

TOURISM POSTURE OF LABUHAN JAMBU TOURISM VILLAGE (Study of Identification of the Condition of Tourism Facilities and Infrastructure in Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village, Tarano District, Sumbawa Regency)

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ABSTRACT

Every place, both in the village and in the city, has its own uniqueness and charm. The great potential and natural beauty found in Labuhan Jambu Village, Tarano District, Sumbawa Regency, West Nusa Tenggara can be utilized to support tourism. The purpose of this study was to find out what tourism potential is owned by Labuan Jambu Village as a tourist village and a description of infrastructure facilities as a tourist attraction. This study was designed using a descriptive qualitative approach, which is an approach by comprehensively analyzing the complexity of conditions and phenomena that occur. The results of the study show an overview of facilities and infrastructure such as Hotels/Inns, Places of Worship, Souvenir/souvenir Shops, Shops/Restaurants, Public Toilets, ATM Centers, Public Transportation, Tourist Information Centers, Health posts and Security posts which are one of the supporters. tourism sustainability. There are 8 tourist objects in Labuhan Jambu Village, Tarano District, Sumbawa Regency, West Nusa Tenggara in this study which have been classified based on the attractiveness and condition of infrastructure and location proximity using the minimum standard criteria for tourist facilities and infrastructure proposed by Lothar A.Kreck in Yoeti (1996) such as: (1) Whale Shark Tourism Park, (2) traditional boat docks, (3) TPI Labuhan Jambu (4) Tarano Beach and Gili Rakit, (5) Gili Kapas, Gili Dewa, Gili Rakit and Gili Bakau , (6) Takat Lan Jaha, (7) Jemplung Beach, Ketapang Beach, and Gili Dewa, (8) Panjang Beach and Puncak Raya.

Keyword: - Tourism, Village, Facilities and Infrastructure

1. INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is one of the key factors in a country's economic development, because this activity encourages the growth of the country's foreign exchange, the development of infrastructure, the emergence of new industries and business opportunities, as well as accelerating economic turnover (Youti, 2008). The tourism sector not only has an impact on national economic growth but also on the local economy of the people who are tourist destinations. On

this basis, the direction of tourism development policies is outlined in the Tourism Master Plan, both National, Provincial, and Regency.

The Tourism Master Plan is developed at the local level, followed by the determination of tourist villages that are included in the village category of Provincial tourism villages and tourist villages within the scope of the district. The existence of tourism villages is one of the alternatives to changing trends and motivations of tourists whose orientation is on natural, cultural, and tourism that offers directly the creativity of tourism in rural areas (Tourism Village Guide, 2019). On the other hand, tourism villages become leverage for the economic, social, and cultural growth and development of the community.

Labuhan Jambu Village is one of the tourist villages established through the regulation of the Regent of Sumbawa number 678 of 2017 concerning the Pentapan of Sumbawa Regency Tourism Village. Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village has 13 locations or objects that have natural, cultural, and artificial attractions. Also, as many as 7 objects are on the ground and 6 objects are watered (Fahrunnisa, 2022). The various attractions and uniqueness of Labuhan Jambu village make this village one of the Tourism Villages within the scope of the provision of West Nusa Tenggara through the Decree of the Governor of NTB Number 900-265 of 2019 concerning the establishment of 99 tourist village locations in the province of West Nusa Tenggara in 2019-2023.

In the strategy of developing tourist villages, attractions and attractions are not enough to make tourists able to visit. There are other fundamental aspects that must be considered to support the sustainability of tourism, namely the infrastructure of objects and facilities. Therefore, in order to maintain the existence of Labuhan Jambu Village as a Tourism Village, it needs to be supported by adequate tourist facilities and infrastructure and is included in the minimum tourism standard criteria. As stated by Mussadun and Fajriah (2014) that tourism facilities as the spearhead of tourism business can be interpreted as a business that directly or indirectly provides services to tourists in a tourist destination area where its existence is very dependent on the existence of tourist travel activities. Based on the description above, it is very necessary to study the tourism posture of Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village to see the shape or condition of the existing facilities and infrastructure in each tourist attraction. Through this study, an overview of the condition of facilities and infrastructure in each tourist attraction in Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village can be seen, which can later be useful to be used as a basis for making policies for the development of Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village.

