

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

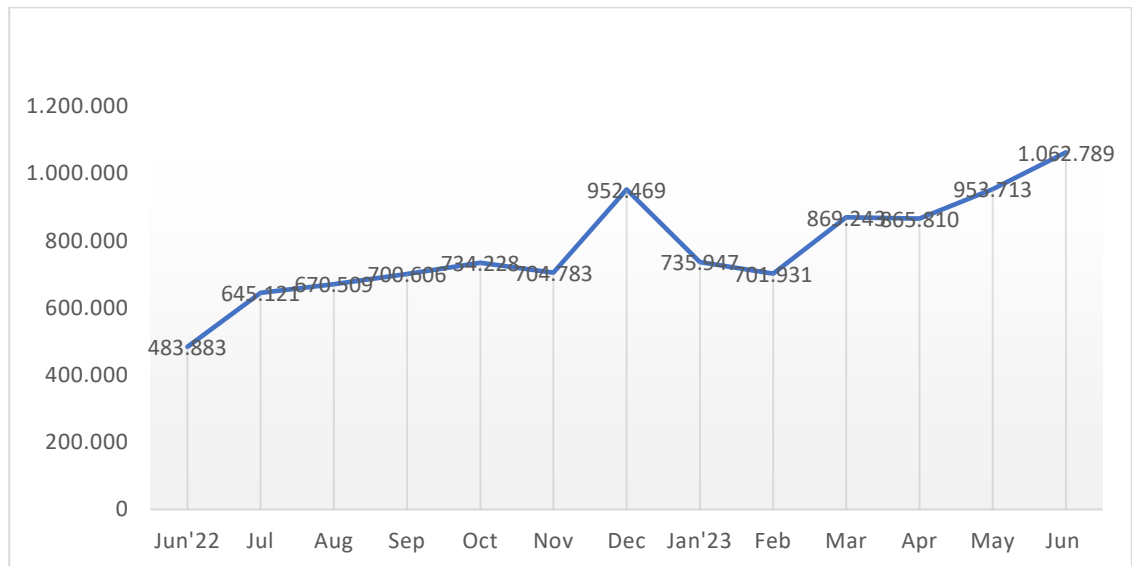
1.1 Background

The research background regarding the development of Community-Based Tourism in the Tawangmangu Tourism Village is very important in line with the changing dynamics of tourism in this modern era. Active participation of the community is crucial in managing rural tourism, aiming to enhance the economic well-being of the rural population by leveraging existing potentials. The implementation of the community-based tourism concept proves to be highly appropriate as a strategy to boost the rural economy (Fafurida et al., 2022). The model for Community-Based Tourism places a strong emphasis on the significance of public-private partnership, recognizing it as a pivotal element in facilitating the essential financial and material support required to transform alternative tourism activities into high-quality and sustainable endeavors. This collaborative approach fosters an environment where both public and private entities actively contribute to the success of the initiative, ensuring its viability and overall success in creating a valuable alternative tourism experience (Naranjo Llupart, 2022).

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) initiatives established in rural areas, stakeholders assert that the progress in tourism development has resulted in heightened awareness among the local populace regarding the preservation of their cultural heritage and environment. Moreover, it has contributed positively to the

economic well-being of the community. The stakeholders' perspective underscores the transformative impact of tourism on the mindset of the local residents, fostering a sense of responsibility towards conserving their cultural identity and natural surroundings while concurrently fostering economic growth within the community (Oka et al., 2021). Community-based tourism is crucial for sustainable rural development, as it aligns with local communities' interests and international authorities. It preserves resources, fostering sustainability by actively engaging locals and incorporating their perspectives and needs (Setokoe & Ramukumba, 2020).

Figure 1. 1 Statistics of Foreign Tourist Visits in Indonesia (June 2022 – June 2023)



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics & Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy Data and Information Center, 2023

Figure 1.1 shown that in the beginning of June 2023, the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia will reach up to 1.06 million visits. This number increased

by 11.44 percent compared to May 2023 and increased by 119.64 percent compared to the same month in 2022. Domestic tourist travel also increased in the first half of 2023 which reached 433.57 million trips, an increase of 12.57 percent when compared to the number of domestic tourist trips in the same semester in 2022. It can be concluded that after going through the Covid-19 pandemic, the tourism sector in Indonesia began to gradually improve and even increase than before (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023). In terms of tourism-related economic output, visitor numbers, and outside investment, the Covid-19 pandemic has had a profoundly detrimental effect. Investment in the domestic tourist industry was significantly affected, although in a favorable way, by the Covid-19 pandemic (Mursalina et al., 2022).

