SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AT BLIRAN SINA *SANGGAR* TOURIST DESTINATION IN SIKKA REGENCY

THESIS

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BY

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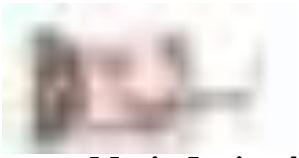


STATEMENT PAGE

I hereby solemnly declare that the thesis entitled “Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* Tourist Destination in Sikka Regency” is entirely my original work and has been completed independently by the researcher. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this thesis does not contain any material previously published or written by another person, nor does it include any content that constitutes plagiarism. All sources of information, ideas, quotations, and references used in this thesis have been properly acknowledged and cited in accordance with established academic standards, guidelines, and citation regulations.

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MOTTO

Yesterday Is History, Tommorow Is A Mystery, But Today Is A Gift. That's Why It's Called The Present.

-MR. OOGWAY-

PREFACE

All praise and gratitude are offered to God Almighty for His abundant love, grace, and will, so that the thesis entitled "Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* Tourist Destination in Sikka Regency" could be completed successfully. The preparation of this thesis would not have been possible without the assistance, guidance, and prayers of various parties. Therefore, on this occasion, the researcher would like to express his deepest gratitude to the following distinguished individuals:

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Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher sincerely welcomes constructive criticism and suggestions from various parties in order to improve the quality of this thesis.

Maumere, June 2026



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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted based on the importance of developing sustainable tourism that balances environmental, social, cultural, and economic aspects while preserving local culture and improving community welfare. Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in Sikka Regency has significant potential as a cultural tourism destination through traditional *ikat* weaving and traditional dances, agrotourism, culinary tourism and gastronomic tourism. However, several challenges such as limited facilities, management issues, limited raw materials, and community perceptions still hinder its development. Therefore, this research aimed to identify the tourism potential, challenges, and strategies to support sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. This research used a qualitative approach using a case research design. Data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation involving the *sanggar* manager, *sanggar* members, local communities, and Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office. The collected data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings revealed that Bliran Sina *Sanggar* possesses strong cultural, social, economic, and environmental potential that supports sustainable tourism development. Several strategies were implemented, including preserving natural dye resources, strengthening community participation, improving management capacity, and diversifying tourism activities. In conclusion, sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* can be achieved through a community-based tourism approach emphasizing cultural preservation, environmental sustainability, and community empowerment.

Keywords*: sustainable tourism, community-based tourism, cultural preservation, tourism development strategy, Bliran Sina Sanggar.*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan berdasarkan pentingnya pengembangan pariwisata berkelanjutan yang menyeimbangkan aspek lingkungan, sosial, budaya, dan ekonomi sambil melestarikan budaya lokal dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Sanggar Bliran Sina di Kabupaten Sikka memiliki potensi yang signifikan sebagai destinasi wisata budaya melalui tenun ikat tradisional dan tarian tradisional, agrowisata, wisata kuliner, dan wisata gastronomi. Namun, beberapa tantangan seperti keterbatasan fasilitas, masalah manajemen, keterbatasan bahan baku, dan persepsi masyarakat masih menghambat perkembangannya. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi potensi pariwisata, tantangan, dan strategi untuk mendukung pengembangan pariwisata berkelanjutan di Sanggar Bliran Sina. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain penelitian kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi yang melibatkan pengelola sanggar, anggota sanggar, masyarakat setempat, dan Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Kabupaten Sikka. Data yang dikumpulkan dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Sanggar Bliran Sina memiliki potensi budaya, sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan yang kuat yang mendukung pengembangan pariwisata berkelanjutan. Beberapa strategi telah diimplementasikan, termasuk melestarikan sumber daya pewarna alami, memperkuat partisipasi masyarakat, meningkatkan kapasitas manajemen, dan mendiversifikasi kegiatan pariwisata. Kesimpulannya, pengembangan pariwisata berkelanjutan di Sanggar Bliran Sina dapat dicapai melalui pendekatan pariwisata berbasis masyarakat yang menekankan pelestarian budaya, keberlanjutan lingkungan, dan pemberdayaan masyarakat.

***Kata kunci**: pariwisata berkelanjutan, pariwisata berbasis masyarakat, pelestarian budaya, strategi pengembangan pariwisata, Sanggar Bliran Sina*

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Tourism is a temporary travel activity carried out by a person or group of people from their place of origin to a certain place or destination for the purpose of recreation, entertainment, education, culture or business. Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes (Noroozi, 2020). Tourism can also be defined as human activities involving travel to and stays in destinations outside individuals' everyday environment for a period of no more than one consecutive year for the purposes of leisure, business, and others. Tourism includes several aspects such as human interaction, environmental exploration and cultural experiences, all of which contribute economically, socially and culturally to the destination visited. Tourism is an important element in the economic development process in both developing countries and developed countries (Tou et al., 2020). Based on the various definitions of tourism, it is also important to consider how tourism activities can be developed wisely so that tourism activities not only provide economic benefits, but also preserve the environment and promote the welfare of local communities. This has led to the concept of sustainable tourism, which emphasizes environmental, social, and cultural aspects in every tourism activity.

The concept of sustainable tourism emphasizes a balance between environmental, social, cultural, and economic aspects in the development and management of tourism, and aims to meet the needs of tourists, tourism stakeholders, and local communities today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs as successors. This concept is designed to fulfill sustainable tourism. According to Noroozi, (2020). Sustainable tourism is tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of tourists,

the industry, the environment and host communities. Achieving the concept of sustainable tourism effectively requires targeted planning and approaches so that every tourism activity can be carried out in accordance with the principles of sustainability. Therefore, an appropriate strategy is needed in the management and development of tourism so that the goal of achieving a balance between environmental, social, cultural, and economic aspects can be optimally achieved. Thus, the implementation of sustainable tourism requires a development approach that actively involves local communities as the main actors. One approach that aligns with these principles is Community-Based Tourism (CBT).

According to Tourism & Bali, (2021), Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is a tourism activity owned, operated, and managed by the community at the community level, aimed at improving community welfare by supporting sustainable livelihoods and preserving socio-cultural traditions, natural and cultural heritage. This view reinforces the concept of CBT as a form of tourism that positions local communities as key actors in tourism planning, development, and management. CBT is not only oriented towards economic benefits but also emphasizes cultural, social, and environmental sustainability, so that the community has a sense of belonging to the development of tourist villages and can maintain the authenticity of local culture in a sustainable manner. Therefore, in order to implement the principles of Community-Based Tourism effectively and sustainably, an appropriate development strategy is needed to support community participation, optimize local potential, and ensure the long-term sustainability of tourism development.

A strategy is a plan or approach designed to achieve specific long-term goals. Strategy is a series of integrated and coordinated commitments and actions designed to exploit core competencies and gain competitive advantage (Hitt 2001 in Pritantiwi et al., 2023). Strategy encompasses a series of organized actions and available resources, focusing on the best way to achieve desired results while considering various internal and external factors. The process of determining plans carried out by the top leadership in an

organization focuses on achieving long-term goals, accompanied by various preparations, steps, and planned efforts to ensure that these goals can be achieved effectively and sustainably. In the context of long-term development, strategies need to refer to the principles of sustainable development, which is the human effort to improve the quality of life while striving not to exceed the capacity of the ecosystem that supports life. The importance of implementing an appropriate and sustainable development strategy is increasingly relevant in the tourism sector, especially as the tourism industry continues to experience significant growth and contributes greatly to national economic development.

The Indonesian tourism industry is currently growing rapidly, with the Ministry of Tourism receiving awards from various international institutions. The tourism industry is a high social and environmental impact industry, but at the same time, it is a significant driver of economic growth for many countries (Higgins-Desbiolles, 2017 in Mzembe et al., 2023). According to the WTTC (World Travel and Tourism Council in Petriana, 2017) Travel and Tourism Power and Performance, Indonesia ranks 9th out of 30 countries, surpassing or outperforming developed countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, and Australia. In 2022, foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector in Indonesia increased by around US$7.03 billion (Central Statistics Agency, 2024). The number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in 2020 reached approximately 5.89 million. The number of foreign tourist visits rose to 13.9 million in 2024 (Central Statistics Agency, 2025). Based on the above information, this proves that Indonesia's tourism sector has shown rapid progress. Sustainable tourism has become a major focus in various regions in Indonesia, including Sikka Regency in developing its tourist destinations. One destination with great potential for sustainable development is Bliran Sina *Sanggar* with its beautiful landscape, rich traditional culture such as *ikat* weaving, and the preservation of traditional Watublapi dances, which can be an attraction for both domestic and foreign tourists.

Based on developments in the national tourism sector and the increasing application of the concept of sustainable tourism in various regions, an in-depth study of culture-based tourist destinations at the local level is becoming increasingly important. In this context, Bliran Sina *Sanggar* has significant cultural potential as a tourist attraction, including the production process of *ikat* weaving, which still maintains the use of natural dyes, and the preservation of traditional dances. These unique features indicate great opportunities for development as a sustainable culture-based tourism destination. However, optimizing this potential still requires planned and focused management in order to provide economic benefits to the local community without neglecting cultural preservation and environmental sustainability. On the other hand, the *sanggar* also faces various challenges in developing sustainable tourism, particularly the limited supporting facilities, such as the damaged condition of the activity hut and the dilapidated storage building. These issues are important because the *sanggar* affect tourist comfort, the quality of destination services, and the continuity of cultural activities, which are the main attractions in Sikka Regency. Therefore, a comprehensive and sustainable development strategy is needed to optimize the potential while overcoming various challenges through a sustainable tourism approach.

Based on this description of the problem, the researcher is interested in conducting research entitled "Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* Tourist Destination in Sikka Regency" because this research is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the appropriate efforts and strategies in developing sustainable tourism destinations based on local culture. This research is important as a basis for formulating effective management measures so that tourism potential can be optimally utilized, while preserving culture and the environment and improving the welfare of the communities around tourist destinations.

1.2 Research Focus & Limitation

This research focuses on sustainable tourism development strategies at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, reviewing three main aspects, namely the cultural tourism potential of the *sanggar*, challenges in management, and development strategies that support the principles of sustainability.

This research is limited to an examination of tourism management and strategies at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, without discussing in depth macroeconomic aspects or external influences from the national tourism sector. Research data were obtained through field observations and interviews with *sanggar* manager, *sanggar* members, local communities near the *sanggar*, and officials from Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office directly involved in tourism development at the research site.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the background above, the researcher formulates three problem formulations as follows:

1. What are the potentials for sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination in Sikka Regency?
2. What are the challenges faced by Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in sustainable tourism development?
3. What are the strategies to support sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?

1.4 Research Objectives

With the formulation of the research question that has been made by the researcher, the objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the various potentials of the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination in Sikka Regency in supporting sustainable tourism development.
2. To identify the challenges faced by Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in its efforts to develop sustainable topurism.
3. To describe strategies to support sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*.

1.5 Significance of Research

This research is expected to serve as a reference or inspiration for other researchers interested in this field:

1. Theoretical Significance

   The results of this research are expected to enrich scientific research in the field of sustainable tourism, particularly in the context of sustainable tourism management based on local culture at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*.

2. Practical Significance

   Practically, the results of this research are expected to serve as reference material for the managers of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, the local community, and the local government in designing effective sustainable tourism development policies and strategies and improving community welfare without neglecting cultural and environmental values.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Concept of Sustainable Tourism

In the late 1980s, sustainable development was proposed as an environmental management idea. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) put forward the concept of Sustainable Tourism Development in 1993. In 1995, UNESCO, UNEP and WTO held the first World Conference on Sustainable in Spain (Guo et al., 2019). The Charter for Sustainable Tourism was adopted at the meeting, which marked that the sustainable development model has gradually occupied a dominant position in the tourism industry. The connotation of sustainable tourism is constantly enriched, from the initial focus on environmental issues, to the issue of focusing on the overall balanced development of society, the environment and the economy. Sustainable tourism is a development model in which tourism, resources and human living environment are unified, in which tourism is well coordinated with social economy, resources and environment. And through tourism activities to promote the efficient and sustainable use of resources.

Sustainable tourism also emphasizes the fairness of intergenerational development opportunities. According (Rahayu, n.d.), sustainable tourism is a tourism development concept that focuses not only on economic growth but also on balancing environmental, social, and cultural aspects so that its benefits can be felt sustainably by the community and future generations. This view reinforces the need for responsible tourism development through the wise use of natural and cultural resources, the preservation of local wisdom, and community involvement in supporting tourist destinations. Thus, tourism not only plays a role as an economic sector that creates job opportunities and improves community welfare, but also serves as a means of sustainably preserving culture and the environment.

The objectives of sustainable tourism development according to Nurul Herawati et al., (2023) must always be pursued to achieve the main objectives, namely: 1. Building understanding and awareness that tourism can contribute significantly to environmental conservation and economic development. 2. Improving balance in development. 3. Improving the quality of life of local communities. 4. Improving the quality of experience for tourists or tourists. 5. Improving and maintaining sustainability and environmental quality for future generations.

According to Kaikara, (2020) the level of tourism planning begins with regional tourism development, which includes the physical development of tourist objects and attractions. Once these steps have been taken, we can observe an increase in the number of tourist visits. If the number of visits reaches the predetermined target, the next step is to formulate a priority system for the tourism sector. This requires a structured planning pattern in the development of tourist destinations, so that the potential of each destination can be developed optimally. To develop the tourism sector in a destination, the role of the local government is very important as the driving force in tourism planning and development in the region.

2.2 Community Based Tourism Theory

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is a tourism management concept that places local communities as the main managers and direct beneficiaries. Nunkoo, (2019), Community-Based Tourism is a tourism development approach that emphasizes the involvement and control of local communities in the tourism development process. Community-Based Tourism is the development of tourism by empowering local communities to preserve the customs, culture, and local wisdom of a place. The concept of community-based tourism is expected to be more beneficial to the community in terms of profit sharing from tourism businesses (Beeton 2006 in Widiati & Permatasari, 2022). Pratt (2000) in Syahari et al., (2023) states that in practice, community-based tourism must contribute to providing economic benefits for local

communities by providing products that take into account social and environmental sustainability.

The three key principles in Community-Based Tourism (CBT) development planning strategies according to Sunaryo (2013) in Syahari et al., (2023) are community participation in decision-making, tourism education for local communities, and local communities benefiting from tourism activities. Important aspects in the implementation of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) include community participation, human resource development, and environmental conservation (Yachya, 2016 in Syahari et al., 2023). Syahari et al., (2023) the description of community-based tourism theory resulted in a synthesis of community-based tourism components consisting of: 1. Empowerment of local communities 2. Community participation 3. Preservation of social aspects (customs, culture, local wisdom) and the local environment 4. Benefits for the local community's economy.

2.3 Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy

In general, a strategy is defined as a means of achieving a goal, consisting of important activities necessary to achieve that goal. Guo et al., (2019) from an etymological perspective, states that the use of strategic words in organizational management can be interpreted as tips, methods, and key tactics that are systematically designed to carry out targeted management functions and achieve the organization's strategic goals. Strategy is a comprehensive approach related to ideas, planning, and implementation of activities within a certain period of time. In a good strategy, there is coordination among work teams that have themes that identify supporting factors in accordance with the principles of rational implementation of ideas, efficiency in funding, and must achieve goals effectively.

Sustainable destination strategies based on Regulation of the Minister of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2016 are based on multi-year tourism strategies (short, medium, and long term) that include the development of accessibility to destinations, tourism facilities in and around destinations, and tourism activities in and around destinations, taking into

account environmental capacity and carrying capacity, economic growth, social issues, cultural heritage, quality, health, safety, and aesthetics. The strategy is developed with community participation and political commitment from relevant stakeholders. Mzembe et al., (2023) said that if the principle of sustainability is truly applied in the development of strategic plans and sustainable implementation, then tourism development goals can be optimally achieved, which would have an impact on a region's ability to improve its community's economy.

Furthermore, according to Tou et al., (2020), sustainable tourism development must be implemented by prioritizing local community empowerment, cultural and environmental preservation, and wise resource utilization so that the benefits of tourism can be felt sustainably by the local community. Tou et al emphasize that community involvement in tourism management is a crucial factor in maintaining a balance between economic, social, cultural, and environmental needs so that the development of tourist destinations does not lead to excessive exploitation of local resources. According to Tou et al., (2020), sustainable tourism development strategies focus not only on economic improvement but also on the quality of life of the community, the desire for resources, and the balance between the interests of the tourism industry, the environment, and the local community.

