

Tikus Island's Edu Maritime Tourism (Marine Edu Park) Infrastructure Development Strategy

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ABSTRACT: This Study aims to analyse developing a strategy for developing the tourist infrastructure on Tikus Island. Information accessibility was determined to be the priority strategy that was urgently required based on the findings of the analysis performed using AHP. This strategy aims to enhance travellers' overall travel experiences by encouraging them to make educated decisions. Information on marine tourism is essential, especially on a small island like Tikus Island. Second, the accessibility and condition of public restrooms for tourists. Third, the significance of having appropriate transit vessels to accommodate maritime visitors. Fourth, the strategy concentrates on offering suitable lodging choices and amenities for maritime tourists Fifth, it stresses the accessibility of dining establishments geared toward marine tourists. Sixth, it focuses on giving visitors access to sufficient parking. It seeks to address guests' parking requirements when they arrive in private vehicles by providing easy-to-access parking places close to popular tourist attractions. Seventh, highlights the value of having efficient management processes to deal with potential risks and emergencies. Supporting variables were found to have a tourism infrastructure development strategy on Tikus Island. This research explains a lot about the new types of infrastructure that can be applied in the region. The recommendations given have long-term development goals and strategic innovations. The results of this study are beneficial as a reference for sustainable regional development that focuses on increasing the income of coastal communities. Utilization of Tikus Island natural resources with good facilities.

Keywords : Marine Edu Park, Infrastructure, Strategy

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INTRODUCTION

The distinctiveness of the coastal region and the variety of existing resources highlight the need to plan and manage the area holistically rather than piecemeal. Planning discrepancies can lead to disputes in management due to competition over how best to allocate space and the overlap of various tasks. Resource management can be done through tourism growth if there is a conflict between the Makabengjabat and reducing the effectiveness of management, which could lead to biophysical degradation of marine resources, such as marine biota, increased environmental pollution, the

development of coastal erosion, and so forth. By incorporating marine tourism attractions into existing regions and building new ones, the development of marine tourism zones aims to increase the number of tourist attractions.

Five hundred twenty-five kilometres of coastline make up the Bengkulu province, situated on the west coast of Sumatra Island. The WPP-NRI 572 (Republic of Indonesia State Management Area 572) includes the coastal regions of the province of Bengkulu. Along the Bengkulu Province's coastline are seven administrative regions, including

Bengkulu City. The potential for marine resources in Bengkulu Province's coastal areas is substantial. In addition to prospective fishing resources, Bengkulu Province's coastline areas offer promise for the growth of marine tourism. As an illustration, Bengkulu City's coastal regions and Tikus Island exhibit excellent potential for growth as marine tourism hotspots. One of the smaller islands in Bengkulu Province, Tikus Island is part of the Bengkulu City region and is now becoming a popular marine tourism destination, especially with domestic travellers. The growth of maritime tourism is dependent on three tourism development criteria, according to Muis et al. (2016): ecological, socioeconomic, and supporting elements, institutions, and regional infrastructures. Tikus Island offers a promising marine tourism investment opportunity that can be combined with tourist attractions present in Bengkulu's coastline region. Based on Bengkulu Province Regulation No. 5 of 2019 and considering the objectives of ecological and economic functions, the Bengkulu Provincial Government has designated Tikus Island as a Regional Water Conservation Area.

Given the amount of competition, Tikus Island offers a significant chance for this region to improve the reputation of tourist attractions. It has a distinctive marine tourism potential that isn't often owned by other locations. Additionally, stakeholders must develop a strategic approach to marine tourism, which will be crucial to the program's future success. The Maritime Tourism Development Strategy aims to maintain and enhance the quality of tourism objects, coordinate the development of tourist attractions with the government (and related agencies) and the community, forge partnerships with businesspeople in the fields of marketing (promotion), transportation, and community empowerment through training, particularly

in the tourism and community employment sectors. There is a need for integrated waste management, particularly in each tourist attraction, due to processed fisheries and souvenir items (Herlin & Yanti, 2018; Palupi et al., 2019). The tourist region will quickly enter the stagnation phase due to the uncontrolled growth process (Hidayat, 2016). A plan for creating tourism infrastructure is required for Tikus Island's education tourism to be viable. Both the public and commercial sectors collaborated to sustainably create coastal tourism attractions for integrated development strategies in the Tikus Island Conservation Area to be more focused and effective (Razak et al., 2017).

