

PAPER NAME

**Social Interaction of Visitor Communities
.pdf**

AUTHOR

Abubakar Iskandar

WORD COUNT

8554 Words

CHARACTER COUNT

46490 Characters

PAGE COUNT

18 Pages

FILE SIZE

680.1KB

SUBMISSION DATE

Oct 15, 2024 2:02 PM GMT+7

REPORT DATE

Oct 15, 2024 2:03 PM GMT+7

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Social Interaction of Visitor Communities the Existence of Several Types of Tourism Park in Bogor City West Java Province

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Abstract

The tourism industry has quite profitable prospects, depending on the direction of management. If the management is centralized or is in the interest of individuals or groups, it is impossible to achieve the ideals of ecotourism which is a civil industry that can increase regional income and employ hundreds of workers. The research objective is to explain community social interaction in tourist parks; Analyzing social, cultural and social ecology; Analyze the role and contribution of tourism to local revenue. The research uses a phenomenological paradigm. Therefore, the approach used is the office approach, personal approach, statute approach and conceptual approach. Data were analyzed through content analysis and informant perceptions. Research shows that the social interaction that occurs in the Bogor tourist park is communication which is an important thing, namely the existence of mutual expression of good behavior in speaking, attitudes and even gestures to convey messages. By developing tourism, it can provide an opportunity for the community to open informal sector businesses such as food needs, clothing, souvenirs and others. Ecological studies study the relationship between organisms and their environment, such as existing deer wildlife. The tourism sector contributes significantly to the Realization of Hotel, Restaurant, Entertainment and Regional Original Income Tax Revenue

Keywords: social interaction; visitor community; tourist attractions; regional income; tourism tax.

Received: 5/24/2023

Accepted: 7/1/2023

Published: 7/11/2023

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In general, tourism has become the most important civil industry in the world. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), increased revenues of over 3.5 trillion dollars for 1993 (6%), higher means of transportation, internet, computers, telephone, and agriculture. The tourism sector can recruit a workforce of 127 million people. So the tourism sector is aspired to grow higher in 2005 [23] At the national level, the issue of ecotourism has continued to develop in Indonesia in recent years, because this sector is one of the potentials that can increase national income. Likewise the growing tourism industry in West Java Province. The development of ecotourism has continued to grow from year to year, for example Ciwidey tourism, Taman Bunga Nusantara, Taman Safari and others in the past few years, because this sector is one of the potentials that can increase the income of West Java Province in the last five years amounting to Rp. . 819 billion and can employ a workforce of 64,066 people [17]. The tourism industry has also continued to develop in the city of Bogor, for example tourism developments in the Botanical Gardens, Presidential Palace, Regina Pacis Chapel, Kodim 0606 Headquarters, Slate Cultural Tourism Area, Wayang Golek Crafts, The Jungle, Alunn-Alun and Deer Wildlife in the past few years , because this sector is one of the potentials that can increase the income of West Java Province in the last five years amounting to Rp. 241.6 billion, and employing a workforce of 3,292 people.

From the description of deduction to induction stated above, it turns out that the tourism industry has quite encouraging or profitable prospects, both in local communities, trans-local communities and transnational communities. The promising prospects for the tourism industry, in fact, also lie in the scope and direction of management. If the management is centralized or is in the interests of certain individuals or groups who have an idiom pursuing personal gain, then the ideals of ecotourism which is a civic industry that can increase regional income and employ hundreds of workers is impossible for us to hope for. Therefore, Social Interaction between Visitor Communities for the Existence of Tourist Parks requires a professional workforce that gives instructions to the visitor community at the tourist spot. So interaction is a two-way relationship both between individuals and between individuals and groups as well as between groups and groups to establish friendships, discussions, playing together, or playing sports together when they are in the tourist park, for example kinship at the square park, joint discussions at the botanical garden, playing together at The Jungle, watching together at the deer wildlife park and so on .

Thus the tourism sector in the City of Bogor has a potential which, if developed professionally, is not impossible for the City of Bogor to continue advancing with this sector. The consequence then is that we cannot prohibit anyone from entering and enjoying tourism in the City of Bogor because it is a "public good". which everyone has the right to wear and enjoy. Therefore tourism objects and activities that have been developed and will be developed must still pay attention to tourism morals and ethics, including: (1) officer services to visitors, both information services, entrance tickets, etc., (2) guides to visitors, prepared special officers who guide visitors to see tourist objects, (3) informal sector efforts from the local community in providing consumption for visitors, clothing, dance performances and others, (4) preparing parking lots for 2-wheeled and 4-wheeled vehicles as well as relaxing places, children's playgrounds, toilets, and others for visitors who witness these attractions. The

scope and direction of tourism regulation in the City of Bogor must still pay attention to social, cultural and social ecological factors

1.2. Identification of Problems

Based on this background several questions were identified, including :

- a. How far is the Community Social Interaction in Bogor City Tourism Park?
- b. Are there social, cultural and social ecological studies in Bogor City?
- c. What is the role and contribution of tourism in the city of Bogor?

