

Management Settings Of Pahawang Island Tourism In Protection And Preservation Of The Object Of The Tourism

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Abstract: Pahawang Island is an island that has the potential of tourism which is quite attractive to the people in the area even outside Lampung Province. Pahawang Island is famous for its underwater beauty and fish that often get the nickname Nemo Fish. Besides that, the natural scenery around the island adds to the exoticism of Pahawang Island. Even so, the management of the tourist area of Pahawang Island is not optimal. The problems in this study are a) What is the arrangement of management of the tourist area of Pahawang Island in the protection and preservation of tourism objects? and b) What are the inhibiting factors for Pahawang Island tourism development? The research method in this paper uses a normative and empirical juridical approach. Pahawang Island's potential can be optimally realized if there is cooperation from various parties by equating the vision and mission between the government and the community. In this way, people's understanding of the importance of integration orientation for the sake of people's welfare will be formed. In addition, the inhibiting factors for the development of tourism objects in Pahawang Island are the lack of attention of the government of Pesawaran Regency, lack of budget funds for the management of Pahawang Island tourist areas, lack of promotion of Pahawang Island tourist area and the absence of village regulations regarding the management of the Pahawang Island tourism.

Index Terms : Island Tourism, Management Setting, Protection, Preservation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as a maritime country, with almost two-thirds of its territory being islands and oceans. Indonesia's sea area is the largest in the world. The existence of this Indonesian state makes Indonesia rich in biodiversity that is spread on land and at sea. The geographical state of Indonesia which is surrounded by these waters makes many Indonesian people who seek livelihoods in the sea area. Even in childhood songs the ancestors of Indonesian society are known as sailors. This is due to the vast condition of the ocean which saves a lot of natural wealth stretching from Sabang to Merauke. The types of fish that provide enough sustenance for fishermen, the mineral products found in the Indonesian Ocean are very abundant. Besides that, the natural beauty of the sea in which there are many coral reefs. This coral reef is the main attraction for tourists both domestic tourists and foreign tourists. Indonesia is famous for its island of Bali and the island of Lombok which is famous for the beauty of the sea. Nowadays, many other Indonesian underwater paradises also amaze the world, such as Raja Ampat Islands in West Papua, Togean Islands Marine Park which has 500 species of coral reefs, Bunaken National Park which is one of the best underwater tourism sites in Indonesia and registered in UNESCO located in North Sulawesi precisely ± 75 miles from Manado Beach, Takabonerate Marine Park in South Sulawesi which at a depth of 1 meter we have been able to meet sea creatures, Derawan Islands Marine Park which has 28 dive spots with coral reefs and 832 species of reef fish, Thousand Islands which is located ± 45 km from the city of Jakarta, Tulamben in Bali, where we can enjoy underwater tours and ships belonging to the United States that were wrecked due to World War II, Banda Sea Park located in the district of Central Maluku which has 310 coral reef forming types and 871 fish species including shark and grouper populations and several species fish and ancient primordial shellfish such as Napoleon fish, Wakatobi Marine Park in Southeast Sulawesi, and Karimun Jawa Marine Park which is an archipelago consisting of 22 islands with rare coral and black coral (Brilio.net, 2019). The natural beauty of the sea is not only found in eastern Indonesia. In western Indonesia, precisely on the eastern end of Sumatra Island, there are quite a lot of marine tourism that

