

Community-Based Tourism Mangrove Swamp Ecotourism Based on Maqashid Sharia

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Abstract: *Having a wealth of potential mangrove resources, Pagatan Besar village has the opportunity to develop a sustainable ecotourism sector. This development must be directed at minimizing negative impacts on the environment and ensuring that the welfare of local communities increases. This research aims to find strategies for developing mangrove swamp ecotourism potential in Pagatan Besar village by optimizing the role of the Community based on Maqashid al Syari'ah. Qualitative research using a case study method in the mangrove swamp ecotourism area found that the strategy applied in developing the tourism potential of the mangrove swamp ecotourism area in the region was to implement a transparent accounting system to manage ecotourism income and expenditure, forming a special team to allocate initial investment funds and on the necessary infrastructure, maintaining the security and comfort of tourists with regular security audits, updating the security system through technology such as CCTV cameras. Optimizing the role of the Community is carried out by involving residents in skills training programs in the mangrove ecotourism sector, regular meetings for input and ideas, overcoming gaps in cultural and religious values with cross-sector consultation groups involving religious, cultural and village government leaders in the integration of Maqashid values al Syari'ah in the ecotourism plan, increasing environmental awareness through healthy environmental education for tourists and residents in daily ecotourism activities.*

Keywords: *Community Based Tourism, Ekowisata, Rawa Mangrove, Maqashid al Syari'ah.*

Abstrak: *Memiliki kekayaan sumber daya mangrove yang potensial, Desa Pagatan Besar memiliki peluang untuk mengembangkan sektor ekowisata yang berkelanjutan. Pengembangan ini harus diarahkan untuk meminimalisir dampak negatif terhadap lingkungan dan memastikan bahwa kesejahteraan masyarakat lokal meningkat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan strategi*

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pengembangan potensi ekowisata rawa bakau di Desa Pagatan Besar dengan mengoptimalkan peran masyarakat berdasarkan Maqashid al-Syari'ah. Penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode studi kasus di kawasan ekowisata rawa bakau menemukan bahwa strategi yang diterapkan dalam mengembangkan potensi wisata kawasan ekowisata rawa bakau di wilayah tersebut adalah dengan menerapkan sistem pembukuan yang transparan untuk mengelola pemasukan dan pengeluaran ekowisata, membentuk tim khusus untuk mengalokasikan dana investasi awal pada sarana dan prasarana yang diperlukan, menjaga keamanan dan kenyamanan wisatawan dengan audit keamanan secara berkala, memperbarui sistem keamanan melalui teknologi seperti kamera CCTV. Optimalisasi peran Masyarakat dilakukan dengan melibatkan warga lokal dalam program pelatihan keterampilan di sektor ekowisata mangrove, pertemuan rutin untuk mendapatkan masukan dan ide, mengatasi kesenjangan nilai budaya dan agama dengan kelompok musyawarah lintas sektor yang melibatkan tokoh agama, budaya, dan pemerintah desa dalam pengintegrasian nilai-nilai maqashid al-syari'ah dalam rencana ekowisata, meningkatkan kesadaran lingkungan melalui pendidikan lingkungan yang sehat bagi wisatawan dan warga lokal dalam kegiatan ekowisata sehari-hari.

Kata Kunci: *Pariwisata Berbasis Masyarakat, Ekowisata, Rawa Mangrove, Maqashid al Syari'ah.*

Introduction

Mangrove forests grow on tropical coastlines and are influenced by sea tides (Tomlinson in Noor, 2012). One of the functions of mangrove forests, apart from being a place for various types of fauna to grow and develop, is to protect beaches and residential areas from waves, wind, and storms.

Mustofa, Nisa dan Pujawati (2019) reported that the area of mangrove forests in Tanah Laut district has decreased; according to the Tanah Laut District Maritime and Fisheries Service (2015), in 1990, the area was 27,903 Ha (86.17%), whereas in 2007 The area of mangrove areas that are still in good condition decreased sharply to 3,200 Ha (9.88%). The decline rate in the Tanah Laut Regency's mangrove area is relatively large, reaching 24,703 Ha; the average rate of decline in the area is 1,453.12 Ha per year (5.21%/year). The most significant damage was in the *Panyipatan* District area, and the smallest was in the *Takisung* District area (82.46%). This is caused by shrimp and fish ponds opening in mangrove areas due to coastal erosion caused by sea waves and the lack of awareness of people who cut down and damage the mangrove ecosystem.