Research on the tactics for growing marine tourism in the Talaud Islands Regency (Wijayanto et al., 2019) also offers insights into how to maximize the potential of marine tourism for socioeconomic development. The local community is anticipated to benefit from the role of maritime tourism. Marine tourism has the potential to grow in terms of both revenue and business; tourism-related activities offer enough employment to both local and non-regional communities, increasing regional revenue, particularly from the trade sector, hotels, restaurants, and resorts; as a result, there is a need to improve tourist attractions. The objective is Tikus Island to increase the interest and attraction of tourists. Hence, Tikus Island remains well-known for the tourist attractions owned by Bengkulu, helpful to the local community's economy, and conserving conservation areas. Tourism managers need More professionalism in developing their enterprises due to the rise in marine tourism enthusiasts and the requirement for supporting infrastructure (dive equipment, ships, lodging, and certified diving guides). The rise in domestic and international visitor numbers, as well as media reports, show the influence of the islands' stunning natural surroundings on

marine tourism (Arisandi & Tamam, 2018). The factors of public and private facilities do not significantly affect marine ecotourism activities at Linau Beach. At the same time, Udayana & Kherismawati, 2019) found that attraction, accessibility, tourism image, and environmental quality significantly influence marine ecotourism. The absence of development in watershed regions is to blame for this. Implicitly, it implies that the capacity to grow the tourism sector should be supported by the capacity to grow tourism's potential to be a standout travel option.

Tikus Island, a small island in the city of Bengkulu, has been deteriorating due to abrasion for a long time (2 hectares to 0.6 hectares), as seen by the current state of the island, which is only utilized for tower flares and unorganized Pondok Singgah fisherman. While Tikus Island has the potential for a coral reef with an area of about 200 hectares, as well as reef fish, a white sand beach, a turtle habitat for laying eggs, and dolphin migration flow, the development of the area is also supported by adequate accessibility to increase the number of visitors, which is not yet carried out to the maximum extent. The ability of stakeholders to develop a marine tourism strategy approach, which will be crucial to the future success of marine tourist initiatives, is also relevant. Therefore, developing a strategy for developing the tourist infrastructure on Tikus Island is crucial.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

With respondents interested in creating Tikus Islands conservation zones, the study was undertaken in Bengkulu. The purposeful selection of the study site was made since Tikus Island was a popular tourist destination. Additionally, a purposive sample of 30 respondents was used to collect responses. The number of respondents was determined based on the

data requirements through Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with respondents, specifically stakeholders involved in the development of the area, including the Cooperative Economic Group, Fishermen Groups, Cooperative Management Management, Tourism Office of the Cooperative and SMEs Office, Tourism Actors, Village Government, and Tourism Services.

The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method was used to analyze the data quantitatively. By assigning a subjective value to the relative importance of each variable and determining which variables have the highest priority to influence the results in the situation, AHP is a method for breaking down an unstructured complex situation into several components in a hierarchical arrangement.

The foundation of AHP is simplifying complicated issues that are too strategic, dynamic, and structured to be divided into components and organized in a hierarchy. Then, a subjective value of metrics is assigned to each variable's importance level, indicating how significant it is compared to other variables. Synthesis is used to extract the variables with the highest priority and those that significantly affect the system's outcomes. Human perception, regarded as an expert input, is the primary input in the AHP model. Here, the term "expert criteria" refers to people aware of the circumstances under which an issue was solved, are affected by its effects, or are otherwise interested in it. AHP also evaluates the accuracy of assessments. It needs to be upgraded, or the hierarchy must be reorganized if a divergence is too far from the constant value of the ideal assessment. Following are the steps in the AHP calculation:

1. Identification of the system

The first stage is finding variables in the company system that are connected to

actions linked to employee performance appraisal. Additionally, figuring out how these variables relate to the goals and suggested strategies. A thorough understanding of the problem being examined is required in this procedure.