2.4 Strategic Planning for Sustainable Tourism Development

According to Ou, (2025) Sustainable tourism development requires systematic strategies addressing environmental, economic, and social dimensions, namely strategic planning for environmental challenges, strategic planning for economic challenges, strategic planning for social challenges;

1. Strategic Planning for Environmental Challenges
   a. Controlling the Intensity of Resource Exploitation

      Controlling the intensity of tourism development is an important step in preserving the environment. It emphasizes that each destination needs to establish a carrying capacity and implement a system to limit

the number of visits, such as visitor caps and visit time reservations, to prevent the degradation of natural resources.

b. Ecosystem Protection and Restoration

Ecosystem protection and restoration are at the core of sustainable development. This can be done by establishing ecological protection zones, prohibiting tourism activities in sensitive areas, and applying environmental restoration technologies such as coral reef rehabilitation and forest revegetation.

c. Adaptation to Climate Change

The tourism sector must actively adapt to the impacts of climate change. It emphasizes the importance of early warning systems for disasters, the development of low-carbon tourism, and the use of renewable energy in tourism facilities to reduce carbon footprints.

d. Implementation of Waste Recycling Mechanisms

Effective waste management is an important component in addressing environmental challenges. It recommends the implementation of waste sorting and recycling systems, increasing tourist awareness of waste management, and promoting a circular economy in tourism activities.

2. Strategic Planning for Economic Challenges

a. Balancing Economic Growth and Environmental Protection

The balance between economic growth and environmental preservation must be a top priority. Ou proposes the implementation of an ecological compensation mechanism, whereby a portion of tourism revenue is allocated to conservation and community empowerment activities.

b. Optimizing Resource Allocation Mechanisms

Rational resource allocation is key to overcoming economic disparities between regions. The strategy includes diversifying tourism products such as rural and agricultural tourism, as well as establishing a platform for resource sharing between regions.

c. Promoting Integrated Regional Tourism Development

Cross-regional collaboration is an important factor in strengthening the competitiveness of the tourism sector. It encourages the establishment of interprovincial tourist routes, joint ecological protection agreements, and joint promotion to expand the tourism market.

d. Strengthening Investment and Fund Management

The sustainability of tourism requires strong financial support and a transparent fund management system. It recommends the establishment of a green tourism fund and public-private partnerships to finance environmentally friendly infrastructure projects.

3. Strategic Planning for Social Challenges

a. Increasing Local Community Participation

Community involvement is the main foundation of sustainable tourism. Ou encourages participatory forums, tourism skills training for residents, and support for local businesses such as homestays and handicrafts.

b. Balancing Cultural Heritage Preservation and Tourism Development

Cultural preservation and tourism development must go hand in hand through innovative approaches such as digitizing historical sites and community-based management. Revenue from tourism can be used to support the restoration and protection of local culture.

c. Mitigating Social Impacts on Local Communities

Infrastructure layout must be regulated so as not to burden local resources. Ou also recommends cultural awareness training for tourists to prevent social conflict and strengthen harmonious interactions between tourists and hosts.

d. Equitable Distribution of Tourism Revenue

Fair distribution of revenue is key to improving the welfare of local communities. Ou proposes tax incentive policies, subsidies for communities, and the establishment of tourism cooperatives so that communities can enjoy equitable economic benefits.

2.5 Previous Relevant Research

Previous research in the literature review made it easier for the researcher to determine more systematic steps from theory and conceptualization. This previous research became a reference for researcher in conducting research and seeing the differences between previous research and the research being conducted. The following is the previous research used by the researcher:

Research conducted by Susana et al., (2017) entitled "*The Realization of Sustainable Tourism Through Local Community Empowerment on Pahawang Island, Pesawaran, Lampung Province*" focuses on efforts to empower local communities in realizing sustainable tourism using the Cittaslow philosophy approach. This research emphasizes three main aspects, namely psychological, social, and political empowerment, to see the extent to which local community involvement can improve welfare and quality of life through tourism activities. Using qualitative methods through in-depth interviews with four key stakeholders (Pesawaran Tourism Office, Mitra Bentala Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), community leaders, and academics), this research found that community empowerment plays a very important role in increasing environmental awareness, a sense of belonging to the region, and active participation in tourism development decision-making. The results show that the people of Pahawang Island have experienced improvements in social, economic, and psychological aspects through direct involvement in tourism management, although there are still challenges in the form of a lack of support and local government policies. This research confirms that collaboration between the government, Non-Governmental Organizations, and local communities is a key factor in realizing a community-based sustainable tourism development model that is also capable of maintaining a balance between environmental preservation and improving community welfare.

Meanwhile, research conducted by Suriyankietkaew et al., (2025) entitled "*Community Capitals Framework for Sustainable Development: A Qualitative Research of Creative Tourism in Ban Chiang World Heritage Site*" focuses on the application of creative tourism strategies in the context of community-based tourism to support sustainable development at the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Ban Chiang, Thailand. This research examines how creative tourism can strengthen the seven community capitals included in the Community Capitals Framework (CCF), namely natural, cultural, human, social, political, financial, and physical capital through activities that involve active community participation, cultural preservation, and multistakeholder collaboration. Using a qualitative approach through case studies, data was obtained through in-depth interviews, group discussions, and participatory and non-participatory observations of various local stakeholders. The results of the research show that the effective implementation of creative tourism strategies can improve the socio-economic welfare of the community, strengthen cultural identity, and create a model for community-based sustainable tourism development. This research makes an important contribution to the development of sustainable tourism theory and practice, while also serving as a reference for policymakers and local communities in optimizing cultural potential for inclusive and sustainable development.

Although different, the previous research are strongly related. This research, entitled "Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* Tourist Destination in Sikka Regency," specifically highlights strategies for sustainable tourism development based on local culture in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, Sikka Regency, East Nusa Tenggara. The focus of this research lies in identifying local cultural potential, such as *ikat* weaving and traditional dance, challenges in destination management, and the formulation of tourism development strategies that are in line with sustainability principles. This research is limited to the local context of the *sanggar* and does not examine macro aspects such as national policies or cross-regional economic impacts. Using a qualitative case research approach, data was collected through

interviews, observations, and documentation with *sanggar* manager, *sanggar* members, local communities living near the *sanggar*, and Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office.

Conceptually, this research is similar to that of Susana et al., (2017), which emphasizes community empowerment in realizing sustainable tourism on Pahawang Island, and Suriyankietkaew et al., (2025), which highlights the strengthening of community capital in creative tourism in Ban Chiang, Thailand. All three studies place the community as the main actor in the development of environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism. However, each has a different context and approach. Susana et al. focus on the social and psychological empowerment of coastal communities, while Suriyankietkaew et al. emphasize the utilization of seven types of community capital (natural, cultural, social, human, political, financial, and physical) through a creative tourism approach.

Meanwhile, this research integrates both approaches by combining community empowerment and the utilization of local cultural capital as concrete strategies for developing sustainable tourism at the community level. While the research by Susana et al., (2017) emphasizes environmental awareness and community-government collaboration, and Suriyankietkaew et al., (2025) highlights community capacity building through cultural creativity, this research expands on these perspectives by developing a model for local culture-based tourism development that focuses on social, economic, and cultural preservation balance. This approach not only emphasizes the importance of collaboration among stakeholders but also demonstrates how local cultural values can be central to contextual and applicable sustainable tourism practices in eastern Indonesia.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Time and Place

The research started on June 14, 2025, when the title was submitted, and continued during the guidance period in October 2025, as well as until the completion of the report in February 14 to February 28, 2026. The research was conducted at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, located in Watublapi Village, Hewokloang District, Sikka Regency, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The researcher chose Bliran Sina *Sanggar* as the research location due to a strong interest in examining the management of tourism attractions in village settings, particularly in the context of community empowerment around tourist destinations.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is a methodological framework that guides the process of designing, implementing, and analyzing a research by considering the appropriate type of research, whether experimental, observational, qualitative or quantitative, and includes determining the population and sample, selecting data collection instruments such as surveys, interviews, or observations, and data analysis strategies that ensure the results can be interpreted correctly to answer research questions or test proposed hypotheses (Dermawan et al., 2021).

The research design used in this research is to use a qualitative approach with a case study approach. This qualitative research is intended to describe and understand the phenomena experienced by the research subjects, such as actions, behaviors, perceptions, motivations, and strategies carried out by the community and manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in developing sustainable tourism in Sikka Regency. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc (Ivon & Nasa, n.d.). The qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces

descriptive data in the form of written words or spoken words from people and observed behavior (Sugiyono, 2016 in Muttaqin & Ridho, 2022). Qualitative research is conducted in a natural setting, with the researcher as the main instrument interacting directly with the research subjects in the field.

Case studies are usually described as descriptions of real situations, typically involving challenges, decisions, opportunities, or problems faced by one or more people in an organization (Mahdi et al., 2020). Focuses on the scope, process, and methodological characteristics of case study, emphasizing the nature of inquiry as being empirical, and the importance of context to the case (YIN 2014 in Harrison et al., 2017). Case study research is consistently described as a versatile form of qualitative inquiry most suitable for a comprehensive, holistic, and in-depth investigation of a complex issue (phenomena, event, situation, organization, program individual or group) in context, where the boundary between the context and issue is unclear and contains many variables. The case study approach was used because this research focused on one specific object, namely Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in Watublapi Village, Hewokloang District, Sikka Regency. This approach aims to explore in depth how sustainable tourism development strategies are implemented, how the community plays a role in preserving local culture, and how the government and other stakeholders support the development of this cultural tourist destination.

Therefore, this research aims to describe and understand the sustainable tourism development strategy at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination in Sikka Regency. Through a qualitative approach with a case study, the researcher sought to obtain a comprehensive picture of the potential, challenges, and strategies carried out by the community and manager in preserving local cultural values while developing sustainable tourism.

3.3 Source of Data

Data sources in research refer to the origin of data, which can be respondents through questionnaires or interviews, objects or processes through observation, and documents through documentation studies. These are

generally divided into primary data sources obtained directly by researcher and secondary data sources obtained from existing sources (Firza & Aisiah, 2019).

The data sources in this research are the origin of the data relevant to the research focus, which includes primary data that were collected directly through interviews and observations at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* with the manager, the members, local community and Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office as respondents, and secondary data were obtained from various documents, reports, and literature related to sustainable tourism development.

1. Primary Data,

   Primary data is data obtained directly from the original source through observation, interviews, or other field data collection techniques. According to (Pada et al., n.d.), observation involves directly observing and recording aspects related to the research problem, making it one of the most widely used data collection methods in qualitative research. Primary data in this research were obtained directly through observation and interviews with the manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, members of *sanggar*, the Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office, as well as the local community around the *sanggar*. The informants were selected as data sources because the informant directly involved in the management, implementation, and development of cultural-based tourism destinations. The *sanggar* manager provided information on management strategies, cultural activities, the history of the *sanggar*, and efforts to preserve the *ikat* weaving tradition. The *sanggar* members provided data on the level of community participation, the social and economic benefits experienced, and the *sanggar* members perceptions of sustainable tourism. Meanwhile, the government provided information on policies, program support, and the role of the government in the development of sustainable tourism in Sikka Regency. In addition, the local community provided perspectives on the impact of tourism activities on the social, economic, and cultural life of the surrounding community.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is information that has been previously collected by other parties and can be found in sources such as literature, databases, or previous research reports (Dermawan et al., 2021). Secondary data in this research were obtained from various supporting documents such as Proposal for a Creative Performance by Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, 2025–2029 Strategic Plan of Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office, Preparation of a Review of The Master Plan for Tourism Development in Sikka Regency, academic articles and previous research relevant to the theme of sustainable tourism development. This secondary data is expected to provide additional information on national and regional tourism policies, principles of sustainable tourism, culture-based community empowerment models, and previous research results that can be used to strengthen the theoretical basis and compare the findings of the research at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* with a broader context.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the data collection techniques used were designed to obtain accurate, relevant, and in-depth information regarding the research focus. These techniques served as the main steps in gathering the various data needed to comprehensively describe the phenomenon under research. The data collection techniques used were observation, interviews, and documentation, which were carried out systematically to support the validity and completeness of the research results.

1. Observation

Observation is a process in which researchers actively record and observe behavior, interactions, and contexts that occur in the situation being studied (Bons Manengkei et al., 2022). In this research, observations were conducted directly at the Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, focusing on traditional *ikat* weaving activities and traditional dance performances for visiting tourists, the condition of tourism facilities available in the *sanggar* environment, and the local wisdom values that are still

maintained and preserved by the local community. This observation aims to obtain a realistic picture of the cultural activities and tourism potential that exist in the *sanggar*.

2. Interview

Bons Manengkei et al., (2022) states that interviews are a way of collecting data or information by meeting directly with informants, with the aim of obtaining a complete picture of the topic being studied. In this research, in-depth interviews were conducted with *sanggar* manager, including the management of the Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, to explore the potential, challenges, and strategies for sustainable tourism management. Interviews were also conducted with Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office to understand government policies, support, and government role in sustainable tourism development. Furthermore, interviews were conducted with members of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* to gain insight into members involvement, roles, and experiences in managing cultural and tourism activities. Furthermore, interviews were conducted with local communities living near the *sanggar* to understand the local communities participation, perceptions, and the social and economic impacts of tourism development.

The interviews focused on the sustainable tourism development strategies implemented by the *sanggar*, challenges faced in the development process, forms of support and policies from the local government, the economic, social, and cultural impacts on both *sanggar* members and the surrounding community, and efforts to preserve local cultural heritage. In this research, the researcher used semi-structured interviews as the data collection technique, as this method allows flexibility in exploring information more deeply while still referring to predetermined interview guidelines.

Semi-structured interviews are an interview technique that uses a question guide as a reference, but still allows researcher the flexibility to develop questions according to the situation and the informant's responses. With this method, researcher could dig deeper by asking follow-up questions or adjusting the interview flow based on the responses given. This approach allows for richer and more in-depth data collection, particularly in research aimed at understanding social phenomena, perceptions,

experiences, and perspectives of informants more comprehensively. According to (Rivaldi et al., n.d.), in semi-structured interviews, researchers still prepare a list of questions, but the order is flexible and can be adjusted to suit the flow of the conversation. Furthermore, this method allows researcher to develop questions and explore issues that arise during the interview, thereby obtaining more in-depth data.

The use of semi-structured interviews in this research was based on the need to obtain in-depth and diverse information from various parties involved in tourism management at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. Given that the informants in this research consisted of the *sanggar* manager, *sanggar* members, the Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office, and the local community, a flexible interview method was required so that researcher could tailor questions to the background and experiences of each informant. Furthermore, this approach allowed the researcher to further explore the potential, challenges, strategies, and impacts of sustainable tourism, resulting in more in-depth, contextualized, and relevant data for the research objectives.

3. Documentation

Bons Manengkei et al., (2022), the documentation data collection technique is a way of obtaining data and information through documents, archives, books, writings, numbers, and images. In this research, the documents used include:

a. Profile of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, which covers its history, types of activities, organizational structure, and cultural activities carried out in the *sanggar*.
b. Government Regulations on Sustainable Tourism, such as 2025–2029 Strategic Plan of Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office, and Preparation of a Review of the Master Plan for Tourism Development in Sikka Regency.

c. Articles, Proposal for a Creative Performance by Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, online media, and local news discussing the development of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* as a cultural tourism destination in Sikka Regency.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The data collected were analysed through three activities; data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2019 in Smørvik & Vespestad, 2020). Sugiyono in Asipi et al., (2022) explains the Miles and Huberman model as follows:

1. Data Reduction

   Reducing data has the meaning of summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, and looking for patterns and themes. Data Reduction was carried out after the researcher collected data.

2. Data Display

   Data display is the process of organizing and presenting data in a systematic way to make it easier for researchers to understand the findings and draw conclusions. In qualitative research, data display can be presented in the form of brief descriptions, tables, charts, narratives, or other visual forms that help explain the research findings clearly.

