

Submission Details

Title: **The complexity of integrating indigenous knowledge for ecotourism planning: A case of Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia**

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View Abstract, Metadata and Referees: [Metadata](#)

Article submitted for the : International Journal of Tourism Anthropology

View Paper Full Text: [on-2021-337508.pdf](#)

Submission Date: **25/Sep/21**

NOTE TO EDITOR: Dear Editor We are interested in submitting our manuscript entitled "The Complexity of Indigenous-centered Ecotourism Planning: A Case Study from Indonesia " to the International Journal of Tourism Anthropology. We wish this manuscript can be put into reviewing process. Thank you Regards

Peer-Review Process

2 Reviewer	<i>(Under review)</i>	- - -
6 Reviewer	<i>(Under review)</i> Reviewer's annotated file	- - -
7 Reviewer	<i>(Under review)</i>	- - -

Author
15/12/21
02:06 AM

Dear Editor:

We are about to ask the current status of our manuscript entitled " The Complexity of Indigenous-centered Ecotourism Planning: A Case Study from Indonesia" which we submitted to the International Journal of Tourism Anthropology on September 25th 2021.

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20/01/22
05:36 AM

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for: Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA)

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08/02/22
03:41 PM

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Editor
29/05/22
04:28 PM

Dear author,

I still can't get enough review comments up to now, but I expect to give you my decision on your paper in 2-3 weeks.

With my best wishes,
Li Cheng

Author
08/07/22
09:03 AM

Dear Editor

I saw there reviewer's annotated file in the system. Would you mind to give us a decision

or we need to wait another reviewer?

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Dear Author(s),

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My decision is major revision.

Our reviewers' provide some important questions and suggestions for your revision. We require now that you implement in your submission the following recommendations made by the reviewers, please also provide a file to answer all reviewers' questions point by point. And I expect that you can send back your revised version by 15 Aug.

Reviewer A Comments:

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Changes which must be made before publication:

I think that this paper has strong related the anthropology of tourism from ecotourism perspective. Unfortunately, I still found a few key shortage as below:

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2. From the introduction and literature sections, why the author doesn't argue the complexity and it's characters in ecotourism? What is the key scientific questions for the paper? Why only discuss Ecotourism Planning and Indigenous Knowledge in literature section?
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Reviewer B Comments:

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Suggestions which would improve the quality of the paper but are not essential for publication:

the author is advised to add recent citations from (2018 onwards)

Page five last para, kindly highlight the objective of the study again before the methodology section

The interview protocol was used to validate the interview questions. Well done!
Overall it's an interesting study.

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Data Collection:

Citation needed to support interview with secondary data. -refer to this section, last para.

In research, bias takes place when regular or common errors are introduced in selecting sampling or testing by supporting particular results or outcome. Selection of samples occurs when the presence of observations in the sample depends on the value of the variable of interest >>> advise researcher to include technique used to avoid bias.

Data analysis:

Any tool used to analyze the data? Atlas ti or NVIVO for instance

Replace "we" with "The present study" or This research or The article

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(NGO) - use of abbreviations should be in long-form eg:- Non-Governmental Organization NGO -first time mentioned.

There are approximately 22 uses of "can" in the text. delete and replace with other suitable words such as able to. Avoid using can, could, might - it sounds unsure

Table 1: Who are the representatives of local agencies, what are their position, also support why these people chose to be part of the present study.

Reviewer C Comments:

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This paper mainly discusses the complexity of Indigenous knowledge and sustainable Ecotourism planning. The research direction is relatively new. In this research, semi-structured interviews are used. If the analysis and display of data in the paper are not enough, professional reader will not fully believe your conclusions and analysis, so it is necessary to refine the interview content and put representative content into the text for analysis. In addition, the introduction of sustainable ecotourism planning in this region is insufficient, and more content needs to be added

Changes which must be made before publication:

More data is needed. It is suggested to add more tables for data statistics?