1.3. Research Objectives

In accordance with the problem identification above, several objectives are formulated as follows:

- a. Explaining Community Social Interaction in Tourist Parks in Bogor City;
- b. Analyzing social, cultural and social ecology in Bogor City;
- e. Analyze. the role and contribution of tourism in the city of Bogor

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Research Methods

In this study the authors used a phenomenological paradigm, namely conducting field studies to determine community social interaction in a number of tourist parks in the city of Bogor. Therefore, the approach used is an institutional approach (office approach) and an individual approach (personal approach). The narrative uses descriptive qualitative which is interpreted as a way to understand the officer's verbal expressions why tourists are interested in visiting a number of tourist parks in the city of Bogor at the time now when conducting interviews with officers [5] In addition to the institutional approach (office approach) and individual approach (personal approach) as the main approach, a legal approach (law approach) and a planning approach (planning approach) are also carried out. The legal approach (law approach) is carried out through studies [21] on the Conservation of Living Natural Resources and their Ecosystems and [22] on Tourism. Meanwhile, the planning approach (planning approach) through the study of tourism development perspectives and ideas with the aim of formulating a conceptual framework as well as an operational framework when formulating thoughts, views, and tourism development ideas that are relevant to information tourism sector. Thus, the narrative is the narrative content of the law [12]

2.2. Research Design

The research design is Cross Sectional. This design requires research to be carried out at a predetermined time

and not a cross-time study on the object to be investigated, namely tourists, who are the object of research as well as targets in this study [19]

2.3. Place and Time of Research

The research was conducted in Bogor City, West Java Province, which was conducted in June-August 2022.

2.4. Research Stages

The stages of the research carried out are as follows: (a) Determine the method, (b) Determine the design, (c) Determine the location and schedule, (d) Determine the informant, (e) Determine the type of information and how it is collected, (f)) Data analysis [15]

2.5. Informant

Table 1: Identity of Informants at the Bogor City Tourism Office.

No	Nama Jabatan Informan
1	Head of Tourism Office
2	Head of Culture
3	Head of Tourism
4	Head of Art Section
5	Head of Section for Preservation of Cultural Heritage Objects
6	Head of Section for Maintenance and Development of Traditional Values
7	Head of Tourism Services and Facilities Section
8	Head of Tourism Object and Attraction Section
9	Head of Tourism Development and Promotion Section
10	Veterinarians
11	Wildlife Maintenance and Care Technical Personnel
12	Tourism Promotion Experts
13	Tourist Guides

Data Source: [8]

The informants in this study were officials at the Bogor City Tourism Office. 13 people were taken purposively, namely taking informants deliberately from ladies and gentlemen who were indeed officials at the Tourism Office. This approach requires first finding out the number of tourists who visit tourist attractions, and then taking a personal approach that deals with tourism problems.

The informants are men and women who carry out their duties at the Tourism Office. The informants in this study were categorized into two elements, namely (a) key informants, namely men and women who carry out their duties at the Tourism Office (b) additional informants are those who can provide information about tourism in the city of Bogor. In this study using informants because they are the ones who provide information about tourism development and its problems.

These informants are needed because without their participation it is impossible for researchers to obtain accurate, precise and correct information.

The relationship between researchers and research informants is considered meaningful if the informants provide complete information. Therefore, the informants in this study have such an important and strategic role because it is from the informants that information can be explored in depth about the implementation of tourism [1]

Informants are sources who master and understand the problems of the tourism sector. Those who are placed as resource persons are individuals who know Community Social Interaction in the Botanical Garden Tourism Park, Presidential Palace, Regina Pacis Chapel, Kodim 0606 Headquarters, Batu Tulis Cultural Tourism Area, Wayang Golek Crafts, The Jungle, Alunn-Alun and Wild Deer Animals, understand social, cultural and social environmental studies, and know the role of officers in tourism morale and ethics with details as in the following table

2.6. Data and Data Sources

The data required are main data and supporting data. The main data is from informants, while supporting data is obtained from the Sanitation and Environment Service, the Education Office and the Forestry Service.

2.7. Data Collection

Data collection is done through interviews and documentation [6]

1. Information collection was carried out by question and answer through interview guidelines in the sense that only a number of core questions were prepared and would develop when the interview was carried out so that informants could describe what they were doing.

Therefore it is the researcher as the main research instrument through: (1) interviews with interview guidelines that have been prepared on the grounds that the interview guidelines open up opportunities for informants to describe the real conditions experienced by informants without being bound and determined by the researcher's scenario in the form of a questionnaire.

Because qualitative research like this questionnaire is seen as assumptions or prejudices of researchers which can be right or wrong, (2) Researchers try to find substantial meaning that is carried out by informants so that original understanding of tourism problems is carried out by the Tourism Office which is contextual and thematic. This method seeks to understand the views of informants who are more holistic in the frame of mind and views of informants, (3) verification, among other things, to obtain more reliable results when an informant carries out tourism activities.

Meanwhile, the questionnaire as a supporting instrument in collecting numerical data such as profiles of informants regarding positions, levels of education, and others.

