



SIGn Journal of Social Science

E-ISSN: 2745-374X

jurnal.penerbitsign.com/index.php/sjss/article/view/v6n1-05

Vol. 6 Issue 1: June – November 2025

Published Online: October 28, 2025

Article Title

The Effectiveness of Public Policy in the Management of Sustainable Marine Culinary Tourism

Author(s)

Syahrial Syahrial*

Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar, Indonesia || syahrial.manaf@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author

Mohamad Irfan Mufti

Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia || irfanmufthi66@gmail.com

Abd. Hakim

Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia || fisip.abd.hakim@gmail.com

Andry Wijaya

Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia || lukmanwijayaandry@gmail.com

Hilda Anjarsari

Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia || hildaanjar221@gmail.com

How to cite:

Syahrial, S., Mufti, M. I., Hakim, A., Wijaya, A., & Anjarsari, H. (2025). The Effectiveness of Public Policy in the Management of Sustainable Marine Culinary Tourism. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 6(1), 88-112. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v6i1.528>



This work is licensed under a [CC BY-4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

ABSTRACT

The management of marine culinary tourism in Bulukumba Regency faces a fundamental paradox between the imperative of ecological conservation and the demands of tourism-based economic growth. The failure to balance these two aspects indicates a deeper problem than mere policy implementation. This research aims to critically analyze the effectiveness of public policy in managing sustainable marine culinary tourism. The analysis focuses on the root cause of this failure, identified as a governance deficit. Using a qualitative case study approach, data were collected through in-depth interviews with key stakeholders. These stakeholders included government elements, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) actors, fishing communities, and environmental activists, supplemented by policy document analysis. The research findings reveal that the policy failure is rooted in a systemic governance deficit. It manifests in three forms: (1) a policy paradox that creates normative conflicts at the regulatory level; (2) an implementation gap where economic empowerment programs are partial, charitable in nature, and ecologically blind; and (3) the marginalization of local actors due to the dominance of an exclusive, top-down approach. It is concluded that the solution lies not in adding new regulations, but instead in a fundamental reconfiguration of the governance model. Therefore, a paradigm shift is recommended from hierarchical government to collaborative governance. This model places substantive public participation and community-based oversight at the center of achieving just, inclusive, and sustainable marine tourism.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance; Community Empowerment; Marine Culinary Tourism; Public Policy; Socio-Ecological System.

INTRODUCTION

Marine tourism, particularly which centered on culinary attractions, has become a central agenda in the global growth discourse (Mukaffi & Haryanto, 2022). This sector is positioned as a strategic instrument for environmentally and socially conscious economic growth. However, behind this optimistic narrative, its field implementation often reveals a fundamental paradox. Tourism interventions designed to enhance well-being risk eroding the very ecological and social foundations that make them appealing (Heslinga et al., 2017). This phenomenon is especially crucial in the context of marine culinary tourism in coastal regions. In these areas, the wealth of marine resources serves as both the principal capital and an arena of conflicting interests between economic exploitation and the conservation imperative. Increased tourist demand for marine culinary products directly intensifies fishing activities. If not strictly regulated, this activity leads to overexploitation (Nugroho & Budianto, 2021; Mayang et al., 2024). Without effective, adaptive public policy interventions, the economic potential of tourism risks becoming a latent threat to ecosystem sustainability and social equity.

Bulukumba Regency serves as an ideal representation of this complexity. It is a strategic coastal area in South Sulawesi with abundant marine wealth. The regency has become a locus where the significant economic potential of marine culinary tourism directly collides with the challenge of preserving a fragile marine ecosystem. This phenomenon places public policy at the center. Policy is not merely an administrative rule set but a crucial mechanism for directing, regulating, and synergizing diverse

stakeholder interests (Sugandhy & Hakim, 2009). Policy effectiveness in this arena cannot be measured solely by economic growth indicators. Its effectiveness is also gauged by its capacity to construct a resilient governance system capable of navigating social-ecological dynamics (Berkes et al., 2000; Johnson et al., 2019).

Theoretically, sustainable natural resource management requires a framework capable of understanding the dynamic interactions between humans and the environment, namely the socio-ecological system (Heslinga et al., 2017). From this perspective, effective public policy is not a static, top-down instrument. Instead, it is an adaptive process that acknowledges the system's complexity and uncertainty. Failure to adopt this socio-ecological perspective often results in policies that address only superficial problems, rather than their root causes. Furthermore, another fundamental pillar of sustainable tourism is public participation. Effective policy necessitates the active involvement of all stakeholders, a principle deeply rooted in participation theory (Adanma & Ogunbiyi, 2024). When local communities are not meaningfully involved in planning and decision-making processes, they risk marginalization, becoming mere spectators in an industry that exploits their resources (Zhang et al., 2024).

Various international case studies offer valuable lessons regarding the spectrum of policy approaches to managing tourism pressures. In the Philippines, the temporary closure of Boracay Island in 2018 demonstrated a radical, top-down state intervention aimed at remediating ecological damage. Although environmentally successful, this intervention caused initial socio-economic shocks (Sabandal & Gumban, 2024). Conversely, practices in luxury resorts in the Maldives illustrate a more market-based model. There, the triple bottom line principle and environmentally friendly practices, such as waste management and coral reef conservation, are integrated into business operations, supported by government policies and private sector initiatives (Naqvi et al., 2023). This spectrum of approaches indicates that no single formula guarantees success; local context plays a pivotal role.

Indonesia's national legal framework provides a solid foundation for sustainable marine and fisheries resource management, established through a series of laws, including Law Number 31 of 2004, Law Number 26 of 2007, Law Number 27 of 2007, and Law Number 32 of 2014. However, implementation at the regional level often faces significant challenges. In Bulukumba Regency, this national policy mandate is translated into various local regulations and programs, including Regional Regulation Number 21 of 2012. Nevertheless, preliminary observations indicate a wide implementation gap between policy on paper and policy in practice. Weak cross-sectoral coordination, limited oversight capacity, and the lack of integration of circular-economy principles are among the primary constraints identified.

Various studies in South Sulawesi and other coastal regions of Indonesia consistently highlight similar patterns of implementation failure. For instance, a study on marine ecotourism in South Sulawesi identified low local community participation

and weak institutional capacity as primary obstacles (Tuwo et al., 2021). In the Maros-Pangkep Geopark, a paradox emerges between international recognition and a lack of strategic investment that favors the community-based economy (Rahman et al., 2025). Even in Bulukumba itself, research indicates a conflict between cultural capital (maritime traditions) and the dominance of economic capital from the tourism sector (Agus et al., 2022; Ramadhani et al., 2025). These patterns suggest the problem is not merely technical; it is structural and rooted in the existing governance model.