2. REVIEW THEORY AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to the Tourism Law No. 10 of 2009, the attraction of tourism is everything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of a diversity of natural wealth, made, and man-made products that are the target or destination of tourist visits. In the Tourism Village guide document (2019) it is explained that tourism villages are village administrative areas that have the potential and uniqueness of distinctive tourist attractions, namely feeling the experience of the unique life and traditions of the community in rural areas with all their potential. Tourism villages can be seen from the criteria: (a) have potential attractions, (b) have community communities, (c) have the potential for local human resources that can be seen in tourism village development activities, (d) have management institutions, (e) have opportunities and support for the availability of basic facilities and infrastructure to support tourism activities, (f) have the potential and opportunities for the development of the tourist market.

A tourist destination area needs to be equipped with adequate infrastructure and facilities to cause attraction for tourists to visit. Attractiveness is a magnitude for tourist destinations, so every tourist destination area must have tourism infrastructure and facilities that meet the minimum criteria and standards. The criteria and minimum standards for tourism facilities and infrastructure according to Lothar A.Kreck in Yoeti (1996), are as follows:

Tabel 1. Kriteria dan Standar Minimal Sarana dan Prasarana Pariwisata

No	CRITERIA	MINIMUM STANDARD
1	Object	One of the elements of nature, artificial, and culture.
2	Access	Roads, route convenience, parking space, affordability.

3	Accommodation	Lodging services (hotels, guesthouses, inns, homestays).
4	Facility	Travel agencies, information centers, health facilities, firefighters, tour guides, TIC (Tourism Information Center), information boards, and entry and exit officers.
5	Transportation	Availability of modes of transportation (land, sea, air) that are comfortable, safe, and affordable.
6	Catering Services	Food and beverage services (restaurant and canteens).
7	Recreational activities	Activities in the tourist sites such as swimming, walking, karaoke, and outbound.
8	Expenditure	Places to buy the general necessities.
9	Communication	Availability of TV, telephone signal, internet access, voucher sales.
10	Banking system	Availability of bank and ATM services.
11	Health	Availability of health and emergency services.
12	Security	There is a security guarantee.
13	Hygiene	Availability of trash and hygiene warning signs.
14	Place of worship	Availability of place of worship.
15	Promotion	There is promotion through various media.

Sumber: Lothar A.Kreck dalam Yoeti (1996)

Based on the minimum standard criteria for tourism facilities and infrastructure, Lothar A.Kreck in Yoeti (1996), the facilities and infrastructure that will be seen in Labuhan Jambu Village are regional infrastructure and object facilities. In general, the regional facilities and infrastructure to be examined in this research include: (a) arterial roads, (b) collector roads, (c) local roads, (d) airports, (e) seaports, (f) ferry ports, (g) main terminal, (h) access to clean water, (i) access to electricity, and (j) access to telecommunications. Meanwhile, the aspects that will be examined in the object facilities section are: (a) hotels/inns, (b) places of worship, (c) souvenir/gift shops, (d) shops/restaurants, (e) public toilets, (f) ATM Center, (g) public transportation, (h) Tourist Information Center, (i) health post, and (j) security post. The tourist objects that will be identified are facilities and infrastructure that refer to Fahrunnisa's research (2022), as follows:

Tabel 2. Identification of Labuhan Jambu Tourist Village Object

No	Object Potension	Attractiveness
1	Wisata Labuhan Jambu Park	Whale shark monument, selfie spot, sunset view, culinary
2	Galangan Perahu Tradisional	Traditional boat building process and charts
3	TPI	Fish transactions, loading and unloading process, fish diversity, processed fish, sunset & sunrise view pier
4	Tarano beach and Gili Raft	Buffalo swimming
5	Gili Kapas	Panorama of small islands, flora and fauna, and underwater nature tours
6	Gili Dewa	Panorama of small islands, flora and fauna, and underwater nature tours
7	Gili Rakit	Panorama of small islands, flora and fauna, and underwater nature tours
8	Gili Mangrove	Panorama of small islands, flora and fauna, and underwater nature tours
9	Takat Lanjaha	Floating chart, Fishing technique, fishing, whale shark, manta rays, dolphins, flying fish, sunfish, hawksbill turtles.
10	Jemplung Beach	jellyfish harvest season in October to December.
11	Kepatang Beach	jellyfish harvest season in October to December.
12	Panjang Beach	Traditional culinary
13	Greater Peak	Traditional culinary

Sumber: Fahrunnisa (2022)