In order to obtain valid and consistent data, the following are used: (a) Technical Triangulation and (b) Source Triangulation [19]

a. Technical Triangulation

Technical triangulation is carried out in different ways but from the same source as shown below:

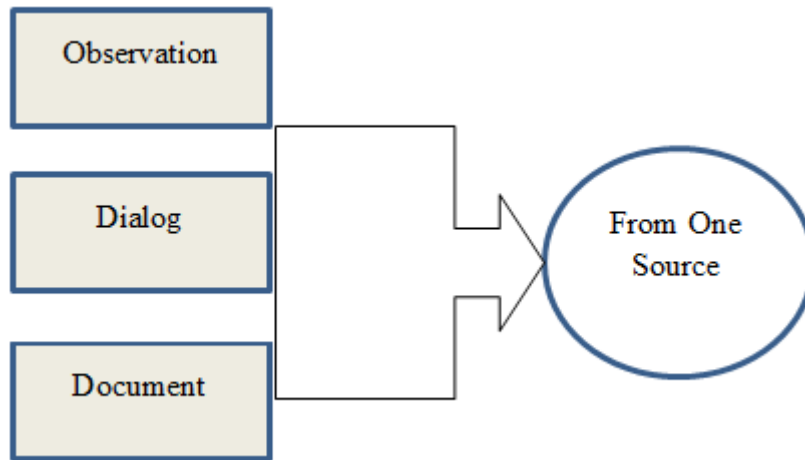


Figure 1: Engineering Triangulation.

b. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is carried out only in one way but from different sources as shown below:

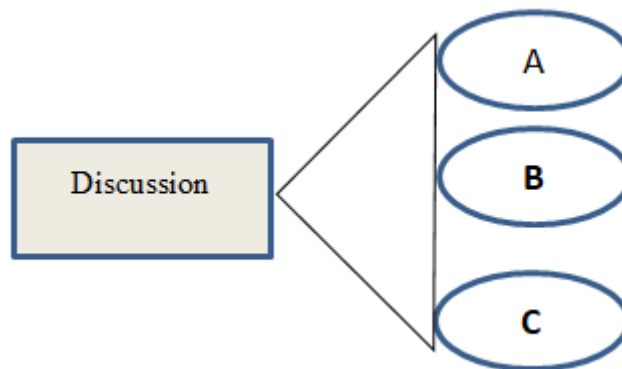


Figure 2: Source Triangulation.

2. Documentation is only used as a complement to the use of interviews, observation and literature studies. So it only documents the tourism activities of the Alun-Alun and Deer Wildlife in Bogor City

2.8. Data Analysis

2.8.1. Content Analysis

Data analysis in this study is a flow model analysis that follows the line of thinking of data reduction, data display, and verification in the form of stories or spoken expressions simultaneously as the main method in this study [12]

2.8.2. Analysis of Perceptions of Informants

Individual perceptions in question is an approach using direct interviews with informants to find out verbal expressions based on developments and real programs about tourism which are expected to give birth to expressions that are actually implemented. The problem that arises then is how to learn the verbal expression in question, related to substantial exposures while still being bound and determined by personal views. A personal view can be understood as a very paradigmatic way of explaining a conceptual and thematic description that is very paradigmatic in nature. These idioms are not scenarios and engineering but are based on the reality of the Tourism Office's work program. To find out the opinion of tourism issues, the relevant paradigm is constructed regarding the development of the tourism sector through the point of view [18], namely the "social fact paradigm". This viewpoint requires a narrative of tourism through a sociological perspective as described [9] where the reality of tourism development is placed as an important concern in this research. To know this empirical data requires an understanding of objective conditions or the presentation of accurate information beyond the negative views or interpretations of the researcher. The urgent meaning of this statement [7] lies in its effort to explain that tourism development data is impossible to study through the opinion structure of anyone. The empirical conditions of tourism development must be studied in the empirical area of tourism itself, thus the method used is dialogue. The main formulation is about the actual situation, so the assumption is that by understanding the empirical situation of tourism, tourism idioms become more appropriate according to the perceptions of the officials concerned.

2.8.3. Analysis of Deer Wildlife Development

Analysis of Deer Wildlife Development is carried out through Maintenance and Care, and Planning for the Development and Development of Habitat/Captive Space which includes: Setting Habitat Conditions, Procurement of Human Resources, Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure and Attention to Wildlife, Attention to Reproductive and Regenerative Capabilities and Technical Capability and Mastery of Technology

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Community Social Interaction in Tourism Parks

