THE ASSESSMENT OF MARINE TOURISM DESTINATION IN NORTH SERIBU ISLANDS, DKI JAKARTA WITH RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM APPROACH

PENILAIAN DESTINASI WISATA BAHARI DI KEPULAUAN SERIBU UTARA, DKI JAKARTA DENGAN PENDEKATAN *RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM*

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ABSTRACT
The North Seribu Islands isn't only become a favorite marine tourism destination for domestic and foreign tourists, but have also been able to keep maintain stability and natural sustainability. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) was used to assess the North Seribu Islands region as a marine tourism destination. Using the qualitative analysis and Point Rating Scale methods, it was found that the eleven islands of North Seribu Islands being studied in this research have been classified into three classes according to the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Among them, there are 4 islands classified as accessible, such as Pramuka Island, Panggang Island, Harapan Island, and Kelapa Dua Island. The main products produced by each class are expected to meet varying levels of tourist expectations (output in the form of psychological) because the tastes of each individual in outdoor recreation are different.

Keywords: marine tourism, island tourism recreation, Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

ABSTRAK
Kepulauan Seribu Utara tidak hanya menjadi destinasi wisata bahari favorit wisatawan domestik dan mancanegara, tetapi juga mampu menjaga stabilitas dan kelestarian alam. Untuk menilai kawasan Kepulauan Seribu Utara sebagai destinasi wisata bahari, konsep yang digunakan adalah *Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)*. Dengan menggunakan konsep ROS dan metode analisis kualitatif model interaktif dibantu dengan metode *Point Rating Scale* diketahui bahwa sebelas pulau sebagai lokasi penelitian di Kecamatan Seribu Utara tergolong dalam tiga kelas menurut analisis menggunakan konsep ROS. Diantaranya, terdapat 4 kelas pulau yang dapat diakses, seperti Pulau Pramuka, Pulau Panggang, Pulau Harapan, dan Pulau Kelapa Dua. Produk utama yang dihasilkan oleh masing-masing kelas diharapkan dapat memenuhi berbagai tingkat harapan wisatawan (output berupa psikologis) karena selera masing-masing individu dalam rekreasi outdoor berbeda-beda.

Kata kunci: wisata bahari, rekreasi wisata pulau, *Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.*

INTRODUCTION

The essence of tourism development in coastal and marine areas has been recognized for centuries (Garrod & Gössling, 2008). Recreational activities by admiring the beauty of the geographical appearance of the beach, water games, riding water transportation, to tasting seafood are activities that have long been excellent (Miller, 1993) Therefore, marine tourism has developed

into a promising business sector and is seen as the future economic foundation of coastal countries (Umar, 2022). Moreover, with the fact that marine and coastal tourism has been recognized as the type of tourism with the largest segmentation and always shows an increasing trend (Tegar & Gurning, 2018). Therefore, prioritizing the development of marine tourism is one of the strategic solutions to increasing the pace of the economy in coastal areas, especially those that only have capital in the form of natural beauty (Umar, 2022).

As a maritime nation, Indonesian marine tourism has a promising market share, especially for domestic tourists (Sutono et al., 2018). According to the last data update, in 2016 foreign tourist visits to DKI Jakarta amounted to 2,377,226 tourists. In the same year, foreign tourists visiting the Seribu Islands only ranged from 24,517 tourists (BPS, 2017) From previous data, we can see that there is an opportunity that has not been utilized optimally by the Seribu Islands government even though the Seribu Islands is one of the easily accessible marine tourism destinations in DKI Jakarta, and also has become a short escape from daily activities for urban communities (Razak & Suprihardjo, 2013).

Referring to the results of research conducted by (Lusianawati & Masful, 2015), the number of visitors to the North Seribu Island subdistrict was 919,192 or 18% of the total 5-year visit, and amount of visitors to the South Seribu Island subdistrict was 4,291,652 or 82% of the total 5-year visit. We can see there are so many differences in the number of visitors, even though the North Seribu Island subdistrict has the same tourism potential as the South Seribu Island subdistrict. This is in line with what was stated by Basiron (1997) that with the increasing number of people who desire to visit the archipelago, the potential for developing marine tourism as the main activity is even greater. In addition, considering the key elements in its development, marine tourism is considered the most strategic solution that can be applied to tourist destinations in the form of islands.

