The Influence Ecotourism on The Economy of Citizen Community in The Situ Tunggilis Bogor District

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Abstract
Ecotourism is a tourism sector that has the potential as a supporter of the national economy, from ecotourism it can also be used by local governments to increase their own local revenue. This study aims to determine the effect of ecotourism in terms of location, attractiveness, facilities, and accessibility to the economy of the community in the Situ Tunggilis area, Bogor district. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative method with data collection through literature studies, interviews, observations and documentation. The results showed that 70.5% of the traders in the Tunggilis situ, Bogor district, were local people, namely the people from the village of Setu Sari. Then, based on the average monthly income, most of the traders have an income of Rp. 1,000,000 – Rp. 5,000,000. This shows that the income level of the people in the Situ Tunggilis area is classified as moderate. Thus, the existence of the Tunggilis area can affect the economy of the surrounding community. This can be seen from Situ tunggilis which can be a place of livelihood for the people in the Situ tunggilis area, namely as food traders (snacks), toy traders, fish traders, fishermen, tour boat carriers, and parking attendants. And the income of the community is increasing along with the increasing number of tourists who come to the Tunggilis area. So that in line with the better conditions of Situ Tunggilis ecotourism which can be measured from location, tourist attraction, accessibility and facilities, it can invite many tourists who come to the Situ Tunggilis area,

Keywords: Ecotourism, Community Economy, Situ Tunggilis
INTRODUCTION

The high rate of world economic growth, increasing world population, and advances in communication technology have pushed the tourism industry to grow more rapidly. The tourism industry sector continues to grow because it has very promising prospects. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) states that tourism is the activity of a person traveling to or staying in a place outside his usual environment for not more than one year continuously, for pleasure, business or other purposes. Indonesia is a maritime country that has a lot of abundant natural wealth which is a source of wealth that must be managed and developed optimally in order to increase income and advance the tourism sector in Indonesia.

Tourism has an important role in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia, to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. One of the contributions of the tourism sector in supporting the SDGs is contributing to Decent Work and Economic Growth which supports sustainable and inclusive economic development, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. So that the optimal development and utilization of tourism can increase the economic growth of a country.

Tourism development in Bogor district which is very promising has the potential to increase local revenue (PAD) if it is managed properly. The existence of tourist objects in Bogor Regency invites many tourists to come to Bogor Regency. The number of tourist visits in Bogor district during 2017-2019 can be seen in the following figure:

![Figure 1 the number of tourist visits to Bogor district in 2017-2019](image1)

From Figure 1, it can be seen that the number of tourist visits to Bogor Regency from 2017 to 2019 has continued to increase. Where in 2019 the number of tourists who came was 9,484,957 tourists, this figure increased quite rapidly from the previous year which was only 7,513,209 tourists in 2018.

Visits of tourists to Bogor Regency make a significant contribution to tourism sector revenue to Bogor Regency’s Regional Original Revenue (PAD). This can be seen from the total income of the tourism sector which has continued to increase from 2017 to 2019. The following can be seen in the graph of the total tourism sector PAD to Bogor district PAD in 2017-2019:

![Figure 2 Total Tourism Sector PAD to Bogor district PAD in 2017-2019](image2)

From the graph above it can be seen that in 2017 and 2019 an increase in tourism sector income was also followed by an increase in Bogor district PAD. So it can be said that tourism has a sizable contribution in increasing Bogor district PAD.
Based on Figure 3, it can be seen that tourism taxes during 2017-2019 contributed more than 6% to total PAD in Bogor Regency. It can be said that the tourism tax has a sizable contribution to the regional original revenue of Bogor Regency.

Ecotourism is a tourism sector that has the potential to support the national economy, from ecotourism it can also be used by local governments to increase their own regional income. Dhayita and Iwan (2014: 71-72) argue that the concept of ecotourism, namely tourism that presents all natural regional resources, which not only develops environmental aspects in terms of conservation, but also provides benefits to the surrounding community, as one of the efforts rural development to improve the local economy, where the people in the area are the main movers.