3. Conclusion drawing

   Conclusion drawing is the final step in the data analysis process. Conclusions are drawn by interpreting and finding the meaning of the data that has been presented. After the data is collected and analyzed, conclusions are formulated based on the research findings.

The Miles and Huberman model was applied in this research to ensure that qualitative data were analyzed systematically through three interrelated stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data Reduction

   The data collected through observation, interviews, and documentation was then summarized and selected according to the focus of the research, namely sustainable tourism development strategies at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. In this stage, researcher grouped the data based on main themes such as cultural tourism potential, development strategies, the role of local communities, local government policies, and the social, economic, and cultural impacts on local communities. This reduction process aims to filter relevant information, eliminate irrelevant data, and prepare the data for easy analysis in the next stage.

2. Data Display

   The data is compiled in the form of interview excerpts or supporting documentation that describes the actual conditions in the field. Through the presentation of this data, researcher can see the relationship between data categories and gain a clearer understanding of sustainable tourism development strategies in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, including how cultural preservation efforts are carried out, how the community plays a role in tourism activities, and the extent to which government support contributes to the sustainability of the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination.

3. Conclusion Drawing

   In this research, conclusions were drawn by interpreting the results of data reduction and data display to find a deeper meaning regarding sustainable tourism development strategies at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. The results of the analysis were then verified through data triangulation, including observations, interviews, and documentation, to obtain a comprehensive, valid, and scientifically accountable understanding.

3.6 Research Schedule

No.	Activity Name	Year 2025							Year 2026								
		Month															
		06	10						01				02	03	04	05	06
1.	Title Submission																
2.	Guidance Proposal																
3.	Proposal Seminar																
4.	Proposal Revision																
5	Preparation of Instruments																
6.	Research																
7.	Results seminar																
8.	Thesis Examination																
9.	Article Publication																

CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Finding

4.1.1 Overview of Research Location

A. History of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

The Bliran Sina *Sanggar* was established on September 7, 1988, on the initiative of Romanus Rewo, Martin Seno, Anastasia Buko, Yustina Neing, Alfonsus Sato, Teresia Karolina, and consisted of artists who resided in Watublapi village and its surroundings. At the beginning of its establishment, this *sanggar* was located in Watublapi, Kajowair village, but it was still nomadic. Over time, the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* finally had a permanent place until now. Bliran Sina Watublapi was formed out of a love for the indigenous arts of the *Krowe* people, especially the traditional arts of Watublapi, Hewokloang. Art is a very important element of culture because it has the power of expression that can symbolically reflect life, as a medium of communication and message delivery. Therefore, the arts, especially the indigenous arts of *Krowe Ulayat* Watublapi, Hewokloang, need to be preserved so that the cultural values contained within these indigenous arts are not lost and continue to be used as guidelines by the community in the community's behavior, speech, and social interactions.

Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is a pioneer in the establishment of art *sanggars* in Sikka Regency and has become a community that focuses on arts preservation activities consisting of music, dance, voice, literature, and also producing naturally dyed *ikat* weaving, which is presented in the form of art performances, training, documentation, and services. Bliran Sina *Sanggar* also serves as a forum for young people to develop artistic abilities through a training system divided into three groups with different training schedules, namely children's classes, youth classes, and adult classes. The training and development programs implemented cover dance, music, voice, and traditional oral literature,

preserving the authenticity of the *Krowe* tribe's culture, particularly that of Watublapi, Hewokloang.

Since 2023, Bliran Sina *Sanggar* had become an icon of tourism in Sikka Regency, which continues to experience rapid development under the leadership of Yosef Gervasius, the first son of Romanus Rewo and Yustina Neing. The *sanggar's* membership has also grown to include people of various ages, ranging from 5 to 70 years old. Currently, the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* not only focuses on arts training but also participates in introducing and showcasing the arts in response to requests for performances such as tourist visits to the *sanggar*, the opening of various events, weddings, birthday parties, inaugurations, welcoming tourists or officials, invitations to traditional art performances, art exhibitions, or events themed around art, both at the local and international levels.

B. Vision, Mission and Goals

1. Vision

Realizing the welfare of a community that respects and supports environmental sustainability, social values, and local arts and culture as national assets.

2. Mission

Exploring, preserving, and developing social values, arts and culture, and the environment

3. Goals

To increase community income through the sale of traditional art products. To improve the welfare and comfort of community life that preserves social, cultural, and environmental wisdom. To increase community participation in development that respects human rights and gender equality.

C. Profiles of Officials & Members, Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

Officials



Picture 1. *Organizational Officials of Bliran Sina Sanggar*

(Source: Bliran Sina Sanggar)

Members



Picture 2. *Membership Structure of Bliran Sina Sanggar*

(Source: Bliran Sina Sanggar)

The Bliran Sina *Sanggar* has an organizational structure consisting of core administrators and members from the local community. The management of the *sanggar* generally consists of a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, treasurer, arts and culture department, product development and production department, equipment department, public relations and marketing department, department for *ikat* weaving and crafts, music trainers, and dance trainers, who have roles in coordinating activities, managing administration, managing the *sanggar's* finances, managing sales, and training music and dance. Meanwhile, the members of the *sanggar* play an active role in various cultural activities organized, such as the production of traditional *ikat* weaving, the performance of traditional dance, and the welcoming of visiting tourists. The involvement of the

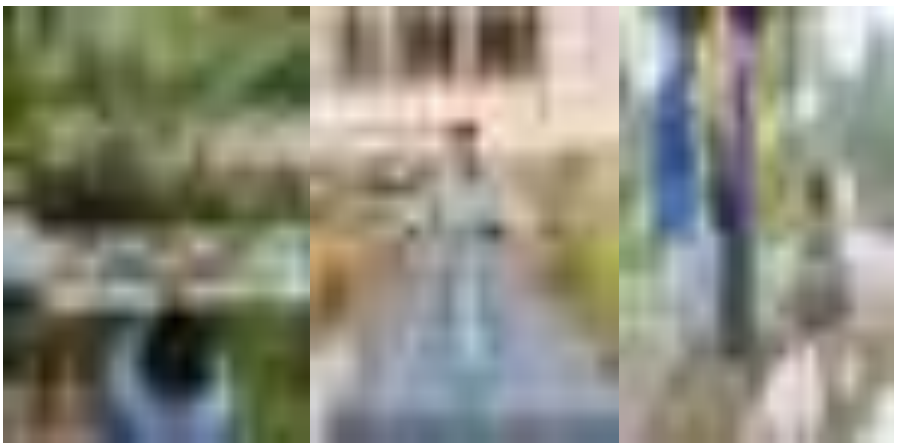
management and members shows the active participation of the community in preserving local culture while supporting the development of the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* as one of the culture-based tourist destinations in the area.

4.1.2 Potential for Sustainable Tourism Development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

A. Cultural Potential

1. *Ikat* Weaving

Ikat weaving is the primary activity that defines the cultural identity of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. This activity serves not only as a productive economic endeavor but also as a means of preserving the cultural values and traditional symbols of the Sikka community. The weaving process is carried out traditionally using local tools and natural materials. The *ikat* weaving process is carried out traditionally through several stages, namely the separation of cotton seeds, the refining of cotton, the spinning of yarn, the tying of motifs, dyeing using natural materials, and finally the weaving process to produce fabric or woven sarongs.



Picture 3. *Activities of Ikat Weaving Process*

The uniqueness of the traditional *ikat* weaving production process carried out at the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is the main attraction for visiting tourists. This is because tourists do not merely act as consumers purchasing the final product but also as active observers who can witness firsthand every stage of the *ikat* weaving process, from raw

material processing, dyeing the threads with natural materials, to the manual weaving process. This hands-on experience offers educational and authentic value that cannot be obtained if tourists merely purchase finished products at markets or stores. Thus, this activity fosters a participatory tourism experience rooted in local culture. This is further reinforced by an interview with the Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, who stated that:

> *"The main strength of the Bliran Sina Sanggar lies in its culture, with a primary focus on traditional dances and naturally dyed ikat weavings. One reason many tourists come here is that the tourists want to see firsthand how the ikat weaving process works from the very beginning."*

This statement indicates that Bliran Sina *Sanggar's* competitive advantage lies in offering a process based tourism experience, not merely a product. Tourists tend to be drawn to authentic and immersive experiences where tourists can understand the philosophical values, techniques, and local wisdom embedded in every piece of *ikat* fabric. This further underscores that the experiential aspect is a key factor in enhancing the appeal of culturally based tourist destinations.

Additionally, the Head of the Destination Development Division at Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office explained that weaving activities are not only carried out as a form of tradition preservation but also make a tangible contribution to improving the economic well being of the community. The Head of the Destination Development Division at Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office stated that:

> *"From the perspective of tourism activities and attractions such as weaving, traditional dance, and village music, these support sustainable tourism. From an environmental sustainability standpoint, the sanggar cultivate and preserve plants to serve as natural dye materials for the threads; these attractions become draws that generate economic impact due to tourist visits and spending."*

Based on this statement, it is clear that the cultural activities developed at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* are closely linked to the concept of sustainable tourism. From an environmental perspective, the use of natural dyes demonstrates efforts to conserve natural resources while maintaining ecosystem balance. From an economic perspective, increased tourists visits directly impact community income through the sale of woven products and cultural tourism services. Meanwhile, from a socio cultural perspective, these activities play a role in preserving local cultural identity so that it remains sustainable amidst the tide of modernization.

One local community living near the *sanggar* also explained that the existence of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* plays a very important role in maintaining the continuity of the weaving tradition as a cultural heritage of the local community. One local community living near the *Sanggar* stated that:

> *"The sanggar's focus is on ikat weaving, natural dyes, traditional dances, and traditional music. Because with the sanggar, local culture can be preserved and not lost. For example, if there were no sanggar, children would not know how to weave and would not understand the ikat weaving process until it becomes a sarong."*

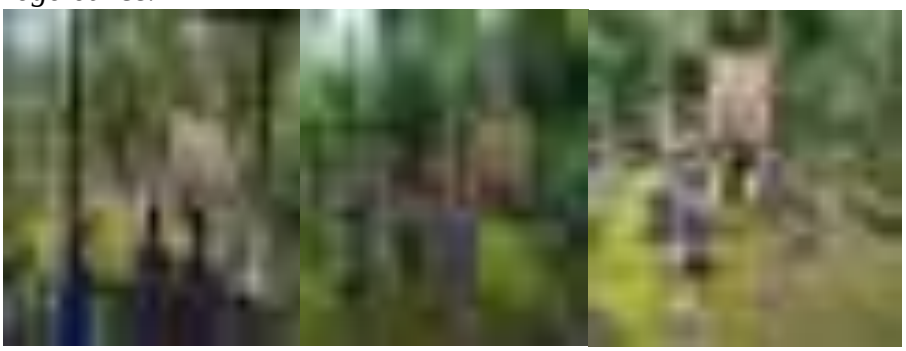
This statement indicates that the *sanggar* functions not only as a production site but also as a space for education and the transfer of knowledge across generations. Through the ongoing weaving activities, the younger generation has the opportunity to learn and understand the techniques and cultural significance embedded in *ikat* weaving. Thus, the *sanggar* serves as an agent of cultural preservation, ensuring that local traditions remain alive and are not eroded by the passage of time.

Based on the results of these interviews, it can be concluded that the *ikat* weaving activities at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* not only hold high cultural value but also possess significant economic and social potential for the local community. These activities foster synergy between cultural preservation, improved community well being, and the development of sustainable tourism. Therefore, the management and development of *ikat* weaving activities must continue to be supported so that can provide sustainable benefits for all parties involved.

2. Preservation of Dance

One of the cultural attractions presented by the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* Dance to tourists is a traditional dance performance staged as part of a guest welcoming ceremony. These dances serve not only as entertainment but also carry symbolic meanings reflecting the values of respect, unity, and the cultural identity of the Sikka community, particularly Bliran Sina *Sanggar*.

Based on observations, Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is also actively involved in preserving various traditional dances that are part of the Watublapi community's culture. These dance performances are typically presented during tourist visits several types of traditional dances are staged for visiting tourists, such as the *Kapak* dance, the *Ro'a Mu'u* dance, the *Paket Pertanian* dance, the *Bambu* dance, the *Age Alu* dance, the *Mage Mot* dance, the *Tua Reta Lo'u* dance, and the *Togo* dance.



Picture 4. *Traditional Dance Performance*

This is supported by an interview with the Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* who explained:

> *"Our tradition of welcoming tourists begins with a customary greeting and the presentation of a floral garland. Tourists are then escorted to the event venue with an axe dance. Afterward, they are offered betel nut, cigarettes, and shown the process of making fire from bamboo, and they enjoy the traditional lekun cake. The event continues with various dances, such as the Ro'a Mu'u dance, the Perang dance, the Paket Pertanian dance, and a group dance."*

This statement illustrates that the process of welcoming tourists at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is not a simple affair, but rather a series of traditional rituals rich in symbolic meaning and cultural value. The initial stage, consisting of a traditional greeting and the presentation of a floral garland, serves as a form of respect for the arriving tourists, while also reflecting the local community's values of hospitality and openness toward tourists. This tradition serves not only as a formal ceremony but also as a medium to introduce the local community's cultural identity to tourists from the very start of tourists visit.

Furthermore, the procession of welcoming tourists with the *Kapak* dance demonstrates the integration of performing arts and welcoming traditions which function not merely as entertainment but also carry historical and philosophical values about local life thereby creating direct interactions that enrich tourists' understanding. The offering of betel nut and cigarettes symbolizes acceptance and respect, while the demonstration of making fire from bamboo presents an educational attraction reflecting local wisdom. The presence of traditional cakes such as *lekun* further enriches the travel experience through culinary aspects, allowing tourists to gain a more comprehensive experience.

The series of activities is further complemented by various traditional dances representing the social life of the community, where

tourists' participation in group dances creates a participatory experience that strengthens interaction between tourists and the local community. These activities demonstrate that the community plays a very active role in preserving, maintaining, and simultaneously utilizing local culture as a tourist attraction. The community serves not only as cultural practitioners but also as managers and presenters of tourism attractions rooted in local wisdom. This reflects a collective awareness to preserve cultural identity while simultaneously enhancing the economic value of these activities.

This phenomenon aligns with the concept of Community-Based Tourism (CBT), which emphasizes the importance of local community involvement in the entire tourism management process. In this approach, the community serves as the primary actor with control over the development and utilization of *sanggar* tourism resources. Thus, the welcoming activities for tourists at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* function not only as cultural attractions but also as a tangible implementation of sustainable community-based tourism.

B. Other Activities Currently Being Developed

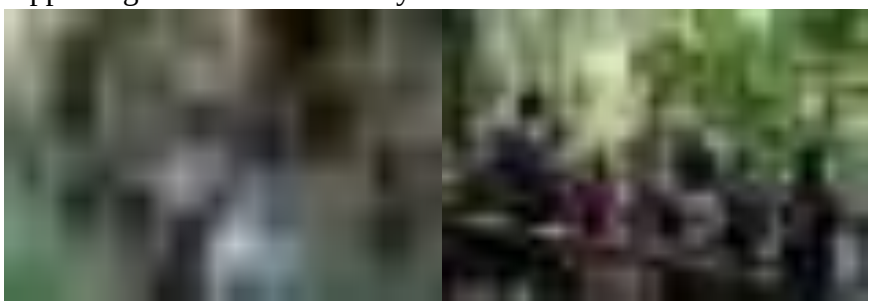
In addition to main activities such as *ikat* weaving, traditional dance and music performances, Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is also developing various types of alternative tourism activities aimed at enriching the variety of tourism products offered to tourists. These efforts are undertaken as a form of innovation in the management of culture-based tourism destinations to prevent monotony and to meet the increasingly diverse needs and interests of tourists. These activities include agrotourism, culinary tourism, and gastronomic tourism, which collectively blend cultural, agricultural, and traditional local culinary elements. The integration of these three aspects not only creates a more comprehensive tourism experience but also strengthens local identity as the destination's primary attraction.

1. Agrotourism

Agrotourism is one of the activities currently being developed at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* as part of an effort to expand the range of tourism products based on local potential. This activity combines elements of agricultural tourism, agritourism, and cultural tourism into a single integrated tourism experience. The use of the natural environment surrounding the village and community farmland as tourist attractions demonstrates the sustainable optimization of local resources.