By looking at the potential that exists, marine tourism in North Seribu Island should be able to grow rapidly in the same way as the South Seribu Islands, accompanied by good management. However, this good management hasn't been done on North Seribu Island, so their government has become unclear. It is expected that the North Seribu Island subdistrict can contribute greatly to bringing in foreign tourists, so that the 500,000 visitors target of foreign tourists visiting the Seribu Islands, DKI Jakarta can be reached.

If referring to Zeppel's statement in Carlsen & Butler (2011) that in managing marine tourism which is a concrete form of island tourism development, it is necessary to have a specific management strategy according to the character of the area. This relates to the geographical character and biodiversity that need to be considered. In addition, efforts to highlight and package quality marine tourism attractions are also needed to compensate for the difficulties of access, limited information, and other difficulties experienced by tourists in visiting archipelagic areas (Basiron, 1997).

Therefore, we need to identify the potential of marine tourism as a technical description of the North Seribu Islands, and the development of tourism, especially marine tourism in the North Seribu Islands must be directed to fit the characteristics of the islands. To assess the North Seribu Islands region as a marine tourism destination, the concept or approach used in this study is Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). We expect that with the identification of spectrum classes in marine tourism in the

North Seribu Islands, tourism activities can be planned, so that will make the North Seribu Islands become an area that not only attracts tourists but also become an increasingly sustainable, environmentally friendly, and able to increase tourist's travel experience. The following are some previous studies which in addition to triggering this research, at the same time strengthen the basis of this research as a whole:

Table 1. Previous Research on Marine Tourism

No	Paper	Summarry
1	Assessing the Impact of Marine Tourism and Protection on Cultural Ecosystem Services Using Integrated Approach: A Case Study of Gili Matra Islands Authors: Urai Ridho Banarsyadhimi, Paul Dargusch, and Fery Kurniawan (2022)	This study examines the impacts of tourism and marine protected area management on cultural ecosystem services in the Gili Matra Islands. Results showed that the distance had significantly influenced property prices. In addition, the property prices of each individual island showed significant correlations with particular marine tourism and protection features. Less restricted marine protected zones and coastlines were the most significantly influencing variables to the strong eudaemonic well-being dimensions expressed by residents
2	Marine tourism development strategy in Morotai Island Regency Author: Dian Wijayanto (2021)	The purpose of this research was to develop a marine tourism development strategy in Morotai Island Regency. The results showed that the priority strategies for developing marine tourism in Morotai are human resource development; development of a portfolio of marine tourism destinations; infrastructure development; environmental management and disaster mitigation; positive image building; investor gathering; building of a clean and environmentally friendly culture; and transportation and accommodation services development.
3	Pengembangan Kawasan Pariwisata Terpadu di Kepulauan Seribu Authors: Abdur Razak & Rimadewi Suprihardjo (2013)	This purpose of this study is to develop an integrated concept in the management of the Seribu Islands area so that the existing tourism potentials can develop. This research resulted in the division of development zones in the research area. These zones consist of core and support zones.
4	Strategi Pengembangan Wisata Bahari Pantai Malalayang, Kota Manado, Sulawesi Utara Authors: Fitridamayanti Razak, Benu Olfie L. Suzana, Gene H. M. Kapantow (2017)	This study aims to formulate the development strategy of Malalayang Coastal Tourism of Manado City. The results of this study indicate that the strategy of marine tourism development Malalayang Beach lies in the position of quadrant I or lies between external opportunities and internal strength. There is the need to maintain and preserve the surrounding environment, develop tourist facilities, the rearrangement of "sabua bulu" as a culinary place and the need for management of the government and private sector to be more focused and cooperative to develop sustainable tourism Malalayang Coastal
5	Coastal Village Development Strategy Based on The Potential of Marine Tourism in Analyzing The Suitability of Beach Tourism In Munjungagung Village, Tegal Regency, Central Java Province Authors: Beni Sabdo Nugroho, Frida Purwanti, Pujiono Wahyu Purnomo, Atrasina Adlina (2022)	This research aimed to study the Coastal Village's plan, which was developed based on the potential for marine tourism in Munjungagung Village. This research used the descriptive method to determine the potential for marine tourism, psychographics of tourists, the carrying capacity of the area, and a strategic development plan. The data were analyzed using Tourism Suitability Index (TSI), Regional Carrying Capacity, and SWOT. It showed that the tourist sites were still suitable for beach tourism activities, snorkeling, and diving. The TSI of this site is 94.05% which is interpreted as very suitable.
6	Marine tourism in the face of global change: The resilience of enterprises to crises in Thailand and Australia Authors: Duan Biggs, Christina C. Hicks, Joshua E. Cinner, C. Michael Hall (2015)	This paper examines how socioeconomic and governance contexts influence the resilience of coral reef tourism enterprises in three settings: the formal and informal sector in Phuket, Thailand and enterprises on Australia's Great Barrier Reef. These findings suggest that policy-makers should consider enterprise lifestyle benefits, and that a nuanced understanding of marine tourism enterprises is required.
	Source: Processing Result (2019)	