2. Establishing a hierarchy

A literature review and discussions with the corporate management and the parties engaged in this issue are conducted to prepare the hierarchy. This hierarchical structure is interconnected and comprises a peak or major goal (aim), followed by sub-objectives. These players have power, perpetrators' ambitions, policies, and a strategic alternative scenario. The fundamental tool of the human mind is hierarchy.

3. Gathering information and creating questionnaires

Interviews and surveys are conducted with relevant parties (experts) as part of the data collection process (primary data).

4. Evaluation and Comparison of Each Element

The comparison assessment of each piece comes after the hierarchical structure has been created. Now that the findings of the questionnaire have been prioritized for weighting, the consistency has been computed, and a worthwhile alternative method has been devised. After vector weighting, all priority values with the priority values above them are added together. The opinion matrix is processed in two steps, as follows:

- Priority decision items are prepared for one hierarchy level using horizontal processing.
- Vertical processing is utilized to compile each element's priority influences for decisions on the main objective at the hierarchical level. Expert choice software is used to

process the initial data from a questionnaire that respondents (experts) filled out.

In determining the priority strategy to be determined, several aspects are used, namely:

- Food facilities
- Public toilet
- Accommodation and facilities for marine tourists
- Parking lot
- Information accessibility
- The availability of the suitable transportation vessels
- Management of potential hazards and emergencies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analyses' findings are the outcome of calculations made using the AHP approach. Different alternatives are assessed using numerous criteria, and each option is given a relative score as part of the process used to analyze and make multi-criteria judgments. Through creating marine tourism facilities on Tikus Island, AHP enables users to combine subjectivity and objectivity in the decision-making process and aids in identifying the most crucial elements in complicated scenarios. This model for supporting decisions will categorize the issue of complicated tourism facilities. The hierarchy is described as a depiction of the lack of complex tourism facilities in an organized structure, with the objective as the first level, followed by levels of factor, criteria, subcriterion, and so forth, until the last level of the alternative. The hierarchy determined by AHP is as follows in Figure 1.

The strategy provided consists of several factors ranked based on their respective values. The following is an explanation of each strategy sorted based on its value. It shows the sequence of the most priority strategies to the priority. The

following is the priority sequence of the strategy from the most priority to not priority.