attracts local and international tourists, one of which is Pahawang Island. Pahawang Island is a natural tourist area in Lampung located in Marga Punduh District, Pesawaran District, Lampung Province. Pahawang Island is divided into 2 regions, namely Pahawang Besar and Pahawang Kecil with a total area of $\pm 1,084$ hectares (Wikipedia, 2019). Pahawang Island is famous for its underwater beauty and its fish, which often get the nickname Nemo Fish. Besides that, the natural scenery around the island adds to the exoticism of Pahawang Island. Not only Pahawang Besar Island can be explored by its beauty, but if we go to Pahawang Kecil Island then we can also cross to Tanjung Putus Island. Pahawang Kecil Island and Tanjung Putus Island are connected by natural bridges called by the surrounding community as Tanjung Putus Bridge. Tanjung Putus Natural Bridge is a coral group that can be seen when the sea water recedes, and is submerged in sea water during high tide. The development on Pahawang Island has shown a fairly rapid increase. This can be seen in 5 villages in Pahawang, residents' houses have been neatly arranged even though almost every house has completed its Ownership Rights Certificate and Building Permit. However, this condition is still very far from what should have been achieved. The Pahawang Island electricity service still uses a Diesel Power Plant which is rationed to live only until 00.00 West Indonesia Time, considering that Pahawang Island's tourism potential is very interesting to develop, especially underwater tourism. Therefore, as the next generation of the nation, it is fitting to make changes and make a reasonable contribution to Indonesia. One of them is by enforcing the legal protection of Pahawang Island tourist area so that its marine biota is maintained.

2. PROBLEMS

The problems in this study are:

- What are the arrangements for managing the tourism area of Pahawang Island in protecting and preserving tourism objects?
- What are the inhibiting factors for Pahawang Island tourism development?

3. RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the author uses a normative and empirical juridical approach.

1. Normative Juridical Approach

the approach taken is based on the main legal material by examining theories, concepts, legal principles and laws and regulations relating to this research.

2. Empirical Juridical Approach

The empirical juridical approach is research by going directly to the field to the object of research to collect primary data obtained directly from the object of research through observation and interviews with respondents or related resource persons.

4. DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Arrangement of management of tourist areas of the island of Pahawang in the protection and preservation of tourist attractions

Indonesia is one of the countries that has the potential as a tourism destination for foreign tourists and domestic tourists both for land and sea tourism. Tourism is an activity that directly touches and engages the community, thus bringing various impacts on the local community. Tourism is said to have extraordinary breakout energy, which is able to make local people experience metamorphose in various aspects (Pitana, I gede, et al, 2005). Pahawang Island located in Pesawaran District, Lampung Province is one of the underwater natural tourist destinations. Pahawang Island community is quite open to tourists. They provide services such as food, recreation, and other services. Meanwhile, to get to Pahawang Island, tourists can use agents located around Pier I to Pier IV Ketapang, Pesawaran, which also offers accommodation, transportation, recreation, food, and other services. This tourism object is one type of tourism services trade that involves several aspects, for example economic aspects, cultural aspects, social aspects, religious aspects, environmental aspects, security aspects and other aspects. Of the various aspects the most dominant is economic aspects. The economic aspect is the aspect that has the greatest concern for the community even for the government. Because this economic aspect is very influential in tourism development so it is said to be an industry (Gelgel, I putu et al, 2009). Based on the opening of the fourth paragraph of Indonesian Constitution in 1945, the aim of Indonesian state is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire bloodshed of Indonesia, promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and also implement world order based on eternal peace and Indonesian justice. This means that every region of Indonesia is expected to realize this goal. Pahawang Island as one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia should be able to contribute well in all aspects, such as cultural, social, environmental aspects as well as legal and economic aspects so that the goals of the Indonesian state can be achieved such as promoting public welfare so that they can provide proper education for Pahawang island community. Legal protection is also needed in the conservation of natural resources on Pahawang Island. Legal Protection according to Satjipto Raharjo is an effort to protect one's interests by giving a person power to take actions that can fulfill their interests (Rahardjo, S , 2003). Pahawang Island is an island consisting of tourist villages. Further, tourist villages are a form of