During the tour, tourists are invited to visit community owned farms and are introduced firsthand to traditional farming practices that are still preserved to this day. Tourists are also introduced to various types of local plants such as cocoa, nutmeg, candlenut, cloves, vanilla, and various types of tubers that are part of the community's daily life. Additionally, tourists are introduced to plants used as raw materials for natural dyes in the *ikat* weaving process, such as the noni tree, indigo plants, and mahogany trees.

This agrotourism activity is not only recreational but also educational, as it provides tourists with an understanding of the interconnection between the natural environment, the community's agricultural activities, and the *ikat* weaving production process, which is based on the use of natural materials. Thus, tourists can understand that the *ikat* products produced are inseparable from the supporting environmental ecosystem.



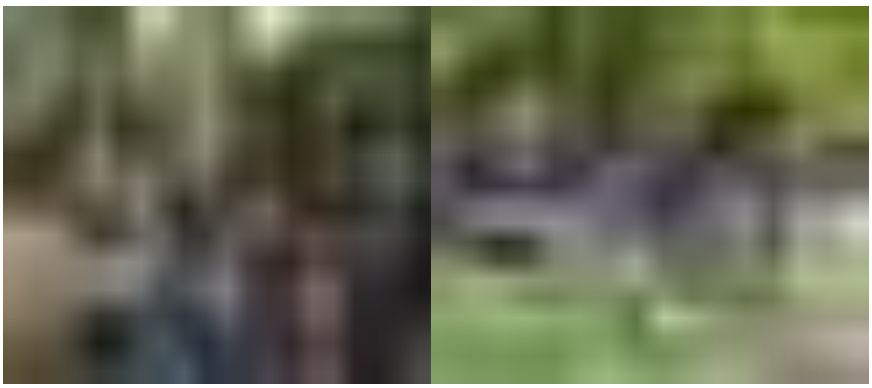
Picture 5. *Agrotourism Activities*
(Source: Travel Kompas)

2. Culinary Tourism

In addition to agrotourism, Bliran Sina *Sanggar* also develops culinary tourism by serving various local specialty dishes to visiting tourists. The dishes served generally use local ingredients sourced from the agricultural produce of the local community and are prepared using natural spices without any added instant ingredients sold in stores.

Some of the signature dishes introduced to tourists include corn rice, sour soup, the *sanggar's* signature grilled chicken and fish, and *rumpu rampe*. Through these activities, tourists can experience the region's distinctive flavors while gaining an understanding of the local community's culinary traditions.

This culinary tourism initiative also provides economic benefits to the community, particularly the housewives involved in preparing meals for tourists.



Picture 6. *Culinary Tourism Activities*

(Source: Tribun Flores)

3. Gastronomic Tourism

Gastronomic tourism is a further development of culinary tourism that focuses not only on the act of enjoying food but also directly involves tourists in the process of preparing traditional dishes. In this activity, tourists do not merely order pre-prepared meals but actively participate in every stage of the cooking process.

Tourists are invited to gather ingredients directly from the gardens surrounding the *sanggar*, then prepare and process these ingredients into traditional dishes. The cooking process uses firewood as a heat source, providing tourists with a distinct and more authentic experience.

Through this activity, tourists not only enjoy local specialties but also gain firsthand experience with traditional culinary practices and interact with the local environment and culture.



Picture 7. *Gastronomic Tourism Activities*

(Source: Tribun Flores)

This is further reinforced by an interview with the manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, who explained that the development of tourism activities at the *sanggar* is not limited to *ikat* weaving and traditional dance but also includes other activities that can offer new experiences for tourists. The Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* stated that:

> *"To keep up with the times, the sanggar also developing several other types of activities such as agrotourism, culinary tourism, and gastronomic tourism. These are the flagship programs at the Bliran Sina Sanggar."*

This statement indicates that the *sanggar's* management is aware of the importance of innovation and adapting to evolving tourism trends. Diversifying tourism products is an effective strategy for enhancing a destination's appeal, extending the length of tourists' stays, and increasing visitor satisfaction.

Overall, the development of these various tourism activities demonstrates that Bliran Sina *Sanggar* continues to strive to enrich the tourism attractions offered by optimally utilizing local potential. This diversification of activities not only enhances the destination's competitiveness but also serves as a crucial strategy in supporting the development of sustainable community-based tourism (CBT), where local communities act as both key participants and beneficiaries of tourism activities.

C. Social Potential

One of the key factors in the development of sustainable tourism at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is the active participation of the local community in various tourism activities organized there. The local community does not merely act as passive spectators but is directly involved as key participants in cultural activities such as traditional dance performances, traditional music, and the *ikat* weaving process. This involvement demonstrates that the community has a sense of ownership regarding the tourism activities being developed, thereby encouraging community members to help preserve and sustain local cultural heritage. Additionally, this active participation strengthens social sustainability as the community becomes an integral part of the entire tourism management process.

This community involvement is clearly evident in the participation of *sanggar* members in various activities related to tourist visits. *Sanggar* members not only serve as event organizers but also act as cultural guides who introduce local values to tourists. The *sanggar* members actively perform traditional art shows and explain the *ikat* weaving process firsthand, thereby providing tourists with a deeper and more educational experience. This role demonstrates that the community is not merely an object of tourism but a subject possessing the knowledge and capability to manage and convey its cultural potential. This was also conveyed by the Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in the following interview:

> *"What we're developing here is community-based tourism, we focus more on community activities, so we truly involve the community from the sales process and almost everything else, we always do it together with the community. We always pay attention to the rights and responsibilities of members, we emphasize that this isn't a private company but rather the involvement of the community living in this village."*

This statement underscores that tourism management at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* prioritizes the principles of inclusivity and solidarity, where the community is involved in every aspect of the activities, from planning to implementation. This approach reflects a management model that is not oriented toward individual profit but rather toward the collective well being of the community. Thus, the existence of the community center not only provides economic benefits but also strengthens social structures and solidarity among community members.

Additionally, the community demonstrates a strong spirit of mutual cooperation in supporting various tourism activities. This spirit is reflected in the collaboration among members in preparing cultural events as well as in welcoming tourists. Mutual cooperation serves as a vital social value because it strengthens interpersonal relationships and fosters an environment conducive to the development of community-based tourism. One of the members of the *sanggar* also noted that cooperation among members is crucial for the group's activities, the members of the *sanggar* stated:

> *"We always work together on community service projects when tourists are coming to visit, we clean the surroundings and also prepare the tools and materials properly."*

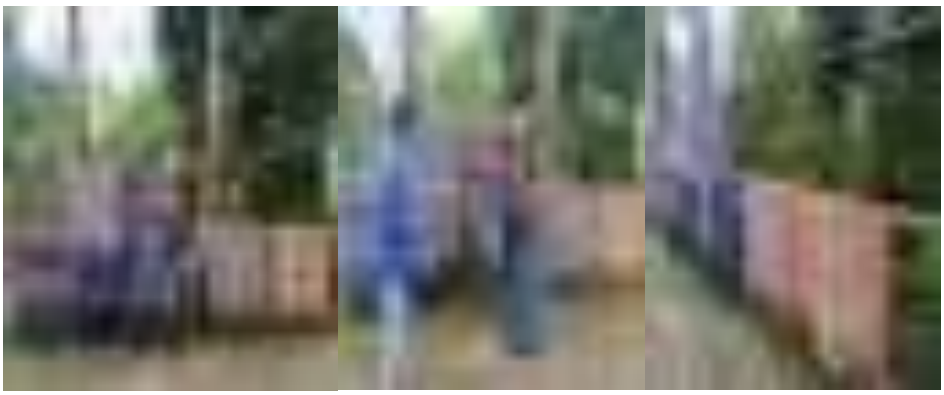
This statement indicates that community involvement extends beyond core activities to include supporting aspects such as environmental cleanliness and facility readiness. This serves as an indicator that the community is aware of the importance of providing good service to tourists, thereby enhancing the quality of the tourism experience offered.

This active community involvement demonstrates that tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* has embodied the principles of Community-Based Tourism (CBT), where the local community serves as the primary actor in tourism activities. Community participation is also a crucial component of social sustainability, as it strengthens social cohesion, enhances community capacity, and ensures the long-term sustainability of tourism activities.

D. Economic Potential

Tourism activities at the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* also offer significant economic potential for the local community. One tangible example of this potential is the sale of *ikat* woven products to visiting tourists. This activity serves as a source of additional income for the community, particularly for *sanggar* members directly involved in the production process.

The *ikat* textiles produced not only hold high cultural value but also possess economic value capable of improving community well being. These products have become one of the flagship commodities sought after by tourists, both as souvenirs and as a form of appreciation for local cultural works. Tourists' interest in *ikat* textiles is further supported by the uniqueness of the patterns, the quality of the materials, and the traditional production process still employed.



Picture 8. *Sale of Ikat Woven Products at Bliran Sina Sanggar*

This was conveyed by one of the *sanggar* members in the following interview:

> *"The benefit gained from activities at the sanggar is that it helps support the family's economy for example, when selling sarongs, can earn money from that and use it to help cover our children's school expenses."*

This statement indicates that tourism activities not only provide general economic benefits but also have a direct impact on improving family well being, such as in meeting educational needs. This demonstrates the existence of tangible economic benefits that are directly felt by the community.

In addition to weaving sales, cultural performances also serve as a source of income for the community. Activities such as traditional dance and local music are often featured as part of tourist attractions, serving not only as entertainment but also as a means to introduce culture to tourists. In some cases, *sanggar* members, particularly the younger generation, receive compensation for younger generation participation in these performances. The local community living near the *sanggar* stated that:

> *"Another benefit is supporting the sanggar members' livelihoods; for example, the students, who are also members of the Bliran Sina Sanggar, can fund the students education through dance performances because the tourists are paid."*

This demonstrates that tourism activities also create job opportunities, particularly for the younger generation, thereby helping to reduce unemployment and promote economic self-reliance. Thus, the economic potential generated is not merely short-term but also has long-term impacts on improving the quality of life for the community.

This economic potential indicates that tourism activities at the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* align with the concept of economic sustainability, which emphasizes the importance of fairly distributing economic benefits to the local community. The presence of tourism not only increases

income but also creates business opportunities and strengthens the local economy in a sustainable manner.

E. Environmental Potential

Another factor supporting the development of sustainable tourism in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is the environmental aspect. One of the eco-friendly practices carried out by the community is the use of natural dyes in the *ikat* weaving process. This practice demonstrates the community's awareness of the need to preserve the environment while maintaining local traditions.

The natural dyes used are derived from various types of plants found in the village's surroundings, such as noni, indigo, and mahogany. The use of these natural materials not only reduces the use of chemicals but also preserves environmental quality and public health. Additionally, this activity encourages the community to cultivate and conserve these plants as a source of raw materials. The Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* explained that the use of natural dyes is a tradition passed down through generations and has become one of the main attractions for tourists. The Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* explained:

> *"The sanggar don't use synthetic dyes or chemicals, because sanggar's target market is international tourists. One of the reasons many tourists come here is because the tourists want to see firsthand how the ikat weaving process works."*

This statement indicates that eco-friendly practices are not only carried out as a form of conservation but also hold economic value and serve as a tourist attraction. Tourists, particularly international ones, tend to be drawn to eco-friendly products that possess a high degree of authenticity. This was also conveyed by the Head of Destination Development Division at Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office, who stated that:

"From an environmental sustainability perspective, they cultivate and preserve plants to serve as the raw material for natural dyes, this attraction generates economic benefits through tourists visits and spending."

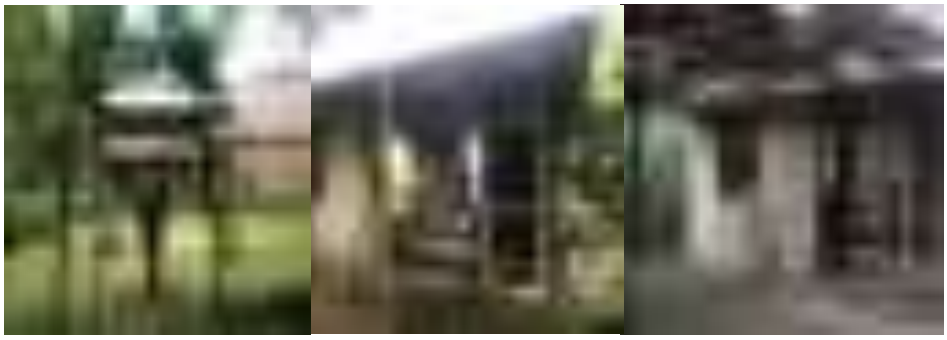
This statement indicates that there is a close relationship between environmental and economic aspects in tourism development. Environmental conservation efforts through the cultivation and utilization of plants not only maintain ecosystem sustainability but also serve as part of a tourist attraction capable of drawing tourists' interest.

Thus, the practice of using natural dyes in *ikat* weaving production reflects the application of environmental sustainability principles in the development of sustainable tourism. This activity demonstrates that environmental conservation, cultural preservation, and community economic development can proceed in a balanced and mutually supportive manner within an integrated tourism system.

4.1.3 Challenges in Sustainable Tourism Development

A. Facility Challenges

One of the main challenges in sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is the limited availability of facilities to support tourism activities. Based on the researcher observations, the physical condition of the buildings used as the main activity sites such as the weaving hut reveals damage to the roof, which has developed holes and can no longer provide optimal protection against the weather. Additionally, the storage warehouse also shows damage in several areas, such as walls that have partially collapsed and wooden floors that have begun to rot and are no longer suitable for use. These conditions not only affect tourists' comfort during activities but also have the potential to hinder the smooth operation of cultural activities and weaving production the *sanggar's* main attractions.



Picture 9. *Condition of the Weaving Hut*

This was also noted by the manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, who explained that limited facilities remain a challenge because the *sanggar* is managed independently with limited resources. This was also conveyed by the Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in the following interview:

> *"Since this is truly self-reliant, facilities like storage sheds and the like are still very limited, however, recently there has been collaboration with several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). It is likely that next year the storage shed will be repaired, the site will be reorganized, and the design and concept have already been developed."*

This statement indicates that despite facing limitations, the *sanggar* has begun collaborating with external parties as an effort to improve the quality of existing facilities. This reflects an awareness of the importance of infrastructure development as part of a strategy to enhance the quality of the tourism destination.

In addition to the condition of the buildings, limited water supply is also a significant challenge in supporting *ikat* weaving production activities, particularly during the thread washing and dyeing processes. Limited water availability can slow down the production process and affect the quality of the woven products, thereby impacting community productivity. The *sanggar* members also noted that water scarcity is a common obstacle encountered in daily activities at the *sanggar* the members stated:

"One of the challenges we commonly face is water, we also have difficulty accessing or a shortage of water here."

This situation indicates that basic environmental factors such as water availability play a crucial role in supporting the sustainability of the community's cultural and economic activities. Therefore, more targeted strategic planning for physical development is needed to ensure the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure to support sustainable tourism activities.

B. Management Challenges

In addition to facility limitations, another challenge faced in the development of sustainable tourism at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* relates to organizational management and administration. Based on the research findings, the management of the *sanggar's* activities is still conducted in a simple manner and is not yet fully structured, primarily due to the limited educational backgrounds of some *sanggar* members.

This situation impacts members' ability to manage various aspects of tourism activities, such as program planning, event organization, and the development of tourism innovations. Limited understanding of tourism concepts also poses a barrier to providing optimal service to tourists. This was also conveyed by the Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* as follows:

"Regarding the management or administration of the sanggar's activities, some members with limited educational backgrounds do not yet understand the proper procedures for receiving tourists and are unclear about what tourism actually entails."

Additionally, another challenge in the management aspect is the limited capacity for promoting tourist destinations. In today's era of technological advancement, tourism promotion is largely conducted through social media however, the managers' ability to utilize digital media remains limited.

The Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* also noted. This statement indicates that enhancing human resource capacity is an urgent need for the group's development. Without adequate understanding of tourism management, the tourism activities being developed risk not operating optimally.