Social interaction is a reciprocal relationship between two individuals through direct and indirect communication. This means that they are interconnected or communicate and this indicates that it is impossible for every human being to live alone without other people, there is dependence on fellow human beings or needing one another. So in short the understanding of social interaction is a person's reciprocal relationship with other people and with other groups when establishing kinship relations, exchanging information, building solidarity and collaboration in building a life together. An expert named Charles P. Loomis that signs of social interaction are: (a) New interactions occur if there are two or more people, (b) Communicating using meaningful interaction symbols, (c) Communication is held because it has the expected goals among the interaction actors [13] From the explanation of the notion of social interaction and the characteristics of social interaction, interactions are built which are both in the form of material and non-material, so that it is necessary to explain

through the framework of symbolic interactionism. For example, when a female guide who is Muslim finds a visitor who is non-Muslim, both foreign tourists and local tourists, of course the female guide who is Muslim greets a male tourist without touching his hands but simply by looking down and both palms pressed together and put forward in front of the tourists. The Based on the meaning of this meaningful symbol, [20] that symbolic interactionism is often said to be an interpretive explanation. With this explanation, new problems can be found that are different from the social environment that exists around tourist attractions. There are three main ideas built by symbolic interactionism in understanding this behavior: (1) visitors understand the guide in the tourist environment based on the meaning of the behavior for visitors, (2) the meaning displayed by the guide is based on the social interaction woven with the tourist, and (3) the meaning is understood and edited in such a way by the visitor and the guide through an interpretive process related to the behavior. These three basic ideas are protected by the assumption that each visitor can see himself as he sees the guide. Visitors also actively have the ability to study the situation that exists around these tourist attractions. This means that symbolic interactionism is more focused on the elements of social interaction, both those in maintaining balance or those that motivate changes in how visitors should see themselves and interpret the situations that surround their lives.

Referring to these three main standards, symbolic interactionism offers a methodology that prioritizes understanding the meaning of an action, both words and actions that exist in the tourist spot, then selecting and sorting out the reasons. The meaning and cause are then used to understand the process of the activity. Because of that, the process becomes one of the focuses in the analysis presented by this approach. That is why when explaining the interaction between guides and visitors Symbolic Interactionism does not agree on a way of thinking that starts with assumptions as is usually explained by adherents of idealism. His attention to the process of how each individual formulates a definition and the situation that surrounds it.

The main elements in the analysis based on symbolic interactionism are actions and words with the primary concern with the meaning of things. Every action and words of guides and visitors in tourist attractions is not just an expression that comes suddenly but more than that has a meaning that is carried out by guides and visitors with full awareness. An action and words that have a certain meaning for guides and visitors in one tourist spot or several tourist attractions, will be placed as a pattern in responding to actions and words by guides and visitors in these tourist attractions. By making appropriate explanations in the context of the existence of actions and words of guides and visitors, the two actors will capture various reasons why these actions and words appear in social life.

In an effort to understand actions and verbal expressions and then interpret or give meaning more precisely, the problem that needs to be remembered in tourist attractions is "subjective definition". That is, wherever possible the truth of the concept of the guide with the concept of visitors or other people in a different social situation. Every guide and visitor in a tourist spot must be smart and good at reading the meaning that appears to each of them.

As humans, we will not escape relationships with other people in our daily activities, because humans will certainly need someone to survive. :

a. Social Contact

Interpersonal connection can be through cell phones, radio, telephone, electronic mail according to developments and the progress of the times. Types of social contact are divided into two, namely (a) Social contact is Primary: Contact occurs directly as face to face, (b) Social contact is Secondary: Contact occurs indirectly or using connecting media such as cell phones, radio, telephone, electronic mail and etc.

b. Communication

When we talk about tourists visiting tourist attractions, we will talk about mass communication issues. So we need to pay attention to communication ethics. and wrongs that are adhered to by a group [Amir, 1999]

So mass communication is a reciprocal relationship between a person and a certain group or between one group and another group when they are in a place, whether at school, campus, office, market, etc. Others include tourist attractions. So in this tourist spot mass communication takes place both through seminars, discussions, dialogues, interviews, exchange of information, delivery of good news via radio, TV, cellphones and others. Mass communication through new media like this will not be separated from the ethics of speaking and interacting ethics, because the etiquette of speaking and interacting is wrong, there will be conflicts between the individuals or groups that interacted earlier that become disharmonious in the communication.

Because Bogor City is a very religious city and there are various religions in it (Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism) so that universal religious moral values become very important in social interaction both social contact and communication. In mass communication there are four normative elements that need to be considered according to [14] as described in the table below

Table 2: Differences between ethics, religion, law, and etiquette.

Paradigm	Mass Communication Function	Impact of Mass Communication
Ethics	Exciting and not encouraging tourists in tourist attractions	Affective and Behavioral effects have more connotations on changes in attitudes and feelings of visitors in visiting tourist attractions
Religion	Allowing and prohibiting tourists in tourist attractions	Cognitive and Psychomotor effects place more emphasis on understanding and implementing religious teachings about communicating when in tourist spots
Law	Legal and illegal, as defined by law	Cognitive and Psychomotor effects place more emphasis on understanding and implementing legal instruments regarding communicating when in tourist places
Etiquette	Pleasures and disfavours of tourists in tourist attractions	Affective and Behavioral effects have more connotations on changes in attitudes and feelings of visitors in visiting tourist attractions

1 Happy and Unpleasant Behavior of Visitors

Right or wrong behavior on the basis of ethics according to conscience when establishing a harmonious relationship between a guide and a tourist is when both of them are able to transcend the feelings of other people

into their own conscience, for example, smoking or spitting in front of someone. Indeed, smoking and spitting in front of people there are no rules that regulate, but by smoking in front of people, cigarette smoke and smoker's breath can disturb other people. The person said to himself, actually such behavior is inappropriate because the smoke and breath of smokers really disturbs other people. Other people cannot prevent it because these actions are the basic rights of everyone and are not regulated legally. Likewise spit in front of people, then disgust people who are eating. It's impossible to prevent it because it's not regulated in the rules, but from an emotional point of view, spitting in front of people who are eating should not be appropriate because it could make people disgusted and not eat. If smoking and spitting are eliminated by the smoker and the spit waster, the consequence is that good relationships are created because they are praised and do not harm the health of others.