Ecotourism indicators according to AJ Muljadi (2009) include: Location, tourist attraction, facilities, and accessibility. A tourist location or object is an area that has the main function of tourism or has the potential for tourism development that has an important influence on one or more aspects, such as natural resources, environmental carrying capacity, and defense and security.

Ecotourism attraction according to Law Number 10 of 2009 is everything that has uniqueness, beauty and value in the form of diversity of natural, cultural and man-made wealth which is the target or destination of tourist honors.

While facilities include infrastructure. Infrastructure is all the main or basic facilities that enable tourism to live and develop in order to provide services to tourists. Meanwhile, accessibility in which there are tourism facilities are facilities and companies that provide services to tourism either directly or indirectly.

Situ Tunggilis is one of 93 lakes in Bogor Regency which is administratively located in Tunggilis Village, Setu Sari Village, Cileungsi District. Situ Tunggilis area reaches 35 hectares. Situ Tunggilis is a local government asset owned by the West Java Provincial Public Works Service which is included in the optimization plan by the Central Government through the Ministry of Public Works. Situ Tunggilis is a natural lake which has widened due to the normalization of the lake by dredging sand in 1987.

The existence of Situ Tunggilis is very important for the survival of the surrounding community, especially in the field of irrigation and fisheries. The end of the Situ is used as the location for fish ponds while some people fish and fish for shellfish for consumption or sale as a livelihood. Since 2020, Situ Tunggilis has developed into an ecotourism area that is more in demand by the public. This is because there are various new artificial rides such as water park rides, camping spots, fishing grounds, and fish markets.

The existence of the Situ Tunggilis ecotourism area in Bogor Regency greatly impacts the economy of the surrounding local community. The community economy in question is the economic development of community groups that involves all levels of society in the development process which is closely related to aspects of justice, economic democracy, partiality for the people's economy that is based on fair market mechanisms and involves all levels of society in the development process, and behaves fairly, for the whole community, with the aim of increasing the overall economic welfare or the majority of society.

According to Arifin (1997) The community's economy is a group of human groups who already have a life order, norms, customs that are experienced in their environment. The purpose of this economic improvement is to improve the level of the economy through productive independent businesses with due regard to management in their business.

The community's economy can be seen from indicators of people's income levels. According to BPS (Central Statistics Agency) income is all income received by both the formal and non-formal sectors which is calculated within a certain period of time. Income in the form of money is all the results of work or business. Income indicators are classified into 3 items, namely High (> 5,000,000); Moderate (Rp.
According to Sedarmayanti (2005) ecotourism activities that attract a lot of tourists have contributed foreign exchange to the country and have also opened up employment opportunities for the surrounding community. Communities not only get jobs and increase income, but can also create new jobs that support tourism activities.

Previous research on the effect of ecotourism on the community’s economy has been researched by Iis Nurpahiyah, Jaka Sulaksana and Delis Hadiana (2016) with the title “The Effect of Ecotourism on the Economic Conditions of the Study Community on the Situ Sangiang Tourism Object in Sangiang Village, Banjaran District, Majalengka Regency” the economy of the community around the Situ Sangiang ecotourism area seen from income, the average income for ecotourism is smaller than non-ecotourism (Rp. 5,028,572, - < Rp. 28,057,143, -). Ecotourism seen from the variables of business opportunity, employment, and management simultaneously influence the economic conditions of the community, while partially only two variables that influence the economic conditions of the community, namely employment and management. In addition, Selma Purnamasari (2017) also researched the Influence of the Potential of Marine Ecotourism on the Community's Economy from an Islamic Economic Perspective (Study at the Ketapang pier, Teluk Ratai Pesawaran). And Clarce Sarliana Maak (2022) researched Ecotourism Development Strategy for the Local Economy in Fatumnasi Tourism Village.

Based on this background, the researcher is interested in examining the effect of ecotourism on the economy of the people in Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency.

The objectives of this study are: To determine the effect of ecotourism as seen from the location, attractiveness, facilities, and accessibility to the economy of the people in the Situ Tunggilis area, Bogor district.