In addition, there is a lack of relevant theoretical support in data analysis

Reviewer's annotated version file:

<http://www.inderscience.com/revFile.php?id=1699680>

(You need to login before opening this file)

NOTE: Please send an email to the editor to acknowledge the reception of this email notification. The editor needs to make sure that messages reach the authors and don't delay the review process.

Instructions

1) To help the reviewer(s) verify that you have made the required corrections, please append a point-by-point report detailing how the changes have been made in line with each reviewer's comments at the beginning of your revised manuscript.

2) Responses to reviewers' comments and the revised manuscript must go together in the same single MS Word or PDF file, without revealing authors' identifications.

3) AUTHORS MUST INCLUDE IN THEIR REVISED MANUSCRIPT ALL THE REVISIONS, EDITING AND CORRECTIONS REQUIRED BY ALL REFEREES, OTHERWISE THEIR SUBMISSIONS WOULD NOT BE FURTHER PROCESSED AND WOULD BE REJECTED.

4) Append figures, images and tables at the end of your revised manuscript.

5) To upload your revised manuscript, please:

Login via <http://www.inderscience.com/ospeers/login.php>

(if you do not remember your username or password, you can recover it via

<http://www.inderscience.com/forgotpw.php>)

Then point your browser to

<http://www.inderscience.com/ospeers/admin/author/articlestatus.php?id=337508> and scroll-down to find the input box "Author's revised version of file".

Click on 'Browse...' to select the revised document to be submitted and click 'Upload'.

6) Click on "Editor/Author Comments" to access the referee(s) comments and possible annotated files.

7) We advise you to use MS Word to edit your submission and make sure that the revisions within the document are presented as "tracked changes" so they would be more easily seen by the editor and the reviewers. It is preferable that you upload your revised manuscript using a MS Word file. If you use LaTeX, please mark your changes as text in colour and provide a PDF file of your article and the response to the reviewers.

To remove the personal information about tracked changes in MS Word:

In Word 2007: Round Office button -> Prepare -> Inspect Document -> Inspect -> Document Properties and Personal Information -> Remove All -> Close

In Word 2010 and later: File > Check for Issues -> Inspect Document -> Inspect -> Document Properties and Personal Information -> Remove All -> Close

If you have problems uploading the file with your revised manuscript please contact submissions@inderscience.com indicating the submission ID of your article.

NOTES:

- In general we expect to receive your revised manuscript within three months or by the revision deadline established by the editor. Please contact the editor if you will take more than three months to resubmit your revised manuscript.

- It is the publisher's policy to give authors the opportunity to revise and improve their submitted papers to be accepted for publication, as requested by the referees. Please note that all the revisions, editing and English correction requested have to be made and accepted by the referees otherwise the paper will be rejected at any stage of the refereeing process.

Your prompt attention is much appreciated.

Editor
31/08/22
05:12 AM

Dear author,

For avoiding further delay, please upload your revised paper to journal as soon as possible.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Li

Author
31/08/22
09:33 AM

Dear Editor

We need an extension of about 2 weeks, is it possible? We received a major revision so there are some changes.

Thank you
Regards

Alfitri
alfitri@unsri.ac.id
for: Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA)

Editor
16/09/22
09:18 AM

Dear author,

Today is Sep. 16, for avoiding further delay, please upload your revised paper to journal as soon as possible.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Li

Editor
18/09/22
04:26 AM

Dear author,

Today is Sep. 18, for avoiding further delay, please upload your revised paper to journal as soon as possible.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Li

Author
20/09/22
03:08 PM

Dear Editor

Thank you for your review. We are sorry for delaying. We have addressed all of the comments give explanation bellow. All of the changes are marked yellow in the revised file.

Thank you
Regards

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Reviewer A Comments:

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Answer: The complexity of integrating indigenous knowledge for ecotourism planning: A case of Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia

From the introduction and literature sections, why the author doesn't argue the complexity and its characters in ecotourism? What are the key scientific questions for the paper? Why only discuss Ecotourism Planning and Indigenous Knowledge in literature section?