2 Right and Wrong Behavior According to Religion

Any religion will still justify a horizontal relationship between a guide and a tourist or other people. This horizontal relationship can become social control over others. For example, a tourist drinks intoxicating drinks, wears impolite clothes (open genitals) for pros and women so that other people feel disturbed, uncomfortable and even unsafe because these two actions are prohibited by any religion. , especially since Bogor is a city where the majority is Muslim (approximately 90 percent). This needs to be kept away so that latent conflicts and potential conflicts do not occur, because it will harm the local community. These two examples are not only for guides and tourists but also local people who visit these tourist spots. Suppose there is no prevention from religious adherents or religious elites against these actions. Because in Islamic teachings, especially in the Hadith of the Prophet, it says "Whoever sees an evil, let him change it with his hands, if he can't handle it, if he can't, just pray silently so that the deed won't happen again". So, to defend something good, it doesn't need to be of the same religion, but against any religion if the forbidden act is detrimental to many people. The consequence of this action is that social relations between visitors are not created or maintained, or between visitors and guides.

3 Right and Wrong Behavior According to the Law

State law (criminal law) prohibits committing offenses and crimes. For example, a visitor commits an act of sexual harassment and speaks words that make other people dislike or displeasure in front of a crowd or other people. The consequence of this action is to make other people offended or angry, then complain to the authorities to be prosecuted and tried with the appropriate punishment according to their actions. The relationship was good at first, but then it was strained because of the actions taken by one of the parties.

4 Right and Wrong Behavior According to Etiquette

In daily life, there is behavior that is considered good (polite) and there is behavior that is considered bad (disrespectful). Usually polite behavior is well received, otherwise impolite behavior will be properly reprimanded not to repeat it again. Polite behavior of a guide or a tourist makes visitors sympathetic and familiar with him, on the other hand a guide or a tourist makes impolite behavior so that people stay away from him. For example, a guide or a tourist says harsh words, but then he doesn't realize that those words hurt other tourists'

feelings, he just keeps silent as if his words were appropriate. This assumption makes tourists dislike him, then the tourists don't approach the guide and go elsewhere and don't even want to associate with the guide. On the contrary, the guide realizes his mistake and apologizes for his mistake, making tourists or visitors interested in him. As a result of realizing that mistake, social relations with other people remain good and harmonious.

Furthermore, the Indonesian state in general and the City of Bogor in particular, the behavior of its people is always "Smile" and "Rebuke". Therefore, social ethics in communication is very important because tourists have different roles and social statuses and thus it is very important to pay attention when carrying out verbal and non-verbal communication. According to [3] that social roles describe the role of each individual or group according to their social status in a social system. Social roles can be interpreted as a set of behaviors that are expected to motivate the behavior of someone who occupies a certain social status. In other words, for each social status there will be expected functions and roles in their interactions with individuals or groups with different social statuses.

Based on Bates' opinion above, guides are expected to be able to guarantee the presence of tourists and provide comfort and safety for tourists, likewise tourists are expected to respect and respect guides and other tourists, contribute to providing comfort and safety at tourist attractions and comply with applicable social values and norms. Furthermore [16] divides the two roles of guides in a tourist spot, namely the instrumental role and the emotional or expressive role. The instrumental role is associated with the role of providing services to tourists, while the emotional role is the role of giving smiles, gentleness, friendliness and courtesy to tourists so that compliance with social norms becomes very important. Social norms are rules that describe how a person should behave in his social life.

3.2.Social, Cultural and Social Ecological Studies

3.2.1. Social Studies

The impact of tourism objects is studied in two aspects, namely: (1) from the government, tourism which is managed economically, has a positive impact. That is, with this tour, it can increase regional income, (2) from the community, with tourism being developed community empowerment becomes visible, for example providing opportunities for communities around the location to open businesses in the informal sector such as serving food needs, clothing, souvenirs and others for tourists or visitors and can recruit workers who work at tourist sites both as staff and as guides. This situation illustrates that the government's efforts in the field of tourism are not solely to pursue regional economic growth, but these efforts can realize the concept of the "trickle down effect". Thus it is hoped that the social gap will narrow and the conflict between classes will decrease. By giving the opportunity to the community, to do business in tourist sites, people who are below the ground will not be pressured by their lives, and it will be easy for them to find food in these locations with businesses in the informal sector.

3.2.2.Cultural Studies

According to Bouman, culture is a lifestyle of humans. The lifestyle of this human being can vary both in the form of clothing, association, speech and so on. Globalization of tourism, while maintaining cultural neutrality.