1. ecotourism

The Ecotourism Society (1993:7) defines ecotourism as the implementation of responsible tourism activities to natural places, which support efforts to preserve the environment (nature and culture) and improve the welfare of the local community. But in its development, it turns out that this form of ecotourism is growing because it is much favored by tourists. Tourists want to visit natural areas, which can create business activities. Ecotourism is then defined as follows: Ecotourism is a new form of responsible travel to natural areas and adventure that can create a tourism industry (Eplerwood, 1999). From these two definitions it is understandable that world ecotourism has developed very rapidly. It turns out that several destinations from national parks have succeeded in developing this ecotourism.

Ceballos-Lascurain (1996:20) argues that ecotourism is responsible travel to natural places that are relatively undisturbed and polluted, with the specific aim of studying, admiring and enjoying natural scenery with wild plants and animals and the culture that exists in those places.

- Location

A tourist location or object is an area that has the main function of tourism or has the potential for tourism development that has an important influence on one or more aspects, such as natural resources, environmental carrying capacity, and defense and security.
- **Attractiveness**
  According to Law Number 10 of 2009 tourist attraction is the value of natural, cultural and human-made wealth that has uniqueness, beauty and diversity, and is a target or destination for tourists. Objects and tourist attractions have linkages and components that really determine a tour, so they must be managed properly so that they can attract tourists to visit.

- **Facility**
  Facilities include infrastructure. Infrastructure is all the main or basic facilities that enable tourism to live and develop in order to provide services to tourists.

  Existing facilities at tourist attractions are needed in order to serve tourists while enjoying these attractions. The existence of tourist facilities tends to support, not to encourage the growth of tourism objects. Attractions can also be facilities. The number and type of facilities depend on the needs of tourists. Such facilities must be in accordance with the quality and price of accommodation, food and drink, and in accordance with the ability of tourists to pay in visiting the place.

- **Accessibility**
  Isdarmanto (2017: 18) states that Accessibility is a form of facilities and infrastructure when visiting tourist sites. Good road conditions, good traffic and signs are one of the things that must exist in a tourist attraction.

  Hadiwijoyo (2012) said that accessibility is a means provided to tourists because of the convenience in visiting a tourist destination, not only about the ease of transportation to tourist sites, but also because of the time needed and directions to tourist sites. Accessibility is the main component in making it easier for tourists to move from one tourist attraction to another.

  Accessibility that has good quality will make tourists feel safe and comfortable while on a trip. The existence of a sense of security and comfort will create satisfaction for tourists.

2. **Community Economy**
   The economy according to Ismail (2009) has the basic word “Oikos” which means household and “Nomos” which means rules so the economy implies rules that apply to meet the necessities of life in one household. So, economics means the science of the principles of production, distribution and use of goods and wealth (such as finance, industry and trade). From the above understanding it can be concluded that an increase in the economy is an improvement in the condition of a weak economy to a better economy or progress from before.

   According to Arifin (1997) the community's economy is a group of human groups who already have a life order, norms, customs that are experienced in their environment. The purpose of this economic improvement is to improve the level of the economy through productive independent businesses with due regard to management in their business.

   Tourism is one sector that can improve the economy of the community, especially local people who live around tourist sites. This can happen because one of the positive impacts arising from tourism activities is increasing people’s income, thereby increasing the community's economy. Tourism development carried out by the government and local communities can help the process of increasing the community's economy. Improving the community's economy is the development of activities in the economy that causes the goods or services produced to increase and the prosperity of the community to increase.

   The condition of the people's economy can be seen from the level of people’s income. People's income is very dependent on business field, job rank and position, level of general education, productivity, business prospects, capital and others.

**METHOD**
   The research method used is descriptive qualitative method with data collection through literature, interviews, observation and documentation. According to Borgan and Taylor in Moleong (2001) is
defined as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words or spoken words from the people and actors observed.