Answer: This article intends to explore the dynamics of integrating indigenous knowledge into forest ecotourism planning in Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia. Because ecotourism is part of a broader concept of sustainable tourism, the conflicts and opportunities between ecotourism and indigenous peoples and how they can be integrated are interesting things to research, discuss and contest.

3. We can't find the basic introduction for the Mude Ayek's customary forests of Indonesia, where is Mude Ayek's customary forests and why this case has special example for ecotourism? So provide a clear map in the paper is necessary for our international audience. What is the ecotourism development history of Mude Ayek's? What is the meaning of its indigenous peoples' knowledge in the context of developing forest ecotourism? How to well develop the field work as anthropological method? The next revised version should provide the detail messages in the Research Methods and Results and Discussion sections.

Answer: Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia is managed by the indigenous Basemah people. The indigenous Basemah people have repeatedly emphasized that land rights are inalienable and are an absolute requirement for ecotourism. Ecotourism is arguably the most significant factor driving indigenous peoples away from their traditional territories at present. In some regions of Indonesia, land claims have resulted in compensation packages, but these settlements are frequently based on a "no net loss" policy. This discretionary approach is unacceptable to indigenous peoples because there is no substitute for their homeland in terms of cultural continuity. Second, in every discussion of the indigenous Basemah and tourism, including this article, the issue of intellectual property rights becomes the focal point. Even if they are not acknowledged or spelled out, manifestations are everywhere. The theft of cultural expressions and symbols is the most egregious violation of the intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples by the ecotourism industry. The commercialization of the sacred aspects of indigenous cultures is one of their primary concerns. As a result, considerable effort has been devoted to the restoration of sacred sites. Lastly, their knowledge of sacred sites is fundamental to the survival of indigenous cultures, customary knowledge systems, and the concept of sustainable customs.

Case Study: Mude Ayek Tebat Benawa Prohibition Customary Forest

The Tebat customary forest is administratively located in Dusun Tebat Benawa, Desa Penjalang, Kecamatan Dempo Selatan, Kota Pagar Alam. Some of the people of Dusun Benawa worked as farmers and still adhered to the traditions passed down to them. The population in this hamlet was relatively small with 230 households or as many as 916 people. Socially, the kinship was still strong because they came from the same descent, Puyang Kedum Samad, the founder of this hamlet and set a system of values and traditions which were part of the Besemah Tribe.

In present governance in Indonesia, the hamlet is equivalent to a community unit (RW) and as a consequence, the hamlet is led by a RW chairman. This was different when the clan government system was still practiced in 1920-1983. At that time, Tebat Benawa followed two government systems which were the clan government system and the village government system. Tebat Benawa was one of the hamlets in the Sumbai Besar clan of the Lubuk Buntak tribe which was led by Pesirah and was accompanied by a legislative body called the clan council, while the hamlet was led by Kerio or Riye.

Although the clan government system had been dissolved through the Decree (SK) of the Governor of South Sumatra No.142 / KPTS / III / 1983 regarding the abolition of the Marga system in South Sumatra, the cultural existence of the community was still maintained.

After the end of the Pesirah leadership period, the community struggled to maintain their cultural existence in governance as well as the environment, or in this case, customary forests. This occurred because they were forced to submit to the state in a tenure system which was regulated in various laws and regulations. Therefore, they developed informal leadership at the village level which hinged on the Jurai Tie and Jungku. Some people work as coffee, rice, and vegetables farmer. Coffee and rice are the two main commodities, while vegetables are only grown by a small proportion of the population. Besides, they also cultivate tilapia and goldfish. The source of irrigation for their rice fields and ponds originates in the Mude Ayek Prohibition Forest. Therefore, the sustainability of the Mude Ayek Prohibition Forest management is valuable to them because it concerns life and the future. Moreover, they have cultural links to the Mude Ayek Prohibition Forest, which is a hereditary heritage that must be preserved. The dependence of farmers on water is very high; therefore, farmers in this hamlet also realize that there is a relationship between the availability of water for their agriculture and the existence of the Mude Ayek Prohibition Forest. Public awareness is what keeps the prohibited forest intact.