The topography of *Pagatan Besar* village consists of lowlands covering an area of 32,114 ha, sandy beaches covering an area of 15 ha, swamp areas covering an area of 1150 ha; river flows covering 20 ha and riverbanks covering 5 ha. The *Pagatan Besar* village mangrove area is an ecosystem with potential mangrove resources such as various types of mangrove vegetation, biota and wildlife, extensive views, and natural landscapes. (Profile of *Pagatan Besar* village, 2022).

Utilizing tourism potential in the form of back to nature is an effort to preserve biodiversity by creating close cooperation between communities living around areas that need to be protected and the tourism industry. Ecotourism is a combination of conservation and tourism where the income obtained from tourism should be returned to areas that need to be protected for the protection and preservation of biodiversity as well as the socio-economic improvement of the surrounding Community (Herman et al., 2017).

Community Base Tourism is a collaboration between communities around protected areas and the tourism industry where all tourist activities take place and mingle with rural communities. The added value obtained is (1) rural residents' role as tourism actors and 2) increased consumption of local products based on tradition and locality. (3) increasing local workforce absorption (Asari et al., 2018; Pantiyasa, 2018).

Utilization of natural resources in mangrove swamps as ecotourism in *Batakan* villages must minimize environmental damage and optimize the welfare of the Community around the area by integrating the Community as actors, according to Muslimin, Tohari and Kasdi (Muslimin, 2012; Thohari, 2013; Kasdi, 2014) the application of the concept of Islamic Economics From the *Maqashid al-Syari'ah* point of view, it can provide benefits (*maslahah*) for humans.

Based on the background of this research, this research reveals the strategy for developing mangrove swamp ecotourism potential in *Pagatan Besar* Village by optimizing the role of the *Pagatan Besar* Village community based on *maqashid al shari'ah*.

Research methods

This qualitative research uses a case study method in the mangrove swamp ecotourism area. According to Rahardjo (2017), a case study is a series of scientific activities carried out intensively, in detail, and in-depth about a program, event, and activity, both at the individual level and as a group, institution, or organization to gain in-depth knowledge about actual events (real-life events) that are taking place.

Determining the research location was carried out purposively; in this case, *Pagatan Besar* ecotourism was chosen in *Pagatan Besar* village, Tanah Laut Regency, taking into account the uniqueness of the mangrove swamp ecotourism location. The population and samples were taken from the following community groups.

Table 1. Number of samples

No	Respondent Group	Sampling Techniques	Number of Samples (people)
1.	The management of the Mangrove Pokdarwis (5 people)	Key Sample	1
2.	Group of fishermen (25 people)	Key Sample	1
3	Pagatan Besar Village Apparatus (10 people)	Key Sample	1
4	Village Assistant 1 person	Incidental sampling	1
5	Visitors to tourist attractions	Incidental sampling	3
6	Tourist attraction merchant	Incidental sampling	1
Number of Samples (people)			8

Data collection technique

The data collection technique used interviews as an effective method for collecting primary data in the field by asking questions based on the specific objectives of the meeting with the resource person to exchange information prepared with a list of questions (Boedi et al., 2014). This research divided the list of questions into two: 1) Open-ended questions were carried out using individual and group interview techniques (FGD) with the resource respondents. 2) Closed questions are carried out by distributing questionnaires to the resource persons.