Furthermore, management challenges are evident in the limited ability to promote tourist destinations, particularly regarding the use of digital media. In today's digital age, promotion through social media has become one of the primary strategies for attracting tourists, yet the managers' ability to utilize this technology remains limited. The Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* also stated:

> *"Lately, it's all about marketing; as times change, all marketing must be done through social media this is now a challenge for the sanggar."*

This situation indicates that developing capabilities in digital marketing is crucial for enhancing the visibility and competitiveness of tourist destinations. This challenge is closely tied to the importance of organizational strategies and community management in managing community-based tourism in a more professional and sustainable manner.

C. Limited Raw Materials and Production Challenges

Another challenge faced in the development of sustainable tourism at the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* relates to limited raw materials and *ikat* weaving production. Weaving production is one of the main activities that serves as a tourist attraction at the *sanggar*, but in practice, several challenges remain. One of the challenges faced is the limited availability of raw materials used in the weaving process. Supplies of natural dyes are not always available in sufficient quantities.



Picture 10. *Natural Dyes and Ikat Woven*

This was conveyed by one of the *sanggar* members in the following interview:

> *"The challenges we commonly face are shortages of materials for making fabric, and also water it's hard to get water here because water is scarce, so we even have to go as far as the Nangarasong area to find the materials."*

Additionally, the production system, which still relies on traditional methods, poses its own challenges in meeting the increasingly diverse market demands. The products produced by the community are still dominated by sarongs, while tourists' current demands are more varied, such as clothing, tablecloths, and various other handicraft products. The Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* also explained:

> *"The challenge we face is that the sarong-making process still relies on traditional methods, whereas consumers need not only sarongs but also other items like tablecloths, clothing, trinkets, and so on."*

This challenge highlights the importance of strategies in managing economic resources and developing sustainable cultural products, which can be analyzed through the concepts of green investment and fund management strategies in sustainable tourism development.

D. Challenges in Community Perception of Tourism Activities

Another challenge relates to social aspects, particularly regarding the community's understanding of tourism activities taking place in the village. In the context of community-based tourism, community support and understanding are key factors in determining the success of tourism destination development.

Based on interview results, there are situations where tourism activities coincide with the community's social or religious activities, such as worship or mourning ceremonies. This sometimes leads to differing perceptions among the community regarding the presence of tourism activities. This was explained by one of the local community living near the *sanggar* as follows:

> *"The challenge we face is that some community members do not yet understand the purpose of the sanggar. For example, during worship services or funerals, the sanggar plays gong waning music. Although there is an agreement between the tourists and the sanggar made well in advance, some community members perceive this as an obstacle or feel disturbed by it. However, it is the sanggar's obligation to continue welcoming and accommodating tourists."*

This situation highlights the challenge of harmonizing tourism activities with the social life of the community. Therefore, effective coordination is needed between the community, the *sanggar* management, and relevant parties to ensure that tourism activities proceed without disrupting the community's social activities. This challenge relates to the importance of the community's role and strategies for sustainable destination development, where tourism development must continue to respect the social and cultural values of the local community.

4.1.4 Strategies for Sustainable Tourism Development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

The strategies for sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* presented in this research were formulated based on the potentials identified during the research process and supported by findings obtained through interviews with the informants. These strategies were developed by considering the existing conditions, resources, opportunities, and challenges faced by the *sanggar* in maintaining and developing sustainable tourism practices. The identified potentials include the availability of natural dye resources for *ikat* weaving production, the active involvement of the local community in tourism activities, and the existence of local cultural assets that support tourism development. In addition, the perspectives and experiences shared by the informants provided deeper insights into the efforts that have been implemented and the strategies considered relevant to support long term sustainability.

Therefore, the proposed strategies are not formulated solely from theoretical considerations but are grounded in empirical findings obtained through observation and interviews with key informants. These strategies reflect the actual conditions and needs of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* and are expected to contribute to strengthening environmental conservation, community empowerment, and the sustainable management of culture-based tourism.

Building upon these empirical findings, the strategies proposed for sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* are categorized into several key areas based on the potentials and challenges identified during the research. These strategies reflect practical efforts that have been implemented or developed by the *sanggar* and are supported by information obtained through interviews with key informants. The identified potentials include the availability of local natural resources that support traditional weaving activities, the existence of community participation as the main driver of tourism activities, and opportunities to strengthen human resource capacity through training and institutional development.

Therefore, the strategies are organized into three main aspects: (A) strategies for the conservation of natural dye raw materials through propagation and community education as an effort to maintain environmental sustainability and the continuity of weaving production; (B) community empowerment strategies through marketing and *sanggar* management training to strengthen human resource capacity and improve destination management; and (C) strategies for community empowerment and participation in culture-based tourism management to encourage active community involvement and support the long-term sustainability of tourism development. These strategies collectively demonstrate an integrated approach that combines environmental, social, cultural, and economic dimensions in supporting sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*.

A. Strategies for the Conservation of Natural Dye Raw Materials Through Propagation and Community Education

The strategy for the conservation of natural dye raw materials through seedling propagation and community education at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* focuses on efforts to maintain the availability of natural resources that serve as the primary materials in *ikat* weaving production. These efforts involve replanting natural dye-producing plants and educating the community on the importance of managing these resources sustainably. The propagation of natural dye plants is a strategic step in ensuring the sustainability of *ikat* weaving production, given that these raw materials play a crucial role in preserving the authenticity and cultural value of the products. Additionally, community education programs, particularly for weavers, are conducted to enhance awareness and skills in utilizing natural plants responsibly without compromising the sustainability of these resources.

This nursery program is implemented by providing plant seedlings to the weavers to be replanted in the surrounding village environment, thereby ensuring the sustainable availability of raw materials. This was explained by the Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* as follows:

> *"As part of their livelihood, they initiated a program in the form of noni tree stem-cutting propagation. After that, the seedlings were distributed to each weaver, with each person receiving around 25 plants. They are provided with guidance on how to take cuttings, so the plant doesn't die after a single harvest but can be harvested multiple times."*

This statement indicates that the strategy implemented does not merely focus on planting crops as a source of raw materials but also encompasses educational and mentoring aspects for the community regarding the sustainable use of plants. Through this guidance, the community is taught techniques for harvesting materials that do not damage the plants, ensuring the plants can continue to grow and be utilized again in the future. This reflects an effort to balance production needs with environmental conservation.

Furthermore, this strategy for propagating and managing natural dye plants is a response to the scarcity of raw materials, which previously posed a challenge in the ikat weaving production process. Through the propagation and replanting program, Bliran Sina *Sanggar* aims to ensure the sustainable availability of raw materials and reduce dependence on limited natural resources. Additionally, this strategy serves as a preventive measure to avoid future raw material shortages that could hinder production activities.

Overall, this strategy not only contributes to environmental sustainability but also strengthens the community's capacity to manage natural resources wisely. Thus, the cultivation of natural dye plants not only supports the continuity of *ikat* weaving production but also plays a vital role in achieving sustainable tourism development that integrates ecological, economic, and social aspects.

B. Community Empowerment Strategy Through Marketing and *Sanggar*-Management Training

The community empowerment strategy for sustainable tourism development at the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* focuses on enhancing human resource capacity through training in marketing and *sanggar* management. This initiative aims to strengthen the capabilities of the community, particularly the younger generation, so the *sanggar* can play an active role in tourism activities while improving *sanggar's* well being.

Community empowerment is not only directed at improving technical skills but also at strengthening understanding of culture based tourism management. Through marketing training, the community is equipped with the ability to promote tourism products and *ikat* weaving, particularly by leveraging digital media. Additionally, *sanggar* management training is provided to enhance capabilities in organizing tourism activities, serving tourists, and managing existing potential in a more structured manner. One of the key strategies is building the capacity of the younger generation in marketing, particularly in utilizing digital media to promote tourism products and *ikat* weaving. The Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* explained:

> *"The solution is already in place: the sanggar has been preparing the young people in this village by providing them with training or courses in marketing."*

In addition to strengthening the community's economic capacity, tourism management at the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is also supported by improving management skills through a more focused and systematic approach. Based on an interview with the manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, the *sanggar* regularly invites external experts, such as representatives from the tourism office, to provide training and guidance to its members.

This training focuses not only on technical aspects but also covers a basic understanding of tourism concepts, tourist services, and professional hospitality protocols. These efforts demonstrate an awareness

that the quality of destination management heavily depends on the capacity of the human resources involved. The Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* explained that:

> *"The solution is to provide training by bringing in external experts, such as representatives from the tourism office, to deliver materials and insights on tourism and proper guest reception protocols, so that even those with limited education can understand."*

This statement indicates that the training strategy is designed to bridge the gap in the educational backgrounds of the group's members, ensuring s*anggar* members can still understand and apply good tourism service standards. With external guidance, the *sanggar* members not only gains new knowledge but also boosts the *sanggar* members confidence in interacting with tourists, particularly those from outside the region or from abroad.

This strategy also serves as a response to challenges in tourism marketing and management, particularly the limited ability to utilize digital media as a promotional tool. By enhancing the younger generation's capacity in marketing, the group aims to expand the promotional reach of the destination and *ikat* weaving products through various digital platforms. Additionally, capacity building in tourism management seeks to establish a more professional, organized, and sustainable management system.

Thus, the community empowerment strategy through marketing and s*anggar* management training conducted by the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is not only focused on increasing community income but also emphasizes strengthening human resource capacity as the primary foundation for the development of community-based tourism destinations. Improvements in managerial and service capabilities are expected to enhance the quality of the tourist experience, thereby impacting the sustainability and competitiveness of the destination in the long term.

C. Strategies for Community Empowerment and Participation in Culture-Based Tourism Management

Participation in culture-based tourism management strategies for community empowerment and participation in culture-based tourism management at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* focus on efforts to increase the community's active role in all tourism activities while strengthening the *sanggar* capacity to manage the *sanggar* cultural potential. The community serves not only as participants but also as the primary managers of tourism activities taking place at the *sanggar*.

This strategy aligns with the concept of Community-Based Tourism, which positions local communities as the primary actors in destination management. Through this approach, the community is directly involved in various activities, ranging from organizing cultural attractions and producing handicrafts to providing services to tourists.

Additionally, community empowerment is carried out through various training programs aimed at enhancing knowledge and skills in the tourism sector. These trainings cover aspects of destination management, tourist services, and capacity building in promoting cultural products. With these trainings, it is hoped that the community would have better capabilities to manage tourism activities independently and professionally.

One of the key strategies implemented at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is the active involvement of the community in the entire range of tourism activities, from organizing cultural attractions to serving tourists. The Manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* explained that:

> *"What we are developing here is community-based tourism; we focus more on community activities, so we truly involve the community from the sales process and almost everything else we always do it together with the community."*

This strategy is implemented as an effort to optimize social potential specifically, the high level of community participation in the group's activities while also addressing social challenges related to differing community perceptions of tourism activities taking place in the village.

In addition to community involvement, socio-cultural strategies are further strengthened through various training programs provided by the local government to enhance the community's capacity in managing tourism activities. The Head of Destination Development Division at the Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office explained:

> *"Some of the training provided includes ikat weaving training, destination management training, environmental hygiene and sanitation training, dive guide competency and certification training, English training, table manners training, product packaging training, and local guide training. These trainings aim to improve the quality of local human resources so that they can provide better service to tourists and manage tourism activities professionally."*

In addition to training, the local government also provides support in the form of promotion and marketing of tourist destinations as an effort to increase the visibility and appeal of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* on a broader scale. This support is crucial because the limited resources available to the community often pose a challenge in conducting independent promotions. The Head of Destination Development Division at the Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office explained that Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, along with local Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) groups in the village, has been given the opportunity to participate in various promotional activities, both through digital media and participation in tourism exhibitions. The Head of Destination Development Division at Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office stated:

> *"These promotions are conducted through the official website of the Tourism Office and various social media platforms. Additionally, the cultural centers and SME groups are given the opportunity to participate in national-level exhibitions, such as INACRAFT and the Bali Beyond Travel Fair. Furthermore, tourist attractions including cultural centers are incorporated into travel itineraries designed by the ministry, travel agents, and the Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Authority."*

This statement indicates that the promotional strategy is implemented in an integrated manner by utilizing various marketing channels, including both digital technology based platforms and direct promotional activities through exhibitions. The use of digital media enables information about the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* to reach a wider audience, including domestic and international tourists. Meanwhile, participation in national level exhibitions provides opportunities for the *sanggar* and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) operators to introduce cultural products directly to a larger market and build collaborative networks with various stakeholders.

This promotional strategy plays a crucial role in strengthening Bliran Sina *Sanggar's* position within a broader tourism marketing network, while simultaneously increasing the destination's exposure to potential tourists. Additionally, involvement in promotional activities provides the community with experience and insights into understanding the dynamics of the tourism market and how to market products more effectively. Thus, this strategy focuses not only on increasing the number of tourists visits but also on strengthening the community's capacity in promotion and marketing. This ultimately fosters the community's self-reliance in managing and developing sustainable culture based tourism, ensuring that the benefits are felt in the long term.

4.1.5 Local Culture-Based Development Strategy Model

Based on research conducted at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in Watublapi Village, Hewokloang Subdistrict, Sikka Regency, it was found that tourism development in the area holds strong potential in terms of local culture,

community involvement, and economic activities centered on *ikat* weaving. This potential serves as the foundation for formulating a local culture-based tourism development strategy oriented toward sustainability.

Local culture-based tourism development must prioritize a balance among cultural, social, economic, and environmental aspects to ensure that the benefits generated are sustainably felt by the community. This aligns with the concept of sustainable tourism development, which emphasizes the importance of preserving cultural and natural resources and enhancing the well-being of local communities.

Based on the results of the research data analysis and supported by theories of tourism village development and sustainable tourism, the tourism development strategy model for Bliran Sina *Sanggar* can be formulated through four main components: cultural preservation as the primary attraction, community empowerment as the main actors, government support as a facilitator, and the strengthening of the creative economy based on *ikat* weaving:

1. Cultural Preservation as the Primary Attraction

   Local culture is one of the primary assets possessed by Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in the development of culture-based tourism. Based on the research findings, local cultural elements such as *ikat* weaving with natural dyes, traditional dances, and the distinctive traditional music of the Watublapi community serve as the primary attractions that draw tourists to visit the *sanggar*.

   According to Fifi Nofiyanti et al., (2025), heritage tourism aims to preserve cultural heritage both tangible (such as temples, palaces, and traditional houses) and intangible (such as traditions, dances, and folk tales) while utilizing it as a tourist attraction. With proper management, these tourism activities can support conservation efforts and raise public awareness of the importance of cultural heritage.

Tourists are not only interested in purchasing *ikat* woven products but also wish to witness the traditional weaving process firsthand and enjoy the cultural performances presented by the Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. This demonstrates that local culture holds significant value as a tourist attraction capable of providing cultural experiences for tourists.

2. Community Empowerment as the Key Actors

The development of tourism at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is inseparable from the active participation of the local community. Based on research findings, the community surrounding the *sanggar* is involved in various tourism activities, such as the *ikat* weaving process, cultural art performances, welcoming tourists, and providing handicrafts and traditional food.

This community involvement demonstrates that tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* has adopted a community empowerment approach. This approach aligns with the concept of village tourism management, which emphasizes strengthening the community's competencies as the primary actors (Khadafi & Citrawan, 2026). Community empowerment is a development process focused on enhancing the community's capabilities so the community can independently manage the community own potential.

According to Tou et al., (2020), community empowerment is characterized by active community participation in decision making, the ability to manage local resources, and the presence of social learning processes in community development. The community is the primary actor in the development and management of all tourism activities (Hidayah Ida, 2021). With community involvement in tourism activities, the community becomes not only a tourist attraction but also a key actor in tourism development.

Through community empowerment, tourism activities are expected to generate economic benefits while improving the well being of local communities. This empowerment is achieved by involving the

community in tourism management and enhancing community skills and knowledge, thereby enabling community members to create business opportunities and increase community income. In this way, the community becomes not merely an observer but a key player in the development of sustainable tourism.

3. Government Support as a Facilitator

In addition to the role of the community, support from the government also plays an important role in tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. Based on local government regulations through Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office, in Regulation of the Regent Sikka Number 20 Concerning the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan Document Of the Sikka Regency Local Government, which explains that the Destination Division has the task of developing tourist attractions, facilities and infrastructure, as well as developing strategic areas and tourism investment. The local government, through Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office, has a role as a facilitator in supporting the development of cultural tourism destinations in Watublapi village.