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Answer: Already at the reference
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Reviewer B Comments:

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Suggestions which would improve the quality of the paper but are not essential for publication:

the author is advised to add recent citations from (2018 onwards)

Page five last para, kindly highlight the objective of the study again before the methodology section

The interview protocol was used to validate the interview questions. Well done!

Overall it's an interesting study.

Changes which must be made before publication:

Methodology

Data Collection:

Citation needed to support interview with secondary data. -refer to this section, last para.

In research, bias takes place when regular or common errors are introduced in selecting sampling or testing by supporting particular results or outcome. Selection of samples occurs when the presence of observations in the sample depends on the value of the variable of interest >>> advise researcher to include technique used to avoid bias.

Answer: To prevent bias, this study focuses on themes derived from a variety of data sources or participant perspectives. This procedure is intended to add facts and strengthen the research's credibility (Shaw and Satalkar, 2018). Checking a variety of data from various sources will reduce errors and transform the data into meaningful information. The purpose of this procedure is to eliminate bias, as suspected by positivists. Bias is a significant issue in qualitative research. This is due to the fact that the researcher is "required" to participate alongside the participants. Thus, participation is viewed as raising questions.

Data analysis:

Any tool used to analyze the data? Atlas ti or NVIVO for instance

Answer: We use manual coding and thematic analysis

Replace "we" with "The present study" or This research or The article

Answer: done, thank you

Page 5 - Therefore, the next section describes planning for customary ecotourism and how it is designed to be inclusive planning - >> This is not clear, it is advisable if the researcher to delete this line & replace it with expectation in the methodology section.

(NGO) - use of abbreviations should be in long-form eg:- Non-Governmental Organization NGO -first time mentioned.

Answer: done, thank you

There are approximately 22 uses of "can" in the text. delete and replace with other suitable words such as able to. Avoid using can, could, might - it sounds unsure

Table 1: Who are the representatives of local agencies, what are their position, also support why these people chose to be part of the present study.

Answer: done, thank you

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Answer: Done, thank you, marked yellow

The place of the interview and whether the interviewer should be introduced here. Generally speaking, the semi-structured interview of the interviewer is very important, which is directly related to the correctness and credibility of the content obtained?

Answer: Done, thank you, marked yellow

Where is the data? The analysis results should be introduced in this chapter? What are the specific roles of indigenous knowledge in the development of sustainable tourism? Their specific attitudes towards sustainable tourism planning? Opposition or support? This subsection should have the analysis process and results of the relevant data

Answer: Done, thank you, marked yellow

Data from NGO or government of the local tourism planning, I have not seen in the article, since this article topic is to discuss indigenous knowledge and sustainable tourism planning, so for local sustainable tourism planning is essential, and under the tourism planning of the indigenous community participation or the evolution of indigenous knowledge by the ecotourism development is better to be seen in here in which that also have the support of the relevant data

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4) Append figures, images and tables at the end of your revised manuscript.

5) To upload your revised manuscript, please:

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Li

Prof. Li Cheng
Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA)
submissions@inderscience.com

Sent to

Author
31/08/22
09:33 AM

Dear Editor

We need an extension of about 2 weeks, is it possible? We received a major revision so there are some changes.

Thank you

Regards

Alfitri
alfitri@unsri.ac.id
for: Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA)

Sent to "M.A. Dorgham" , "Ann Nabils" , "Julie McAllister" , "Sharon Hoyland"

Editor
16/09/22
09:18 AM

Dear author,

Today is Sep. 16, for avoiding further delay, please upload your revised paper to journal as soon as possible.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Li

Prof. Li Cheng
Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA)
submissions@inderscience.com

Editor
18/09/22
04:26 AM

Sent to

Dear author,

Today is Sep. 18, for avoiding further delay, please upload your revised paper to journal as soon as possible.