While numerous studies have examined tourism policy (Widayati, 2011), community empowerment (Yoety, 2008), and program failure (Hidayat et al., 2025), a significant gap persists in the literature. Few studies specifically and holistically analyze policy effectiveness from a socio-ecological systems perspective within the context of marine culinary tourism. Many studies tend to focus on one aspect in isolation—economic, ecological, or social—failing to unpack the interactive and conflict mechanisms between these aspects, which are, in fact, mediated by public policy. This manuscript aims to fill this gap not only by describing policy programs but also by deconstructing the root failures in governance.

Based on this constellation of problems, this research aims to critically and comprehensively analyze the effectiveness of public policy in supporting the sustainable management of marine culinary tourism in Bulukumba Regency. Specifically, this study has three objectives. *First*, to examine the effectiveness of regulations in balancing ecological conservation with economic utilization. *Second*, to analyze the implementation of community empowerment programs and their impact on the socio-ecological system. *Third*, to identify the fundamental challenges rooted in the existing governance model. Theoretically, this research contributes to the study of collaborative governance and socio-ecological systems theory by empirically analyzing factors that hinder or promote policy integration at the local level. Practically, these findings are expected to provide evidence-based policy recommendations for the regional government and other stakeholders to formulate a marine culinary tourism governance model that not only optimizes economic benefits but also ensures environmental sustainability and social equity in a balanced manner.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative case study approach (Creswell, 2013). Its purpose is to conduct an in-depth, holistic analysis of the effectiveness of public policy in managing sustainable marine culinary tourism in Bulukumba Regency. The qualitative approach was selected for its superior capacity to capture the complexity of the policy implementation process. This approach is also adept at exploring stakeholder meanings and perceptions, and understanding local socio-ecological dynamics and contexts that cannot be reduced to quantitative variables. Through the case study design, the research focuses its analysis on Bulukumba Regency as a single,

representative unit. In this location, the interplay between government regulations, empowerment programs, and implementation challenges can be empirically observed within a bounded system. The study is descriptive-analytical in nature. It means it not only aims to describe policy phenomena systematically but also to critically analyze them, thereby generating a deep understanding of how and why these policies are effective or ineffective in achieving sustainability objectives.

The research location was purposively established in Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi Province. Data collection took place in January 2025. This location was selected because Bulukumba Regency provides an ideal setting for examining the research issue. As a coastal area rich in marine resources, Bulukumba is a primary tourism destination. It also serves as a locus for implementing various policies, from the national to the regional level. This condition allows Bulukumba to function as a natural laboratory, enabling the researcher to examine the alignment and conflict among diverse policy instruments. Consequently, this site selection is highly relevant to answering the central research question about public policy effectiveness in navigating the tension between economic and ecological interests.

Data sources for this study comprised both primary and secondary data to ensure richness and depth of information. Primary data were gathered through semi-structured, in-depth interviews with informants selected via purposive sampling. The inclusion criteria for informants were their direct involvement, knowledge, and experience with the research topic. These informants represented four key stakeholder pillars: (1) Local Government Elements (policy formulators and executors); (2) Marine Culinary Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Actors (policy targets and beneficiaries); (3) Fishing Communities (groups directly impacted by spatial and marine resource regulations); and (4) Environmental Activists (providers of critical perspectives on sustainability). The involvement of this diverse informant spectrum was intended to acquire multidimensional data. Concurrently, secondary data were procured through a systematic documentary analysis of various legal products (laws, government regulations, regional regulations), planning documents, agency annual reports, and relevant prior research.

Data collection was conducted using three primary methods to enable triangulation (Miles et al., 2014). *First*, in-depth interviews served as the primary method for collecting informants' narratives, perceptions, and subjective experiences regarding policy implementation and its impacts. *Second*, a documentary analysis was conducted to map the applicable regulatory framework and to understand the normative foundations of each policy intervention. *Third*, non-participant observation was conducted at several key locations, including the Fish Auction Site (TPI) and coastal culinary centers. This observation aimed to verify the congruence between policy on paper and policy in practice. To ensure the credibility and validity of the findings, the study rigorously applied triangulation techniques. Source triangulation

was performed by comparing and cross-verifying data from diverse informant groups. Concurrently, method triangulation was applied by comparing interview data with findings from the documentary analysis and observation notes.

Data analysis was conducted qualitatively through a series of systematic stages. This process was facilitated by NVivo, a data management software. The analysis commenced with the verbatim transcription of all interview data and the organization of documents. The subsequent stage was data coding. Here, the researcher meticulously applied labels or codes to significant segments of information. This coding process was both inductive and deductive, guided by the study's conceptual framework and themes emerging organically from the data. These codes were then aggregated into broader thematic categories, explicitly designed to address the three research objectives. The analysis focused on identifying narrative patterns about: policy paradoxes between conservation and growth; implementation gaps in empowerment programs; and deficits in the participatory governance system. By interpreting the informants' subjective experiences in depth, the researcher constructed a coherent argument about the causal mechanisms underlying the effectiveness of public policy in sustainable marine culinary tourism management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Policy Paradox: Normative Conflict Between Ecological Conservation and Tourism Economic Growth

An analysis of the regulatory framework governing marine culinary tourism management in Bulukumba Regency reveals a fundamental policy paradox. On the one hand, a set of regulations is oriented toward the conservation and control of spatial utilization. These regulations are rooted in national mandates, such as Law Number 26 of 2007, which are subsequently translated into Regional Regulation Number 21 of 2012. This regional regulation normatively emphasizes the importance of zoning, environmental carrying capacity, and coastal ecosystem protection as prerequisites for sustainability. Conversely, a tourism policy framework is set out in Law Number 10 of 2009, which aggressively promotes economic growth, increased tourist arrivals, and the expansion of tourism businesses. These two policy mandates possess potentially conflicting operational logics at the implementation stage, despite both ostensibly aiming for public welfare.

This conflict manifests tangibly in the field. For instance, spatial regulations mandate protected zones where fishing activities are intended to be restricted. However, tourism policies promoting Bulukumba as a premier culinary destination inadvertently create massive market demand for specific marine commodities, such as grouper (*sunu*) and rabbitfish (*baronang*). This demand pressure drives fishers to engage in more intensive fishing, at times extending beyond the boundaries of

conservation zones. A fisher in Bontobahari articulated this dilemma:

“We make our living from the sea. If our fishing grounds are used for tourism buildings or small harbors without involving us in the decision-making, we are the ones who lose out. Meanwhile, the restaurants constantly demand fish, claiming it is for the tourists. It forces us to search further out, and sometimes we just have to ignore the rules.”