Sources of data in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained by researchers from the first source, either individually or individually, such as the results of interviews or filling out questionnaires that are usually carried out by researchers (Achmadi, Abu & Cholid, Narbuko, 2009). To obtain data, researchers conducted interviews with respondents, namely managers, visitors and traders in the Situ Tunggilis area to obtain data regarding location, tourist attractions, facilities and accessibility, their impact on the community’s economy. Secondary data is a source of complementary data that functions to complement the data required by primary data. The primary data in this study is in the form of data through library research and documentation.

The limitation of this study is that ecotourism is measured using four indicators, namely location, tourist attraction, accessibility, and facilities. Meanwhile, the community’s economy is measured through income level indicators.

Data analysis was carried out when collecting data and after data collection. The analytical method used in this study is to use a qualitative analysis method, namely a method that aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the subject under study and is not intended to test hypotheses (Adi, 2004, p.117).

The method of data analysis is carried out by: 1. Data reduction, namely this stage is a process of selecting, focusing attention, abstracting and transforming raw data taken from the field. The essence of data reduction is the process of merging and uniforming all forms of data into written form to be analyzed; 2. Presentation of data, that is, after the data is collected, the researcher groups similar things into categories or groups so that it is easier for researchers to draw conclusions; and 3. Drawing conclusions, namely researchers comparing the data that has been obtained with data from interviews with subjects and informants with the aim of drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Location of Situ Tunggilis Bogor Regency

A tourist location or object is an area that has the main function of tourism or has the potential for tourism development that has an important influence on one or more aspects, such as natural resources, environmental carrying capacity, and defense and security.

Tourist location is one of the factors that influence the decision to visit tourists. What needs to be considered from the location of a tourist object is the ease of reaching the location, natural characteristics, agricultural production centers and the existence of agro-industrial activities (Junaedi, 2016: 157). With good consideration regarding the location of tourist objects, it will increasingly influence the decision to visit tourists. The easier the location of a tourist attraction is to reach, the decision to visit will increase. A good location for a tourist attraction is one that is easy to reach by vehicle, has clear instructions, and the environment around the location is safe and comfortable.

Regarding location, the determining factors are: (Lebu, Mandey and Wenas, 2019:12)
1. Tourist sites are attractive locations to visit, meaning that agro-tourism locations offer relatively beautiful views, there are interesting tourist attractions and so on.
2. Ease of access to get to the location, meaning that tourist sites can be reached by vehicles commonly used by tourists such as motorbikes, cars and public transportation.
3. Traffic, meaning that there are road signs that make it easier for tourists to get to the location.
4. A safe and comfortable environment, meaning that the environment around tourist sites must be able to provide a sense of security and comfort for tourists.

Basically, when tourists go to tourist objects, they need easy access, as well as the convenience and beauty of the location so that the interest of tourists to visit increases. A good location so that it can influence the decision to visit tourists has at
least the following indicators: (Diantanti & Asrori, 2021:52)
1. Strategic location, meaning that tourism is in a location that can be reached by tourists.
2. Easy access, meaning that tourist sites can be easily reached by private or public vehicles.
3. Good road signs are available, meaning that there must be road signs available to tourist sites so that visitors can easily reach these locations.

By fulfilling these criteria, the tourist location will be able to influence the decision to visit tourists.

Situ Tunggilis is located in Bogor Regency which is administratively located in Tunggilis Village, Setu Sari Village, Cileungsi District. To the north, Situ Tunggilis is bordered by Gandoang Village, to the east by Cipeucang Village, to the west by Mampir Village, while to the south by Empu village. The area of Situ Tunggilis reaches 35 hectares.

Figure 4. Photo of the location of Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency

Based on the research results, the location of this lake is very strategic because it is right beside the Cileungsi-Jonggol main road. With its position on the strategic road across Cileungsi and Jonggol, every resident and immigrant must come across Situ Tunggilis. In fact, from the results of interviews with respondents, because the lake's location is very strategic, which is right on the side of the main road, many motorists stop on the outskirts of it to rest for a moment to unwind after driving and enjoy the view that stretches wide and cools.