Data analysis

Analysis of individual site data carried out in this research includes a) data analysis during data collection in the field and b) data analysis after completing data collection in the field. Data analysis while in the field, adopting Bogdan's principles in Rijali (2019), namely:

- 1) Narrowing the focus of the study (it must be remembered that narrowing the focus of the study means holistic, phenomenological; it is not the same as specifying the object of study by thinking partially in a positivistic style
- 2) Determine the type of study, whether historical research, taxonomic research, genetics, etc
- 3) Continuously develop analytical questions. While in the field, researchers ask questions, look for answers, analyze them, and then develop new questions to obtain answers. If this is done continuously, the research can lead to grounded theory.
- 4) Write comments made by the researcher himself.
- 5) Efforts to explore research ideas and themes on respondent subjects as an exploratory analysis (this step must, of course, be carried out in the early stages of the research)
- 6) Re-read relevant literature while in the field (this method helps to develop writing ideas, but there are dangers; the ideas, concepts or models can influence researchers' book authors use).
- 7) Using metaphors and analogies of concepts.

Results and Discussion

Mangrove Ecotourism

Indonesia's mangrove ecosystem has the highest diversity level in the world. So far in Indonesia there have been recorded 202 types of mangrove plants consisting of 89 types of trees, five types of palms, 19 types of climbing plants (lianas), 44 types of ground herbs, 44 types of epiphytes, and 1 type of fern. Of the 202 species, 43 species are true mangroves. Mangrove forests play an essential role in preventing erosion and providing habitat for marine biota; apart from that, mangrove forests are a tourist attraction (Sabir, 2020).

In general, the topography of Pagatan Besar village varies with the area covering 32,114 ha of lowland, 15 ha of sandy beach, 1150 ha of swamp area, 20

ha of river flow and 5 ha of riverbanks (Pagatan Besar village profile, 2016). The Pagatan Besar village mangrove area is an ecosystem with potential mangrove resources such as various types of mangrove vegetation, biota and wildlife, and extensive views and natural landscapes (Mustofa et al., 2019).

Ecotourism or nature tourism is travel to natural places that are relatively undisturbed or contaminated (polluted) to study, admire and enjoy the scenery, plants and wild animals, as well as existing forms of cultural manifestations of society, both from the past, past and present (Herman dan Supriadi, 2017).

Empowering Local Communities in Tourism Activities (Community Based Tourism)

The development of a tourism pattern known as "community-based tourism" means that tourism development is developed where all tourist activities take place and mingle with rural communities (Pantiyasa, 2018). Community-based ecotourism is an ecotourism business that emphasizes the active role of the Community. This is based on the fact that people know about nature and culture, which have potential and selling points as tourist attractions, so community involvement is absolute. The community-based ecotourism pattern recognizes the rights of local communities to manage tourism activities in areas they own customarily or as managers (Emma et al., 2014).

Maqashid al-Sharia

Developments regarding maqashid al-syari'ah, it is known that attention to maqashid al-syari'a has existed since the time of the Prophet Muhammad. Even though, at that time, it had not mentioned the theme of maqashid al-syari'a clearly, at least maqashid al-syari'a had provided color and contribution that could be used as a measure for Islamic legal legislation in accordance with the aim of establishing law in Islam, namely realizing benefits and avoiding harm (*dar'u al-mafasid wa jalbu al-manafi'*). (Khatib, 2018). Maslahah and maqashid al-Syari'ah, in al-Syatibi's view, are two essential things in the guidance and development of Islamic law. Maslahah means something that is good and can be accepted by common sense. Accepted by reason means that reason can know the benefit. Creating benefits, goodness and pleasure for

humans is called *jalb al-manafi'* (bringing benefits) (Rofam, 2014) There is goodness and pleasure felt directly by people doing an action that is ordered, but there is also goodness and pleasure felt after the action is done, or felt the next day, or even the next day (afterlife). Allah SWT's commands apply to realize such goodness and benefits (Muslimin, 2012).

Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of respondents in this study include education, age, and occupation, summarized in the following table.

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents' Education Level

Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Undergraduate	2	25,0
High School	5	62,5
Middle School	1	12,5
Total	8	100,0

Based on Table 2 above, the education distribution level of respondents with a Bachelor's degree is 25% (2 people), there are 62.5% (5 people) with a high school education and 12.5% (1 person) with a junior high school education.

Furthermore, the age characteristics of respondents can be seen in Table 7 below.