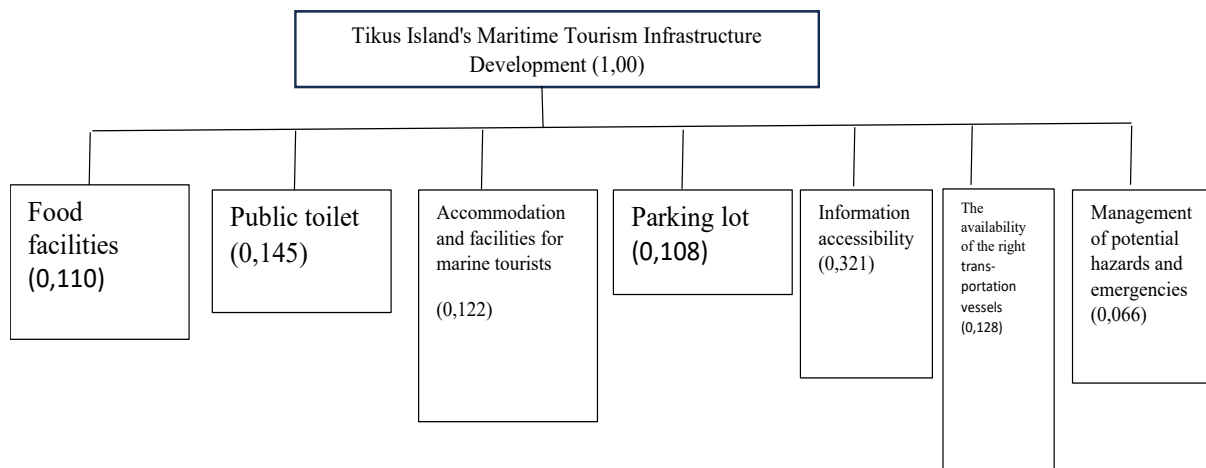


Figure 1. Analytical Hierarchy Process Model

Table 1. Rank of Hireacy

Alternative Strategy	Value	Rank
Information Accessibility	0,321	1
Public toilet	0,145	2
The availability of suitable transportation vessels	0,128	3
Accommodation and facilities for marine tourists	0,122	4
Food facilities	0,110	5
Parking lot	0,108	6
Management of potential hazards and emergencies	0,066	7

(1) Information accessibility

Information accessibility is the most valuable and first-placed tactic. It highlights the importance of giving travellers readily available, in-depth information. It attempts to ensure visitors can quickly access pertinent information about the location, such as attractions, activities, services, and safety precautions. Marine tourist facilities should provide easily accessible information on the destination, including details on nearby activities, attractions, and environmental regulations. Brochures, websites, mobile apps, or information centres can all offer this information. Making educated judgments and encouraging sustainable behaviour are made possible by

easily accessible and accurate information (Damarsiwi & Fitriano, 2019).

The purpose of this technique is to encourage tourists to make well-informed decisions and to improve their entire travel experience. It is crucial to have access to information about marine tourism, especially on a small island like Tikus Island. Access to information is essential in today's digital age for promoting and boosting tourist numbers at a destination. Tikus Island can be promoted to potential tourists via various digital platforms with simple access to information. Foreign tourists have been drawn to Indonesia using the digital tourism strategy, successfully extending the reach of Indonesian tourism promotion. Positive outcomes are obtained by using digital

influence-level marketing to boost tourist visits. To be competitive, tourism marketers must ensure they are aware of the latest developments in digital marketing and have the flexibility to adjust as necessary. (Yanti, 2020; Amalia, 2021; Chamboko, 2021; Khairani, 2021; Zhang, 2022; Briandana et al., 2018).

Tourists can find information about tourist attractions, facilities, activities, and ongoing events with proper access to information. This enables individuals to organize their travels and pick places that suit their interests and preferences more effectively. Tourists may easily navigate and plan their trip to tourist destinations using easily accessible information, such as maps, directions, operating times, ticket pricing, and accessibility features. Travelers can utilize this helpful advice to maximise their time and minimize unnecessary inconvenience. The creation of distinctive products, the development of novel attractions, the establishment of foreign tourist information centers, branding, and promotion are some methods that can be employed in tourism marketing, according to Setiawan (2016).

According to Fanggidae (2018), to establish a favourable impression in the minds of tourists, it is vital to enlighten them by establishing effective two-way communication. Improved information access can also contribute to the security and safety of visitors to Tikus Island. When visiting tourist destinations, information on health precautions, safety rules, and conveniently accessible emergency evacuation guides can assist visitors in safeguarding themselves and the environment. To improve local communities' participation and involvement in creating and promoting tourism. It will be simpler for local communities to share their knowledge, experiences, and tales about tourist sites, which can draw tourists and

have a good effect on the communities surrounding Tikus Island if the information is easily accessible.

(2) Public toilet

The second-placed tactic emphasizes the accessibility and condition of public restrooms for tourists. For the comfort and convenience of visitors, promoting hygienic standards, and advancing sustainable tourism practices, readily available, well-maintained public restrooms are crucial. Tourists visiting tourist destinations have an essential requirement for public restrooms. Access to pleasant and clean restrooms is frequently necessary for travellers travelling to Tikus Island. Adequate restroom facilities guarantee a comfortable stay and an improved holiday experience. Good public restrooms also improve the cleanliness and health of the surroundings. If public restrooms exist, visitors will be more likely to utilize them instead of hunting for open spaces or harming the environment. This keeps tourist areas sanitary and stops the spread of sickness.