Government support can be realized through various programs such as promoting cultural tourism destinations, training for tourism stakeholders, and developing infrastructure that supports tourism activities. Additionally, the government also has a role in formulating policies that can support community-based tourism development.

According to Pratama & Kurnia, (2018), tourism development requires support from various parties, including the government as the party that provides policies, budgets, and development programs that can encourage the growth of the tourism sector. The role of the government as a facilitator is an effort by the local government to provide support and facilitate everything needed to support the development of a tourist attraction (Yoly & Pradana, 2025).

With government support, the development of tourism in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is expected to proceed in a more focused, planned, and sustainable manner. This support can take the form of infrastructure improvements, community training, and the promotion of tourist destinations through various media. Additionally, the government plays a crucial role in formulating policies and programs that support community-based tourism management. Through collaboration between the government and the community, tourism development can not only increase the number of tourist visits but also provide sustainable economic, social, and cultural benefits for the local community.

4. Strengthening the Creative Economy Based on *Ikat* Weaving

Ikat weaving is one of the cultural products that has economic value for the community around the Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. Based on the results of research, weaving activities not only serve as a means of cultural preservation, but also as a source of income for the community.

However, the woven products produced are still dominated by traditional fabrics. Therefore, efforts are needed to develop a creative economy based on *ikat* weaving so that the products produced have higher added value. The creative economy is one of the sectors that is expected to become a new force in the national economy in the future as natural resources continue to degrade every year. The creative economy is a vital sector and a mainstay for a number of countries as an engine of growth for development and employment opportunities in many countries. The creative economy also plays an important role in sustainable development and progress, with an estimated 35% of global GDP growth between 2016 and 2025 (Jati & Bala, 2019).

According to Pratama & Kurnia, (2018), the development of tourism villages can improve the local community's economy through the utilization of cultural potential and economic activities that are characteristic of a region. The development of a culture-based creative

economy can be done through product diversification, improving design quality, and developing product marketing to tourists.

In the context of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, strengthening the creative economy can be done through the development of *ikat* weaving products into various forms of products such as bags, clothing, accessories, and various handicraft products that can be used as tourist souvenirs. With the strengthening of the creative economy based on *ikat* weaving, tourism activities not only serve as a means of cultural preservation but can also provide greater economic benefits for the community.

4.1.6 Conceptual Model of Development Strategy

Based on the results of research conducted through field observations and interviews with the manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, members of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, the community around the *sanggar*, and the head of the Destination Development Division of the Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office, a model for a tourism development strategy based on local culture can be formulated. This strategy model was developed by considering the local cultural potential of Watublapi village and the challenges in developing sustainable tourism at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*.

The development of culture based tourism in tourist villages needs to take into account the involvement of various parties, including the community, the government, and the utilization of local cultural potential as the main tourist attraction. This is in line with the opinion of which states that a tourist village is an integration of tourist attractions, accommodation, and the life of a community that has unique traditions and culture. Additionally, Supriadi Siagian & Mita, (2022) also mention that tourist attractions are the main element in attracting tourists to visit a destination.

Based on research conducted at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, the development of tourism based on local culture can be carried out through four main components, namely the preservation of local culture, community empowerment, government support, and the strengthening of the creative economy based on *ikat* weaving. These four components are interrelated and

are important factors in creating sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, which not only preserves local culture but also improves the well being of the community.

Table: Local Culture-Based Tourism Development Strategy Model

Table 4.1 Bliran Sina *Sanggar* Tourism Development Strategy Model

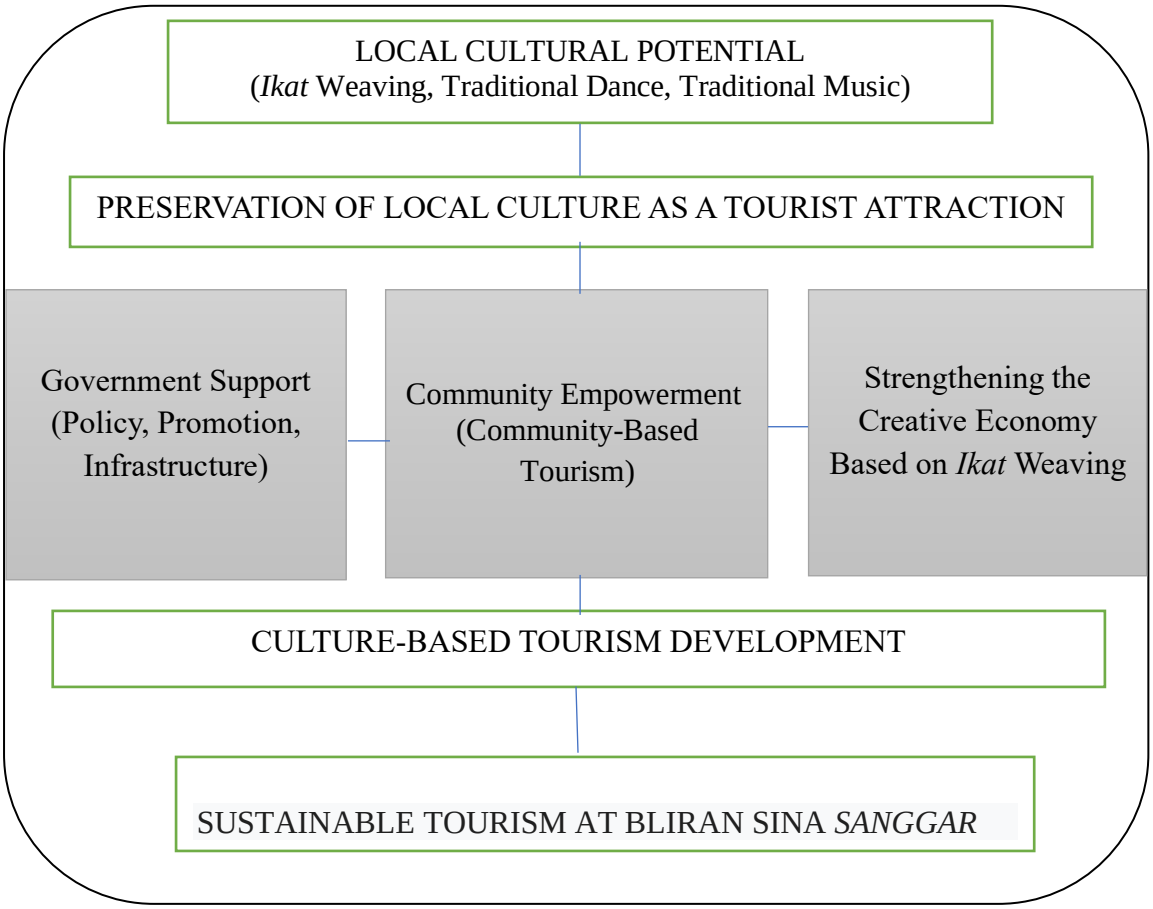
Strategy Component	Form of Activity	Development Objective	Expected Impact
Preservation of Local Culture	Weaving training for the younger generation, traditional dance performances, and traditional Watublapi music at the Bliran Sina *Sanggar*.	Preserving local culture as the identity of the community and a tourist attraction	Local culture remains preserved and recognized by tourists
Community Empowerment	Community involvement in weaving activities, welcoming tourists, cultural performances, and local guides	Increasing community participation in tourism management	Improving the economic welfare of local communities
Government Support	Promotion of cultural tourism destinations, training for tourism stakeholders, and development of supporting infrastructure	Supporting the sustainable development of tourist destinations	Improving accessibility and tourism management

Strengthening the Creative Economy Based on *Ikat* Weaving	Development of creative products such as bags, clothing, accessories, and souvenirs made from *ikat* weaving	Increasing the added value of local cultural products	Creating business opportunities and increasing community income

Source: Researcher Analysis Results (2026)

Tourism Development Strategy Model Chart

The model for developing tourism based on local culture at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* can be described as follows:



The above strategic model shows that the preservation of local culture is central to the development of tourism at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. Local cultures such as *ikat* weaving, traditional dances, and traditional music not only serve as cultural heritage but also attract tourists to visit.

Furthermore, community empowerment is an important factor in the development of culture-based tourism. Through community involvement in various tourism activities, such as *ikat* weaving production, cultural arts performances, and welcoming tourists, the community can directly benefit economically from tourism activities.

In addition, government support also plays an important role as a facilitator in tourism development. This support can take the form of policies, promotion of tourist destinations, training for tourism operators, and development of infrastructure that supports tourism activities in Watublapi village.

Another component is the strengthening of the creative economy based on *ikat* weaving. *Ikat* weaving produced by the community not only has cultural value but also economic value that can increase community income. The development of creative products based on *ikat* weaving, such as bags, clothing, accessories, and tourist souvenirs, can add value to local cultural products.

With the integration of cultural preservation, community empowerment, government support, and strengthening of the creative economy, it is hoped that a model of sustainable culture based tourism development can be created at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* that not only preserves local culture but also improves the welfare of the community.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Potential for Sustainable Tourism Development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

Based on the research findings, Bliran Sina *Sanggar* possesses significant potential for sustainable tourism development through the integration of cultural, social, economic, and environmental dimensions. These findings indicate that tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is not solely based on physical attractions but also on local values and community participation that support sustainability principles.

From a cultural perspective, the findings revealed that *ikat* weaving serves as one of the main cultural attractions of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. Beyond functioning as a handicraft product, *ikat* weaving represents local identity and cultural values inherited across generations. The use of natural materials and traditional production methods demonstrates the integration of cultural preservation with tourism activities. These findings support the concept of sustainable tourism proposed by Guo et al., (2019), which emphasizes the integration of people, resources, and the environment in tourism development. This finding is also consistent with Musaddad et al., (2019), who argued that cultural resources should be preserved not only for current economic benefits but also for future generations. These findings indicate that weaving activities at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* function not only as tourism attractions but also as instruments for preserving cultural identity. The value of weaving extends beyond economic aspects because it reflects the relationship between local communities, cultural heritage, and environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, the findings showed that traditional dances and guest welcoming rituals also contribute to sustainable tourism development. Activities such as traditional dances, welcoming ceremonies, and local customs provide cultural experiences for tourists while maintaining local traditions. This finding is similar to the research conducted by Suriyankietkaew et al., (2025), which found that cultural tourism activities can strengthen community identity and support sustainable development

through community participation. This suggests that these cultural activities do not merely function as tourism performances but also serve as forms of cultural communication between local communities and tourists. Such interaction creates authentic tourism experiences and strengthens the preservation of local cultural values.

From a social perspective, the findings revealed that local communities actively participated in tourism activities, including weaving production, traditional performances, and tourism services. These findings indicate the implementation of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) principles, particularly community participation and empowerment. This supports Nunkoo, (2019), who emphasized that local communities should act as the main actors in tourism development. This result is consistent with Susana et al., (2017), who found that active community involvement contributes to stronger community empowerment and social sustainability. Interpretatively, community participation at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* reflects not only economic involvement but also social responsibility and collective ownership in maintaining tourism sustainability.

From an economic perspective, the findings showed that tourism activities provide additional income opportunities for local communities through weaving sales, traditional performances, and tourism services. The economic impacts were reflected in increased household income and support for family needs, including educational expenses. These findings support Nurul Herawati et al., (2023), who stated that sustainable tourism should contribute to improving local community welfare and quality of life. Interpretatively, tourism activities at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* have created economic opportunities while maintaining local cultural values, which demonstrates the implementation of sustainable economic development.

From an environmental perspective, the findings revealed that the use of natural dyes in the weaving process contributes to environmental preservation efforts. This practice demonstrates local awareness regarding sustainable resource utilization and environmental conservation. These

findings support Tou et al., (2020), who emphasized that sustainable tourism development should prioritize environmental conservation and responsible resource utilization. Interpretatively, environmental practices implemented by the community indicate that sustainability values have already become part of local culture, even before being formally recognized as sustainable tourism practices.

Overall, the findings indicate that sustainable tourism potential at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* emerges from the interconnected relationship between cultural preservation, community participation, economic benefits, and environmental awareness. These dimensions collectively support the implementation of sustainable tourism principles and strengthen the role of local communities as the primary actors in tourism development.

4.2.2 Challenges in Sustainable Tourism Development

Although Bliran Sina *Sanggar* possesses significant potential for sustainable tourism development, the research findings revealed several challenges that may affect the sustainability of tourism activities. These challenges were related to infrastructure limitations, management capacity, production resources, and social factors within the community. The findings suggest that tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* involves interconnected issues that require integrated solutions.

From the facilities perspective, the findings showed that inadequate infrastructure, such as limited water availability and insufficient physical facilities, remains a major challenge. These conditions may influence both tourist satisfaction and the effectiveness of tourism activities, especially traditional weaving production that depends on water resources. This finding supports Kaikara, (2020), who stated that infrastructure and physical planning play an important role in improving tourism service quality and destination attractiveness. Similar findings were also reported by Fitriah, (2024), who found that limited tourism facilities often become barriers to sustainable tourism development in local destinations. Interpretatively, the infrastructure limitations at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* indicate that tourism

potential alone is insufficient without adequate supporting facilities. Sustainable tourism development requires not only cultural attractions but also infrastructure capable of supporting tourism activities effectively and consistently.

From a management perspective, the findings revealed that limited human resource capacity represents another challenge. The lack of knowledge regarding tourism management, marketing strategies, and tourism services suggests that local communities still require additional skills and competencies to manage tourism activities professionally. These findings support Community-Based Tourism (CBT) theory proposed by Nunkoo, (2019), which emphasizes that community empowerment and capacity building are essential factors in tourism development. Similar findings were also reported by (Yachya, n.d.), who found that insufficient community knowledge and managerial skills frequently hinder the success of tourism destinations. Interpretatively, these findings suggest that tourism sustainability depends not only on natural and cultural resources but also on the ability of local communities to manage and maximize these resources effectively. Without adequate knowledge and managerial capacity, tourism potential may not be fully developed.

From an economic perspective, the findings indicated that limitations in raw materials and the lack of product innovation create challenges for local economic development. Tourism products were still dominated by traditional woven fabrics, while tourist preferences increasingly demand more diverse and innovative products. These findings are consistent with Ou, (2025), who emphasized that innovation and product diversification are important factors in strengthening the creative economy within sustainable tourism development. Similar findings by Musaddad et al., (2019) also highlighted the importance of innovation in increasing product competitiveness and economic sustainability. Interpretatively, this finding indicates that cultural products should not only be preserved but also adapted to market needs without reducing the cultural authenticity of these products. Product

diversification may provide additional economic opportunities while maintaining cultural values.

From a social perspective, the findings revealed that differences in community perceptions regarding tourism activities may affect the implementation of tourism programs. In certain situations, tourism activities sometimes overlap with community social or religious activities, potentially creating discomfort and social tensions. This finding aligns with Ou, (2025), who emphasized that social impacts in tourism development require careful management to maintain harmonious relationships between communities and tourism activities. Similar findings were reported by Syahari et al., (2023), who suggested that social acceptance and community awareness significantly influence tourism sustainability. Interpretatively, these findings indicate that tourism development involves not only economic and physical aspects but also social harmony within the community. Sustainable tourism therefore requires appropriate coordination and communication among stakeholders to minimize potential conflicts.

Overall, the findings indicate that sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* requires integrated efforts involving infrastructure improvement, community capacity building, product innovation, and social management. Addressing these challenges is important to ensure that tourism development can provide long-term benefits while maintaining cultural and social sustainability.

4.2.3 Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

The strategy implemented at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* demonstrates a systematic and well-directed effort in addressing various challenges while optimizing its existing potential. This strategy is not only oriented toward increasing the number of tourist visits, but also emphasizes the quality of destination management, resource sustainability, and the overall improvement of community welfare. This indicates that tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* has moved toward a comprehensive and sustainable approach. In line with this, Rifka Alkhilyatul Ma'rifat, I Made Suraharta,

(2024) state that an effective strategy must be structured systematically by optimizing all organizational resources to achieve long-term goals efficiently and sustainably.