Table 3. Age Characteristics of Respondents

Respondent Age (Years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
25-30	2	25,0
31-36	2	25,0
37-42	3	37,5
> 42	1	12,5
Total	8	100,0

Based on Table 3 above, the highest age of respondents is 37-42 years old, namely 37.5% (3 people), then at 31-36 years old and 37-42 years old, 25% or two people each and the lowest is at the age of more than 42 years old, namely 12.5% (1 person). This shows they are of productive age with excellent communication responses, making it easier for researchers to gather the necessary information.

Internal and External Factors of Strategy Analysis.

Based on observations in the field and an inventory of respondents' answers, internal and external strategy analysis factors were obtained, including strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

Strength (S)

- 1) Ecosystem Diversity: The mangrove swamp in Pagatan Besar Village has high ecosystem diversity, including various mangrove species and wildlife that attract the attention of tourists.
- 2) Active community participation in the development of CBT ecotourism provides the main strength.
- 3) Integrating Maqashid al-Syari'ah principles in the development of CBT ecotourism can provide unique competitive advantages, such as environmental sustainability, social justice, and local economic empowerment.
- 4) The development of CBT ecotourism in Pagatan Besar Village can provide quality tourism experiences, including interactive activities, education, and participation in cultural activities, which can increase tourist attraction.
- 5) A strategic location is located near popular tourist attractions or main destinations; this can be a strength in attracting tourists who want to combine their visits to nearby places.
- 6) Environmental Sustainability: Pagatan Besar Village can succeed in maintaining environmental sustainability in developing CBT ecotourism, including environmentally friendly management practices and ecosystem restoration.

Weakness (W)

- 1) There is little partnership network with related parties, such as educational institutions, environmental organizations or local businesses, so it has not been able to increase the visitor base and obtain more resources.
- 2) There are no partnerships with local businesses such as restaurants, accommodation or transportation service providers.
- 3) Limited infrastructure, including transportation, public toilet accommodation, rest areas, places of worship and other supports,
- 4) Limited Human Resources, such as limited knowledge and skills in managing sustainable tourism

- 5) Further training and education are needed to increase the capacity of local communities to manage and promote CBT ecotourism.
- 6) The season or weather conditions greatly influence dependence on the Season or Weather CBT ecotourism in Pagatan Besar Village because it limits the number of tourists who come in specific periods, especially the rainy season.
- 7) Limitations in providing clear and easily accessible information about CBT ecotourism in Pagatan Besar Village.
- 8) Access to financing is limited, so a third party is needed to obtain financing for developing and managing CBT ecotourism.

Opportunities (O)

- 1) More and more tourists are interested in ecotourism
- 2) A CBT approach and application of Maqashid al-Syari'ah principles can attract tourists looking for a different and socially responsible experience.
- 3) The need for government and NGO support in developing sustainable tourism and environmental preservation can provide more significant opportunities for Pagatan Besar Village to obtain the necessary resources and funding.
- 4) Improving tourism infrastructure and facilities can be an opportunity to attract more tourists.
- 5) Increasing awareness of tourists who care about the environment and local culture can provide opportunities to increase Maqashid al-Syari'ah-based CBT ecotourism in Pagatan Besar Village.
- 6) Increased collaboration and support with external stakeholders, such as educational institutions, non-government organizations (NGOs), or private companies that care about ecotourism and sustainability, can provide opportunities to increase capacity and resources in developing CBT ecotourism. Develop new tourism products, such as adventure tours, educational activities, or cultural festivals, to attract a broader market segment and create unique tourist experiences.
- 7) Increased support from regional and larger village governments for the development of sustainable tourism and CBT

- 8) Development of Education-Based Ecotourism Products can develop education-based ecotourism programs involving students or educational institutions looking for learning experiences.
- 9) Offering Integrated Tour Packages by working with nearby tourist destinations to develop integrated tourism packages, such as a combination of ecotourism with nature or cultural tourism, can provide opportunities to attract tourists looking for diverse experiences.
- 10) The development of a Training and Education Center for mangrove ecosystems related to CBT ecotourism based on Maqashid al-Syari'a can provide opportunities to increase local communities' knowledge and skills in sustainable tourism management.