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive research method and qualitative approach to make a systematic, factual, and accurate explanation of the facts and characteristics of the Seribu Islands, precisely in the North Seribu Islands subdistrict, DKI Jakarta. Participants in this study were selected by purposive sampling technique to ensure that data were obtained from relevant people and followed the objectives of this study. Subjects or participants in this study are people who understand the islands that have been selected as study areas in this research. Direct in-depth interviews were conducted to deepen the quality of the data generated from the participants. These data are then supported by direct observation and documentation studies. The data collection tools used here were checklists, interview guidelines, and related documents. The following is a list of participants involved in this study:

Table 2. Participant List

Role	Name	Institution
Community	Hasyim	Tourism Information Centre on Pramuka Island
	Reza	Seribu Islands Tourism Awareness Group
Government	Chief of Service	Seribu Islands Tourism and Culture Office, DKI Jakarta

Source: Processing Result (2019)

From the 68 islands within the utilization zone, this research takes place on 11 islands, with the following considerations: islands managed by local governments and not privately owned; 6 islands of mass tourism destinations consisting of Pramuka Island, Panggang Island, Harapan Island, Bulat Island, Dolphin Island, and Perak Island; The 5 islands are recommendations from the Tourism Office which are considered to have great potential for tourism, which consist of Karya island, Air island, Semak Daun island, Kelapa Dua island, and Bira Besar island.

The ROS approach is used to divide the islands into several categories based on physical characteristics, recreational experiences, and human influence on their environment. The indicators used for the assessment are based on the characteristics of Experience, Environment, Location, and Example of Activity (Clark & Stankey, 1979; Orams, 1999; Taylor, 1983). Considering the classification of tourism activities in the ROS is divided into 5 classes, a Point Rating Scale (PRS) technique is used with a Likert Scale to facilitate the assessment system. The following is a point rating scale table assessment used in this study:

Table 3. Point Rating Scale Assessment

Indicators	Score				
	1	2	3	4	5
Experience					
Social Interactions	High probability of social interaction;	Medium to high level of social interaction;	Medium level of social interaction;	Low probability of social interaction;	No interaction with other people;
Services & Support	There are clear service standards, public facilities, & legality of activities	Medium Density of Special facilities available for certain activities	Standard facilities t is still under construction.	Almost no environmental changes from humans.	Nature based, no human intervention at all.
Crowded	Tourism development is too commercial, massive, and organized;	There is a tourist visit season; Development is concentrated in the tourist zone	The number of rules made is very minimal	Only intended exclusively for tourism	Selling beach, sun, playground, and industrial heritage but Low multiplier effect
Environment					
Human Influences & Structures	There are many influences from humans; The building structure is complex and dominant;	The structure of the building is easily visible; Access is available both by land and by water	Only a few buildings are visible; There are roads that are made primitively	The building structure is very sparse and isolated; Limited coastal modification	Almost no evidence of human activity; Location of waterways and unspoiled sea views
Quality Natural Environment	Low quality natural environment; The landscape has been modified.	Environmental quality may change; Modified resources	Higher quality of natural environment, although there is a resource modification	Very high environmental quality; almost no controls and regulations from humans	Pure quality of natural environment, remote and isolated; no modification
Location					
Distance from mainland	Very close to the island designated as the entrance	Located 100 meters from the island designated as the entrance	Located 101 m – 1 km from the island designated as the entrance	Located 1-50 Km from the island designated as the entrance	Located >50 Km from the island designated as the entrance
Sample of Activity					
Water Based Activity	Sunbathing, People watching, Swimming, Playing games, Eating, Skimboarding, Sightseeing,	Swimming, Snorkeling, Fishing, Jet-skiing, Surfing, Para-sailing, Windsurfing	Usually boat based:Sailing , Fishing, Snorkel/ scuba diving	Some scuba diving, Submarining Powerboat, Sailing-larger sailboats	Offshore sailing, Live-aboard, Offshore fishing, Remote coast sea-kayaking
Land Based Activity	Viewing Scenery; Hiking and Walking; Specialized landcraft; Bicycling; Horseback Riding	Camping, Picknick, Resort, Recreation Cabin, Hunting, Nature Studies	Aircraft, Hiking and Walking, Horseback Riding Camping (all) Hunting (all)	Viewing scenery Hiking and Walking Horseback Ride Camping (all) Hunting (all) Nature Study	Viewing Scenery Hiking and Walking Hunting Nature Studies