The environmental preservation strategy through the cultivation of natural dye plants is an important step in maintaining the sustainability of resources that serve as the main foundation in the production of *ikat* weaving. This effort not only functions to ensure the sustainable availability of raw materials, but also represents a tangible form of ecological awareness among the community in maintaining environmental balance. In addition, this cultivation activity also contains educational value, as the community is taught to understand the importance of conservation, how to use resources wisely, and the long-term impacts of uncontrolled environmental exploitation. Thus, this strategy not only contributes to environmental aspects but also shapes a community mindset that is more concerned with sustainability. This is in line with the concept of sustainable tourism strategy according to Tou et al., (2020), which emphasizes the balance between utilization and environmental preservation as the main foundation in tourism development.

Furthermore, the community empowerment strategy through training demonstrates a real effort to improve human resource capacity as the main actor in tourism management. The training provided does not only focus on improving technical skills, such as marketing, tourism services, and activity management, but also strengthens community understanding of tourism concepts, the importance of quality service, and economic opportunities that can be developed. Through this process, the community becomes more prepared and confident in facing the dynamics of the ever-growing tourism sector. In addition, training also plays a role in building a more open mindset toward innovation and change. This aligns with the principles of Community-Based Tourism (CBT), which emphasize the importance of education, active participation, and community empowerment as key factors in the success of tourism development (Syahari et al., 2023).

Strategies to increase community participation in all tourism activities reflect the strengthening of the community's role as the main actor in destination management. Community involvement in various activities, ranging from weaving production, art performances, to tourism services, not only enhances a sense of ownership of the destination but also creates collective responsibility in maintaining tourism sustainability. This view is in line with Desa et al., (2025), who state that active community involvement at every stage of development, from planning to evaluation, would strengthen the sense of ownership while also increasing the success and sustainability of the development programs themselves. This participation also ensures that the benefits generated from tourism activities can be distributed more evenly among community members, thereby reducing social inequality and improving collective welfare. Thus, the community becomes not only an actor but also a controller in directing tourism development in the region.

In addition, government support through promotion, training, and infrastructure development shows strong synergy among stakeholders in tourism development. The role of the government as a facilitator is very important in creating a conducive environment for the growth of the tourism sector, both through policies, empowerment programs, and the provision of supporting facilities and infrastructure. Through broader promotion, the destination can be recognized by a larger market, while training and infrastructure development can improve service quality and tourist comfort. This is in line with the opinion of Pratama & Kurnia, (2018), which states that collaboration between the government and the community is a key factor in the success of sustainable tourism development. Furthermore, the strategy of strengthening the creative economy through diversification of woven products becomes a strategic step in increasing the added value of local cultural products. Not limited to the production of traditional fabrics, product development into various forms such as bags, clothing, accessories, and other souvenirs allows for market expansion and increased product competitiveness. This diversification also reflects the community's ability to

adapt to evolving market needs and preferences. In addition, this strategy provides opportunities for the community to develop creativity and innovation in processing community cultural potential. This aligns with the concept of economic strategy in sustainable tourism, which emphasizes the importance of balancing economic growth and cultural preservation (Ou, 2025).

Overall, tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* has demonstrated the application of sustainable tourism development principles, namely efforts to maintain a balance between cultural, social, economic, and environmental aspects within an integrated and mutually supportive system. However, this sustainability still requires strengthening in several areas, such as improving the quality of facilities, reinforcing a more professional management system, and enhancing human resource capacity to be able to compete and adapt to the development of global tourism. This opinion is in line with the view of Rifka Alkhilyatul Ma'rifat, I Made Suraharta, (2024), who state that the success of sustainable tourism depends not only on the utilization of existing potential, but also on strengthening destination management, improving the quality of human resources, and the ability to adapt to the dynamics and demands of global tourism development.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research on sustainable tourism development strategies at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, Watublapi Village, Hewokloang Subdistrict, Sikka Regency, it can be concluded that sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is supported by interrelated cultural, social, economic, and environmental potentials. Cultural potentials such as *ikat* weaving with natural dyes, traditional dances, and traditional music serve as the main attractions, offering authentic experiences for tourists. Social potential is evident in the high level of community participation in various tourism activities, demonstrating the implementation of community-based tourism concepts. Additionally, economic potential is reflected in increased community income through the sale of woven products and cultural performance activities, while environmental potential is demonstrated through the use of natural materials and efforts to conserve natural resources.

However, its development still faces various challenges, including limited facilities and infrastructure, weak digital management and promotion, shortages of raw materials, and the still traditional weaving production process, as well as an uneven understanding among the community regarding tourism activities. To address these challenges, development strategies are implemented through environmental conservation by cultivating natural dye plants, community empowerment through management and marketing training, and increased community participation in tourism management. Furthermore, the resulting development strategy model emphasizes four key components: preservation of local culture, community empowerment, government support, and strengthening the creative economy based on *ikat* weaving as an effort to achieve sustainable tourism.

In implementing the above development strategy, several concrete steps have been undertaken at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*. These include conducting weaving training programs for the younger generation to ensure cultural continuity, involving the local community in various tourism activities such as weaving production, cultural performances, and tourist services, as well as encouraging community participation in decision-making processes related to tourism management. In addition, the *sanggar* has begun efforts to diversify woven products into various creative economic products such as bags, clothing, accessories, and souvenirs to increase the economic value of these products. Support from the local government is also evident through training programs, destination promotion, and infrastructure development to strengthen tourism accessibility. These steps collectively aim to strengthen the implementation of sustainable tourism development based on local culture in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the research findings, it is recommended that the manager of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* improve the quality of destination management, particularly in organizational management, tourist services, and the use of digital media as a promotional tool. Furthermore, innovation is needed in the development of *ikat* weaving products to make *sanggar* more diverse and aligned with market needs without compromising cultural value. Local governments are expected to provide more optimal support through infrastructure development, the provision of supporting facilities, and ongoing training for the community and *sanggar* manager.

The Government of Sikka Regency is expected to provide stronger support through infrastructure improvement, the provision of supporting facilities, policy support, budget allocation, and continuous community empowerment programs to strengthen sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina Sanggar. In addition, the local government is encouraged to facilitate collaboration among stakeholders and support the preservation and development of local cultural assets as part of regional tourism development.

Furthermore, the Department of Tourism and Culture of Sikka Regency is encouraged to intensify the promotion of Bliran Sina Sanggar through digital media and tourism campaigns, organize and support cultural events, facilitate partnerships with tourism stakeholders, and provide training in destination management, digital marketing, cultural preservation, and creative product development. These efforts are expected to enhance the competitiveness of Bliran Sina Sanggar as a sustainable culture-based tourism destination in Sikka Regency.The local community is also expected to continue actively participating in preserving cultural and environmental sustainability and enhancing understanding of the importance of sustainable tourism. Finally, future researcher are advised to conduct a more in-depth research on digital marketing strategies, the development of the creative economy, and innovations in culture-based tourism products so that tourism development can be carried out in a more comprehensive and sustainable manner.

Future researchers are encouraged to expand the scope of research by exploring broader dimensions of sustainable tourism development at Bliran Sina *Sanggar*, including the long-term impacts of community empowerment, visitor perceptions, and the effectiveness of implemented sustainability strategies. Further studies may also employ different research approaches, such as mixed methods or comparative studies with other culture-based tourism destinations, to generate more comprehensive findings. It is expected that future research will contribute not only to academic development but also provide practical recommendations that support the sustainability, competitiveness, and cultural preservation of tourism destinations in the long term.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1

Observation Guidelines

1. Observation Instrument

Name of The Place : Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

Observation Day / Date : Saturday, February 21, 2026

Observer : Mario Junior Anjelo

A. Traditional *Ikat* Weaving Production Activities

NO	Aspects Observed	Indicators	Observation Results	
			YES	NO
1.	Production process	Stages of *ikat* weaving (from material preparation to weaving)	✓	
2.	Tools and materials	Types of tools and materials used	✓	
3.	Member involvement	Number and roles of *sanggar* members in weaving	✓	
4.	Tourist attraction	*Ikat* weaving as a tourist attraction	✓	
5.	Cultural preservation	Efforts to preserve traditional motifs and techniques	✓	

B. Dance and Music Performances for Tourists

No	Aspects Observed	Indicators	Observation Results	
			YES	NO
1.	Types of performances	Types of traditional dances and music	✓	
2.	Performers	Number of performers and division of roles	✓	
3.	Younger generation	Involvement of young people	✓	
5.	Performance schedule	Frequency and time of performances	✓	
6.	Cultural value	Cultural values displayed	✓	

C. Facilities Conditions

No	Aspects Observed	Indicators	Observation Results	
			Yes	No
1.	*Sanggar* building	Physical condition of the building	✓	
2.	Supporting facilities	Toilets, seating, performance area, weaving area, parking	✓	
3.	Accessibility	Condition of the road to the location	✓	
4.	Tourist information	Information boards and directional signs	✓	
5.	Safety & comfort	Availability of security and visitor comfort	✓	

D. Community Participation in Tourism and Cultural Activities

No	Aspects Observed	Indicators	Observation Results	
			YES	NO
1.	Management of the *sanggar*	Community involvement in management		✓
2.	Tourism activities	The role of the community in tourism performances and services	✓	
3.	Cooperation	Cooperation between *sanggar* members	✓	
4.	Welcoming tourists	Community involvement in receiving tourists	✓	

E. Local Wisdom Values

No	Aspects Observed	Indicators	Observation Results	
			YES	NO
1.	Community Attitude	Friendliness and openness	✓	
2.	Mutual Assistance	Practices of mutual cooperation	✓	
3.	Customs and traditions	Respect for customs	✓	
4.	Togetherness	The value of togetherness in *sanggar* activities	✓	
5.	Cultural preservation	Efforts to preserve local cultural heritage	✓	

G. Environmental Aspects in Tourism Development

No	Aspects Observed	Indicators	Observation Results	
			YES	NO
1.	Environmental conditions around the *sanggar*	Cleanliness and beauty of the environment around the *sanggar*	✓	
2.	Preservation of the natural environment	Efforts to preserve forests and trees around the *sanggar*	✓	
3.	Forest rehabilitation	Tree planting activities or plant care in the *sanggar* area	✓	
4.	Waste management	Availability of trash bins	✓	
5.	Support for sustainable tourism,	Application of environmentally friendly principles in tourism activities	✓	

APPENDIX II

Interview Guidelines

1. Interview Guidelines for *Sanggar* Manager

Informant : Yosef Gervasius

Interview Day / Date : Saturday, February 21 and Tuesday, February 24, 2026

Name of Place : Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

No.	Research Question	Indicators	Question	Answer
1.	What are the potentials for sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination in Sikka Regency?	1.1. Cultural potential and tourist attractions	1. How did Bliran Sina *Sanggar* come to be established?	1. The Bliran Sina *Sanggar* was establishment on September 7, 1988, on the initiative of Romanus Rewo, Martin Seno, Anastasia Buko, Yustina Neing, Alfonsus Sato, Teresia Karolina, and consisted of artists residing in Watublapi Village and its surroundings.
			2. What kinds of cultural activities are developed at *sanggar*?	2. The types of activities in the *sanggar* are cultural, in these cultural activities there is *ikat* weaving, dance and music, and there is also agrotourism, culinary tourism and gastronomic tourism.

			3. In your opinion, what is the greatest potential of Bliran Sina *Sanggar* as a tourist destination?	3. The main strength of the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* lies in its culture, with a primary focus on traditional dances and naturally dyed *ikat* weavings. One reason many tourists come here is that the tourists want to see firsthand how the *ikat* weaving process works from the very beginning.
		1.2. The role of art *sanggar*'s in preserving local culture	4. How is the local community involved in the *sanggar*'s activities?	4. What we're developing here is community-based tourism; we focus more on community activities, so we truly involve the community from the sales process and almost everything else, we always do it together with the community. We always pay attention to the rights and responsibilities of members; we emphasize that this isn't a private company but rather the involvement of the community living in this village.

2.	What are the challenges faced by Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in sustainable tourism development?	2.1. Limited resources and facilities	5. What are the main challenges faced in developing Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	5. Lately, it's all about marketing; as times change, all marketing must be done through social media this is now a challenge for the *sanggar*.
			6. What is the current condition of tourism facilities and services?	6. Since this is truly self-reliant, facilities like storage sheds and the like are still very limited; however, recently there has been collaboration with several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). It is likely that next year the storage shed will be repaired, the site will be reorganized, and the design and concept have already been developed.
		2.2. Human resource capacity and *sanggar* management	7. Are there any training or coaching programs for sangar members?	7. The solution is to provide training by bringing in external experts, such as representatives from the tourism office, to deliver materials and insights on tourism and proper guest reception protocols, so that even those with limited education can understand.

			8. What challenge are encountered in improving the quality of human resources in the *sanggar*?	8. The challenge we face is that the sarong making process still relies on traditional methods, whereas consumers need not only sarongs but also other items like tablecloths, clothing, trinkets, and so on.
3.	What are the strategies to support sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	3.1. Tourism development and promotion strategy	9. What strategies were used to develop Bliran Sina *Sanggar* as a tourist destination?	9. In our *sanggar*, we not only conduct business, but also implement a family or kinship system between our tourists and us. This system serves as a magnet or attraction for the *sanggar*.
			10. What promotional strategies are used to attract tourists?	10. Besides promoting through social media, I also offer convenience and tailor my offerings to the needs of my tourists, particularly their financial situation. Even if the price of the *ikat* woven fabric is a certain amount, I can offer a discount.
		3.2. Cooperation and support from stakeholders	11. Is there cooperation with the government,	11. Yes, we work with several agents such as Great of Life, Swiss Contact, the

			community, or private sector?	Balinese Culture Lovers Foundation, Rajimo and also Indonesian Weavers.
			12. What kind of support is most needed from the government or other parties?	12. The support needed is that they continue to accompany, motivate, cooperate and not let us go alone.
			13. In your opinion, what is the most effective strategy for sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	13. In our vision and mission is to maintain and pass on, the most effective strategy is to pass on to the younger generation to continue what is in the *sanggar*, letting them be actively involved in every activity in the *sanggar*.
			14. What are your hopes for the future development of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	14. What I hope is that what the Bliran Sina *sanggar* has will not end in our time, but can continue to the next generation. I try to ensure that the younger generation continues to remember the principle of knowing, loving and belonging to this *sanggar*.

2. Interview Guidelines for Local Goverments

Informant : Ermelinda E. Wonga

Interview Day / Date : Wednesday, February 25, 2026

Name of Place : Sikka Regency Tourism and Culture Office

No	Research Question	Indicators	Question	Answer
1.	What are the potentials for sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination in Sikka Regency?	1.1. Tourism destination policies and designation	1. What are the local government's policies regarding sustainable tourism development in Sikka Regency?	1. The local government's policy regarding sustainable tourism development in Sikka Regency focuses on a balance between economic growth, environmental preservation, and local culture. Key steps include: - Preparation of the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPARDA) (Regional Tourism Development Master Plan, Sikka Regency Regulation No. 4 of 2024). - Development of environmentally friendly tourism infrastructure, facilities, and amenities. - Improving the quality of tourism human resources through competency enhancement and certification.