Many thanks for your cooperation.

Li

Prof. Li Cheng
Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA)
submissions@inderscience.com

Author
20/09/22
03:06 PM

Sent to

Dear Editor,

Ref: [IJTA 337508](#): "The Complexity of Indigenous-centered Ecotourism Planning: A Case Study from Indonesia"

Today 20-Sep-2022 the author has uploaded a new revised version for the above manuscript that you are reviewing for the Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology.

Regards,

The Online Submissions team
submissions@inderscience.com

Author
20/09/22
03:08 PM

Dear Editor

Thank you for your review. We are sorry for delaying. We have addressed all of the comments give explanation bellow. All of the changes are marked yellow in the revised file.

Alfitri
alfitri@unsri.ac.id
for: Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA)
Reviewer A Comments:

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Changes which must be made before publication:

I think that this paper has strong related the anthropology of tourism from ecotourism perspective. Unfortunately, I still found a few key shortage as below:

This paper focus on ecotourism in Mude Ayek's customary forests of Indonesia, so the title of the paper should indicates the basic location information, so my suggestion for the title should be: The Complexity of Indigenous-centered Ecotourism Planning: Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia; Moreover, this paper try to find the contribution and impact from indigenous peoples' knowledge in the context of developing forest ecotourism, but I can't find the key message, so I also suggest that the indigenous peoples' knowledge should be considered into the title.

Answer: The complexity of integrating indigenous knowledge for ecotourism planning: A case of Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia

From the introduction and literature sections, why the author doesn't argue the complexity and its characters in ecotourism? What is the key scientific questions for the paper? Why only discuss Ecotourism Planning and Indigenous Knowledge in literature section?

Answer: This article intends to explore the dynamics of integrating indigenous knowledge into forest ecotourism planning in Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia. Because ecotourism is part of a broader concept of sustainable tourism, the conflicts and opportunities between ecotourism and indigenous peoples and how they can be integrated are interesting things to research, discuss and contest.

3. We can't find the basic introduction for the Mude Ayek's customary forests of Indonesia, where is Mude Ayek's customary forests and why this case has special example for ecotourism? So provide a clear map in the paper is necessary for our international audience. What is the ecotourism development history of Mude Ayek's? What is the meaning of its indigenous peoples' knowledge in the context of developing forest ecotourism? How to well develop the field work as anthropological method? The next revised version should provide the detail messages in the Research Methods and Results and Discussion sections.

Answer: Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia is managed by the indigenous Basemah people. The indigenous Basemah people have repeatedly emphasized that land rights are inalienable and are an absolute requirement for ecotourism. Ecotourism is arguably the most significant factor driving indigenous peoples away from their traditional territories at present. In some regions of Indonesia, land claims have resulted in compensation packages, but these settlements are frequently based on a "no net loss" policy. This discretionary approach is unacceptable to indigenous peoples because there is no substitute for their homeland in terms of cultural continuity. Second, in every discussion of the indigenous Basemah and tourism, including this article, the issue of intellectual property rights becomes the focal point. Even if they are not acknowledged or spelled out, manifestations are everywhere. The theft of cultural expressions and symbols is the most egregious violation of the intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples by the ecotourism industry. The commercialization of the sacred aspects of indigenous cultures is one of their primary concerns. As a result, considerable effort has been devoted to the restoration of sacred sites. Lastly, their knowledge of sacred sites is fundamental to the survival of indigenous cultures, customary knowledge systems, and the concept of sustainable customs.