Source: Processing Result (2019)

The total score from each island is then classified into classes with the following score ranges:

Table 4. Class Scoring Range

	Score Ranges	
V Class	17-20	Remote
IV Class	13-16	Semi-Remote
III Class	9-12	Less Accessible
II Class	5-8	Accessible
I Class	1-4	Easily Accessible

Source: Processing Result (2019)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After data collection and data processing, the results are obtained. In general, marine tourism activities in the North Seribu Islands have been going quite well. The main activities such as water sports, snorkeling & diving, to do a staycation at island resorts are well available. Likewise, the availability of transportation in the form of ferries and traditional boats is always available every day from 3 docks on the Jakarta Coast, namely Kali Adem Port, Marina Port, and Tanjung Pasir Port. For accommodation, all inhabited islands already have accommodations in the form of standardized homestays. While some other islands are managed by professional accommodation service providers with island resorts.

In describing the condition of these islands, the author then gives an assessment using the concept of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. Each point given by the author is based on direct observations in the field, accompanied by competent people in their fields, such as the Tourism Information Centre on Pramuka Island, under the supervision of the Seribu Islands Tourism and Culture Sub-Department, as well as representatives from the Tourism Awareness Group who are considered to be able to provide the required information and data. The awarding of points is also based on the results of the researcher's interviews with the participants. The results of the assessment can be seen in the following Table 5.

Table 5. Indicator Assessment Results for Each Island

No	Islands	Scores for Each Indicators				Total Scores	Class	Description
		Experience	Environment	Location	Example of Activity			
1	Pramuka	1	1	4	1	7	II	Accessible
2	Panggang	1	1	3	1	6	II	Accessible
3	Karya	3	2	4	1	10	III	Less Accessible
4	Semak Daun	4	3	4	3	14	IV	Semi Remote
5	Air	4	3	4	3	14	IV	Semi Remote
6	Harapan	1	1	4	1	7	II	Accessible
7	Kelapa Dua	1	1	4	1	7	II	Accessible
8	Bulat	3	2	4	2	11	III	Less Accessible
9	Perak	3	4	4	3	14	IV	Semi Remote
10	Dolphin	3	3	4	2	12	III	Less Accessible
11	Bira Besar	4	2	4	1	11	III	Less Accessible

Source: Processing Result (2019)

After calculating the results of the assessment above, the classes for each island have been identified. From the 11 islands studied, 4 islands identified into class II (Accessible), 4 islands in class III (Less Accessible), and 3 islands into class IV (Semi Remote), with details in the following Table 6.

Table 6. North Seribu Islands' Islands Classification Result

No	Class	Island's Name
1		Pramuka Island
2	II (Accessible)	Panggang Island
3		Harapan Island
4		Kelapa Dua Island
5		Karya Island
6	III (Less - Accessible)	Bulat Island
7		Dolphin Island
8		Bira Besar Island
9		Semak Daun Island
10	IV (Semi-Remote)	Air Island
11		Perak Island

Source: Processing Result (2019)

From the table, it can be judged that the accessibility of the majority of islands in the North Seribu Islands are classified as less-accessible. Only 4 islands are considered to be well accessible by tourists while tourists need more effort if they want to visit the other seven islands. The four islands that are in the accessible category are densely inhabited islands, while the other 7 islands that are more difficult to access are uninhabited islands, some of which are even conservation areas. However, this remains a record because tourists prefer island tourist destinations that are more natural and pristine (Parra-lópez et al., 2018). This is something that needs to be a concern considering that accessibility is one of the important assets in developing a region (Nur Nobi & Majumder, 2019; Tóth & Dávid, 2010).