1 This means that the local culture of the community should not change or shift, which is influenced by the globalization of tourism that is currently sweeping the world without exception, it will face the people of Bogor City. Tourism globalization is an era full of change, this change affects all areas of life without exception. Changes that are increasingly taking place rapidly, transform life from a local scale to a translocal one and then to a transnational or global one. In the concept of expanding the scale as above, life will be more open. Under these circumstances, cultural assimilation, cultural acculturation can move relatively very freely across any territorial boundaries so that it will no longer be dammed. Globalization in essence gives birth to new facts of life, will encourage more conventional changes to more modern ones, both in the context of dressing, socializing, behaving and others. The processes as mentioned above must be responded to with great care by the government and local residents, to choose and sort out which elements need to be accepted and which elements need to be rejected. Making a choice is not an easy matter. However, easy or not easy, the choice must be made. The culture and order of life with the spirit of religious conservatism and religiosity, in the city of Bogor, should not shift from being fanatical to non-fanatic and religion is seen as an individual matter that is enough with God, without having to go to the church mosque as is currently developing in Western countries. Acculturation and cultural assimilation as a result of tourism development, returns to those who respond negatively, then avoids this situation, because they feel uncomfortable with local cultures with high conservatism being so shifted away from local cultural values and religious cultural values. But there are those who don't feel uncomfortable, because they see it as a change that doesn't need to be worried about.

From this fact, tourism development has a kind of "trade-off" symptom between maintaining conventional values and modernizing values. This is the dilemma faced by the people of Bogor City who have high local cultural values and religious cultural values. However, consciously or not, cultural assimilation and acculturation will probably penetrate into the soul of a large part of every resident. latent confrontation between traditionalists and modernists took place. This latent conflict is like fire in the husk, once local values and religious values are trampled and torn apart, cultural defenders and religious defenders will emerge with their fanatical knights to defend the existence of local values and religious values.

In order to avoid the destruction of local cultural values and religious values, the government needs to formulate a new paradigm for tourism development that is neutral without taking sides in the formulation of tourism development policies. That is, tourism planning does not have to refer to the thoughts of government bureaucrats, nor does it have to be based on people's thinking, but according to the author's opinion it is necessary to create a "sodality" forum in the sense of a forum that must bring together various disciplines: whether religious, cultural, economist, ecologists, sociologists, anthropologists and others to examine the advantages and disadvantages of developing a tourism.

3.2.3. Social Ecological Studies

Ecology is a branch of science that studies the relationship between organisms and their environment [11]. From the above understanding, in order to maintain sustainable tourism that is being developed in the city of Bogor, it is necessary to maintain its ecosystem. Tourism management in Bogor City is not only limited to tourists and the facilities prepared therein, but also includes wild animals (deer) at the Bogor Presidential Palace. Deer wildlife

management is basically ecosystem management, which uses ecological principles as its basic concept. The elements studied in natural ecosystems are not limited to wildlife, plants and physical factors, but also human factors, who are also part of these natural ecosystems, must be considered. Judging from the preservation of wildlife, humans can act as protectors and can also act as disturbances [2].

Because one of the goals of captive deer is related to the problem of ecotourism activities, issues that should be considered in captive deer at the Bogor Presidential Palace are:

a. Viewed From Economic Value

Deer are the most popular wild animal for use, as a tourist attraction, for their meat, horns, skin, fur, down to the bones. The price is quite expensive. So, if in captivity then there is overpopulation then this excess population can be sold to other parties to increase the income of the area concerned.

b. Judging From Recreation Value

The deer breeding carried out at the Bogor Presidential Palace is one of the recreational tourism objects that can be enjoyed by tourists, both enjoying their life and their habitat, in addition to enjoying other tourist objects.

c. Judging From the Value of Beauty and Ethics

Deer breeding at the Bogor Presidential Palace is a beautiful and unique natural landscape and has very high artistic value. Can see the attractions of wild life from the many deer that are being protected.

d. Seen From the Value of Science

Deer is a genetic resource or source of germplasm which is very useful in research in the field of species breeding. For example, in order to get a superior type of deer livestock, cross-breeding experiments can be carried out between deer from one region or one country with another region or country. Deer can be used as beef cattle. The results of research on protein levels from meat, food requirements, behavior or population dynamics, are useful as basic knowledge for utilization efforts. In the field of medicine, deer also play an important role. Deer can be used in the world of medicine. In the field of space technology, deer can be used as experimental animals. To avoid disturbing and threatening the ecosystem in tourism, such as: flora, fauna, it is necessary to have legal protection. Legal protection here is the application of law number 5 of 1990 concerning the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems. For this reason, it is prohibited for anyone who intentionally takes, cuts down, destroys, transports, and trades protected plants, or their parts alive or dead, removing protected plants or their parts alive or dead from the city of Bogor. to another place inside or outside. Furthermore, it is also prohibited for everyone to catch, injure, kill, store, maintain, transport and trade protected animals alive. Storing, owning, maintaining, transporting and trading protected animals in death condition. Removing protected animals from a place in Bogor City to another place. Trade, keep or own parts of other protected animals or goods made from parts of these wild animals or take them from a place in Bogor City to another place, destroy, trade, store or possess animal eggs and or nests protected.