Case Study: Mude Ayek Tebat Benawa Prohibition Customary Forest

The Tebat customary forest is administratively located in Dusun Tebat Benawa, Desa Penjalang, Kecamatan Dempo Selatan, Kota Pagar Alam. Some of the people of Dusun Benawa worked as farmers and still adhered to the traditions passed down to them. The population in this hamlet was relatively small with 230 households or as many as 916 people. Socially, the kinship was still strong because they came from the same descent, Puyang Kedum Samad, the founder of this hamlet and set a system of values and traditions which were part of the Besemah Tribe.

In present governance in Indonesia, the hamlet is equivalent to a community unit (RW) and as a consequence, the hamlet is led by a RW chairman. This was different when the clan government system was still practiced in 1920-1983. At that time, Tebat Benawa followed two government systems which were the clan government system and the village government system. Tebat Benawa was one of the hamlets in the Sumbai Besar clan of the Lubuk Buntak tribe which was led by Pesirah and was accompanied by a legislative body called the clan council, while the hamlet was led by Kerio or Riye. Although the clan government system had been dissolved through the Decree (SK) of the Governor of South Sumatra No.142 / KPTS / III / 1983 regarding the abolition of the Marga system in South Sumatra, the cultural existence of the community was still

maintained.

After the end of the Pesirah leadership period, the community struggled to maintain their cultural existence in governance as well as the environment, or in this case, customary forests. This occurred because they were forced to submit to the state in a tenure system which was regulated in various laws and regulations. Therefore, they developed informal leadership at the village level which hinged on the Jurai Tie and Jungku. Some people work as coffee, rice, and vegetables farmer. Coffee and rice are the two main commodities, while vegetables are only grown by a small proportion of the population. Besides, they also cultivate tilapia and goldfish. The source of irrigation for their rice fields and ponds originates in the Mude Ayek Prohibition Forest. Therefore, the sustainability of the Mude Ayek Prohibition Forest management is valuable to them because it concerns life and the future. Moreover, they have cultural links to the Mude Ayek Prohibition Forest, which is a hereditary heritage that must be preserved. The dependence of farmers on water is very high; therefore, farmers in this hamlet also realize that there is a relationship between the availability of water for their agriculture and the existence of the Mude Ayek Prohibition Forest. Public awareness is what keeps the prohibited forest intact.

4. It seems that the paper do not well discuss the complexity theory for ecotourism, some key research progress in anthropology should be cited, such as international journal of Tourism Anthropology, Journal of Tourism and Culture Change should more cited in the paper.

Answer: Already at the reference
?

Reviewer B Comments:

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Suggestions which would improve the quality of the paper but are not essential for publication:

the author is advised to add recent citations from (2018 onwards)

Page five last para, kindly highlight the objective of the study again before the methodology section

The interview protocol was used to validate the interview questions. Well done!

Overall it's an interesting study.

Changes which must be made before publication:

Methodology

Data Collection:

Citation needed to support interview with secondary data. -refer to this section, last para.

In research, bias takes place when regular or common errors are introduced in selecting sampling or testing by supporting particular results or outcome. Selection of samples occurs when the presence of observations in the sample depends on the value of the variable of interest >>> advise researcher to include technique used to avoid bias.

Answer: To prevent bias, this study focuses on themes derived from a variety of data sources or participant perspectives. This procedure is intended to add facts and strengthen the research's credibility (Shaw and Satalkar, 2018). Checking a variety of data from various sources will reduce errors and transform the data into meaningful information. The purpose of this procedure is to eliminate bias, as suspected by positivists. Bias is a significant issue in qualitative research. This is due to the fact that the researcher is "required" to participate alongside the participants. Thus, participation is viewed as raising questions.

Data analysis:

Any tool used to analyze the data? Atlas ti or NVIVO for instance

Answer: We use manual coding and thematic analysis

Replace "we" with "The present study" or This research or The article

Answer: done, thank you

Page 5 - Therefore, the next section describes planning for customary ecotourism and how it is designed to be inclusive planning - >> This is not clear, it is advisable if the researcher to delete this line & replace it with expectation in the methodology section.