Based on the focus of this research which is identifying North Seribu Islands from 4 aspects (experiences, environment, location, and example of activity) according to the concept of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, the discussions are as follows:

Experience in North Seribu Islands, DKI Jakarta

An assessment of the quality of the experience obtained by tourists is based on how far the intensity of contact with the local community is. In the lower class, from a positive perspective, it is seen that tourists will interact actively with the community and will get a strong impression of local hospitality. On the other hand, in the upper class, the low intensity of interaction with the community will provide private space for tourists who want it.

Source: Personal Documentation (2019)
Figure 2. Interaction with Community

Source: Personal Documentation (2019)
Figure 1. Private Space

The results of the experience assessment in North Seribu Islands, DKI Jakarta on class II islands, there is high social interaction, a growing culture, a community role in tourism planning, and more complete facilities as seen in Figure 3. For class III islands, the facilities and infrastructure on this island still lack support for tourists, and social interactions only occasionally occur, thus guaranteeing a sense of peace and calm, and a sense of being close to nature. Experience on class IV islands, the case social interaction is rare so it can meet the psychological satisfaction of tourists who have highly adventurous souls.

Source: Personal Documentation (2019)
Figure 3. Accommodation at Pramuka Island

The tourist experience is influenced by three major attributes, namely physical, social, and product/service quality (Cutler & Carmichael, 2010; Ryan, 2002) . Of the three attributes, the character can be adapted to the conditions in the North Thousand Islands. A research at Gili Matra Islands, Indonesia conducted by Banarsyadhimi et al. (2022) also provide evidence of 'hot spots' for economic activities and settlement at strategic places such as close proximity to coastlines and sunset views. But they also suggest to improve zoning plans mechanism or recreation fees to hinder the coastal environment depletion.

Therefore, a strategy is needed in order to distribute tourist mobility and coastal amenities. A critical solution to the problem of the experience gap experienced by tourists is to adjust the tourist market to the character of the expected experience. Tourists who want to actively socialize and do many activities with local residents can be directed to visit islands in class II, while tourists who are looking for peacefulness, environmental purity, and "escape from everyday life" can be directed to

islands in a higher class due to the favourable conditions. This adjustment is actually in line with what was stated by O'dell, (2007) where the tourist experience is very subjective and difficult to change, so it is the tourist destination side that adjusts.

Environment in North Seribu Islands, DKI Jakarta

On the environmental aspect, the indicators that are emphasized are how far the physical development is carried out by humans and how disturbing it is for nature-based tourism activities. Each side has its advantages and disadvantages. Nonetheless, what should be considered is how the needs of the place and the preferences of the majority of tourists.

Source: Susanto (2019)
Figure 4. Building Density at Panggang Island

The Seribu Islands, especially the northern part, is an area that is included in the 6 reserves of marine national parks in Indonesia (Soemarsono, 1995 in Purwanti, 2001). this is related to the underwater conditions in the Thousand Islands which are full of diversity of marine life, and the islands are the habitat of much endemic flora and fauna (Purwanti, 2001). This makes conservation efforts and restrictions on human activities, especially on uninhabited islands, a part that should not be ignored. But on the other hand, its use as an island tourist attraction is a potential that can provide benefits for tourists, the community, and even the area itself.

The environment on Class II islands is no longer dominated by the natural environment because there have been many modifications and structures of buildings carried out by humans on this island. Even as seen in Figure. 4, the conditions and densities of Panggang Island can be compared to densely populated settlements in large urban areas in Jakarta. This condition requires the manager to make the four islands in class II a transit area/zone where tourism facilities such as accommodation and food stalls are located. Another alternative in developing tourist attractions is to highlight the culture/art performances that are developing in the surrounding community, as well as the manufacture of local crafts.

The environment on class III islands still has high natural attraction and special features of the tourist attraction. As seen in Figure. 5, where the island has fine white sand beaches with clear water, trees that make the island green, and the beauty of the coral reefs and the diversity of its natural biota, still in a good condition. On islands that fall into this category, tourism activities can be in the form of admiring and enjoying outdoor activities (camping, picnicking, outbound), the establishment of special eco-friendly resorts, and water sports tourism.

Source: Personal Documentation (2019)
Figure 5. Environment at Semak Daun Island

On the other side, the environment on class IV island is almost the same as class III, only has a higher quality of nature with only a little influence and structure of man-made buildings, the environment is still very dominated by nature, with almost no modifications from humans, and its natural beauty is still maintained. To preserve the unspoiled area, the only tourist activity that can be done is sightseeing, and even then with the limitation of the capacity of tourists who come regularly.