integration between attractions, accommodations, and supporting facilities presented in a social organization structure that is united in the prevailing community order and tradition (Darsana, I.W et al, 2017). Based on the Laws and Regulations, both foreign and domestic tourists consciously or unconsciously always carry out legal actions (rechthandeling) and legal relations (rechtsbetrekkingen) (Soeroso, R, 2006). In a legal relationship, it will be bound in it concerning the rights and obligations of the parties concerned which have been determined by the laws and regulations. So that if there are violations in it, the parties will be obliged to be held accountable in the legal sphere, furthermore they can be prosecuted to court (Dirjosisworo, S, 2001). Quite a lot of agents who provide services for sightseeing around Pahawang Island. The locations offered include Pahawang Besar, Pahawang Kecil, Large Part, Small Section, Cuku Bedil, and Pahawang Island Underwater Rides. These agents are spread over 4 (four) piers located in Ketapang, Pesawaran. Based on observations in the field, the current development of agents to cross to Pahawang Island is not only filled with agents from the local area but also filled with agents from outside Ketapang, for example agents from Jakarta. The number of visits for ordinary days in a week can be obtained by around 200 people departing from 1 pier to Pahawang Island. Based on the data in the field, the tourist activities of Pahawang Island, about 85%, tend to dive or snorkel in Cuku Bedil and also underwater rides on the island of Pahawang. The remaining 15% only goes around Pahawang Island. Travelers do not only come from Lampung Province, but also from outside Lampung Province. The tourist tariff of Pahawang Island by using an agent from Ketapang pier has not been regulated by standard regulations, but the average agent charges a trip. A trip with at least one trip for 20 people costs Rp.150,000.00 / person for one day or full day. Tariffs differ from those that usually occur on certain days such as on long weekends or long weekdays such as Eid holidays. Tariffs for participants can be up to Rp. 200,000.00 / person with a minimum of 20 participants. It is also possible for tourists to choose a private trip with a minimum of 5 people at a rate of Rp.300,000.00 / person or 10 people at a rate of Rp.150,000.00 / person. The advantage of this Pahawang Island tourist is that it provides a livelihood for the residents of Pahawang village. The residents of the village of Pahawang can personally manage every spot visited by agents and tourists. Each spot visited by a group of tourists must be given a tariff of Rp. 20,000 to Rp. 30,000 per one ship. Even so, there are still weaknesses in the management of Pahawang Island tourism. Pahawang island tourists can only travel without carrying souvenirs from Pahawang Island. This is evidenced by the absence of sellers of goods that signal the peculiarities of the village of Pahawang Island. In addition, the government does not issue rules on tariffs, facilities and infrastructure, or the sale of services by agents to tourists on Pahawang Island. That way the community does not have definite rules about the applicable rates, even for facilities and infrastructure. With the collaboration between agents and the community, the Pahawang village community felt that they had enough to manage their respective private property at a fairly cheap rate. In fact, tourism villages are tourism based on local wisdom that can be managed directly by the community amid the global tourism crisis but still with the existence of facilitators and mentoring from the government which on a small scale aims to emphasize the special interests of tourists,

and continue with community welfare, and environmental preservation including culture inherited from the local community. The process of forming local wisdom is very dependent on the potential of natural resources and the environment and is influenced by the views, attitudes, and behavior of the local community towards nature and the environment. Local wisdom differs in each region and contains certain religious norms and values. But basically the process of local wisdom runs in harmony with the natural environment, this is in accordance with the opinion of Edmund Woga quoted from J. Kaloh that substantively, local wisdom is oriented to the balance and harmony of humans, nature, and culture; preservation and diversity of nature and culture; conserve natural resources and cultural heritage; saving economic resources; morality and spirituality (Kaloh, J, 2007). Tourism villages can be determined by several conditions, efforts to build facilities and types of tourism as options. According to Priasukmana, the establishment of a village as a tourist village must meet the following requirements: (Soetarso, P, et al, 2001)