Table 1. 1Number of Tourist Visits to Central Java Province in 2020-2022

No.	Year	Number of Local Tourists	Number of Foreign Tourists
1.	2020	22.269.085	78.290
2.	2021	21.332.409	1.793
3.	2022	28.441.688	129.718

Source: Central Java Province Youth, Sports and Tourism Department, 2022

Based on Table 1.2, it can be seen that the number of tourist visits to Central Java Province has increased from year to year. However, in 2021 the number of visits decreased, one of which was caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. The many potential and tourist attractions in Central Java Province are also one of the supporting factors, in Central Java Province there are as many as 1.300 tourist attractions including 454 Nature Tourism, 172 Cultural Tourism, 414 Artificial

Tourism, 71 Special Interest Tourism, 84 Tourist Villages , and 105 other tourist attractions (Central Java Province Youth, Sports and Tourism Department, 2022). The tourism sector is a potential sector to be developed as a source of regional income, so that the development of tourism is expected to be able to help in regional economic development. Income from the tourism sector is one of the supporting factors in tourism development, because the higher the income from the tourism sector will have a positive effect on regional income (Setiarini & Destiningsih, 2021). Each region has its own characteristics, uniqueness and characteristics, with these distinctiveness can be used as opportunities to develop tourism in an area. Tourism village is an area that has various potentials and resources that can be utilized as a tourist attraction and still maintain the values of its community.

To fully realize the potential of community-based tourist development, the use of village tourism as a model is highly recommended. Based on Central Java Province Central Bureau of Statistics (2023) tourism villages were created to form community awareness and concern for the management of the tourism sector in their area. The formation of a tourism village has one goal, namely to increase the participation of local communities as the main actors to help increase tourism development while still paying attention to the original values that exist in the area. There has been a significant growth in the number of tourist villages in Central Java Province from year to year, the Central Java Province Youth, Sports and Tourism

Office recorded that there were 229 tourist villages in 2018 which then increased to 818 tourist villages in 2022.

In Karanganyar Regency there is an area that has stunning natural beauty, namely Tawangmangu Tourism Village. The village located at the foot of the mountain is surrounded by beautiful scenery, including hills, verdant rice fields, and towering mountains. This area includes highlands with the majority having views in the form of mountains and hills, so this area has become one of the tourist icons in Karanganyar Regency which has a variety of natural tourism potentials such as waterfalls, temples, and hiking trails, so that Tawangmangu Tourism Village has great potential for the development of natural tourism. The preservation of nature and culture that is still maintained provides its own tourist attraction for the Tawangmangu Tourism Village.

Table 1. 2 Tourism Village in Tawangmangu District

No.	Name of Tourism Village	Potential
1.	Umbul Udal – Udalan Tourism Village	Natural Tourism, Regional Arts, Artificial Tourism, Educational Tourism.
2.	Pancot Tourism Village	Natural Tourism, Cultural Tourism, and Artificial Tourism.
3.	Sewu Kembang Tourism Village	Natural Tourism, Artificial Tourism, and Educational Tourism.
4.	Sekipan Tourism Village	Nature Tourism and Artificial Tourism.
5.	Blumbang Tourism Village	Nature Tourism, Cultural Tourism, and Artificial Tourism.

Source: Karanganyar Regency Tourism, Youth and Sports Office.

Besides that, not all tourism villages in Karanganyar Regency are well organized, so there are still problems experienced in several tourism villages, including the lack of local community participation in assisting tourism activities organized by tourist villages due to the lack of public awareness of the importance of the role of the tourism sector (Sari et al., 2021). Apart from that, there are limited human resources who do not understand marketing strategies well due to the difficulty of internet access so that people are slightly left behind (Dian Indriana Hapsari et al., 2022). The fading of the original culture of the local community is also one of the problems currently faced by tourism villages due to the lack of the next generation who are able to preserve the culture of the local community, even though if it is preserved and managed well, this culture can become an opportunity as a tourist attraction and produce a positive impact (Masruroh et al., 2021). In managing tourism villages, good collaboration and cooperation between the government and the community is needed, but what is currently happening is a lack of cooperation and good communication between the community and the government (Nugraharti & Priyatmono, 2021).