In the end, there will be differences in the treatment of densely inhabited and frequently visited islands with uninhabited islands. Mass tourism should be directed to islands in class II which have already lost their natural essence, while limited nature tourism can be applied to islands that are in class III and IV. However, tourism activities carried out in conservation areas must be limited and given special local regulations because tourism interests are not the main thing in conservation areas (Buckley, 2011).

Location in North Seribu Island, DKI Jakarta

According to the concept of ROS, the islands in class II have similar characteristics to class I, which are easily accessible. However, it is the location indicator that makes these islands enter class II, because access from the entrance, which is North Jakarta, takes a journey of 1.5 - 3 hours by sea travel to get to the islands. Meanwhile, the islands that enter classes III and IV, can only be accessed by small fishing boats from the nearest residential island, because there are no public transport boat routes to class III & IV islands. Distance is what determines the islands' whether to enter class III or IV.

Source: Personal Documentation (2019)
Figure 6. Sea Transportation at Dolphin Island

The main thing that needs attention is the improvement of sea transportation modes through the provision of fast boats that can meet market needs, affordable fares, and conditions that make tourists comfortable. This is as stated by Page & Ge, (2009) that transportation is not only available but convenience and ease of access are important when the context is a tourist trip because it will have implications for the desire of the tourist to return to visit and promote it to those closest to him. On the other hand, Mammadov, (2012) gives the idea that the location of tourist destinations far in the middle of the sea can be tricked by the provision of tourist boats or better known as cruise ships so that tourists focus their activities on the ship. This idea is a good breakthrough, especially in the context of developing islands in classes III and IV which are located far away. Razak & Rimadewi (2013) has also conducted research in Seribu Islands and recommended that Pramuka Island can be used as a supporting zone by increasing the number of public ferry boats from Muara Angke and increasing departure times so the tourist may have flexible options.

Example of Activity in North Seribu Island, DKI Jakarta

Continuing from the discussion that has been carried out on the environmental aspect the condition of the islands in class II are densely populated areas and more likely to allow various kinds of tourism activities, especially mass tourism such as gatherings, art performances, shopping for local community products, as well as activities related directly to the community, while the islands in classes III and IV are more demanding on activities that do not focus on mass activities and have a minimal destructive impact on the environment, such as water sports tourism activities, small picnics, sightseeing, camping, or staying at eco-friendly resorts. Although, Wijayanto (2021) stated that marine tourism can't just rely on landscape and natural beauty. Their research at Morotai Islands Indonesia provides strategy to develop diversity on coastal activities to gives more experience. They suggested the destination to dig deeper to the cultural, historical, gastronomy, and wild life of the island. These aspects could provide more ideas and content to develop marine tourism activities.

Source: Personal Documentation (2019)
Figure 8. Land Based Activity at Perak Island

Source: Personal Documentation (2019)
Figure 7. Camping Area at Dolphin Island

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After the elaboration of the data findings and a long discussion, it can be concluded that based on the location and characteristics of the existing islands, marine tourism in the northern Thousand Islands is categorized into 3 classes, namely class II, III, and IV. Class II is a group of densely inhabited islands and is a center for tourism activities where there are many tourist facilities available such as accommodation, food and beverage providers, travel agents, etc. Furthermore, classes III and IV have quite the same character because all of the islands are uninhabited islands and are nature conservation areas. This makes the islands unsuitable for development into mass tourism, and the activities undertaken need to be limited. In terms of location, islands in class II tend to be closer and easier to access than islands in class III or IV which are quite far away and the availability of transportation is limited.

Suggestion

Next, suggestions that can be formulated from the findings and analysis in the previous chapter include:

1. There is a need for an in-depth analysis of the regional capacity of class III and IV islands in tourism development, and must be used as a reference in making regulations related to restrictions on tourism activities.

2. Information on the characteristics and types of tourism on each island needs to be disseminated to tourists so that tourists can choose which island to visit according to their preferences. This also needs to be supported by analysis related to market and marketing.

3. Provision of cruise ships/cruise trips can be a solution in responding to the location of islands in class III and IV which are quite far away and cannot accommodate many tourists.

4. There needs to be a diversification of types of mass tourism that can be applied to class II islands so that it can attract tourists to visit even though the islands are densely populated areas.

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