When picking a destination, tourists may decide on clean public restrooms. Tourists tend to find tourist places more appealing when the restrooms are clean and comfortable. On the other hand, inadequate restroom facilities might make tourist attractions less appealing and affect the number of visitors (Widyanti, 2020). Additionally, it has a substantial economic effect. When visitors are at ease and content with the restroom options, they are likelier to spend time at tourist attractions and purchase or use other services. This might result in them spending more money in tourist areas and contributing to the economy favourably (Marcelina, 2018).

(3) The availability of suitable transportation vessels

This third-place tactic emphasizes the importance of appropriate transit vessels to

accommodate maritime visitors. It includes elements like the accessibility of various vessel kinds, their safety attributes, their carrying capacity, and how effectively they convey tourists. Access to tourist places is made simpler by efficient transportation infrastructure and suitable vessels. Visitors are guaranteed to get to their selected sites conveniently and quickly thanks to well-connected transportation networks, which include road, air, and marine links. Visitors can readily experience the aquatic environment thanks to these ships' ability to assist passage between various islands or coastal locations. A pleasant visiting experience depends on transport ships' safety, dependability, and environmental sustainability (Palupi et al., 2019). Accessible transportation alternatives encourage more visitors by lowering travel obstacles and improving the site's allure. Adequate transit vessels provide Mobility and connectivity within and between tourist locations. Reliable transit choices enable movement and improve the overall visitor experience, whether visiting local sights or traveling to other regions. This interconnectedness motivates visitors to visit additional places, increasing visitor numbers and lengthening their stay.

The availability of suitable transportation vessels favourably impacts the economic features of tourist locations. It enables the smooth movement of visitors, products, and services, boosting the regional economy. Infrastructure for transportation fosters local economies, creates jobs, and boosts sectors associated to tourism like hospitality, retail, and entertainment. The expansion of the economy brings in capital, generates new sources of income, and advances the tourism destination. The enjoyment of visitors is influenced by a reliable transportation system that uses suitable boats. The travel experience is improved by convenient and dependable

transit options, encouraging excellent word-of-mouth advertising and return trips. The reputation and competitiveness of the location are improved by meeting or exceeding tourists' expectations in terms of transportation quality and efficiency.

Promoting sustainable tourism practices depends on the availability of the appropriate transportation boats. Environmentally responsible ships and modes of transportation can lessen the carbon footprint of tourism-related activities, ease traffic, and lessen adverse effects on regional ecosystems. Sustainable mobility options will draw in environmentally conscious travellers, raising the destination's sustainability credentials.

(4) Accommodation and facilities for marine tourists

This fourth-place strategy concentrates on offering suitable lodging choices and amenities for maritime tourists. It entails assuring the availability of various lodging options, from hotels to eco-lodges, as well as ancillary features like dining establishments, recreational areas, and services tailored to the demands of marine tourists. The foundation of maritime tourism is the participation of tourists and visitors in leisure and travel activities, both active and passive, on (or in) coastal waters, their shorelines, and their nearby hinterlands. It covers the land-based infrastructure and services associated with sea-based pursuits such as boating, yachting, cruise, and nautical sports. Hotels, bed-and-breakfasts, resorts, hostels, motels, and other forms of lodging all offer a place to stay the night or provide refuge. According to your quote, providing sufficient lodging options and services for maritime tourists is the main goal of maritime tourism.

A suitable place to rest and stay during a trip to Tikus Island is offered by lodging facilities, including hotels, resorts, villas, or other inns. Tourists can benefit

from this facility by getting high-quality rest to enjoy their vacations more. On Tikus Island, having access to suitable lodging options may be one of the deciding elements when selecting a marine tourism site. Tourists frequently pick locations that offer high-quality lodging options that meet their requirements. Marine tourism sites can draw more visitors by providing high-quality lodging options.

Marine tourist sites can draw investment and build additional tourism infrastructure if they have high-quality lodging options. This may stimulate local economic development, bring about job growth, and boost revenue from the tourism industry. Visitors to marine tourism attractions from Tikus Island might prolong their stays. They can spend more time admiring the ocean's beauty, participating in marine tourist activities, and discovering the potential of the existing marine ecosystem. This benefits various tourist sites' revenue and financial success (Handayani, et al., 2019). As well as additional advantages that stress the value of focusing on environmental sustainability issues. Environmentally responsible hotel design and management can contribute to preserving the sea's natural beauty and the ecosystem's equilibrium. Therefore, lodging options might serve as an illustration of sustainable tourist methods.