B. Situ Tunggilis Tourism Attraction, Bogor Regency

Apart from location, a factor that also influences the decision of tourists to visit an agro-tourism is the attractiveness of the agro-tourism. A tourist attraction is anything that has uniqueness, beauty and value in the form of a diversity of natural, cultural and man-made assets that are the target or destination of tourist visits (Law No. 10 of 2009). Tourist attraction is defined as everything that is unique, beautiful, diverse natural, cultural and man-made diversity which is the destination of tourists to visit. Tourist attraction is a formation of related activities and facilities, which can attract tourists or visitors to come to a particular area or place.

Tourist attraction is a major consideration for tourists to decide to visit. The beauty of a tourist attraction provides satisfaction for tourists who travel for recreational purposes and enjoy the trip. Attractiveness is the main reason for tourists to visit.

There are many kinds and varieties of tourist attractions, some of which are: (Utama, 2017:101)
1. **Natural Attractions**: Included in this group are landscapes, seascapes, beaches, lakes, waterfalls, botanical gardens, agro-tourism, volcanoes, flora and fauna.
2. **Build Attractions**: included in this group are buildings with interesting architects, such as traditional houses and which include ancient and modern buildings such as the Forbidden City in China, Big Ben in London, the Clock Tower in Bukit Tinggi, and museums.
3. **Cultural Attractions**: What is included in this group are historical relics, folk stories, traditional arts, religious ceremonies, art festivals, and the like.
4. **Social Attraction**: Included in this group are the unique way of life of a society, the variety of languages, wedding ceremonies, teeth cutting, circumcision and other social activities.

An agro-tourism object is said to have good appeal if it has at least three indicators (Utama, 2017: 101). The three indicators include:
1. Attraction that can be witnessed (what to see): Agro-tourism should have attractions that can be witnessed such as
the area and beauty of rice fields, cultural attractions, or other artistic activities that can be witnessed by tourists.

2. Tourism activities carried out (what to do): This implies that apart from being able to see, agro-tourism objects should offer activities that can be carried out by tourists such as planting rice, harvesting and so on.

3. Something that can be bought (what to buy): This implies that agro-tourism should offer something that can be bought such as souvenirs, or produce from rice fields that tourists can bring home as souvenirs.

Mulyati & Masruri's research (2019: 201) which explains that one of the factors influencing the decision to visit is the attractiveness offered by these tourist attractions. This means that the more attractive a tourist object, the higher the interest of tourists to visit. Dewi, et al (2020:20) added that tourist attraction has a positive influence on visiting decisions. The better the attractiveness of a tourist object, the better the decision to visit tourists.

The tourist attraction of Situ Tunggilis can be seen from the unique natural resources that stand out, namely in the form of a large lake and there are various types of fish in it that can be consumed, such as tilapia, shellfish, crabs, etc. Another uniqueness that Situ Tunggilis has is that on the left side are lined with statues that stand adorning the lake and a small island which is the remains of dredging carried out in 1987. Although these statues are not part of Situ, they have their own charm and can support ecotourism activities.

Apart from that, Situ Tunggilis has a wide variety of tourist activities that tourists can do such as fishing, playing water rides, culinary delights, and camping on the small island in the middle of it. Visitors usually fish while enjoying the natural beauty that exists. The expanse of water and pieces of the island present an attractive landscape, coupled with the attraction of throwing nets by fishermen.

Figure 5. Water rides in Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency

Figure 6. Activities of fishermen fishing in Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency

Figure 7. Fishing spots in Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency

The tourist attraction of Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency, can be seen from the number of tourist visits to the Situ Tunggilis area as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of visitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>13,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>9,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>15,790</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: processed by the author (2021)

The table above shows the number of tourists visiting Situ Tunggilis from 2019 to 2021. The number of tourist visits to Situ Tunggilis has decreased quite drastically in 2020 due to the increasing Covid-19
pandemic. However, in 2021 the number of return visits increased to 15,790 people, even exceeding the number of visitors in 2019, which was only 13,258.

This illustrates that there is an increase in the attractiveness of Lake Tunggilis which attracts tourists to visit. In accordance with the results of interviews with the manager that Situ Tunggilis is continuing to develop the tourist area, this will be done later to boost the community's economy, especially the people in Setu Sari village.