- a. Good accessibility. Access from outside of Pahawang Island is quite good. This can be seen with enough agents who can be trusted to facilitate tourists to cross to Pahawang Island. So, Pahawang Island is quite easily visited by tourists by using various types of transportation.
- b. Having interesting objects in the form of nature, cultural arts, legends, local food, and so on to be developed as a tourist attraction. Pahawang Island tourists are invited to surround Pahawang Island. They can see the Embossed Sand in Pahawang Kecil, but Pahawang Island tourism object is devoted to marine tourism objects such as snorkeling in Cuku Bedil and also the underwater nature of the island of Pahawang in which we can see various kinds of coral reefs and fish species such as nemo fish. On the other hand, Pahawang Island has not been able to develop cultural, legendary and hand-crafted tourism objects typical of Pahawang Island. For local food that has not been sold freely, the community will sell food typical of Pahawang village on the condition that there are bookings from tourists.
- c. Communities and village officials receive and provide high support for tourist villages and tourists who come to them. There are quite a lot of contributions from community members and Pahawang village officials in accepting tourists, so that they can provide high support for the tourist village of Pulau Pahawang.
- d. Security in the village is guaranteed. Until now, Pahawang Island has enough security. To come to the village of Pahawang, tourists usually use agents and there are cooperation between agents, related village officials, and the local community.
- e. Availability of adequate accommodation, telecommunications and labor. Four (4) Ketapang docks are filled by agents who are professional in facilitating the tourists to cross Pahawang Island.
- f. Cool climate. Pahawang Island in Pesawaran District, Lampung Province does not always have a cool climate because it is in the coastal area or the sea. In the afternoon the island of Pahawang is quite hot with sunlight, but at night it is quite cold with the sea breeze.
- g. Relations with other tourism objects that are already known by the wider community. Attractions on Pahawang Island

are well-known by the wider community, from sand to underwater snorkeling.

By referring to the conditions for determining the tourism village above, Pahawang Island has the potential to be used as a tourist village with its local wisdom. During this time, the marine tourism of Pahawang Island has grown quite rapidly but there has been no equal distribution of results for the people of Pahawang Island. This is due to the absence of applicable regulations from the government in managing tourism in Pahawang Island so that there is no sustainability of tourism in Pahawang Island. Tourism village is one way of developing tourism in Pahawang Island. Therefore, it is necessary to develop and preserve local wisdom that continues to develop in the community, that local wisdom plays a role in the management of natural resources and the environment. However, local wisdom is inseparable from various challenges such as: increasing population, modern and cultural technologies, large capital and poverty and inequality. The future prospects of local wisdom are strongly influenced by community knowledge, technological innovation, market demand, utilization and conservation of biodiversity in their environment, as well as various government policies that are directly related to the management of natural resources and the environment and the participation of local communities participating in the framework of developments to attract the community to develop as a tourist attraction (Marpaung, LA, 2012). Law is the result of community creation, this theory is also supported by the theory of Public Policy and the theory of Welfare in the development of Pahawang Island Tourism Area in Pesawaran District. Public policy consists of two words namely policy and public. The word policy is a translation of the English word policy which means politics, tactics, wisdom. Policy is translated with policies that differ in meaning from wisdom. Understanding of wisdom requires further considerations, while policy includes the rules that are in it. The concept is very broad because public policy covers something that is not done by the government besides what is done by the government when the government faces a public problem. For example, when the government learned that there was a damaged road and he did not make a policy to fix it. This means the government has taken policy. The public policy definition of Thomas Dye implies that: 1) Public policy is made by a Government body, not a private organization; and 2) Public policy is related to choices that must be made or not carried out by Government agencies (Muchsin et al, 2002). To make Pahawang Island a tourist village, it requires processes, stages and time. These three things are often forgotten by state officials as policy holders. They are also the perpetrators of the tourist village. The word "tourist village" makes people dream of success by getting huge profits from the arrival of tourists without the availability of product, tourist attractions, and good management. For this reason, the role of all components of the community is needed, both from the district government as a policy maker, village officials as a tool to socialize the vision and mission, community members and stakeholders. With this collaboration, tourism villages can be realized on Pahawang Island with an integrated orientation:

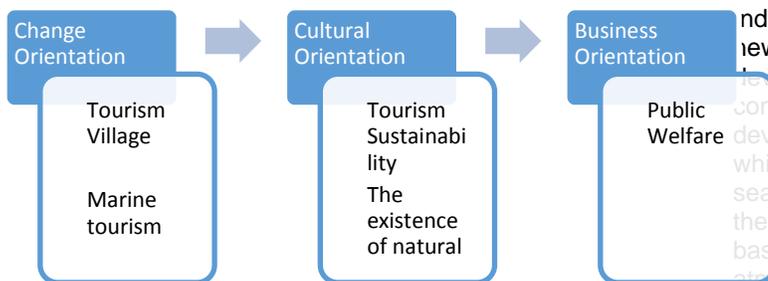


Figure 1 . The integration process of Pahawang Island

Pahawang Island tourist village can be realized if through the processes by seeing the potential that exists on Pahawang Island by equating the vision and mission of all the people. The next process is to open an understanding of the importance of cultural orientation by providing tourist destinations that interest tourists starting from underwater nature tourism to typical food. If this process is carried out, the district government officials issue village regulations, there will be an integration orientation of Pahawang island which leads to the welfare of the community.

2. Inhibiting Factors of the Efforts to Develop Pahawang Island Tourism Object

A large foreign exchange earner comes from the tourism sector. Quite a lot of people have to be involved in developing tourism objects; from the government, from the business world, and also the surrounding community and even the wider community as tourists. Thus, it can be said that tourism is a sector that involves multi stake holders (Ethika, TD, 2016). There are several reasons for the tourism sector to be used as a mainstay commodity in the income of regional foreign exchange and even the state as one of the supporters of the continuity of national development, including: (Pikiran Rakyat Bandung, 2015)

- The pattern of world tourism travel continues to increase from year to year;
- Tourism is not so affected by the global economic turmoil, in addition to its faster growth than world economic growth;
- Increasing regional economic activities and the dual influence of tourism development appear more real;
- Tourism commodities do not recognize protection or quota like other commodities;
- Indonesia's tourism potential which is spread throughout the various regions of Indonesia will not be sold out;
- Tourism has become a necessity for human life in general.

There are 12 cultural elements that can attract tourist arrivals. They are language, traditions, handicraft, foods and eating habits, art and music, the history of the region, work and technology, religion expressed in the story or something that can be witnessed, the shape and characteristics of architecture in each tourist destination, dress and clothes of local residents, educational systems, and the last is activity in leisure time (Wikipedia, 2019). There are several factors why the development of tourist areas is needed. The factors are such as the diminishing role of oil as the largest foreign exchange earner, the decline in the value of Indonesian state exports in addition to the oil sector, the prospect of tourism in Indonesia tends to be consistent and even increase, and the last is the potential for tourism development owned by

Indonesia is quite large (Spillane, JJ, 1987). In Croatia, the new tourism development strategy is leaning towards green development, as well as towards more efficient use and conservation of space (Kuntz, Ivo, 2007). While the development model of tourism on certain islands in Croatia which is the Islands, as a separate land entity surrounded by sea, offers the true value that attracts visitors and encourages the growth of further tourist traffic. Tourism development is based on ecology, sustainable development, and family atmosphere (Razovic, M, 2015). Culture-based tourist attraction and local wisdom is a potential tourism development. This is because one of the systems launched by the National Development Program in the field of tourism is cultural community-based tourism development. Indonesia's cultural diversity is very abundant and priceless (Undang Undang No 25, 2000). Protection of traditional cultural heritage must be balanced with development and utilization so that there is added value in it. This also applies to the development of tourism, especially those based on local wisdom (Pikiran Rakyat Bandung, 2015). Tourism management is the responsibility of multistakeholders, namely the village government, local government, the central government and also the community as a way to alleviate poverty and more significantly increase the region's original income and even foreign exchange for the country. This means that the implementation of tourism must be managed professionally. To obtain regional and foreign exchange revenues for the country, there must be regulations governing tourism management. In this case the community no longer determines their respective rates because the tourism management perspective is to increase economic growth or alleviate poverty.