This quote poignantly captures the essence of the policy paradox. Fishers are caught between the spatial restrictions of conservation regulations and the economic pull of the tourism sector. This situation is exacerbated by weak on-the-ground enforcement and oversight. Consequently, conservation regulations often function merely as a paper tiger. This finding confirms the argument that judiciously designed policies must balance exploitation and conservation (Sayful, 2020; Nugroho & Budianto, 2021). This equilibrium has proven elusive in Bulukumba.



Figure 1. Coastal Environmental Conditions in Bontobahari (Researcher’s Documentation, 2025)

The environmental conditions in several coastal areas, as documented in Figure 1, demonstrate the tangible impacts of this policy conflict. Waste accumulation around tourism areas and minor degradation of coral reef ecosystems near intensive fishing zones serve as visual evidence. Tourism growth has demonstrably not been matched by effective environmental protection mechanisms. A local environmental activist offered a critical perspective:

“The regional government appears more focused on tourist arrival figures and Locally-Generated Revenue. The ecological sustainability aspect is often a secondary consideration. A Spatial Planning Regional Regulation exists, but its implementation is inconsistent. Development within coastal setback zones continues, and oversight of waste from culinary businesses remains severely lacking.”

This perspective highlights a bias toward prioritization in policy implementation. Short-term economic objectives frequently override long-term ecological considerations. This phenomenon is no anomaly. In various coastal

regions of South Sulawesi, similar conflicts between infrastructure development or extractive industries and environmental sustainability, alongside local community rights, frequently occur (Arifin et al., 2020). For instance, the sand mining case in Galesong marginalized traditional fishers (Anggariani et al., 2020).

Table 1. Comparison of Regulations and Their Implications for Marine Culinary Tourism in Bulukumba

Aspect	Spatial Planning Regulation	Tourism Regulation	Implication in Bulukumba
Primary Orientation	Spatial sustainability, utilization control, ecosystem conservation	Tourism growth, business expansion, economic enhancement	Potential conflict: ecosystem sustainability vs. increased consumption of marine cuisine
Regulatory Focus	Zoning, spatial utilization, utilization oversight	Destinations, marketing, empowerment of businesses & communities	Fishers' capture zones restricted → conflict with tourism culinary supply demands
Community Role	Subject of spatial planning, involved in planning & oversight	Partner in tourism development, empowerment of MSMEs, and labor	Community participation remains minimal; benefits are primarily enjoyed by external investors
Risk	Uncontrolled spatial exploitation → environmental degradation & spatial conflict	Uncontrolled tourism growth → overexploitation of marine resources	Benefit inequality, social resistance, and coastal ecosystem damage
Integration Opportunity	Ensuring ecological carrying capacity and spatial sustainability	Driving the local economy & strengthening culinary identity	Policy integration: sustainable catch quotas, menu diversification, tourist education

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2025.

As detailed in Table 1, this policy paradox creates an arena fraught with risks, ranging from environmental degradation to social inequality. Failure to synergistically integrate these two policy frameworks is the root cause of various ancillary problems to be discussed further. This analysis situates the findings from Bulukumba within the broader policy dilemmas observed across international case studies.

This discussion reveals that Bulukumba is at a policy crossroads, as many other global coastal destinations are. On one hand, a stringent interventionist approach, such as that implemented on Boracay Island, Philippines, demonstrates the political will to prioritize environmental sustainability. The government there forcibly closed the destination for ecological rehabilitation (Sabandal & Gumban, 2024). However, such an approach often imposes high socio-economic costs on local communities. On the other hand, the model applied in the Maldives offers a more market-based, collaborative model. There, the triple bottom line principle is integrated into luxury tourism business practices through collaboration between the government and the private sector (Naqvi et al., 2023).

The findings in Bulukumba indicate that this region has neither decisively chosen nor integrated these two models. Existing policies tend to be ambivalent. Normatively, these policies support conservation, yet in practice, they are more permissive toward the economic demands of tourism. This condition creates a policy “gray zone” in which rules become negotiable and priorities are obscured. It is this ambiguity that ultimately undermines overall policy effectiveness and creates space for unsustainable practices.

From a theoretical perspective, this paradox is a classic manifestation of a failure in holistically managing a socio-ecological system (Heslinga et al., 2017). Existing policies appear to treat the ecological system (sea and coast) and the social system (tourism economy) as two discrete entities. In reality, they form a single, deeply intertwined unit that defies sectoral management. An increase in social system activity (culinary demand) directly puts pressure on the ecological system (fish stocks). This pressure, in turn, creates a negative feedback loop within the social system, manifesting as raw-material scarcity and reduced fisher incomes.

This failure to read and manage the dynamic interactions within the socio-ecological system provides the fundamental explanation for why policy in Bulukumba feels reactive rather than anticipatory. It aligns with the advocacy within Elinor Ostrom’s framework (Johnson et al., 2019). Policies tend to respond to crises, such as fishers’ complaints or environmental damage. They rarely proactively design a governance system capable of balancing diverse interests and safeguarding long-term system resilience (Untari, 2023).

Therefore, the problem at the regulatory level is not a deficit in the quantity or quality of legal documents. Instead, it lies in the inherent normative conflict between these documents, unbridged by a coherent governance vision. Without an overarching policy framework that explicitly positions ecological sustainability as the foundation for economic growth, rather than as a mere variable, this paradox will persist. Consequently, marine culinary tourism in Bulukumba will continue to rest upon a fragile foundation.

B. The Implementation Gap: Partial Economic Empowerment and Ecological Neglect

The macro-level policy paradox translates directly into a significant implementation gap at the micro level. It is particularly evident in the implementation of community and culinary-based MSME empowerment programs (Syahrial et al., 2020). Field findings indicate that government interventions—in the form of training, mentoring, and capital assistance—have indeed produced a partially positive economic impact. Many culinary MSME actors in coastal areas acknowledge increased revenue and market access, driven by regional policy-backed growth in the tourism sector. However, this success is illusory because the

programs are designed and implemented with economic blinders, neglecting their ecological impacts.

A culinary MSME owner in the Bira Beach area recounted:

“We are pleased to receive training, for instance, on modern cooking methods or how to arrange our stalls to be more attractive. Capital assistance is also invaluable. However, honestly, no one has ever taught us how to manage leftover cooking waste or the importance of not selling juvenile fish. The focus is always on how to sell more.”

This quote sharply reveals the fundamental weakness of the existing empowerment program design. The programs are ecologically blind. They succeed in enhancing MSME capacity in production and marketing aspects, but utterly fail to build awareness and capacity for sustainable business practices. Consequently, the economic growth of these MSMEs can accelerate environmental degradation by increasing waste production and uncontrolled demand for marine raw materials.