This study was designed using a descriptive qualitative approach, which is an approach by comprehensively analyzing the complexity of conditions and phenomena that occur. The selection of a qualitative approach is considered very effective because it is based on: A holistic view in describing the complexity of a problem or issue under study (Creswell 2009). Some of the theories used as analytical tools are the theory of connectivity combined with the tourism model as a spatial and industrial movement. The results of the analysis will be stated in the form of a research report. This will take place in October 2020, in Labuhan Jambu Village, Tarano District, Sumbawa Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. The type of data used is primary data and secondary data. Secondary data is obtained through the results of previous research, journals, statistics, and documents related to research data. While

primary data was obtained directly at the research location by means of; (1) observation, where the researcher came directly to the research location to see the condition of the facilities and infrastructure in each tourism object, (2) interviews, namely a question and answer process with research subjects to obtain related information, with a more in-depth question and answer (in-depth interview) the information obtained is dug further so that it will get more holistic information, (3) Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Furthermore, qualitative analysis in this study using data analysis and data interpretation methods proposed by Creswell (2010) in qualitative research, namely: (1) preparing data for analysis, (2) building a general sense of the information obtained, (3) -coding the data, (4) categorizing the data, (5) these descriptions and themes will be restated in a qualitative narrative/report, (6) interpreting or interpreting the data. The qualitative data is then presented in two forms, namely in the form of a narrative and reduced to indicators.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village is located in the eastern part of the Sumbawa Regency, precisely in Tarano District. This village has a population of 3272 people, consisting of 1622 female residents and 1650 male residents. Administratively, Labuhan Jambu has an area of 42.77 Km² and is bordered by the Flores Sea in the north, Labuhan Pidang Village in the east, and Banda & Ongko Villages in the south, and Labuhan Aji Village in the west. Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village is a fishing village that still maintains its local traditions and wisdom. On this tour, tourists can see the acculturation of the culture of the Samawa Tribe with the Bugis Tribe. The majority of the people make a living as fishermen and rice farmers. In addition, this area is the Sumbawa-Bima Cross Province Line, so it can provide convenience for tourists who will visit Labuhan Jambu.

The development of the tourist attraction of the Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village needs to pay attention to the availability of tourism facilities and infrastructure with a minimum standard. Facilities and infrastructure are one of the factors that attract tourists to come to one tourist object. In the development of tourist villages, it is also explained that the facilities and infrastructure are also mentioned as supporting strategies for tourism sustainability. Of the 13 attractions available, it can be classified into 8 objects based on the attractiveness and proximity of the location. There are 8 objects: (1) Whale Shark Tourism Park, (2) traditional boat docks, (3) TPI Labuhan Jambu (4) Tarano Beach and Gili Rakit, (5) Gili Kapas, Gili Dewa, Gili Rakit and Gili Bakau, (6) Takat Lan Jaha, (7) Jemplung Beach, Ketapang Beach, and Gili Dewa, (8) Panjang Beach and Puncak Raya. The results of the identification of the condition of facilities and infrastructure are as follows.

The condition of regional infrastructure, both land, sea and air routes, is quite good to get to this location. Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village is 104 km from Sultan Muhammad Kaharuddin Airport which is located in the center of Sumbawa Besar city. Meanwhile, the port for sea crossings from Lombok Island is 208 km away, namely Poto Tano Port. In addition to the ease of routes, Labuhan Jambu Tourism Village has quite good telecommunication access, Telkomsel and XL are available, as well as adequate electricity access. In general, the regional infrastructure can be said to be good, but access to clean water is still lacking in this village.

Labuhan Jambu Tourism Park is intended as a rest area for tourists. Serving a variety of traditional culinary catches of local fishermen. There is the Whale Shark Monument which is the icon of this place as well as other selfie spots and berugaks for visitors. The afternoon is the perfect time to visit this place because visitors can enjoy the beauty of the sunset with the background of the Gili-dykes of Saleh Bay. In addition, visitors can also witness the activities of fishermen going back and forth across the strait between the rest area and Gili Rakit.

Table -3: Labuan Jambu tourist park facilities and infrastructure

NO	FACILITIES	CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
1	Hotels/ Inns	Less	Tarano Transit Hotel 4.6 km, Tarano Jaya Lodging 5.4 km, Bala Kemar Hotel 7.5 km.)