Whereas the right management strategy is needed so that the Tourism Village can continue to grow. Village tourism is one model for implementing community-based, environmentally-friendly tourism. It is envisaged that equitable development based on the idea of sustainable tourism development can be achieved through the creation of tourist communities. Community support is crucial to the smooth

operation of any tourism or tourism village development projects (Fauziah, 2021). According to Law Number 10 of 2009 Article 6 concerning Tourism, the development of the tourism sector must be based on the principle of benefits; family; fair and equitable; balance; independence; sustainability; participatory; sustainable; democratic; equality; and unity which is then realized through tourism development planning, but still paying attention to diversity, uniqueness, and cultural and natural characteristics owned. The concept of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is a tourism concept that is in line with the regulation, because in its application CBT meets the principles mentioned.

CBT is a tourism concept that provides the widest possible opportunity for the community to develop and manage their tourism activities independently. Therefore, the involvement of local communities is urgently needed. In its application, the concept of CBT must be based on the needs and values that exist in the community, so that it will produce benefits in accordance with what the community wants and will lead to community welfare. The existence of CBT seeks to promote tourism in the area to visitors to introduce how the local community lives and as a source of income for the community (Sharifah & Rochani, 2022). Besides bolstering economic circumstances, CBT is a strategic instrument in society development that encourages the preservation of local culture and the protection of natural resources (Nurvianti & Hastuti, 2021). Thus, the author has an interest in

identifying the extent of the development of Community-based in Tawangmangu Tourism Village.

1.2 Problem Formulation

1.2.1. How is the development of the concept of Community-Based Tourism in Tawangmangu Tourism Village?

1.3 Research Objective

1.3.1. The purpose of this study is to identify how the development of the concept of Community-Based Tourism in Tawangmangu Tourism Village.

1.4 Research Benefit

1.4.1 Theoretical Benefit

This research can be a new view and reference for readers or used for further research that is relevant to the Development of Community-Based Tourism Villages and can be studied further so that it can add insight.

1.4.2 Practical Benefit

This research is expected to provide information to the community and also the government on how the development of Community-Based Tourism in Tawangmangu Tourism Village. In addition, this research can be used as a reference for the government in the formulation of future policies.

1.5 Previous Studies

Previous studies used in this study are research that has been done previously as a comparison with the research to be carried out so that it can help researchers so that the research carried out can achieve maximum results. In this part of the previous study, researchers used 20 literature reviews that are relevant to this study.

According to research results (Priatmoko et al., 2021) participation and relationships between communities are two very important things to consider in the concept of sustainable tourism. This is because if local people are aware of the importance of their role in developing tourism in their environment, they will contribute to showing the unique cultural characteristics they have so that they can increase tourist attraction and can help develop Community-Based Tourism in the area. It is the same with opinions (Saefullah et al., 2022) which states that community-based tourism development must be able to embrace the community to play an active role in tourism management. The success of community-based tourism cannot be separated from the role of the village government and Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) in the area. Based on (Dłużewska & Giampiccoli, 2021) CBT is considered more appropriate for overcoming various problems that exist in the tourism sector where the community has a greater role in contributing to managing tourism in their area so as to produce more value for local communities.

Meanwhile, according to (Utami et al., 2019) who stated that the application of the CBT concept includes providing great opportunities for the community to participate, forming organizations that accommodate tourist villages, implementing environmentally friendly tourism and developing creative industries. Backed by research (Arintoko et al., 2020) CBT development has a main focus on the power of opportunity strategy which is supported by efforts, namely, providing as much space as possible for local communities to participate, strengthening tourism institutions from central to regional levels supported by collaboration with the private sector. In line with research (Prihayati & Veriasa, 2021) communication between tourism actors and local governments is an important factor in the growth of economic and social performance so that cooperation and involvement of other parties is needed to provide maximum results. In the process of developing a tourist village that provides lots of space for local communities to participate actively, it will result in a better life for the community and can create new jobs (Prihastha & Suswanta, 2020).