This law needs to be disseminated to the public so that they know the sanctions or penalties for each violation, and they also know how important flora and fauna are in a tour, because it is one of the potential or attractions for tourists who want to see these flora and fauna. Wildlife management needs to consider the following principles [10], among others: (a) land, forest, humans. Wildlife is an inseparable unit (b) in order to live and reproduce, environmental conditions are needed according to their needs (c) when they are going to take the results, what is taken is the increment. The three principles put forward by [10] as above are management strategies which in its application cannot be carried out one by one, but should be a unit in an ecosystem perspective. Wildlife management must recognize the components of the ecosystem and the mechanism of action of each component. One of the most common ways to do this is to do research, then make a diagram of the ecosystem food network in the managed area. Overall, the pattern of wildlife management is carried out on the basis of the pattern of food webs in their habitat. The more perfect the identification of food webs, the easier it will be to control the dynamics of wildlife populations that occupy these habitats. Green plants by utilizing solar energy can produce leaves, flowers and fruit. To meet their energy needs, herbivorous wildlife can directly utilize leaves, flowers and fruit. This type of animal will then be used as an energy source to support the life of carnivorous animals through a predation system. Wildlife management is nothing but an activity to regulate each component of the ecosystem so that the food network runs normally without any disturbance. Between the environment and wildlife, both in narrow and wide areas, there is always a reciprocal relationship, they form living communities, or biocenoses. The territories occupied by biocenoses are called habitats. Habitat consists of elements forming a complex system called an ecosystem in which various species always interact with their environment [7]. . The dual values include: recreational value, aesthetic value, and value for science. One form of certainty for tourism in the city of Bogor, for example, is that a number of foreign foreign tourists are introduced to the existence of tourism through television or newspapers. These tourists then try to come to the location to witness the potential of the area and the tourism potential that is there. They had indeed seen on television about the portrait of the tour, once they got there they were even more excited because they could see the full tour shown on television, and when they arrived at the tour that was introduced, they could enjoy it and finally they were so amazed and not thought that the nature of Bogor City was so beautiful. The information that tourists get thus changes a more certain picture about tourism in the city of Bogor. This brief illustration shows that this information is so important in any product including tourism, without this information people will not know a product or a tourism potential. The number of visiting tourists in a number of tourist parks is shown in the following table

Table 4: Number of Tourist Visits to Bogor City.

Year	Archipelago Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Total
2013	3,425,211	167,006	3,592,217
2014	3,769,787	183,807	3,953,594
2015	3,597,733	202,108	3,799,841
2016	5,063,201	246,870	5,310,071
2017	5,822,681	283,901	6,106,582
Total	13,725,777	669,239	14,395,054

source : [8]

1 3.3. *The Role and Contribution of Tourism to PAD*

Tourism is a new type of industry capable of producing rapid economic growth in providing employment, living standards and stimulating other productivity sectors [24]. The role of tourism in developing the country in general has three aspects, namely the economic aspect such as sources of foreign exchange and taxes, the social aspect in terms of employment absorption, and the cultural aspect in introducing regional culture to foreign tourists. In its role from an economic perspective as a source of foreign exchange, Indonesian tourism continues to show significant growth where in 2016 it became the second largest source of foreign exchange for the country and is even projected in 2019 to become the largest contributor to Indonesia's foreign exchange, namely US \$ 20 billion [25]. The economic aspects of tourism relate to economic activities that are directly related to tourism activities, such as the hotel business, restaurant and dining business, entertainment business, transportation, souvenir business, and others.

In previous research, it was explained that the Bogor City tourism sector which contributes to Regional Tax and Regional Original Income (PAD) is only calculated from Hotel Tax, Restaurant/Restaurant Tax and also Entertainment Tax, because it is only grouped in these three (3) aspects. Taxes from the three Bogor City tourism sector businesses are a source of Regional Tax revenue and Regional Original Revenue, then they become an important component of sources of funds in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) which are used for regional development purposes in Bogor City. Of the various alternative sources of revenue that may be collected by the regions, the Law on Regional Government stipulates that Regional Taxes are one of the sources of revenue originating from within the region and can be developed according to the conditions of each region. The successful growth of the Bogor City tourism sector will directly result in an increase in taxes from the regional tourism sector in this case Hotel Tax, Restaurant Tax and Entertainment Tax so that it will affect Regional Original Income (PAD) which in turn can be used for various costs for government needs and regional development . Bogor City, which is about 60 km from Jakarta, is one of the supporting cities for West Java Province. Besides being directly adjacent to the City of Jakarta as the capital city of Indonesia which is also the center of government, the City of Bogor is also directly adjacent to the Municipalities of Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi, which are very strategic and easily accessible from various directions either via regular highways or freeways.

The city of Bogor is known as a rainy city with relatively cool air and is rich in various natural, artificial and cultural tourist attractions, so that it attracts a lot of attention from domestic and foreign tourists. Bogor City's tourism development can be seen from the increase in various amenities and tourism attractiveness. Various accommodation facilities, restaurants as well as entertainment venues are supporting facilities needed by tourists visiting the city of Bogor.