The minimal education on sustainable practices underscores the need for more structured, holistic outreach. Government initiatives, such as the one documented in Figure 2, should not focus solely on economic aspects. They must also explicitly integrate the environmental conservation agenda. Effective outreach must serve as a bridge between high-level policy and the community’s ground-level needs and comprehension capacity.



Figure 2. Community Outreach at TPI Bontobahari (Researcher’s Documentation, 2025)

A deeper analysis reveals that the social development programs in Bulukumba are better described as charitable empowerment programs rather than transformative advancement programs. [Rasyid et al. \(2025\)](#) provide a highly relevant analytical lens to differentiate the two. Empowerment focuses on improving socio-economic conditions and infrastructure, such as providing capital assistance or constructing kiosks. In contrast, advancement inherently focuses on increasing agency and shifting power relations. The programs in Bulukumba clearly lean toward the former model, positioning the community as passive beneficiaries of government intervention.

This charitable empowerment model is prone to failure because it does not address structural root problems. The case study by [Hidayat et al. \(2025\)](#) on a fishing gear assistance program in Palewai Village offers a strong parallel. In that case, the aid program failed due to its flawed, non-participatory targeting mechanism, leading to misallocated aid that was even resold by ineligible recipients. While perhaps not as extreme, the MSME empowerment program in Bulukumba exhibits similar symptoms. It focuses more on the transfer of physical assets or ephemeral technical knowledge rather than on building the community’s long-term adaptive capacity and critical consciousness.

Table 2. Findings and Strategic Solutions for Marine Culinary Tourism Management in Bulukumba

Findings	Observed Impacts	Strategic Solutions
Cross-sectoral policies operate in silos	Overlapping regulations, spatial conflict between tourism and fishers	Establish a cross-agency and coastal community coordination forum for integrated zoning
High pressure on specific fish types (<i>sunu, baronang</i>)	Overexploitation is a threat to marine ecosystems	Diversification of culinary products based on alternative commodities (shellfish, seaweed)
Fishers only serve as raw material suppliers	Economic inequality, benefits flow primarily to external investors	Fisher empowerment through processing training, capital access, and local product promotion
Minimal community involvement in oversight	Policies perceived as unjust, the emergence of social resistance	Community-based participatory monitoring to balance spatial utilization
Low environmental awareness among tourists and businesses	Increased waste, coastal degradation	Sustainable education: eco-friendly consumption, zero-waste cooking, ecotourism campaigns

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2025.

Table 3. Challenges, Opportunities, and Solutionary Policy Directions in Community and Marine Culinary MSME Empowerment in Bulukumba

Challenges	Opportunities	Solutive Policy Directions
Community dependency on specific marine products (e.g., grouper and rabbitfish)	Bulukumba’s diverse marine wealth (fish, shellfish, seaweed)	Culinary product diversification based on alternative commodities to reduce pressure on specific species
Minimal access to capital and production facilities for MSMEs	Potential collaboration with cooperatives, microfinance institutions, and government programs	Microfinance schemes and facilitation of environmentally friendly production equipment
Weak market access and local product promotion	The growing trend of culinary tourism, both domestic and international	Development of coastal culinary centers, utilization of digital platforms, and destination-based promotion
Low community capacity in marine product processing	Existence of local knowledge and opportunities for community-T-based training	Training in marine product processing, tradition-based recipe innovation, and small business management

Challenges	Opportunities	Solutive Policy Directions
Lack of environmental awareness in culinary businesses	Tourists are increasingly interested in ecotourism concepts and eco-friendly products	Education on zero-waste cooking, the use of eco-friendly packaging, and waste management
Tourism benefits are not yet equitably distributed	Government commitment to inclusive development	Community involvement in decision-making, participatory monitoring, and more equitable profit distribution

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2025.

As summarized in Tables 2 and 3, this implementation gap creates a series of interconnected challenges. Dependency on specific commodities, for example, is a direct result of empowerment programs that fail to incentivize diversification. On the other hand, these findings also reveal significant untapped opportunities. Bulukumba’s diverse marine wealth and the rising trend of environmentally conscious tourism are crucial assets that can be activated. These opportunities can only be seized if there is a shift in the design of empowerment programs—from partial economic to holistic socio-ecological.

The discussion of these findings underscores that Bulukumba is not alone in facing this challenge. In many developing countries, empowerment programs are often trapped in a “growth first, environment later” logic. However, a growing body of case studies demonstrates that integrating ecological aspects into MSME business models is not just a moral obligation; it is also a smart business strategy. For instance, a study in Makassar by [Hasan et al. \(2024\)](#) found that culinary MSMEs adopting zero-waste cooking strategies improved efficiency and profitability. They did so by processing fish bones into crackers and fish heads into broth, thereby not only reducing their environmental impact.

This example from Makassar provides a highly relevant and replicable model for Bulukumba. It shows that sustainability and profitability are not mutually exclusive. They can be mutually reinforcing if supported by appropriate innovation and training ([Sukarana et al., 2024](#)). Therefore, the gap in Bulukumba is not a lack of potential. The gap lies in the lack of institutional vision and capacity to design empowerment programs that integrate both aspects.

Furthermore, the implementation gap is evident in the failure of empowerment programs to transform fishers’ position within the value chain. As seen in Figures 3 and 4, fishers and coastal communities at TPI Kajang primarily still operate at a subsistence level, selling raw catches with low added value. Empowerment programs have not helped them move up the value chain to become product processors or even culinary business owners. Their vulnerable position as raw material suppliers contrasts sharply with more transformative empowerment

practices, where communities are encouraged to develop innovative processed products and master market access (Sinaga et al., 2022).



Figure 3. Fishers at TPI Kajang and Their Catch (Researcher's Documentation, 2025)



Figure 4. Fishing Community at TPI Kajang (Researcher's Documentation, 2025)

Ultimately, the implementation gap in Bulukumba's empowerment programs reflects the policy paradox discussed previously. When there is no clear consensus at the macro level regarding the priority between economy and ecology, the micro-level programs that result will inevitably be ambiguous and partial. Empowerment

programs become mere tools for achieving short-term economic targets, lacking a long-term vision to build a resilient and socio-ecologically sustainable culinary business ecosystem.

C. The Governance Deficit: Dominance of Top-Down Approaches and Marginalization of Local Actors

The analysis of the policy paradox and the implementation gap ultimately converges on one fundamental root problem: a systemic governance deficit. Research findings consistently demonstrate that the governance model currently operating in Bulukumba Regency remains highly hierarchical, fragmented, and exclusive. The dominance of a top-down approach throughout the entire policy cycle—from planning and implementation to oversight—has become the primary impediment to realizing participatory and adaptive tourism management.