Tourism is an interconnected system and involves a large number of business actors spread across the global and local levels (Kusuma et al., 2021). According to (Hong et al., 2021) in implementing CBT, tourism potential needs to be maximized, the role of government and experts is also needed as supporters to help the community increase potential, awareness and assist in marketing. In addition, the growth of CBT has had a significant impact on the economic welfare of local

communities. Apart from that, CBT also has a positive impact on Human Resources in the area, people become more aware of the importance of tourism and actively innovate in developing tourism (Novandi & Adi, 2021). Based on research (Putri & Frinaldi, 2023) CBT has a positive impact, namely increasing people's income so that people can improve the quality of their family's education, preserving native regional culture, reducing the unemployment rate because new job opportunities will be created.

According to (Juma & Khademi-Vidra, 2019) CBT is a relevant concept to be applied in rural areas if seen from previous successes in implementing CBT in rural areas. While according to (Pauzi et al., 2022) community-based tourism development must uphold the cultural values that exist in the community and economic stability within it. Tourism development must also prioritize sustainability aspects so that it does not become a boomerang for the government and society. In line with research (Prakoso et al., 2020) the concept of community-based tourism needs to pay attention to social and cultural values. CBT, if managed well, will produce great opportunities. According to the opinion of (Aji, 2020) there are two things that are most important in its application, namely humanity and social. The implementation of CBT needs to be supported by policies that guarantee rights and are community-oriented (Yanes et al., 2019).

According to (Gascón & Mamani, 2022) in its management, it is best to maximize the resources it has because it will be riskier if it relies on resources from

outside the region. According to research (Tandilino & Meko, 2020) It is feared that the existence of CBT will have negative impacts that will disrupt the lives of local communities. According to (Kamarudin et al., 2020) the risk of disasters really needs to be taken into account in tourism because it can cause various negative impacts, therefore disaster risk management is needed. Meanwhile, according to (Zielinski et al., 2020) community and rural-based tourism in developed countries is generally funded by the government but lacks technical assistance because it is private which can benefit stakeholders, so there is a need for programs that are more focused on the community.

From several previous studies that the author has summarized, it can be concluded that previous research discussed more about the concept of CBT, the application of the concept of CBT in a region, positive and negative impacts in the application of CBT, and policy evaluation regarding less effective CBT. Local community participation and awareness of tourism is one of the keys to the successful implementation of CBT, on the other hand the role of the government must also be further enhanced to further empower local communities. In several previous studies, it was stated that tourism management in tourism villages was not optimal because there was no follow-up from the government. The prominent difference in this research compared to previous research lies in the research location, namely the Tawangmangu Tourism Village. Apart from that, this research

focuses more on developing CBT using different methods and parameters from previous research.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

A theoretical framework is applied to answer questions arising from a problem. The described theory must be in line with the research. The theoretical framework is established after the problem is determined and must be clearly defined. The theoretical framework is essential to support that research has a solid foundation (Wakarmamu, 2022). The following are the theories used in this study:

1.6.1. Community-Based Tourism (CBT)

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) has the principle of prioritizing the position of the community as the main actor in running tourism through tourism activities, so that the benefits of these activities can be fully utilized for the benefit of community welfare. In addition, CBT is a real implementation of the people's economy where the community can contribute and obtain results directly. On the other hand, the concept of CBT pays great attention to the sustainability of sustainable tourism. (Yudha, 2019)

CBT is a tourism concept that maximizes and develops the role of local communities, especially in rural areas, in managing their tourism potential and regulating how all parties can be involved in each of their

activities. CBT provides ample space for the community to participate in tourism development, because the community is directly involved in every stage of tourism management. In addition to being involved in tourism development, the community also plays a role in supervising each development and then evaluating the adverse impacts caused (Iqbal, 2022).