C. Situ Tunggilis Facility, Bogor Regency

Facilities are anything that can facilitate and expedite the implementation of a business and are the facilities and infrastructure needed to carry out or expedite an activity. Facilities allow a tourist attraction to live and develop in order to provide services to tourists.

The management of the Situ Tunggilis ecotourism is currently being managed by a Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) starting in 2019, but due to constraints due to the Covid-19 Virus outbreak that has hit Indonesia, activities will only be held in 2021. Based on the results of the research, the facilities in this Tunggilis lake are quite adequate so that both tourists and traders have no trouble getting around Tunggilis lake.

From the results of an interview with a visitor, he said that the facilities in this Tunggilis lake were sufficient and could be put to good use by visitors and the surrounding community so that with these adequate facilities, it would not be difficult for visitors to move around there. The facilities owned by Situ Tunggilis include:

1. Tourist parking lot
2. Public toilet
3. Clean water facilities
4. Gazebo
5. Water rides like boats
6. Tourist shop
7. prayer room
8. Camp Area
9. Interesting photo spots
10. Fish market
11. Fishing place

This is in accordance with AJ Muljasi (2009) who said that facilities include infrastructure. Infrastructure is all the main or basic facilities that enable tourism to live and develop in order to provide services to tourists. Thus, the existence of adequate facilities in this Tunggilis lake is a driving force for the high level of quality of services provided.

The better and more complete the facilities available, the higher the decision to visit someone. The results of this study are also in accordance with the results of research conducted by Santoso & Nadapdap (2019) which revealed that the facilities available at a tourist spot are one of the things that make someone decide to visit that tourist spot. With the condition of facilities that are clean, complete and easy to use, provide comfort and increase tourist visiting decisions.

Facilities in service companies are important factors that influence the success of a service company, good facilities can benefit both service users and service providers (Tjiptono, 2012).

D. Accessibility of Situ Tunggilis Bogor Regency

Accessibility is a measure of how easy it is for a location to be reached from other locations through the transportation system. The measure of affordability or accessibility includes the ease of time, cost and effort in moving between places or areas. Accessibility components are categorized into two basic properties, namely physical and non-physical properties. Physical accessibility can be categorized into a form of available conveniences regarding the availability of transportation network infrastructure and facilities that connect one tourist destination with the tourist's origin, either in the form of scheduled or non-scheduled transportation facilities. While non-physical accessibility concerns a form of ease of achievement through the licensing route,

Based on the research results, access to the Situ Tunggilis tourist attraction is available at any time and is easy to reach. To get to the Situ Tunggilis tourist area, you can use private vehicles, both motorbikes and cars, and you can use public
transportation such as public transportation number 69, the Cileungsi-jonggol route or take a bus with the Bogor-Jonggol route or Citra Indah-Grogol.

The distance from Situ Tunggilis from Cibinong is about 33 km and can be reached by four or two-wheeled vehicles in about 1.5 hours, while the distance from Bogor City to Situ Tunggilis is about 2 hours with a distance of 55 km via Jl. Raya Jonggol – Cileungsi. Whereas on weekends the distance to Situ Tunggilis is longer, this is due to the large number of trucks and trucks passing in front of Situ Tunggilis and the large number of four-wheeled vehicles heading to the Puncak Bogor area and to Bandung.

Apart from that, the location of Situ Tunggilis, which is right on the edge of the main road or the crossroads of West Java Province - DKI Jakarta, makes the local people very familiar with it. Then in the vicinity of the Situ Tunggilis location not far there are people's houses, so that the existence of Situ Tunggilis is easily accessible because the community around the Situ Tunggilis area can play an important role in directing and assisting visitors' trips to Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency.

In line with the notion of accessibility which is one of the factors that helps facilitate tourist travel for tourists who will visit tourist attractions. According to Sammeng (2001: 36) one very important component in tourism activities is accessibility or the smooth movement of a person from one place to another. The transfer can be close or remote.