One of the most tangible manifestations of this governance deficit is the weak cross-sectoral coordination. The Department of Tourism, the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and the Department of Environmental Affairs tend to work in their respective “silos.” Their programs and targets are often out of sync or even overlap. A local government official implicitly acknowledged this challenge:

“Indeed, coordination between agencies is sometimes a challenge. Each has its own flagship programs. We in tourism focus on increasing visits, while our colleagues in fisheries focus on catch quotas. Harmonizing these in the field is not always easy.”

This fragmentation is not merely an administrative issue; it is a serious conceptual problem. It signifies the regional government’s failure to view marine culinary tourism as a complex and integrated socio-ecological system that cannot be managed sectorally. This pattern of failure, resulting from weak coordination and institutional capacity, is also found in ecotourism development in other areas of South Sulawesi (Tuwo et al., 2021). A similar pattern is found in the management of Village-Owned Enterprises at the village level (Arafat et al., 2022; Hidayat et al., 2024). It indicates that the problem is a broader structural issue.

Table 4. Implementation Challenges of Marine Culinary Tourism Policy in Bulukumba Regency

Implementation Problem	On-the-Ground Impact	Strategic Solution
Regulation stops at the document level, with weak oversight	Destructive fishing practices and uncontrolled coastal development persist	Strengthening integrated oversight systems by involving local communities as participatory monitors
Low community awareness of sustainability principles	Overfishing, ecosystem damage, and the culinary raw material supply are threatened	Socio-ecological education programs and community-based training on sustainable fishing and processing practices

Implementation Problem	On-the-Ground Impact	Strategic Solution
Dominance of short-term economic interests, especially by large investors	Small traders are marginalized, and inequitable benefit distribution leads to social resistance.	Affirmative policy: protection of local business spaces, fairer profit distribution, and MSME empowerment
Ineffective cross-sectoral coordination	Overlapping, non-synergistic inter-agency programs	Cross-agency coordination forum (marine, tourism, MSME, environment) for area-based program integration
Minimal community involvement in planning	Policies perceived as unjust, low legitimacy	Routine dialogue mechanisms and active community participation in developing zoning plans and tourism programs

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2025.

This governance deficit is further exacerbated by the minimal substantive participatory space for non-state actors, particularly local communities. As summarized in Table 4, policies are often designed without involving those most affected. Consequently, these policies lose social legitimacy and are perceived as externally imposed instruments. A fishing community leader voiced this frustration:

“We are often just spectators. Suddenly, there is a new rule, and suddenly, there is a development project. We are never truly consulted from the beginning. However, this is our sea, this is our living space. Our local wisdom (known as Pangngissengang) about when and where to fish seems to be disregarded.”

This sentiment echoes strong theoretical arguments from participation theory and community revitalization studies (Adanma & Ogunbiyi, 2024; Zhang et al., 2024). Both sources emphasize that without meaningful involvement, communities risk marginalization. This marginalization is not only political (being excluded from decision-making) but also economic. Field findings indicate an inequitable economic structure where large-capital investors from outside the region tend to dominate strategic business locations in tourism areas. At the same time, local MSMEs are relegated to less favorable positions.

This phenomenon can be analyzed more sharply through the theoretical lens of studies on the Maros-Pangkep Geopark by Rahman et al. (2025) and the preservation of maritime heritage in Bulukumba by Ramadhani et al. (2025). Both studies highlight a contest between economic capital (held by investors) and the cultural and social capital (held by the local community). In an arena where the “rules of the game” favor economic capital, cultural and social capital—such as traditional ecological knowledge or historical rights to space—become devalued (Berkes et al., 2000). The governance deficit in Bulukumba can, therefore, be read as the state’s failure to serve as a fair referee in this arena.

However, it is crucial not to view the local community as passive victims. The findings also indicate the existence of agency and forms of resistance from

below. Independent oversight initiatives carried out by Tourism Awareness Groups (*Pokdarwis*) or the enduring practices of resource management based on local wisdom demonstrate social capital. It also shows adaptive capacity at the grassroots level. As [Sayful and Muzakir \(2025\)](#) note in their study of “independent fishers” in Takalar, such agency can be seen as a “moral resistance” against a perceived unjust system. It is this potential for bottom-up agency that is often overlooked by top-down policy models.

Table 5. Policy Effectiveness in the Management of Marine Culinary Tourism in Bulukumba Regency

Effectiveness Indicator	On-the-Ground Achievement	Identified Weaknesses	Strategic Recommendations
Economic Growth	Increased tourist arrivals; growth of coastal restaurants and culinary MSMEs	High dependency on specific marine commodities; inequitable benefit distribution	Diversification of culinary products based on non-commercial marine products; protection of local MSME business spaces
Ecological Sustainability	Existence of spatial planning rules and coastal zoning discourse	Weak oversight; overfishing, destructive fishing, and uncontrolled development practices	Strengthening community-based oversight; applying environmental carrying capacity principles in development
Social Equity	Some training and empowerment programs for local communities have been conducted.	Low community participation; large investors dominate strategic areas	Opening social dialogue spaces; affirmative policies for local MSME actors and fishers
Cross-Sectoral Coordination	Involvement of various agencies in tourism programs exists	Programs run sectorally, are overlapping, and lack synergy	Establishing a cross-agency and stakeholder coordination forum; area-based integrated action plans
Education and Awareness	Culinary tourism promotion is intensifying	Education on eco-friendly consumption and zero-waste cooking remains minimal.	Integrated education for tourists and business actors; sustainability campaigns based on local wisdom

Source: Processed by Researcher, 2025.

Based on the synthesis in Table 5, policy effectiveness in Bulukumba presents a lopsided portrait. The policy has been relatively successful in driving quantitative economic indicators (e.g., visit numbers). However, it is exceptionally weak in ensuring ecological sustainability, social equity, and coordination. This imbalance is a symptom of the root problem: a governance model that is no longer adequate for the complexity of the challenges at hand.

Thus, it can be concluded that the primary challenge in managing marine culinary tourism in Bulukumba is not technical; it is not caused by a lack of rules or programs. Instead, the challenge is political and structural. It is rooted in a governance model that fails to recognize and institutionalize the role of non-state actors, to integrate various policy sectors, and to place public participation at the center of development. This failure raises questions about policy implications

and the need for a fundamental reconfiguration toward a more collaborative governance model.