According to Poetjana Suansri (in Permatasari, 2022), there are several principles that must be considered in achieving the success of the CBT concept, including:

1. Recognizing, supporting, and promoting community ownership of tourism.
2. Maximizing community involvement in all aspects.
3. Promote community pride.
4. Improve people's quality of life.
5. Maintaining environmental sustainability.
6. Preserving the characteristics and characteristics of local culture.
7. Support cross-cultural learning.
8. Respect for cultural differences as well as human dignity.
9. Distributing benefits fairly to the community.
10. Donate a portion of the proceeds to community activities.

From these 10 principles, it can be concluded that the concept of community-oriented CBT, the role and involvement of the community is

very necessary in the development of tourism in an area. The benefits obtained from tourism management are fully intended for the community and for the common welfare. There are several aspects that need to be considered in implementing CBT as stated in Suansri's theory (in Ramadhani, 2019), including:

1. Environment
2. Social
3. Economy
4. Culture

The author uses four aspects of this theory as indicators in this research to determine the development of the CBT concept in the Tawangmangu Tourism Village. The explanation of the four indicators can be explained as follows: a) Environmental: spatial patterns and the capacity of the area as a tourist attraction, b) Social: involvement of local communities and collaboration with other parties in tourism management, c) Economic: economic activities carried out by local communities related to tourism, d) Culture: original regional culture which is still preserved and developed as a tourist attraction.

1.6.2. Tourism Village Development

Tourism village are a form of utilizing the tourism sector, with the existence of tourist villages being one of the government's efforts to empower its people, especially rural communities, through developing the tourism sector (Wula, 2019). According to (Budhi Pamungkas Gautama et al., 2020) tourism village is a form of tourism development in certain areas that have various potentials and tourist attractions that aim to build sustainable tourism. Tourism Village provides its own cultural value in tourism products so that in its development it does not change the authentic value of the tourism village.

The development of tourism village necessitates the strategic utilization of local resources, where the distinctive indigenous knowledge and traditions emerge as compelling attractions to enhance the economic well-being of the community. By tapping into and showcasing these unique local elements, tourism becomes a catalyst for economic development, offering a platform for communities to leverage their cultural heritage, natural assets, and traditional practices. This approach not only promotes sustainable tourism but also empowers local economies by fostering a symbiotic relationship between the tourism industry and the preservation of authentic local identities and resources (Lubis et al., 2020).

The presence of a tourist village leads to heightened community involvement in endeavors focused on the advancement of both natural and human resources. This shift in participation is attributed to a change in mindset prompted by the establishment and growth of tourist villages (Raharjo et al., 2021). Tourism village are tourism that maximizes assets owned by rural areas. According to Hadiwijoyo (in Sudibya, 2018), tourism village have their own characteristics, namely:

1. It has good access, so tourists can easily visit.
2. Have interesting objects so that they can be developed into tourist attractions.
3. There is great support from the community and visitors.
4. Guaranteed safety of tourist attractions.
5. Availability of accommodation, telecommunications, and experienced manpower.
6. Has a connection with other attractions that are already known in advance by the community.

Based on the explanation above, the tourism village development must be supported by the role of the local community which is very important in maintaining the uniqueness and local cultural values which are the main tourist attraction. Apart from that, tourism village development

must also pay attention to good spatial planning and governance in providing facilities at a tourist attraction so that it can provide satisfaction for tourists.

1.7 Conceptual Definition

1.7.1 Community-Based Tourism (CBT)

Community-Based Tourism (CBT) is a tourism concept that in its implementation requires an active role from the community to manage every tourism activity. CBT is very community-oriented so that if managed properly it will have a positive impact on the community.

1.7.2. Tourism Village Development

Tourism Village Development is a strategic idea encompassing well-thought-out and sustainable initiatives aimed at enhancing a village's natural, cultural, and human tourism potential. The ultimate goal is to create an authentic and sustainable tourism experience for visitors, simultaneously yielding positive outcomes for the local community.