2	Place of worship	Enough	Al-Falah Mosque 600 m
3	Souvenir Shop	Less	GG Cellular 450 m, BUMDes 500 m
4	Restaurant/ Canteens	Enough	Aliyah Indah Restaurant 2.8 km, Puncak Raya 8 km, Sempana Restaurant 7 km
5	Public Toilet	Enough	Being in the rest area
6	ATM Center	Good	ATM NTB Syariah 4 KM
7	Public Transportation	Enough	Travel Bima-Mataram, Bus AKDP Sumbawa-Bima, AKAP Bima-Jakarta, Rural transportation to the Empang District, ojek, Rentcar
8	Tourist Information Center		In village planning
9	Health Center	Enough	Pustu 750 m
10	Security Center		

Apart from being fishermen, the people of Labuhan Jambu also have the expertise to make traditional boats and boat lifts. Making this boat is done on the sidelines of their activities at sea. Not only serving orders from local fishermen, this shipbuilding site in Labuhan Jambu also accepts orders from other village fishermen. The business of making traditional boats is an effort to develop MSMEs in the local community.

Table -4: Traditional Boat Ring Facilities and Infrastructure

NO	FACILITIES	CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
1	Hotels/ Inns	Less	The 3 closest lodging (Hotel Transit Tarano 4.9 km, Inn Tarano Jaya 5.7 km, Hotel Bala Kemar 7.8 km.)
2	Place of worship	Enough	Al-Falah Mosque 300 m
3	Souvenir Shop	Less	GG Cellular 150 m, BUMDes 200 m
4	Restaurant/ Canteens	Enough	Aliyah Indah Restaurant 2,5 km, Puncak Raya 7,7 km, Sempana Restaurant 6,7 km, Hikmah Shop 200 m.
5	Public Toilet	Enough	300 m
6	ATM Center	Good	ATM NTB Syariah 4,3 KM (Tarano Public health center)
7	Public Transportation	Enough	Travel Bima-Mataram, Bus AKDP Sumbawa-Bima, AKAP Bima-Jakarta, Rural transportation to the Empang District.
8	Tourist Information Center		
9	Health Center	Enough	Pustu 450 m
10	Security Center		

The Fish Auction Place (TPU) in Labuhan Jambu Village is one of the economic veins of the local community. The location is attached to the pier which is the wrong access to the whale shark tourist attraction. In addition, the pier is an interesting spot to enjoy the sunrise and sunset in Labuhan Jambu. Community activities at TPI take place in the morning when the fishermen return to sea.

Table -5: TPI Labuhan Jambu Facilities and Infrastructure

NO	FACILITIES	CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
1	Hotels/ Inns	Less	The 3 closest hotels/inns (Hotel Transit Tarano 5 km, Inn Tarano Jaya 5.8 Km, Hotel Bala Kemar 7.9 km.)
2	Place of worship	Enough	Al-Falah Mosque 100 m

3	Souvenir Shop	Less	GG Cellular 50 m, BUMDes 10 m
4	Restaurant/ Canteens	Enough	Aliyah Indah Restaurant 2,4 km, Puncak Raya 7,6 km, Sempana Restaurant 6,6 km, Hikmah Shop 200 m.
5	Public Toilet	Enough	600 m (Hiu Paus Park)
6	ATM Center	Good	ATM NTB Syariah 4,6 KM (Tarano Public health center)
7	Public Transportation	Enough	Travel Bima-Mataram, Bus AKDP Sumbawa-Bima, AKAP Bima-Jakarta, Rural transportation to Empang District.
8	Tourist Information Center		
9	Health Center	Enough	Pustu 50 m
10	Security Center		

Buffalo farming culture in Sumbawa is still herding livestock in grazing fields. Gili Rakit, one of the islands in the waters of Saleh Bay, is a grazing area for the people of Tarano and Empang sub-districts. As the planting season approaches, hundreds of farm animals are crossed to Raft Island by swimming. A herd of swimming buffalo (Kebo Nange) from Tarano beach to Gili Rakit with a duration of about 30 minutes as far as 3 kilometers is a very attractive tourist attraction for tourists. This event is only held once a year.

Table -6: Tarano-Gili beach facilities and infrastructure raft

NO	FACILITIES	CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
1	Hotels/ Inns	Less	The 3 closest hotels/inns (Hotel Transit Tarano 5 km, Inn Tarano Jaya 5.8 Km, Hotel Bala Kemar 7.9 km.)
2	Place of worship	Enough	Al-Falah Mosque 500 m
3	Souvenir Shop	Less	GG Cellular 550 m, BUMDes 450 m
4	Restaurant/ Canteens	Enough	Aliyah Indah Restaurant 2,4 km, Puncak Raya 7,6 km, , Sempana Restaurant 6,6 km, Hikmah Shop 200 m.
5	Public Toilet	Enough	1 Km (Hiu Paus Park)
6	ATM Center	Good	ATM NTB Syariah 4,6 KM (Tarano Public health center)
7	Public Transportation	Enough	Travel Bima-Mataram, Bus AKDP Sumbawa-Bima, AKAP Bima-Jakarta, Rural transportation to Empang District.
8	Tourist Information Center		
9	Health Center	Enough	Pustu 700 m
10	Security Center		