The inhibiting factors in the Pahawang Island Tourism Object Development Efforts are as follows:

- Lack of attention from the government of Pesawaran Regency.

Since the existence of the Regional Autonomy Law and the Regional Breakdown, Pahawang Island is currently managed by the Government of Ketapang, Pesawaran Regency, both from its regional infrastructure and from its funds. From the ketapang pier it takes ± 30-45 minutes to cross to Pahawang Island. This makes the pesawaran district government pay less attention to Pahawang Island. This fact can be seen from various sides, such as the lack of creativity of the community in developing local wisdom in the area such as the production of typical food and facilities that are less supportive such as the lack of public lavatories for tourists. Underwater natural biota is the main object of Pahawang Island tourism so public toilets are needed by tourists. On the bright side, the government has socialized the certificate of ownership and building permits for the people of Pahawang Island. The community began renting out lodging in their homes as additional livelihoods. However, on Pahawang Island electricity has not been used optimally. This is because the state electricity company has not installed electricity, so people only use electricity that comes from diesel power plants which every 00.00 will be turned off to save diesel energy. Electricity repairs, the addition of public lavatories, and government socialization in the development of creative community efforts such as food production typical of Pahawang Island area are efforts

that must be carried out by the government for the advancement of Pahawang Island.

b. Lack of budget

The lack of attention of the Regency government on the island of Pahawang makes the budget for developing Pahawang Island tourism objects still very minimal. The village government is only waiting for the policy of the district government for the Pahawang Island tourism development budget, even though the budget is a very important factor for tourism development.

c. Lack of Promotion of the Pahawang Island area

In the development of a tourism area, promotion is one part that cannot be separated. Promotional activities should be carried out comprehensively and sustainably in the hope that it will increase the chances of increasing tourists coming to tourism objects. Pahawang Island tourism sector is an important sector and is the leading sector for Pesawaran Regency in increasing regional income. Pahawang Island tourism development has not been done optimally. Because of the lack of promotion from Pahawang Island, undoubtedly it will be difficult for tourism actors to bring tourists to Pahawang Island. Efforts in the development of tourist objects and attractions and their promotional and marketing activities, in the regions, outside the region and even abroad, must be planned, directed, integrated and effective.

d. The absence of village regulations regarding the management of Pahawang Island tourism

The management of tourism development in Pahawang Island is currently not the same as one another. Every existing tourist spot is managed by each individual by providing various tariffs. This makes the management less optimal. In addition, agents who provide services in Pahawang Island tourism do not have standard rules. Seeing the development potential of Pahawang Island, R. Soeroso. (2006). Pengantar Ilmu Hukum. Sinar Grafika. Pesawaran District Government should work in collaboration with Pahawang Island Village Government to make a regulation which regulates the management of tourism development in the island of Pahawang.

for the management of Pahawang Island tourist areas, lack of promotion of Pahawang Island tourist area and the absence of village regulations regarding the management of tourism in the island of Pahawang.

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5 CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, conclusions are obtained as follows:

1. The management of the tourism area of Pahawang Island in the protection and preservation of tourism objects is not optimal. It is known that the relationship between Pahawang Island travel agents and the surrounding community is a symbiotic mutualism relationship, where agents are oriented towards their business and the community is oriented towards livelihoods. Pahawang Island's potential can be optimally realized if there is cooperation from various parties by equating the vision and mission between the government and the community. This makes people's understanding of the importance of integration orientation for the sake of people's welfare formed.
2. Inhibiting Factors in Pahawang Island Tourism Object Development Efforts due to the lack of attention of Pesawaran Regency government, lack of budget funds