D. Policy Implications and the Direction for Collaborative Governance Reconfiguration

The preceding analysis conclusively establishes that the failure to achieve sustainable marine culinary tourism in Bulukumba is not due to a lack of regulation. This failure stems from a systemic governance deficit. The dominant top-down paradigm, sectoral fragmentation, and the exclusion of public participation have created a system structurally incapable of balancing ecological and economic imperatives. Consequently, partial or technocratic fixes, such as issuing new regulations or adding sporadic training programs, will be insufficient. This finding implies a fundamental need to reconfigure the governance model. A shift is required from a hierarchical to a more collaborative, adaptive, and agency-based approach.

The first step in this reconfiguration is a policy intervention strategically focused on strengthening the capital and competitiveness of marginalized local actors, particularly culinary Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and fishing communities. Policy must transform them into sovereign economic subjects rather than positioning them as mere objects of aid. One of the most potent pathways is through the development and promotion of gastronomy branding. As proven successful in the hospitality context of South Sulawesi, traditional Bugis-Makassar delicacies and dishes can be positioned as crucial elements that not only enrich the tourist experience but also fortify the regional culinary identity (Syahrial & Anjarsari, 2023). By adopting a similar strategy, culinary MSMEs in Bulukumba can be encouraged to create high-value-added marine products possessing a cultural narrative. It would enable them to escape the trap of providing generic dishes and enhance the destination's overall appeal (Recuero-Virto & Arróspide, 2024).

Strengthening local actors also necessitates the creation of new economic arenas intentionally designed to favor them. Events such as seafood festivals must not be viewed merely as tourism promotion activities. They must be regarded as strategic policy instruments for coastal regional development. A study by Pizzichini et al. (2022) demonstrates that such festivals function as convergence points that integrate various sectors of the marine economy. They create massive temporary markets for MSME products, strengthen local supply chains, and celebrate maritime gastronomic identity. By regularly facilitating such events, the regional government can proactively create spaces where local MSME products become the central focus, rather than just complements to large-scale investor businesses.

Furthermore, in the contemporary economic landscape, MSME competitiveness is inseparable from their capacity for digital adaptation. Empowerment policy must explicitly integrate digital literacy and transformation

programs. As identified by [Permana et al. \(2025\)](#), MSMEs that successfully adopt e-commerce platforms, social media marketing, and digital customer management systems possess far greater resilience and competitiveness. For culinary MSMEs in Bulukumba, this means opening market access beyond physically present tourists, enabling them to reach urban or even national consumers. This intervention directly addresses the finding that MSMEs are dependent on vulnerable local markets dominated by intermediaries. It also equips them with the tools to build long-term economic independence.

However, strengthening actor capacity at the micro-level will not be sustainable if the “rules of the game” at the system (macro) level remain unjust. Therefore, the second pillar of governance reconfiguration is policy reform that structurally alters power relations and opens participatory space. It demands the political courage to implement affirmative action policies that explicitly protect local MSME business spaces. This policy can be realized in various forms, from zoning regulations that allocate premium business locations in tourism areas for local actors to licensing schemes that grant them priority and streamlined processes. Without such affirmative protection, unfettered market forces will always favor large-capital investors. Consequently, the aspiration for inclusive tourism development will remain mere rhetoric ([Widari, 2020](#); [Li et al., 2024](#)).

Simultaneously, system reform must also address the demonstrably weak oversight mechanisms. The solution is not merely to increase the number of government inspectors; it is to institutionalize community-based participatory oversight. Rather than positioning the community as the party being monitored, this model transforms them into oversight partners. Studies on tourism village development show that when communities are substantively involved in the planning and monitoring of resource use, they develop a strong sense of ownership ([Neksidin et al., 2021](#); [Santoso et al., 2021](#); [Ulandari et al., 2024](#)). This sense of ownership becomes the foundation for voluntary regulatory compliance and effective social oversight, far exceeding what limited formal state supervision can achieve.

This institutionalization of participation should ideally be built upon existing social foundations. Every coastal community, including in Bulukumba, possesses time-tested social capital in the form of trust networks, norms of reciprocity, and informal associations. As articulated by [Muis \(2022\)](#), this social capital is a crucial asset that can be mobilized for local economic development. Therefore, an effective policy does not create new participatory institutions from scratch that feel alien to the community. An effective policy recognizes, strengthens, and grants a formal role to the social institutions already deeply rooted within the community, such as fisher groups, customary councils, or local cooperatives.

Ultimately, this series of interventions at the actor and system levels must culminate in a comprehensive vision for a governance paradigm shift: a transition from government to governance. In the government model, the state is the sole regulatory actor. Conversely, in the governance model, regulation arises from dynamic interactions within a network. In a network or collaborative governance model, the government's role shifts from a sole controller to a facilitator, mediator, and catalyst. The government no longer dictates solutions from the top down. Instead, it creates a platform where the regional government, fishing communities, MSME associations, the private sector, academics, and environmental activists can engage in dialogue, negotiate, and co-formulate solutions that are adaptive to complex socio-ecological dynamics.

This reconfiguration toward network governance is neither easy nor rapid. It demands strong political will, a change in bureaucratic culture, and long-term investment in community-level capacity building. However, as this study's findings imply, there are no shortcuts. Systemic failure rooted in a governance deficit can only be remedied by systemic reform. By placing collaboration and participation at the heart of the policy process, Bulukumba Regency has the opportunity not only to resolve its existing paradoxes and gaps but also to position itself as an exemplary model for marine tourism management that is truly just, inclusive, and sustainable.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results and discussion, it is concluded that the failure to achieve sustainable marine culinary tourism management in Bulukumba Regency does not stem from a lack of regulatory instruments. This failure is rooted in a fundamental and systemic governance deficit. In-depth analysis reveals that the dominant policy paradigm remains hierarchical, fragmented, and exclusive. This top-down approach has structurally crippled the system's capacity to balance the ecological conservation imperative with the demands of tourism-based economic growth. Consequently, a policy paradox has emerged, manifesting at every level—from normative frameworks to on-the-ground practices.

This governance deficit concretely manifests as a wide implementation gap. The economic empowerment programs being executed are partial and ecologically blind. While successful in providing ephemeral economic impacts for some culinary Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), these programs inadvertently accelerate pressure on marine resources. It occurs because the programs fail to integrate sustainability principles into business practices. This flawed program design is more oriented toward charitable development than toward transformative empowerment. Ultimately, this failure neglects to build the resilience and independence of coastal communities.

Furthermore, this non-participatory governance model has systematically marginalized local actors, including traditional fishers and MSME operators, from the decision-making arena. The absence of substantive participatory space not only results in policies that lack social legitimacy and a sense of community ownership but also creates an unjust economic structure. In this structure, tourism benefits are extracted mainly by large-capital investors. Consequently, the local community, which should be the primary focus of development, is often reduced to an object or spectator in an industry that exploits its resources.