1.8 Operational Definition

Community-Based Tawangmangu Tourism Village Development is a process of planning, implementing, and managing development initiatives that aim to increase tourism and economic potential in Tawangmangu Village by involving active participation and cooperation between local communities and related

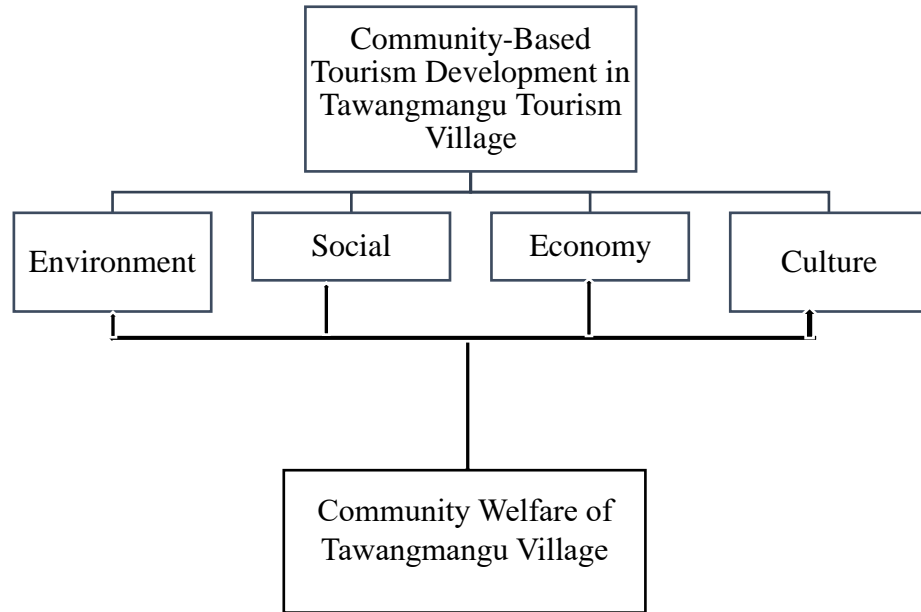
parties. This definition can be broken down into several operational components as follows:

Table 1. 3 Operational Definition

Variable	Indicator	Parameter
Community-Based Tourism Development	Environment	- Identify water preservation, waste management and nature condition. - Accessibility
	Social	- Identify Tourism Development Agent Group (Poldarwis), RT and RW - Cooperation between government and private sector
	Economy	- Identify MSMEs, culinary business, souvenir center and travel and tourism agency.
	Culture	- Identify local culture including <i>gotong royong</i> , traditional ceremonies, and cultural performances

1.9 Thinking Framework

This frame of mind helps in presenting the results of research or scientific thoughts to readers and researchers in a structured and easy-to-understand way. The existence of a frame of thought, readers and researchers can understand more deeply the context of the topic being studied. Here is the frame of mind from this study:



With the formation of the thinking plan above, it is hoped that it can be a view for researchers in answering the formulation of the problem in this study. Based on this flow, researchers first examine the development of community-based Tawangmangu Tourism Village which is then identified using predetermined indicators, namely tourism potential, cooperation, local communities, and economy with the welfare output of the Tawangmangu Village Community.

1.10 Research Method

Research method is a way done to get data in research conducted scientifically. Research methods are very important for researchers to be able to answer the formulation of problems in research.

1.10.1 Type of Research

The type of research used in this study is qualitative descriptive where the data obtained qualitatively is then described descriptively. According to Walidin, Saifullah & Tabrani (2015: 77) qualitative research is a research process that is useful for analyzing human phenomena by compiling comprehensive and complex images through words, reported in detail, whose source comes from an informant and is carried out naturally. Descriptive research aims to produce an accurate view of the description of a process and relationship that can then present information from a relationship.

1.10.2 Data and Data Sources

Data is something that contains information collected by researchers that is used to answer questions in a study. Research data can also be interpreted as information of someone who is made a respondent or derived from documents, either in statistical form or in other forms for research purposes. Research data are classified into two, namely:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is data with the process of taking data in the field directly through interviews and observations by researchers. According to Umi Narimawati, primary data is data derived from the original source received first. The data obtained is not available in file form. In addition, this data must be obtained through sources, namely people who are objects in research or people we trust as a means to obtain information (Narimawati, 2008). The author obtained this primary data through interviews conducted with parties involved in tourism management in Tawangmangu Village.