(NGO) - use of abbreviations should be in long-form eg:- Non-Governmental Organization NGO -first time mentioned.

Answer: done, thank you

There are approximately 22 uses of "can" in the text. delete and replace with other suitable words such as able to. Avoid using can, could, might - it sounds unsure

Table 1: Who are the representatives of local agencies, what are their position, also support why these people chose to be part of the present study.

Answer: done, thank you

?

Reviewer C Comments:

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Suggestions which would improve the quality of the paper but are not essential for publication:

This paper mainly discusses the complexity of Indigenous knowledge and sustainable Ecotourism planning. The research direction is relatively new. In this research, semi-structured interviews are used. If the analysis and display of data in the paper are not enough, professional reader will not fully believe your conclusions and analysis, so it is necessary to refine the interview content and put representative content into the text for analysis. In addition, the introduction of sustainable ecotourism planning in this region is insufficient, and more content needs to be added

Answer: Done, thank you, marked yellow

The place of the interview and whether the interviewer should be introduced here. Generally speaking, the semi-structured interview of the interviewer is very important, which is directly related to the correctness and credibility of the content obtained?

Answer: Done, thank you, marked yellow

Where is the data? The analysis results should be introduced in this chapter? What are the specific roles of indigenous knowledge in the development of sustainable tourism?Their specific attitudes towards sustainable tourism planning?Opposition or support?This subsection should have the analysis process and results of the relevant data

Answer: Done, thank you, marked yellow

Data from NGO or government of the local tourism planning,I have not seen in the article, since this article topic is to discuss indigenous knowledge and sustainable tourism planning, so for local sustainable tourism planning is essential, and under the tourism planning of the indigenous community participation or the evolution of indigenous knowledge by the ecotoursim development is better to be seen in here in which that also have the support of the relevant data

Answer: Done, thank you, marked yellow

Alfitri
alfitri@unsri.ac.id
for: Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA)

Sent to "M.A. Dorgham" , "Ann Nablisi" , "Julie McAllister" , "Sharon Hoyland"

Author
26/09/22
06:50 AM

Dear Editor,

Ref: IJTA_337508: "The complexity of integrating indigenous knowledge for ecotourism planning: A case of Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia"

Today 26-Sep-2022 the author has uploaded a new file for the final version of the above accepted manuscript that you are reviewing for the Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology.

Regards,

The Online Submissions team
submissions@inderscience.com

Author
26/09/22
06:51 AM

Dear Editor,

Ref: IJTA_337508: "The complexity of integrating indigenous knowledge for ecotourism planning: A case of Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia"

Today 26-Sep-2022 the author has uploaded a new file for the final version of the above accepted manuscript that you are reviewing for the Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology.

Regards,

The Online Submissions team
submissions@inderscience.com

Author
26/09/22
09:49 AM

Dear Prof. Li Cheng,

Ref: My submission "The complexity of integrating indigenous knowledge for ecotourism planning: A case of Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia" for International Journal of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA).

I have completed the required tasks:

- Restored the author's names, email addresses, mailing addresses and Biographical Statements in the "Author's final version" of my submission.
- Updated the metadata (mainly abstract and keywords) according the recommendations received from the Editor, making sure that the title, abstract and keywords are totally free of English Spelling and Grammar errors.
- Uploaded the "Author's final version."
- Uploaded a zipped file with the Copyright Agreement forms signed by each author.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Alfitri

alfitri@unsri.ac.id
for: Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology (IJTA)

Author
27/09/22
05:56 PM

Dear Editor,

Ref: IJTA_337508: "The complexity of integrating indigenous knowledge for ecotourism planning: A case of Mude Ayek's customary forests, Indonesia"

Today 27-Sep-2022 the author has uploaded a new file for the final version of the above accepted manuscript that you are reviewing for the Int. J. of Tourism Anthropology.

Regards,

The Online Submissions team
submissions@inderscience.com