In response to this constellation of problems, this research recommends a fundamental reorientation of the policy approach. It entails a shift from a hierarchical government model to a collaborative, networked governance model. The primary recommendation is not the addition of new regulations or programs; rather, it is a governance reconfiguration. This reconfiguration places public participation and cross-sectoral collaboration at the heart of the entire policy cycle. The regional government is advised to transition from a sole controller to a facilitator, mediator, and catalyst. This role is intended to create an inclusive dialogue platform for all stakeholders.

Operationally, this reconfiguration demands the institutionalization of substantive participation mechanisms and community-based oversight. The regional government must formally recognize and grant strategic roles to social institutions already rooted in the community, such as fisher groups or local cooperatives. The objective is to ensure their active involvement in the policy planning, implementation, and monitoring processes. By transforming the community from an object being monitored into a subject of oversight, regulatory compliance will grow from a collective consciousness rather than from external coercion.

Furthermore, program-level policy interventions must be redesigned to integrate economic incentives with sustainable business practices explicitly. MSME empowerment programs must transcend mere technical training; they must also encompass education on responsible resource management, such as zero-waste cooking, product diversification based on non-exploitative commodities, and digital adaptation. Moreover, political courage is required to implement affirmative policies that concretely protect the business spaces and market access of local economic actors from unfair competition.

Ultimately, the long-term success of marine culinary tourism management in Bulukumba depends on a political and structural transformation, not merely a technical-administrative one. By embracing the network governance paradigm, Bulukumba Regency not only has the opportunity to resolve the paradoxes and gaps that have hindered its potential; it can also position itself as a laboratory and an exemplar model for the development of marine tourism in other regions that is genuinely just, inclusive, and sustainable.

REFERENCES

- Adanma, U. M., & Ogunbiyi, E. O. (2024). A Comparative Review of Global Environmental Policies for Promoting Sustainable Development and Economic Growth. *International Journal of Applied Research in Social Sciences*, 6(5), 954-977. <https://doi.org/10.51594/ijarss.v6i5.1147>
- Agus, A., Yahya, M., & Darwis, D. (2022). Coastal Tourism Attraction: Characteristics and Suitability of Management. *Journal La Bisecoman*, 3(5), 222-231. <https://doi.org/10.37899/journallabisecoman.v3i5.822>
- Anggariani, D., Sahar, S., & Sayful, M. (2020). Tambang Pasir dan Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat di Pesisir Pantai. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 1(1), 15-29. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v1i1.96>
- Arafat, A., Syahrir, S. N., & Triani, N. (2022). Implementation of the Tourism Park Development Program in Unamendaa Village. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 3(1), 55-74. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v3i1.322>
- Arifin, M., Rijal, S., Salim, M. A. M., & Zaenal, F. A. (2020). *Kebijakan Pengembangan Pariwisata Kabupaten Jeneponto Tahun 2018-2033*. Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar.
- Berkes, F., Colding, J., & Folke, C. (2000). Rediscovery of Traditional Ecological Knowledge as Adaptive Management. *Ecological Applications*, 10(5), 1251-1262. [https://doi.org/10.1890/1051-0761\(2000\)010\[1251:roteka\]2.0.co;2](https://doi.org/10.1890/1051-0761(2000)010[1251:roteka]2.0.co;2)
- Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches* (Third Edition). Sage.
- Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 238, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6841). <https://peraturan.go.id/id/perppu-no-2-tahun-2022>
- Hasan, L. D., Musawantoro, M., Azisah, N., Rahmadi, S. A., Septian, H., & Mursidin, M. (2024). Kampanye "Food Waste" pada UMKM Kuliner di Kota Makassar. *Social, Humanities, and Educational Studies (SHES): Conference Series*, 7(4), 122-132. <https://doi.org/10.20961/shes.v7i4.96795>
- Heslinga, J. H., Groote, P., & Vanclay, F. (2017). Using a Social-Ecological Systems Perspective to Understand Tourism and Landscape Interactions in Coastal Areas. *Journal of Tourism Futures*, 3(1), 23-38. <https://doi.org/10.1108/jtf-10-2015-0047>
- Hidayat, R., Amalia, D. R., & Fitria, D. (2024). The Effectiveness of Village-Owned Enterprise Management in Enhancing Community Economy: A Case Study of Puuroda Village. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 5(1), 50-64. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v5i1.407>
- Hidayat, R., Zahratunnisa, F., Azis, L. A., & Amalia, D. R. (2025). Fishing Community Empowerment: An Effectiveness Analysis of a Fishing Gear Assistance Program in Palewai Village. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 5(2), 132-148. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v5i2.451>

- Johnson, T. R., Beard, K., Brady, D. C., Byron, C. J., Cleaver, C., Duffy, K., Keeney, N., Kimble, M., Miller, M., Moeykens, S., Teisl, M., Walsum, G. P. V., & Yuan, J. (2019). A Social-Ecological System Framework for Marine Aquaculture Research. *Sustainability*, 11(9), 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11092522>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 2004 on Fishery (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 118, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4433). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/32>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/105>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 2007 on Coastal Territory and Small Archipelago Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4739). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/106>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 11, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4966). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/527>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2009 on Amendment to Law Number 31 of 2004 on Fishery (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 154, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5073). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/582>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 on Amendment to Law Number 27 of 2007 on Coastal Territory and Small Archipelago Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 2, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5490). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/926>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2014 on Maritime Affairs (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 294, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5603). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/1614>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation Into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/1825>
- Li, Y., Liu, Y., & Solangi, Y. A. (2024). Analysis of Factors and Strategies for the Implementation of Sustainable Tourism in a Green Economic Structure in China. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 434, 140011. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2023.140011>