			2. Is the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* included in the region's priority tourism destinations?	- Local community involvement and local wisdom. 2. Bliran Sina *Sanggar* is one of the 10 leading destinations in Sikka Regency according to RIPPARDA
		1.2. Cultural potential and the role of *sanggar*s in tourism development	3. In the view of the local government, what is the potential of the Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in supporting sustainable tourism development?	3. From the side of tourist activities and attractions such as weaving, dance and village music, they support sustainable tourism. From the side of environmental sustainability, they plant and preserve plants to become the basic ingredients for natural yarn dyes. Attractions become an attraction that brings economic impacts due to visits and shopping by tourists.
			4. What is the role of cultural centers such as Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in preserving local culture and regional tourism attractions?	4. The fundamental challenge in the Bliran Sina *sanggar* is that conceptually sustainable tourism is almost non-existent, but technically, the determination of a destination as part of sustainable tourism is regulated

				in PERMENPAREKRAF NO. 9 OF 2021, there are many steps that must be taken.
2.	What are the challenges faced by Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in sustainable tourism development?	2.1. Challenges in destination management and development	5. What is the condition of human resources and tourism supporting infrastructure around Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	5. The condition of human resources in Bliran Sina is very ready in terms of quality service to tourists, it just takes time and costs periodically for assistance, from the infrastructure side it still needs to be developed such as a comfortable stage, souvenir kiosks, etc.
		2.2. Limited human resources and supporting infrastructure	6. How does the government address the limitations of human resources and infrastructure in developing regional tourism?	6. The government conducts numerous training activities to improve the capacity of tourism human resources for communities around destinations, such as cleanliness at the destination, security, hospitality as part of the seven charms, as well as increasing competence and certification for tourism actors, such as nature tour guides, including dive guides for marine tourism.
			7. Are there any training, coaching, or financial	7. Financial assistance for *sanggar* management has

			assistance programs for *sanggar* managers?	been provided by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD)'s Fundamental Funds. Management training is also frequently conducted, including Governance and Marketing Training at tourist destinations.
3.	What are the strategies to support sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	3.1. Program support and promotional strategies	8. What forms of support has the local government provided to Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	8. *Ikat* weaving training, Destination Governance training, environmental hygiene and sanitation training, Dive Guide competency and certification training, English language training, Table Meneer training, product packaging training, local guide training, etc.
			9. Are there any training programs, mentoring, or financial assistance for *sanggar* managers?	9. In addition to being included on the Tourism Office website and all social media platforms, *sanggar*s and MSME groups are also given the opportunity to participate in national-level exhibitions such as

				INACRAF and BBTF (Bali Beyond Travel Fair), and to include attractions, including cultural *sanggar*s, in travel plans organized by both the ministry and travel agents, including BOPLBF (Labuan Bajo Flores Implementing Authority).
			10. What are the promotional strategies for regional tourist destinations, including Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	10. Implementing the Sustainable Tourism Concept
		3.2 Sustainability, collaboration, and future development direction	11. What is the local government's strategy for maintaining a balance between tourism, culture, and the environment?	11. The Community-Based Tourism (CBT) concept emphasizes the role of communities/villages in managing their own tourism potential, through active local community participation, such as making Homestays provide additional economic support for the community, making them not just key players in the tourism industry, but also key stakeholders.

			12. How does the government ensure that the benefits of tourism are felt by the local community?	12. Development based on RIPPARDA (Regional Development Plan), sustainable tourism, infrastructure, amenities, human resource development, collaborative development with the PENTAHELIX concept (media, community, government, academics, private sector), including adjustments to the Sikka Regency Spatial Planning and Regional Planning Regulations, land availability, and a grand design for physical development.
			13. What are the future tourism development plans for Sikka Regency?	13. Message: Tourism development does not rely solely on the government, but requires collaboration from all aspects, including the active role of the Pentahelix, including implementing the sustainable tourism concept to realize competitive and

				high-quality Sikka tourism.

3. Interview Guidelines for *Sanggar* Members

Informant : Antonia

Interview Day / Date : Saturday, February 21, 2026

Name of Place : Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

No.	Research Question	Indicators	Question	Answer
1.	What are the potentials for sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination in Sikka Regency?	1.1. Involvement and role of *sanggar* members	1. Since when have you been involved in the Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	1. I joined the *sanggar* since 1991.
			2. What is your role in *sanggar* activities?	2. roles in *sanggar* activities, namely as dancers and weavers
		1.2. Tourist attractions and benefits of the *sanggar*	3. What activities are usually carried out when receiving tourists?	3. Activities that are usually carried out when receiving tourists include being dancers and weavers, sometimes also in the catering section.
			4. What benefits do you feel the *sanggar* brings to yourself and the community?	4. The benefit that can be obtained is that it can help the family economy, such as when selling sarongs, the income from that can pay for children's school fees.
			5. Does tourism have a positive	5. The positive impact on local culture is that our

			impact on local culture?	culture can be known abroad.
2.	What are the challenges faced by Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in sustainable tourism development?	2.1. Challenge in implementing *sanggar* activities	6. What challenge or challenges do you face in joining *sanggar* activities?	6. The challenge usually faced are the lack of materials for making cloth and also water because there is a shortage of water here, we even look for materials as far as the Nangarasong area.
		2.2. Human resource capacity and support received	7. What kind of training or mentoring have *sanggar* members received? 8. Has this training helped improve the skills of *sanggar* members?	7. there are English and culinary courses. 8. Yes, this training helps some members, such as young people, to speak with tourists from abroad. This training also helps us members understand how to properly welcome tourists and make them feel satisfied and comfortable when they visit the *sanggar*.
3.	What are the strategies to support sustainable tourism development in	3.1. Internal strategies of *sanggar* members	9. How do *sanggar* members usually overcome challenge they encounter?	9. Once a year, there is definitely an evaluation meeting with the chairman and members and at that time we share

	Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?			with each other about the problems we face and that is where the chairman provides input and also provides solutions.
			10. What do *sanggar* members do to maintain cleanliness and environmental sustainability?	10. We always do community service together when tourists come, we clean the environment and also prepare the tools and materials well.
		3.2. External expectations and support	11. What are your expectations for the future sustainability of the Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	11. Hopefully the younger generation can maintain and preserve culture and also remain willing and enthusiastic to be involved in *sanggar* activities.
			12. What support do you most expect from the local government for the development of the *sanggar*?	12. The support we hope for is that the government will continue to pay attention to our *sanggar* and also continue to accompany us.

4. Interview Guidelines for *Sanggar* Members

Informant : Yustina Neing

Interview Day / Date : Saturday, February 21, 2026

Name of Place : Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

No	Research Question	Indicators	Question	Answer
1.	What are the potentials for sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination in Sikka Regency?	1.1. Involvement and role of *sanggar* members	1. Since when have you been involved in the Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	1. I started working at Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in 1988.
			2. What is your role in *sanggar* activities?	2. My role at the *sanggar* is as a traditional weaver and helping welcome tourists during tourism activities.
		1.2. Tourist attractions and benefits of the *sanggar*	3. What activities are usually carried out when receiving tourists?	3. We typically demonstrate the *ikat* weaving process, perform traditional dances and music, and prepare traditional food and drinks for tourists.
			4. What benefits do you feel the *sanggar* brings to yourself and the community?	4. The *sanggar* helps increase family income through the sale of woven fabrics and tourism activities. Furthermore, it strengthens community ties.
			5. Does tourism have a positive	5. Yes, tourism has a positive impact

			impact on local culture?	because local traditions and culture become more familiar to tourists from various regions and countries.
2.	What are the challenges faced by Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in sustainable tourism development?	2.1. Challenge in implementing *sanggar* activities	6. What challenge or challenges do you face in joining *sanggar* activities?	6. The challenges include limited raw materials for weaving and a lack of water supply during the dry season.
		2.2. Human resource capacity and support received	7. What kind of training or mentoring have *sanggar* members received?	7. We receive training in English, tourist services, weaving development, and food preparation for tourists.
			8. Has this training helped improve the skills of *sanggar* members?	8. Yes, the training is very helpful, especially in improving communication skills with tourists and providing guest service.
3.	What are the strategies to support sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	3.1. Internal strategies of *sanggar* members	9. How do *sanggar* members usually overcome challenge they encounter?	9. Members usually discuss and find solutions together, guided by the *sanggar* leader.
			10. What do *sanggar* members do to maintain	10. We work together to clean the *sanggar* area before and after

			cleanliness and environmental sustainability?	tourism activities and maintain a clean environment to ensure a comfortable environment for tourists.
		3.2. External expectations and support	11. What are your expectations for the future sustainability of the Bliran Sina *Sanggar*? 12. What support do you most expect from the local government for the development of the *sanggar*?	11. I hope the *sanggar* continues to grow, preserve local culture, and attract more tourists. 12. We hope the government will continue to support our cultural preservation efforts.

5. Interview Guidelines for Local Community

Informant : Kortensia Adi

Interview Day / Date : Tuesday, February 24, 2026

Name of Place : Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

No	Research Question	Indicators	Question	Answer
1.	What are the potentials for sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination in Sikka Regency?	1.1. Potential tourism activities	1. In your opinion, What is the potential of the *Sanggar* to be developed into a sustainable tourism destination?	1. The *sanggar*'s potential lies in *ikat* weaving, natural dyes, traditional dance, and traditional music. Because the *sanggar*'s presence helps preserve local culture and prevent its loss. For example, without the *sanggar*, children wouldn't know how to weave and wouldn't understand the process of weaving *ikat* into a sarong.
		1.2. Benefits of tourism for the local community	2. What benefits do you feel from the presence of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	2. The benefits are that it can help the economy of the *sanggar* members, preserve culture and also train young *sanggar* members to speak with foreign tourists using English.
			3. Does the presence of the *Sanggar* and tourism have a	3. The positive impact is that the *sanggar* maintains

			positive impact on local culture?	and preserves the existing culture so that future generations will still know.
2.	What are the challenges faced by Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in sustainable tourism development?	2.1. Challenge experienced by the surrounding community	4. What challenges do you experience in relation to the existence and activities of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	4. The challenge we face is that some community members do not yet understand the purpose of the *sanggar*. For example, during worship services or funerals, the *sanggar* plays gong waning music. Although there is an agreement between the tourists and the *sanggar* made well in advance, some community members perceive this as an obstacle or feel disturbed by it. However, it is the *sanggar*'s obligation to continue welcoming and accommodating tourists.
			5. Do tourism activities have a negative impact on the surrounding community?	5. The negative impact is that the culture of foreign countries is different from our culture, such as wearing revealing clothes, which we feel is something

				that is not normal for us.
		2.2. Limited support and environmental management	6. What is the condition of cleanliness and the environment around the *sanggar* when there are tourism activities?	6. In my opinion, the cleanliness of the *sanggar* environment is good, because one or two days before the activity they work together to clean the *sanggar*.
			7. In your opinion, what still needs to be improved in terms of environmental management around the *sanggar*?	7. Regarding management, perhaps there could be socialization regarding security when tourists arrive, making sure their vehicles and important items are kept safe to avoid unwanted incidents.
3.	What are the strategies to support sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	3.1. Participation and role of the local community	8. Is the local community involved or plays a role in supporting tourism activities at the *sanggar*?	8. The local community also plays a role, for example, many of the tourists who come are people who are not members of the *sanggar* and are also involved in helping.
			9. In your opinion, what role can the community play to ensure the sustainability of tourism at the *sanggar*?	9. The role that can be given by the community is cooperation, when the *sanggar* needs help we support and help.

		6. Future expectations and support	10. What are your expectations for the future sustainability of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	10. Our hope is cooperation, mutual support for the sustainability of the *sanggar* in terms of *ikat* weaving, dance, and also how to play traditional music.

6. Interview Guidelines for Local Community

Informant : Alfonsius Sato

Interview Day / Date : Tuesday, February 24, 2026

Name of Place : Bliran Sina *Sanggar*

No	Research Question	Indicators	Question	Answer
1.	What are the potentials for sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar* tourist destination in Sikka Regency?	1.1. Potential tourism activities	1. In your opinion, What is the potential of the *Sanggar* to be developed into a sustainable tourism destination?	1. In my opinion, the *sanggar* has great potential because it offers unique cultural attractions such as *ikat* weaving, traditional ceremonies, traditional dances, and music.
		1.2. Benefits of tourism for the local community	2. What benefits do you feel from the presence of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	2. The presence of the *sanggar* provides economic benefits to the community because residents can sell woven fabrics, food, and souvenirs to tourists. Furthermore, social relations are also improved through cooperation in tourism activities..
			3. Does the presence of the *Sanggar* and tourism have a positive impact on local culture?	3. Yes, the impact is positive because the younger generation is becoming more interested in learning traditional

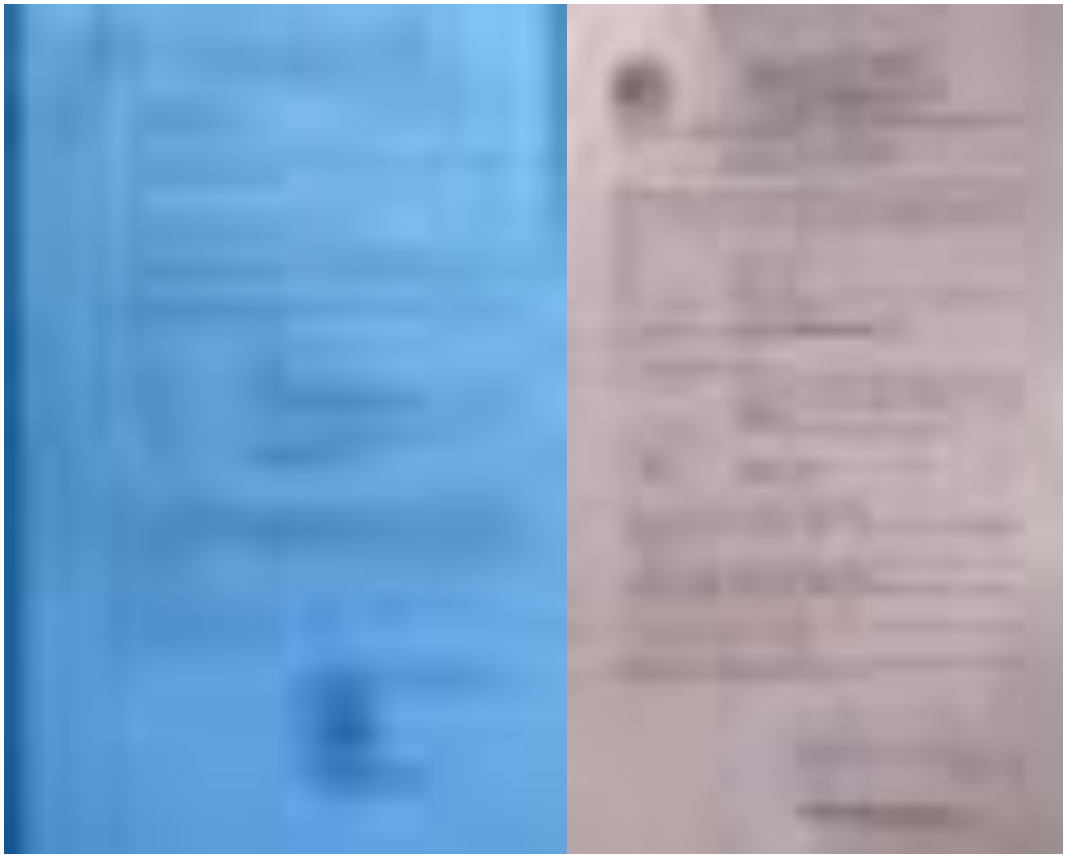
				dances, music, and weaving.
2.	What are the challenges faced by Bliran Sina *Sanggar* in sustainable tourism development?	2.1. Challenge experienced by the surrounding community	4. What challenges do you experience in relation to the existence and activities of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	4. One challenge is the limited supporting facilities, such as parking areas. Furthermore, there are sometimes language and cultural differences between tourists and the local community.
			5. Do tourism activities have a negative impact on the surrounding community?	5. Overall, the impact is positive, but there are concerns that the younger generation may adopt foreign lifestyles that are not in keeping with local culture.
		2.2. Limited support and environmental management	6. What is the condition of cleanliness and the environment around the *sanggar* when there are tourism activities?	6. The environment usually remains clean because the community works together to clean the area before and after activities..
			7. In your opinion, what still needs to be improved in terms of environmental management around the *sanggar*?	7. Waste management still needs improvement, especially during large events. Additional trash bins and environmental

				education are also needed.
3.	What are the strategies to support sustainable tourism development in Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	3.1. Participation and role of the local community	8. Is the local community involved or plays a role in supporting tourism activities at the *sanggar*? 9. In your opinion, what role can the community play to ensure the sustainability of tourism at the *sanggar*?	8. Yes, the local community is actively involved, such as assisting with cultural performances, welcoming tourists, providing food, and maintaining security. 9. The community needs to continue preserving local culture, supporting tourism activities, and maintaining environmental cleanliness to ensure sustainable tourism.
		6. Future expectations and support	10. What are your expectations for the future sustainability of Bliran Sina *Sanggar*?	10. I hope the *sanggar* continues to grow and become widely known to both domestic and international tourists, without abandoning local culture.

APPENDIX III
Research Documentation

7. Documentation








SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
AT BLIRAN SINA SANGGAR