Threats (T)

- 1) Climate Change and Natural Disasters: Mangrove swamps in Pagatan Besar Village are vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters such as floods and rising sea levels.
- 2) Competition with other destinations: Pagatan Besar Village must compete with other tourist destinations that offer ecotourism and sustainable tourism. Developing unique tourism products and effective marketing strategies is necessary to remain competitive.
- 3) Changes in government policies related to tourism or the environment could threaten the development of CBT ecotourism. Unfavorable regulatory conditions or unanticipated policy changes
- 4) Social issues of conflict between the community and tourism administrators
- 5) Changes in tourist trends and preferences could become a threat if Pagatan Besar Village cannot keep up with these developments.
- 6) Health or Safety Crisis: A global health crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic or security concerns, can significantly impact tourism.
- 7) Changes in consumer patterns or behaviour, such as a decrease in interest in ecotourism or a shift in tourist preferences
- 8) Dependence of visitors on local tourists
- 9) Changes in RTRW policies could threaten the continuity of tourist locations and reduce the attractiveness of destinations.

- 10) An uncontrolled increase in tourists or mass tourism activities can damage the local environment and culture.
- 11) Significant global economic changes, such as a recession or depression, can reduce tourists' purchasing power and reduce demand for ecotourism destinations. Source: Primary Data 2023

Based on the inventory of Strengths (S), Weaknesses (W), Opportunities (O), and Threats (T), then reformulated based on Maqashid al-Syari'ah, the SWOT analysis strategy matrix is obtained as follows.

Strengths:

1. Improve financial and resource management for efficiency and income transparency from ecotourism (Hifz al-Maal).
2. Focus on the safety and welfare of tourists and local communities, creating a safe and comfortable environment (Hifz al-Nafs).
3. Involving residents in ecotourism development will positively impact the economy and sustainability of future generations (Hifz al-Nasl).
4. Efforts to maintain harmony with local religious and cultural values in ecotourism activities (Hifz al-Din).
5. Encourage environmental education for sustainable tourism practices for tourists and local communities (Hifz al-Aql).

Weaknesses:

1. May require significant initial investment in infrastructure and training to achieve desired standards of safety and comfort (Hifz al-Nafs).
2. Involving residents can present challenges regarding coordination, skills and participation (Hifz al-Nasl).
3. Adapting ecotourism activities to local religious and cultural values may require complex adjustments (Hifz al-Din).
4. Environmental education requires time and effort to achieve significant effects on the behaviour of tourists and local communities (Hifz al-Aql).

Opportunities:

1. Increasing global interest in sustainable tourism and ecotourism can support destination marketing and growth (Hifz al-Maal).
2. The involvement of residents can create memorable experiences for tourists and support local economic growth (Hifz al-Nasl).

3. Emphasis on harmony with religious and cultural values can attract market segments sensitive to these aspects (Hifz al-Din).
4. Environmental education initiatives can increase global awareness about environmental protection (Hifz al-Aql).

Threats:

1. Competition with other destinations offering sustainable ecotourism can reduce its attractiveness (Hifz al-Maal).
2. Economic uncertainty or policy changes may impact the funding and implementation of ecotourism projects (Hifz al-Maal).
3. Disagreements in the interpretation of religious and cultural values can result in conflict or controversy (Hifz al-Din).
4. Environmental education can be ignored by some tourists or local communities, limiting its impact on sustainable tourism practices (Hifz al-Aql).