(5) Food facilities

This tactic, which is ranked fifth, stresses the accessibility of dining establishments that are geared toward marine tourists. It offers a variety of dining alternatives, including eateries, cafes, and food stands that serve a variety of cuisines and accommodate various dietary needs. To meet their dietary and energy demands, travellers must eat and drink while they are at a tourist attraction. Tourists may easily receive the food and drinks they need thanks to the dining facilities on Tikus Island. By doing this, visitors are made to feel at ease

and have their needs satisfied while visiting tourist destinations. Outside the tourist area, visitors do not need to bother hunting for restaurants. They can readily find eateries, cafes, or food stands within tourist zones to meet their dining demands. This helps visitors feel more at ease and eliminates their concern about locating restaurants they might not know.

Tourists who want to sample local cuisine and learn about the regional culinary culture may be drawn to a destination if it offers a wide range of culinary alternatives and regional delicacies. Tourist destinations can be made more alluring and memorable for tourists by the presence of enticing and high-quality dining options. Food options at tourist destinations are advantageous for the local people and economy in addition to tourists. Jobs in the restaurant industry and for food vendors, farmers, and local producers of food ingredients will be created due to the construction of food facilities for the community. There will be a rise in income and economic growth in the region due to the expansion of the culinary industry in tourist destinations (Kusyanda Putu Riesty, 2021; Wijayanti, 2020). Tourist sites' dining options can serve as a platform to highlight the region's culinary diversity. Tourist destinations can contribute to preserving local culinary culture and allow visitors to experience the distinctiveness and finesse of local cuisine by serving regional delicacies or high-quality local products. Additionally, this benefits the growth of the restaurant industry and the promotion of tourism in Bengkulu City.

(6) Parking lot

The strategy which is ranked sixth, focuses on giving visitors access to sufficient parking. It seeks to address guests' parking requirements when they arrive in private vehicles by providing easy-to-access parking places close to popular tourist attractions. Several factors make it necessary that there

are enough parking places available for maritime tourism. Tourism in Tikus Island is frequently found on islands or in coastal regions that are sometimes far from cities or populated areas. As a result, many tourists use private transportation, such vehicles, to get to these places. It will be easier and more convenient for visitors to park their automobiles if there is enough space, which would improve access to marine tourism destinations.

Parking lots must be accessible if there is to be parking for tourists arriving in private automobiles close to marine tourism facilities. Ample parking spaces assist control traffic, ease congestion, and provide comfort for visitors. Parking facilities can be further optimized by putting parking management techniques into place, such as defined parking zones or shuttle services (Papageorgiou, 2016). The accessibility of the facility to tourists and the number of visitors it receives may suffer if parking is scarce. There is not a space for anything else than ships to park on Tikus Island. Considering this, having parking spaces for cars or motorcycles at the port of departure is crucial. To accommodate the number of arriving automobiles in circumstances like this, adequate parking space is needed. Lack of parking can make it difficult for visitors to find a secure spot, leading to dissatisfaction and discomfort and lower visitor satisfaction. The vehicle parking distance that is not too far away is one of the considerations of visitors. So that the construction of the parking lot from the pier is essential. A statistically significant relationship was found between the parking issue at a tourist destination and age and the significance of stationary traffic as a component of destination quality (Maršanic, 2022).

The Tikus Island tour offers a variety of activities, including snorkeling, diving, sailing, and beach time. It will be simple for visitors to bring their equipment, such as

snorkeling gear, surfboards, or swimming equipment, making it possible for them to enjoy these activities comfortably. Without enough parking, visitors can struggle to transfer their gear or even start to worry about the security of their cars and goods.