This can be seen from the many accommodation facilities, both star-class hotels and jasmine hotel classes. Various restaurants and eating houses are also very easy to find, both restaurants serving a variety of regional specialties from Bogor, other Indonesian regional specialties and international menus. The realization of hotel, restaurant, entertainment and local revenue tax revenue is shown in the following table.

Table 5: Realization of Bogor City Hotel, Restaurant, Entertainment and Local Own Revenue (PAD) Tax Revenue, 2010-2017.

Year	Hotel Tax	Restaurant Tax	Entertainment Tax	Growth	
				Total	(%)
2010	8,207,834,538	23,342,416,373	8,116,670,113	127,488,089,831	10
2011	15,704,258,353	27,252,802,195	8,686,143,286	230,449,644,620	80,8
2012	27,528,683,203	39,510,789,644	13,707,405,648	252,280,722,686	9,5
2013	41,728,119,975	50,035,057,749	15,776,049,233	300,932,470,210	19,3
2014	51,072,782,235	59,965,768,360	21,031,414,292	483,014,420,704	60,5
2015	50,373,226,573	75,128,975,542	18,308,544,830	627,815,080,243	30
2016	71,165,895,875	95,415,220,190	24,133,785,705	728,030,823,933	16
2017	77,192,419,056	110,306,908,127	25,931,011,958	977,803,906,993	34,3

Source: [4]

4. Conclusion

The conclusions that can be drawn from this paper are as follows:

a. Social interaction

The social interaction that occurs in the Bogor tourist park is social contact and communication. Social contact via face to face, cell phone, e-mail, and other new media, meanwhile. Communication is very important with the intention of exposing each other good behavior in speaking, attitude and even gestures to convey messages. However, there are several main elements in communication, namely: (1) A group of people who convey messages to become a source in a relationship, (2) The communicant of a person or group who receives messages from the communicator. (3) The message is something that is conveyed by the communicator. Messages usually contain information, questions, even expressions of emotions and feelings. (4) The media is an intermediary for conveying messages. Communication media can be in the form of oral, written, pictures and even films, usually giving explicit messages. (5) Effects are changes that are expected to occur in the communicant, after getting a message from the communicator. Communication that occurs between one individual and another individual can be referred to as interpersonal communication.

b. Social, cultural and Ecological Studies

With tourism being developed, community empowerment becomes visible, for example providing opportunities for communities around the location to open businesses in the informal sector such as serving food, clothing, souvenirs and other needs for tourists or visitors. This situation illustrates that the government's efforts in the field of tourism are not solely to pursue regional economic growth, but these efforts can realize the concept of the "trickle down effect". Thus it is hoped that the social gap will narrow and the conflict between classes will decrease. While cultural studies here are lifestyle in dress, association, speech and so on, don't let it change or shift, which is influenced by globalization which is sweeping the world without exception to the people of Bogor City. Under these circumstances, cultural assimilation, cultural acculturation can move relatively very

freely across any territorial boundaries so that it will no longer be dammed. Globalization in essence gives birth to new facts of life, will encourage more changes that were originally conventional to more modern ones. Ecological study is a study that studies the relationship between organisms and their environment, it is necessary to protect the ecosystem. Which is not only limited to tourists and the facilities prepared therein, but also includes wild animals (deer) in the Bogor Presidential Palace. Deer wildlife management is basically ecosystem management, which uses ecological principles as its basic concept.

c. The Role and Contribution of Tourism to Regional Original Income

The tourism sector contributes quite a bit to the Realization of Hotel, Restaurant, Entertainment and Regional Original Income Tax Revenue, being an important component of the source of funds in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget which is used for regional development purposes in Bogor City, which can be utilized for various costs for government needs and the development of the City of Bogor. Bogor City's tourism development can be seen from the increasing number of tourism attractions. Various accommodation facilities, restaurants, entertainment venues are supporting facilities needed by tourists visiting the city of Bogor. This can be seen from the many accommodation facilities, both star-class hotels and jasmine hotel classes. It is also very easy to find various restaurants and eating houses, both restaurants serving a variety of typical Bogor regional dishes, other Indonesian regional specialties and international menus.

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1. Introduction1.1. BackgroundIn general, tourism has become the most important...

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scope and direction

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Place and Time of ResearchThe research was conducted in Bogor City, West Java ...

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The relationship between researchers and research informants is considered mea...

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Technical TriangulationTechnical triangulation is carried out in different ways but f...

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Analysis of Perceptions of InformantsIndividual perceptions in question is an appr...

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For example, when a female guide who is Muslim finds a visitor who is non-Muslim...

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a. Social ContactInterpersonal connection can be through cell phones, radio, telep...

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into their own conscience, for example, smoking or spitting in front of someone. In...

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This law needs to be disseminated to the public so that they know the sanctions or...

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YearHotel TaxRestaurant TaxEntertainment TaxGrowthTotal(%)20108,207,834,53...

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