Masing-masing pulau memiliki karakteristik yang unik. Namun semuanya memiliki keindahan panorama alam yang mempesona. Pulau Kapas, pulau paling kecil dengan hamparan pasir putih dirimbuni hutan bakau di bagian utara. Gili Dewa dengan pantai tebing berbatu serta hamparan rumput ilalang berpadu jejerah pepohonan. Gili Bakau sebagian besar ditumbuhi hutan bakau. Pulau Rakit, pulau yang paling luas, memiliki keindahan alam, mulai dari pantai pasir putih, pantai berbatu, hutan bakau, dan keanekaragaman hayati lainnya. Gili-gili tersebut dihuni berbagai jenis burung pantai.

Table -7: Gili Kapas, Gili Dewa, and Gili Bakau Sarana Facilities and Infrastructure

	CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
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NO	FACILITIES		
1	Hotels/ Inns	Less	The 3 closest hotels/inns (Hotel Transit Tarano 4.5 km, Lodging Tarano Jaya 5.3 Km, Hotel Bala Kemar 7.4 km.)
2	Place of worship	Enough	Al-Falah Mosque 700 m
3	Souvenir Shop	Less	GG Cellular 550 m, BUMDes 600 m
4	Restaurant/ Canteens	Enough	RM. Aliyah Indah 2.9 km, Puncak Raya 8.1 km, RM. Sumpama 7 km,1, Hikmah Shop 200 m.
5	Public Toilet	Enough	100 M, Located in the Whale Shark park area
6	ATM Center	Good	NTB Syariah ATM 3.9 KM (Tarano Health Center)
7	Public Transportation	Enough	Bima-Mataram Travel, Sumbawa-Bima AKDP Bus, Bima-Jakarta AKAP, Rural transportation to Empang District.
8	Tourist Information Center		
9	Health Center	Enough	Pustu 850 m
10	Security Center		

Takat Lanjaha is a shallow rock in the middle of the sea. It is around Takat Lanjaha that most of the fishing boats of Labuhan Jambu Village are moored. Every fisherman heading to the Bagan boat, must first go around Takat Lanjaha. The aggregation of whale shark appearances in fishermen's charts in October-November coincides with the season of ebi (acetes) which is the food for whale sharks. Apart from that month, it appears to move at several points in Saleh Bay.

Table -8: Facilities and Infrastructure for Takat Lanjaha Teluk Saleh

NO	FACILITIES	CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
1	Hotels/ Inns	Less	The 3 closest hotels/inns (Hotel Transit Tarano 5 km, Inn Tarano Jaya 5.8 Km, Hotel Bala Kemar 7.9 km.)
2	Place of worship	Enough	Al-Falah Mosque 1 Km
3	Souvenir Shop	Less	GG Cellular 1 Km, BUMDes 1 Km
4	Restaurant/ Canteens	Enough	RM. Aliyah Indah 3 km, Puncak Raya 8 km, RM. Sempama 7 km, Warung Hikmah 1 Km.
5	Public Toilet	Enough	1 Km (Whale Shark Park)
6	ATM Center	Baik	ATM NTB Syariah 5 KM (Puskesmas Tarano)
7	Public Transportation	Enough	Bima-Mataram Travel, Sumbawa-Bima AKDP Bus, Bima-Jakarta AKAP, Rural transportation to Empang District.
8	Tourist Information Center		
9	Health Center	Enough	Pustu 1 Km
10	Security Center		

Access to these two beaches is quite easy. Can be reached using two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicles. The beach facing Saleh Bay is bordered by Gili Dewa. In the morning, tourists can enjoy the beauty of the sunrise from Ketapang Beach with the backdrop of Gili Dewa. On the other hand, in the afternoon, tourists can enjoy a panoramic

view of the sunset with Gili Dewa as the background from Jemplung Beach. The jellyfish harvest season is between October and December, these two beach areas are very busy with people and tourists. The activities of fishing communities who harvest jellyfish are an attractive attraction for tourists.