Table 1. 4 Primary Research Data

No.	Data Name	Data Sources	Data Collection Techniques
1.	Tawangmangu Village Profile	- Head of Tawangmangu Village. - Tawangmangu Village Secretary.	Interview and documentation
2.	Development of tourism villages with Community-Based Tourism	- Head of Tawangmangu Village. - Community Figure of Tawangmangu Village.	Interview
3.	Accessibility and availability of infrastructure in Tawangmangu Village	- Head of Tawangmangu Village. - Community Figure of Tawangmangu Village.	Interview, observation, and documentation

4.	Residents and groups living in Tawangmangu Village (culturalists and indigenous communities)	Community Figure of Tawangmangu Village.	Interview
5.	Tawangmangu Village cooperation with the government, private sector, non-governmental organizations, and local communities in tourism development.	Community Figure of Tawangmangu Village.	Interview
6.	Local economic activity and the creation of new jobs.	Community Figure of Tawangmangu Village.	Interview and observation
7.	Local culture is still preserved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of Tawangmangu Village. - Tawangmangu Village Secretary. - Community Figure of Tawangmangu Village. 	Interview

2. Secondary Data

Secondary Data is a set of data obtained through sources that have been available indirectly. Sources of secondary data can come from records or documentation from previous research, publications, internet, reports and others which is relevant to the topic of this research, namely regarding the development of Community-Based Tourism. Secondary

data cannot be used immediately because it must be processed first before use (Sekaran, 2011).

1.10.3 Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are methods used to collect information or data from various sources or respondents with the aim of obtaining the information needed in a study. Data collection techniques are a key step in the process of systematic research or information gathering. The goal is to obtain accurate, relevant, and reliable data to answer a specific research question or research objective. The following are data collection techniques used in this study, including:

1. Observation

Observation is one of the data collection techniques that involves direct observation of objects, events, or phenomena aimed at obtaining information. Observation can be done by observing and recording all information obtained in the field. The type of observation used in this study is non-participatory observation which is one type of observation method in which the researcher observes the object or subject observed without actively participating in the situation or context being observed. In this method, the researcher acts as an observer who is not involved in the interaction or event being observed. The purpose

of non-participatory observation is to collect data objectively without influencing or changing the behavior of the subject or the observed situation.

2. Interview

The interview technique is one of the data collection methods that involves direct interaction between researchers and respondents with the aim of obtaining relevant information related to research. The interview aims to dig deeper information through questions asked by researchers. When conducting an interview can be done by two methods. The first method is to take notes that are done using stationery such as books, ballpoint pens, and others. The second method is recording, which is using electronic devices such as cellphones, cameras, or other recording devices. In this research, the author aims to obtain more in-depth information regarding the development of Community-Based Tourism in the Tawangmangu Tourism Village. There are several source persons who will be interviewed, namely:

1. Mr. Sukadi as a Head of Tawangmangu Village.
2. Mrs. Martini as a Secretary of Tawangmangu Village.

3. Mr. Siman as a Community Figure of Tawangmangu Village.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a process carried out to provide documents that are in accordance with accurate evidence obtained from recording information that has been collected. Documentation is the process of recording, collecting, and storing information or data in written, visual, or electronic form for archiving, referencing, or communication purposes. Documentation can be used to create reports detailing the results or findings of a study, experiment, or investigation.

1.10.4 Data Analysis Technique

According to Noeng Muhadjir (1998: 104) in (Ahmad & Muslimah, 2021) data analysis is an effort to find and replace the results of data obtained through observation, interviews, other data collection methods to be arranged systematically. Thus, researchers can more easily understand and present existing data. Data analysis is a process that is carried out after all the data needed is collected. The following are some of the data analysis techniques used in this study, namely:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of reducing the amount of data or information that exists into a simpler, concise, or concentrated form. The main purpose of data reduction is to process, analyze, or communicate information more efficiently and effectively. Data reduction is an important step in the analysis of complex data or in the handling of big data. This helps increase efficiency and ease decision-making by focusing on the most important or relevant information.

b. Data Presentation

Data presentation is a form of packaging data obtained visually through, diagrams, graphs, tables, and others. Effective presentation of data plays an important role in reliable and impactful communication of information

c. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion drawing is the final stage in the process of data analysis or research where researchers make conclusions or summaries based on the results of data analysis that has been collected. The purpose of drawing conclusions is to conclude the findings or results of the study and answer the research questions that have been asked before. Clear and strong conclusions help

increase understanding of the significance of the research and contribute to knowledge in the field under study.