E. Community Economy in Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency

The community’s economy is all forms of economic activity and community efforts to meet basic needs and community efforts to prosper their lives. According to Mubyarto, people's economic development can be seen from three aspects, namely:

a. Creating something that allows the potential of society to develop.

b. Strengthen the economic potential of the community.

c. Developing the people’s economy also means protecting society and preventing unequal competition, as well as preventing the exploitation of strong economic groups over weak groups.

The condition of the people's economy can be seen from the level of people's income. People's income is very dependent on business field, job rank and position, level of general education, productivity, business prospects, capital and others. These factors are the cause of differences in the level of income of the population. Indicators of income distribution that will provide guidance on aspects of income distribution that have been achieved. Income level is one of the indicators that influence the community's economy. Even the level of income is an important factor in relation to the quality of the community's economy because a high level of education if not accompanied by an adequate level of income certainly does not support the creation of an adequate community economy.

The economic level of a family is determined by the amount of income and expenditure made by a family. Families who have no difficulty meeting their needs are said to have a high economic level, while families who still have difficulty meeting their needs are said to have a low economic level.

UMP is the provincial minimum wage. All provinces in Indonesia have different minimum wages. Based on the decision of the governor of West Java, the district/city minimum wage in the province of West Java in 2021 for the Bogor district is IDR 4,217,206. Referring to the UMP, it can be said that the level of income is below Rp. 4,217,206 classified as low economy, then income of Rp. 4,217,206 - Rp. 8,434,412 are classified as middle class, and income > Rp. 8,434,412 belonging to the upper class economy.

The amount of income in this study is how much money a person earns in one month based on the type of work. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2015), the income indicators are classified into 3 items, namely:

1. High (>5,000,000)
2. Moderate (Rp. 1,000,000 - Rp. 5,000,000)
3. Low (<Rp.1,000,000)

Communities who are in the environment of a tourist attraction, have a very important role in the sustainability of a tourist attraction because basically society is
usually formed from various differences, different ethnicities, different religions and has a culture that can become a tourist attraction. Community support for tourist attractions is urgently needed, both in the form of basic necessities for tourist attractions, adequate manpower where tourism object managers need to support the survival of tourist attractions and satisfy people who need jobs which make people's lives better.

Based on the results of interviews with several traders around the Situ Tunggilis tourist area, it was found that as many as 20 people (70.5%) of the traders were residents of the Situ Sari village and made a living as food traders (snacks), fish traders, fishermen, tour boat carriers, and parking attendants. Then, based on the average income per month, most traders have an income of IDR 1,000,000 – IDR 5,000,000. This shows that the income level of the people in the Situ Tunggilis area is classified as moderate.

### Table 2 Total community income per month based on the type of business in Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of business</th>
<th>Number of Traders/Workers</th>
<th>Average Income per month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food/Snack Traders</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish seller</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisherman</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tour Boat Carrier</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking attendants</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Total Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,972,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author interview results (2022)

A sizable income is obtained from fish traders at the fish market in the Situ tunggilis area. Because this fish market is a magnet for visitors and motorists passing through Situ Tunggilis. The location of this fish market is right next to Situ and on the side of the road. There are at least more than 4 fish stalls selling their wares to a number of visitors. The fish are sold from IDR 25,000 to IDR 90,000 per kilogram. Meanwhile, clams, snails and mussels are sold for IDR 30,000 per kilogram. One trader said that he could sell up to 16 kilograms a day to visitors and earn a gross profit of around Rp. 1.5 million. However, this fish market is only open in the morning, from 07.00 WIB to 09.00 WIB.

![Figure 8. Condition of the Fish Market in Situ Tunggilis, Bogor Regency](image)

Meanwhile, apart from the fish market, other rides there are crowded with visitors only on weekends. So that the income of other traders is on average lower than the income of fish traders at the fish market who do not only rely on visitors who come but people who pass the fish market can stop by and buy it.

The income owned by the people of the Situ Tunggilis area is quite sufficient to live around the Situ Tunggils area. With the Situ Tunggilis tourist attraction, local people have jobs and it is easier to carry out this work because of its location close to local residents’ settlements.