Table 4. Maqashid al Syariah in SWOT analysis

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Opportunities	<p>Increasing global and local interest in sustainable tourism and ecotourism (Hifz al maal)</p> <p>Involvement of residents creates ecotourism experiences and management (Hifz al Nafs)</p> <p>Emphasis on the harmony of religious and cultural values (Hifz al-Din).</p> <p>Environmental education to increase environmental awareness (Hifz al Aql)</p>	<p>Requires significant initial investment and cooperation in infrastructure and training (Hifz al-Nafs)</p> <p>The process of involving residents presents challenges (Hifz al-Nasl)</p> <p>Religious and cultural values require complex adjustments between visitors and residents (Hifz al-Din). Environmental education requires time and effort (Hifz al-Aql).</p>

Threats	<p>Competition with similar destinations can reduce attractiveness (Hifz al-Maal).</p> <p>The friction between religious and cultural values between visitors and residents can cause conflict (Hifz al-Din).</p> <p>Environmental education may be neglected, limiting its impact (Hifz al-Aql).</p>	<p>Economic uncertainty or policy changes affect funding (Hifz al-Maal).</p> <p>Disagreement over religious and cultural values can result in conflict (Hifz al Din)</p> <p>Environmental education can be ignored by some tourists or local communities (Hifz al-Aql).</p>
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Formation of a mangrove tourism development strategy in Pagatan Besar Village with the main aim of maximizing strengths and opportunities, as well as overcoming or mitigating weaknesses and threats. The following is a description of the strategy policy with *maqashid syariah value*.

1. Optimization of Financial and Resource Management (Hifz al-Maal):

- a. Increase transparency in managing income from ecotourism to build trust between tourists and local communities.
- b. Allocate funds for initial investment in infrastructure, training, and development of safe and comfortable facilities for tourist locations.

2. Increased Security and Comfort for Tourists (Hifz al-Nafs):

- a. Make improvements to infrastructure and facilities to comply with security standards and ensure the comfort and safety of visitors.
- b. Adopting modern technology and security systems to minimize risks increases tourists' sense of security and minimizes natural disasters that can threaten tourists and residents anytime.

3. Optimization of Local Population Involvement (Hifz al-Nasl):

- a. Organizing training programs to empower residents in the ecotourism sector to contribute positively to destination development.

- b. Encourage the participation of residents in development decisions and accommodate their input.

4. Maintaining Harmony with Religious and Cultural Values (Hifz al-Din):

- a. Form a team or consultation group of local stakeholders, including religious and cultural leaders and the Pagatan Besar village government, to ensure that ecotourism activities follow local customary and religious values.
- b. Hold events and activities that respect local culture and traditions, and ensure that no activities violate religious values.

5. Encouraging Environmental Awareness and Education (Hifz al-Aql):

- a. Create environmental education programs for tourists and residents, including information about sustainability, the importance of mangrove ecosystems, and responsible tourism practices.
- b. Integrate aspects of environmental education into various tourism activities, such as guides, informative signage, and well-scheduled and coordinated thematic events.

6. Facing the Threat of Competition and Uncertainty (Threats):

- a. Develop unique and attractive marketing strategies to differentiate yourself from other destinations that offer ecotourism.
- b. Make contingency plans for economic or policy changes that may affect ecotourism development.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. The strategy for developing mangrove ecotourism in Pagatan Besar village is:
 1. Financial and Resource Management implements a transparent accounting system in the ecotourism income and expenditure sector. Form a particular team (management) to allocate initial investment funds to the required infrastructure and facilities.
 2. Maintain tourists' security, comfort, and safety by conducting regular security audits of tourist facilities and updating and modernizing security systems, including CCTV cameras.
 3. In facing threats and uncertainty, a special team is needed to focus on marketing innovation and adaptation to change and prepare contingency plans that cover various economic and policy change scenarios.

b. Optimizing the Role of Community Based on Maqashid al Syariah

1. Optimize the involvement of residents in developing training programs with a focus on skills relevant to the Mangrove ecotourism sector in Pagatan Besar village and hold regular meetings with residents to hear input and accommodate their ideas.
2. Maintain the harmony of religious and cultural values that apply in Pagatan Besar village by forming a cross-sector consultation group that includes religious, cultural and village government figures and integrating cultural and religious values in the mangrove ecotourism development plan in Pagatan Besar village.
3. Increase environmental awareness and education by developing environmental education curricula for various groups, including tourists and residents, in each training and integrating environmental messages in daily ecotourism activities, such as tour guides and signage for information.

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