Table -9: Sarana dan Prasarana Pantai Jemplung, Pantai Ketapang dan Gili Dewa

NO	FACILTIES	CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
1	Hotels/ Inns	Less	3 hotel/penginapan terdekat (Hotel Transit Tarano 12 km, Penginapan Tarano Jaya 13 Km, Hotel Bala Kemar 15 km.)
2	Place of worship	Enough	Masjid Nurul Hikmah Dusun Ketapang 500 m
3	Souvenir Shop	Less	GG Cellular 6,5 Km, BUMDes 6,5 Km
4	Restaurant/ Canteens	Enough	RM. Aliyah Indah 4,5 km, Puncak Raya 1,6 km, RM. Sempana 500 m.
5	Public Toilet		
6	ATM Center	Good	ATM NTB Syariah 12 KM (Puskesmas Tarano)
7	Public Transportation	Enough	Travel Bima-Mataram, Bus AKDP Sumbawa-Bima, AKAP Bima-Jakarta, Angkutan pedesaan ke Kecamatan Empang.
8	Tourist Information Center		
9	Health Center	Enough	Pustu 7 Km, Puskesmas Tarano 12 KM
10	Security Center		

Located on the edge of the Sumbawa-Bima road so it is very easy to reach by tourists. There are several berugaks and photo spots. A place that is quite comfortable for visitors and as a stopping point for tourists. Puncak Raya serves various types of traditional Sumbawa cuisine such as singang, sepat, siong sira and various other types of seafood dishes. While enjoying culinary delights, tourists and visitors can witness the beautiful panoramic view of the beach and ocean view in the form of the waters of Saleh Bay with the backdrop of Mount Tambora.

Table -10: Puncak Raya & Long Beach Facilities and Infrastructure

NO	FACILTIES	CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
1	Hotels/ Inns	Less	The 3 closest hotels/inns (Hotel Transit Tarano 12.7 km, Lodging Tarano Jaya 13.5 Km, Hotel Bala Kemar 15.6 km.)
2	Place of worship	Enough	Puncak Raya Mushalla, Nurul Hikmah Mosque in Ketapang Hamlet 1.1 Km
3	Souvenir Shop	Less	GG Cellular 7.6 Km, BUMDes 7.4 Km
4	Restaurant/ Canteens	Enough	RM. Aliyah Indah 3.1 km, RM. Sempana 1.1 m.
5	Public Toilet	Less	Belong to Puncak Raya
6	ATM Center	Good	ATM NTB Syariah 12.1 KM (Puskesmas Tarano)
7	Public Transportation	Enough	Bima-Mataram Travel, Sumbawa-Bima AKDP Bus, Bima-Jakarta AKAP, Rural transportation to Empang District.
8	Tourist Information Center		

9	Health Center	Enough	Pustu 5,3 Km, Puskesmas Tarano 12,1 KM
10	Security Center		

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussions that have been described, the following conclusions can be drawn:

There are 8 tourist objects in terms of the condition of regional facilities in Labuhan Jambu Village, Tarano District, Sumbawa Regency, West Nusa Tenggara which have been identified based on their attractiveness and surrounding infrastructure, these attractions include (1) Whale Shark Tourism Park, (2) Shipyard traditional boats, (3) TPI Labuhan Jambu (4) Tarano Beach and Gili Rakit, (5) Gili Kapas, Gili Dewa, Gili Rakit and Gili Bakau, (6) Takat Lan Jaha, (7) Jemplung Beach, Ketapang Beach, and Gili Dewa, (8) Panjang Beach and Puncak Raya.

The results obtained based on the criteria for the infrastructure used are the availability of hotels/lodging that are still lacking, the conditions of places of worship are in adequate condition, souvenir shops/gifts are still lacking, the availability of shops/restaurants is in sufficient condition, public toilet facilities are in good condition. moderate, ATM Center is adequate, lack of availability of public transportation, no Tourist Information Center because it is still in the planning process, adequate health post facilities such as health centers, but not yet supported by the availability of good security posts.

Based on the results of the discussion, several suggestions can be made for tourism development and the development of attractions in Labuan Jambu Village as a tourist village in particular, including: 1. Immediately design and determine tourism programs or packages. 2. The village government makes improvements so that it has tourism facilities and infrastructure suitable for use by tourists, such as hotels, public toilets, tourism information centers, accommodation and restaurants, and others. 3. Promoting either through brochures or internet facilities so that the existence of Labuan Jambu Village is better known by tourists, not only local but also foreign tourists..

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