Tikus Island's marine tourism destinations are frequently the primary revenue source for the towns surrounding the port. If there is enough parking, there may be a rise in tourists visiting these places. As a result, visitors will spend more time engaging in maritime tourism. They may also shell out more cash on things like dining at local eateries, purchasing trinkets, or using regional tourism services. This will benefit the local economy and have a beneficial effect on the neighborhood.

(7) Management of potential hazards and emergencies

This strategy, ranked seventh, highlights the value of efficient management processes to deal with potential risks and emergencies. It entails putting safety precautions into place, carrying out risk analyses, creating emergency response methods, and assuring the safety of visitors in the event of unanticipated circumstances. The protection of tourists is given top importance in the tourism sector. Tourist destinations frequently have distinctive qualities and specific potential risks, such as hazardous water conditions, challenging terrain, or unpredictable weather. The Tikus Island tourism manager can detect and minimize risks and take the required preventive measures to protect guests by managing potential dangers and emergencies. This entails acquiring safety gear, cautionary signage, staff training, and unambiguous emergency procedures.

It is crucial to have an efficient management system that can react rapidly to situations like accidents, bad weather, or other unforeseen incidents. To reduce and manage potential hazards and emergencies,

marine tourism establishments should have the proper disaster response plans in place. This includes having emergency protocols, trained staff, evacuation plans, and communication systems to protect visitor safety during unfavourable situations. Effective disaster response and recovery can be facilitated by working with local authorities and applying sustainable practices (Wijayanto et al., 2019). This entails having a well-organized and tried emergency plan, emergency response personnel, and efficient contact with regional government organizations including hospitals, fire departments, and rescue squads. Visitors and employees can feel safer and more protected when effective emergency management is in place. because Tikus Island frequently experiences extreme weather, including storms, earthquakes, and large seas.

Visitors' confidence is boosted by managing potential risks and emergencies at Tikus Island tourism destinations. Because emergency management has been carefully considered and implemented, travelers will feel more at ease and confident. This could improve a tourist destination's reputation and appearance, enticing more and more people to return. The manager's social and ethical obligations include managing potential risks and emergencies at tourism destinations. They must safeguard and protect their guests. With a sound management system, managers can carry out this duty and show that they care about the security and well-being of visitors to Tikus Island.

CONCLUSION

First, Information accessibility was determined to be the priority strategy that was urgently required based on the findings of the analysis performed using AHP. This strategy aims to enhance travellers' overall travel experiences by encouraging them to

make educated decisions. Information on marine tourism is essential, especially on a small island like Tikus Island. Second, the accessibility and condition of public restrooms for tourists. For the comfort and convenience of visitors, promoting hygienic standards, and advancing sustainable tourism practices, readily available, well-maintained public restrooms are crucial. Third, the significance of having appropriate transit vessels to accommodate maritime visitors. It includes elements like the accessibility of various vessel kinds, their safety attributes, their carrying capacity, and how effectively they convey tourists. Fourth, strategy offers suitable lodging choices and amenities for maritime tourists. It entails assuring the availability of various lodging options, from hotels to eco-lodges, as well as ancillary features like dining establishments, recreational areas, and services tailored to the demands of marine tourists. Fifth, it stresses the accessibility of dining establishments geared toward marine tourists. It offers a variety of dining alternatives, including eateries, cafes, and food stands that serve a variety of cuisines and accommodate various dietary needs. Sixth, it focuses on giving visitors access to sufficient parking. It seeks to address guests' parking requirements when they arrive in private vehicles by providing easy-to-access parking places close to popular tourist attractions. Seventh highlights the value of having efficient management processes to deal with potential risks and emergencies. It entails putting safety precautions into place, carrying out risk analyses, creating emergency response methods, and assuring the safety of visitors in the event of unanticipated circumstances.

SUGGESTION

The recommendations made by researchers considering the study's findings are as follows:

1. Creation of information access

2. Building of visitor-friendly public restrooms
3. Properly equipped transit vessels to receive guests from the marine industry
4. Focuses on providing sufficient accommodations and facilities
5. The availability of restaurants catering to seafaring visitors
6. Providing enough parking for guests
7. Putting in place effective management procedures to handle possible dangers and crises

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