SWT. Thank you to our beloved family who have fully supported us in preparing this research. Thank you to Teuku Umar University for giving its trust and support. Then thank you to the Simeulue Regency Culture and Tourism Office, the Simeulue Regency Regional Planning and Development Agency, the Busung Village Government, Teupah Tengah District, the Busung village community and all parties who have supported and contributed to the completion of the Teuku Umar University Internal Grant Research Scheme for Fiscal Year 2023 Expert Assistant, with contract number 01/UN59.7/SPK-PPK/2023.

Author Contribution

This research can provide a contribution to the Regional Government and the Busung village government, Simeulue Regency as input regarding the study of opportunities and obstacles in developing sustainable marine tourism in Busung. Beside that, it can also be used as reading material for the community and other researchers to develop further, both regarding development strategies and implementation of marine tourism development planning in Simeulue Regency, especially in Busung village.

References

- [1] A. Maulana, "Indonesia Bisa Kelola Lebih Banyak Sektor Pariwisata Bahari," *Universitas Padjajaran*, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.unpad.ac.id/2021/08/indonesia-bisa-kelola-lebih-banyak-sektor-pariwisata-bahari/>. [Accessed: 11-Dec-2021].
- [2] J. M. Masjhoer, *Pengantar Wisata Bahari*, 1st ed. Yogyakarta: Khitah Publishing, 2019.
- [3] BPS, "Jumlah Devisa Sektor Pariwisata (Miliar US \$)," *BPS.go.id*, 2020. [Online]. Available: https://bps.go.id/indikator/indikator/view_data/0000/data/1160/sdgs_8/1. [Accessed: 14-Dec-2021].
- [4] CNN, "Devisa Pariwisata Susut 80 Persen Jadi Rp51,2 T pada 2020," *CNN Indonesia*, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/ekonomi/20210427144430-532-635395/devisa-pariwisata-susut-80-persen-jadi-rp512-t-pada-2020>. [Accessed: 14-Dec-2021].
- [5] Nirwanudin, "No," *Aceh Journal National Network*, 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://www.ajnn.net/news/benang-merah-penolakan-transmigrasi-di-simeulue/index.html>. [Accessed: 20-Nov-2021].

- [6] S. dan I. K. K. dan P. Pusat Data, *Profil Sumber Daya Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Simeuleu*. Jakarta: Pusat Data, Statistik, dan Informasi, 2015.
- [7] "No Title," UNMUHA, 2018.
- [8] I. I. Setiawati, "Pengembangan Ekowisata Bahari," in *Prosiding Pelatihan untuk pelatih pengelolaan Wilayah pesisir Terpadu*, pp. 95–99.
- [9] Yuliana, "Strategi Pemerintah Kabupaten Simeulue Dalam Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir Melalui Wisata Pantai (Studi Di Gampong Labuhan Bakti Kecamatan Teupah Selatan Kabupaten Simeulue)," UIN-Raniry, 2018.
- [10] D. Yustinaningrum, "Pengembangan Wisata Bahari Di Taman Wisata Perairan Pulau Pieh Dan Laut Sekitarnya," *Progr. Pascasarjana, Univ. Brawijaya Malang*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 96–111, 2017.
- [11] I. Sastrawan and I. Sunarta, "Strategi Pengembangan Potensi Wisata Bahari Di Pantai Crystal Bay Desa Sakti, Kec. Nusa Penida, Kab. Klungklung," *J. Destin. Pariwisata*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 98–114, 2014.
- [12] C. Java Juliana, L. Sya, and D. Muhammad Zainuri, "KESESUAIAN DAA DAYA DUKUUG WISATA BAHARI DI PERAIRAN BANDENGAN KABUPATEN JEPARA JAWA TEEGAH (Suitability and carrying capacity of marine tourism in Bandengan water)," *J. Perikan. dan Kelaut. Trop.*, vol. 1, no. April, pp. 1–7, 2013.
- [13] S. dan R. S. Fadhilah, "Pengembangan Kawasan Wisata Bahari Kecamatan Watulimo, Kabupaten Trenggalek," *J. Tek. ITS*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 50–53, 2013.
- [14] E. Ilbi Candra Yani , Dessy Yoswaty, Afrizal Tanjung and S. Nasution, "Potensi Pengembangan Wisata Bahari Pasir Tiku Kabupaten Agam Provinsi Sumatera Barat," 2018.
- [15] Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta Bandung, 2012.
- [16] Y. Yusanto, "Ragam Pendekatan Penelitian Kualitatif," *J. Sci. Commun.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–13, 2020, doi: 10.31506/jsc.v1i1.7764.
- [17] M. R. Fadli, "Memahami desain metode penelitian kualitatif," *Humanika*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 33–54, 2021, doi: <https://doi.org/10.21831/hum.v21i1.38075>.
- [18] S. Johnson, J. L., Adkins, D., & Chauvin, "A review of the quality indicators of rigor in qualitative research.," *Am. J. Pharm. Educ.*, vol. 84, no. 1, pp. 138–146, 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.5688/ajpe7120>.
- [19] N. Ngozwana, "Ethical Dilemmas in Qualitative Research Methodology: Researcher's Reflections," *Int. J. Educ. Methodol.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 19–28, 2018, doi: 10.12973/ijem.4.1.19.
- [20] Yodik, "Pantai Busung, Tempat Terbaik Untuk Menikmati Lembayung Senja," *wisato.id*, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://wisato.id/wisata-air/pantai-busung-tempat-terbaik-menikmati-senja/>. [Accessed: 09-Aug-2023].
- [21] Afrizalar, "No Title," *steemit*, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://steemit.com/photography/@afrizalar/pantai-busung-nan-eksotis-dikala-senja-menyapa>. [Accessed: 09-Sep-2023].
- [22] Kementrian Sekretariat Negara RI, 22. *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 50 Tahun 2011 tentang Rencana Induk Pembangunan Kepa-riwisataan Nasional Tahun 2010 - 2025*. 2011.
- [23] "Pantai Busung dan Pantai Lasikin Sasaran Pantauan Patroli Sat Sabhara," *Tribatanews*, 2019. [Online]. Available:

<https://www.tribratane.ws/simeulue.com/pantai-busung-dan-pantai-lasikan-sasaran-pantauan-patroli-sat-sabhara/>. [Accessed: 07-Sep-2023].

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