- Mayang, R., Sutiah, E., Nurfaika, N., & Melo, R. H. (2024). Kearifan Lokal Masyarakat Desa Torosiaje Terhadap Budidaya Perikanan. *Geosfera: Jurnal Penelitian Geografi*, 3(1), 17-25. <https://doi.org/10.37905/geojpg.v3i1.25757>
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook* (Third Edition). Sage.
- Muis, A. (2022). The Local Economic Development Based on Social Capital through Farmer Community. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 3(1), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v3i1.179>
- Mukaffi, Z., & Haryanto, T. (2022). Faktor-Faktor Penentu Pariwisata yang Mempengaruhi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi: Tinjauan Sistematis. *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi*, 22(3), 1598-1604. <https://doi.org/10.33087/jiubj.v22i3.2590>
- Naqvi, M. H., Ahmed, A., & Pervez, A. (2023, November 30). *Implementing Sustainable Tourism Practices in Luxury Resorts of Maldives: Sustainability Principles & Tripple Bottomline Approach*. ArXiv: General Economics. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2311.18453>
- Neksidin, N., Fahrudin, A., & Krisanti, M. (2021). Keberlanjutan Pengelolaan Wisata Bahari di Pulau Pari, Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu. *Jurnal Ilmu Pertanian Indonesia*, 26(2), 284-291. <https://doi.org/10.18343/jipi.26.2.284>
- Nugroho, U. A., & Budianto, F. (2021). Perspektif Eksploitasi dan Konservasi dalam Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Perikanan Indonesia. *Media Perencana*, 2(1), 51-67. Retrieved from <https://mediaperencana.perencanapembangunan.or.id/index.php/mmp/article/view/20>
- Permana, A., Puspa, R., & Hidayat, A. M. (2025). Keberlanjutan UMKM dalam Ekonomi Digital: Strategi Adaptasi Terhadap Perubahan Perilaku Konsumen. *Jurnal Fakultas Ilmu Keislaman UNISA Kuningan*, 6(1), 10-17. Retrieved from <https://www.jurnal.unisa.ac.id/index.php/jfik/article/view/773>
- Pizzichini, L., Andersson, T. D., & Gregori, G. L. (2022). Seafood Festivals for Local Development in Italy and Sweden. *British Food Journal*, 124(2), 613-633. <https://doi.org/10.1108/bfj-04-2021-0397>
- Rahman, A., Badollahi, M. Z., Nurjannah, N., & Wahyuni, V. (2025). The Investment Paradox and Economic Sustainability in a Geopark: A Financial Feasibility Analysis of Tourism in Maros–Pangkep. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 5(2), 149-167. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v5i2.493>
- Ramadhani, A., Wahyuni, E. S., & Sjaf, S. (2025). Women, Tradition, and Cultural Resilience: The Preservation Practices of Bira Woven Fabric Amidst the Currents of Modernization. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 6(1), 28-42. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v6i1.456>
- Rasyid, A., Pulubuhu, D. A. T., & Muhammad, R. (2025). The Concept of Community Empowerment versus Community Advancement: A Comparative Study in the Context of Social Development in Indonesia. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 5(2), 97-112. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v5i2.430>

- Recuero-Virto, N., & Arróspide, C. V. (2024). Culinary Destination Enchantment: The Strategic Interplay of Local Gastronomy in Regional Tourism Development. *International Journal of Gastronomy and Food Science*, 36, 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgfs.2024.100931>
- Regional Regulation of Bulukumba Regency Number 21 of 2012 on the Bulukumba Regency Regional Spatial Plan 2012 - 2032 (Regency Gazette of Bulukumba of 2012 Number 21, Supplement to the Regency Gazette of Bulukumba Number 21). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/320439/perda-kab-bulukumba-no-21-tahun-2012>
- Sabandal, C. R., & Gumban, G. G. (2024). Environmentally Conscious Tourism: Lessons from the Successful Rehabilitation of Boracay Island. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Perspectives*, 2(8), 175-188. <https://doi.org/10.69569/jip.2024.0275>
- Santoso, S., Pradipta, S., Sumantono, T., & Fatmawati, A. A. (2021). Pengembangan Desa Wisata Berkonsep Kapasitas Inovasi Daerah di Desa Tanjungjaya, Kabupaten Pandeglang, Provinsi Banten. *Jurnal Kepariwisata Indonesia: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kepariwisata Indonesia*, 15(2), 71-85. <https://doi.org/10.47608/jki.v15i22021.71-85>
- Sayful, M. (2020). Strategi Penghidupan Nelayan Pedagang di Tempat Pelelangan Ikan (*Lelong*). *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 1(1), 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v1i1.95>
- Sayful, M., & Muzakkir, A. K. (2025). Moral Economy and the Agency of Independent Fishermen on the Coast of Ujung Baji Village, Takalar Regency. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 5(2), 113-131. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v5i2.483>
- Sinaga, I., Purwati, A. S. M., Akadiati, V. A. P., & Ariany, F. (2022). Pemberdayaan UMKM Pusat Usaha Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif (Pusparekraf) Bandar Lampung dalam pengisian SPT Tahunan. *Near: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(2), 162-167. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.kdi.or.id/index.php/nr/article/view/487>
- Sugandhy, A., & Hakim, R. (2009). *Prinsip Dasar Kebijakan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Berwawasan Lingkungan*. Bumi Aksara.
- Sukarana, M., Abdi, A., & Syahrial, S. (2024). Optimizing Creative Economic Potential through Training Implementation. *Journal of Universal Community Empowerment Provision*, 4(2), 79-85. <https://doi.org/10.55885/jucep.v4i2.416>
- Syahrial, S., & Anjarsari, H. (2023). The Gastronomic Branding Strategies of Bugis-Makassar Traditional Treats in Starred Hotels. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 3(2), 137-152. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v3i2.328>
- Syahrial, S., Zaenal, F. A., Rijal, S., & Badollahi, M. Z. (2020). Model Development Based on GIS: Culinary Tourism in East Luwu Regency. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 7(2), 82-90. <https://doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v7i2.1422>

- Tuwo, A., Yunus, M., Aprianto, R., & Tresnati, J. (2021). Marine Ecotourism Development in South Sulawesi, Indonesia. In *Proceedings of the 2nd International Symposium Marine Resilience and Sustainable Development 2020* (Vol. 763, pp. 1-11). IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/763/1/012068>
- Ulandari, U., Azhari, A., & Hidayat, R. (2024). Integration of Sustainable Development Goals into the Popalia Village Government Work Plan. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 4(2), 100-113. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v4i2.336>
- Untari, U. (2023). Analisis Resiliensi Sistem Sosial-Ekologi (SES) Masyarakat Pesisir di Distrik Merauke dan Naukenjerai, Merauke-Papua Selatan. *Musamus Journal of Agribusiness*, 6(1), 30-39. <https://doi.org/10.35724/mujagri.v6i1.5302>
- Widari, D. A. D. S. (2020). Kebijakan Pengembangan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan: Kajian Teoretis dan Empiris. *Jurnal Kajian dan Terapan Pariwisata (JKTP)*, 1(1), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.53356/diparojs.v1i1.12>
- Widayati, W. (2011). *Ekologi Manusia: Konsep, Implementasi, dan Pengembangannya*. Unhalu Press.
- Yoety, O. A. (2008). *Perencanaan dan Pengembangan Pariwisata*. PT. Pradnya Paramita.
- Zhang, Z., Yu, J., & Tian, J. (2024). Community Participation, Social Capital Cultivation and Sustainable Community Renewal: A Case Study from Xi'an's Southern Suburbs, China. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 15(3), 11007-11040. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13132-023-01536-x>