The average monthly per capita expenditure for the population of Bogor Regency in 2019-2020 according to data sourced from Bogor Regency in figures, namely:

### Table 3 Expenditure per Capita of Bogor Regency Population in 2019-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spending per capita per month</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>600,160</td>
<td>570,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Food</td>
<td>616,233</td>
<td>541,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures Per Capita</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,216,394</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,111,824</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bogor Regency in Figures (2020)

Thus, the existence of the Situ Tunggilis area can affect the economy of the surrounding community. This can be seen from Situ tunggilis which can be a place of livelihood for the people in the Situ tunggilis area.
area, namely Setu Sari village. And people's income is at a moderate economic level with an income of IDR 1,000,000 – IDR 5,000,000. The income of this community will increase along with the increasing number of tourists coming to the Situ Tunggilis area. So that in line with the better conditions of Situ Tunggilis ecotourism which can be measured from the location, tourist attraction, accessibility, and facilities that can invite many tourists to come to the Situ Tunggilis area, this affects the improvement of the people's economy in the Situ Tunggilis area, Bogor Regency.

Economic improvement can be seen from an improvement in conditions from a weak economy to a better economy or progress from before. In line with Chyntia Yulia Ronga Kaka's research (2019) which concluded that the social changes seen in society are seen from the way people's mindsets are increasingly advanced and developing. Changes are also felt in the economic field where there is a significant influence between the influence of tourist objects on the economic conditions of the community, namely changes in livelihoods and increasing people's income.

In accordance with the research of Iis Nurpahiyah, Jaka Sulaksana and Delis Hadiana (2016) with the title "The Influence of Ecotourism on the Economic Conditions of the Study Community at the Situ Sangiang Tourism Object in Sangiang Village, Banjaran District, Majalengka Regency" the results showed that the economic conditions of the community around the Situ Sangiang ecotourism area were seen. In terms of income, the average income for ecotourism is less than non-ecotourism (Rp. 5,028,572 < Rp. 28,057,143). Ecotourism can be seen from the variables of business opportunities, employment, and management that simultaneously influence the economic conditions of the community, while only two variables partially affect the economic conditions of the community, namely employment and management.

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, 70.5% of traders in the Tunggilis lake, Bogor district, are local people, namely the people of Setu Sari village. Then, based on the average income per month, most traders have an income of IDR 1,000,000 – IDR 5,000,000. This shows that the income level of the people in the Situ Tunggilis area is classified as moderate. Thus, the existence of the Situ Tunggilis area can affect the economy of the surrounding community. This can be seen from Situ Tunggilis which can be a place of livelihood for the people in the Situ Tunggilis area, namely as food traders (snacks), toy traders, fish traders, fishermen, tour boat carriers, and parking attendants. And people's income is at a moderate economic level with an income of IDR 1,000,000 – IDR 5,000,000. The people's income is increasing along with the increasing number of tourists coming to the Situ Tunggilis area. So that in line with the better conditions of Situ Tunggilis ecotourism which can be measured from the location, tourist attraction, accessibility, and facilities that can invite many tourists to come to the Situ Tunggilis area, this affects the improvement of the people's economy in the Situ Tunggilis area, Bogor Regency.

B. Suggestion

As for suggestions that can be conveyed to the manager of the Situ Tunggilis tour to be further improved in the field of promotion so that Situ Tunggilis is known by many people outside the Bogor Regency area. Based on observations that ecotourism development has an impact on the community, it is suggested to the Bogor Regency government to encourage and facilitate the community to explore and develop potential and business opportunities in the tourism sector such as: building homestays, restaurants, souvenir shops, equipment rental, improving the quality of tour guides and transportation services. There needs to be better cooperation between the government and the management community so that ecotourism provides benefits that are truly felt by the community. Then it is necessary to carry out research periodically every year to obtain more complete data on the implementation of community-based ecotourism and the impacts arising from ecotourism activities for policies and directions for further ecotourism development.
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