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Community participation in the management of tourist areas (Case study in the tourist area of Bongo, Gorontalo District) Indonesia

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Abstract

This study was carried out in Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo District, from January 2019 to March 2018. The data collection approach is a qualitative method with a descriptive design, which means that the research provides an accurate description of a specific individual or group's circumstances and symptoms. The number of samples was 88 respondents. Analysis of data using Miles and Huberman by decreasing qualitative data. Participation of the community in the development of Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village, Batudaa District, Gorontalo Regency communicates with the government in the development of Dulanga beach tourist. Community participation in the development of Dulanga beach tourism in Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency has been excellent, through individual initiative, organizations, and those coordinated by the government/NGOs. engagement in the exploitation of development results in Bongo village is extremely good, and everyone supports each other for the development of Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village for mutual welfare, and local community engagement, with a very positive response from the community / Participation in monitoring and evaluating development through rehabilitation or reforestation in coastal tourist preservation to participate in monitoring the community that destroys Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village. Inadequate oversight by the village government, sub-district tourism offices, and other associated entities.

Keywords: Miles Huberman, participation, beach tourism, environmental sustainability

Introduction

The beach is a dynamic component of the coastal area, which means that the coastal space (shape and location) changes rapidly as a result of natural processes and human activity. Changes in the shape of the beach caused by natural and human factors cannot be separated from the usage of the coastal area, one of which is the beach tourist object. Nugraha, 2008.Beach tourism objects are activities that highlight coastal resources and coastal communities' culture, such as recreation, sports, and enjoyment of the scenery and climate. The community mostly uses beach tourism in coastal locations such as the Gorontalo area, namely Dulanga beach tourist item with an area of 0.75 km. Dulanga Beach lies in the West hamlet of Bongo Village in the Batudaa Pantai District. This beach is 14.4 kilometers from Gorontalo's city center. This is a rough sand beach with facilities, food kiosks, parking lots, public restrooms, and seats. (Desa Bongo, RPJM, 2017)

Dulanga Beach is located in the coastal area of Batudaa Pantai District, which is close to tourism in the village nicknamed the Religious Tourism Village, the area around the south coast has tourism potential in terms of nature, and the Bongo village community needs to participate in the development of Dulanga beach tourism. Good collaboration is set to become a new trend for Bongo Village, which was opened by the regent of Gorontalo district.Tourism development necessitates the formulation of policies that can serve as guidance for future strategic actions, both in the tourism sector and in other sectors. Village Territory Bongo is a key place for tourism development in Gorontalo Regency. This religious tourist region features various noteworthy tourism potentials, including Biluhu's white sandy beach, stunning scenery, and the famed Gorontalo traditional ceremony, as well as a unique natural reserve. If this potential is fully realized, it can undoubtedly be relied on as a source of employment and commercial prospects for local communities. Another issue that becomes an impediment in the context of developing tourism potential in Gorontalo Regency is a lack of supporting infrastructure at tourist sites, access to tourist sites that are not given attention, resulting in a decrease in tourist visits, both local and foreign (foreign) tourists. Dulanga beach tourism object is one of the tourism objects in Gorontalo Regency. Dulanga Beach is one of the beach tourism destinations in Gorontalo.Further research into existing challenges is required for the benefit of coastal region management in favor of the coastal population. As a result, the authors wish to conduct scientific research on Community Participation in the Development of Dulanga Beach Tourism, Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency.Province of Gorontalo. Based on the identification of the aforementioned challenges, the formulation of this problem is how does the community participate in the development of Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency, and Gorontalo Province? Participation in the Indonesian Dictionary constitutes an activity. According to Yulianto (2010), society is a living, dynamic, and ever-changing life. According to Mubyarto's (1992) opinion in Amransyah, (2012), participation is defined as a willingness to aid the success of each program based on everyone's talents without sacrificing one's own interests. According to Canter (1987) in Amransyah (2012), participation is defined as feed-forward and feedback information. Community participation, according to this definition, is the process of identifying problems and potentials in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and engaging the community in the process of evaluating changes that occur (Maharani, 2016).

Community participation in implementation can be measured in actual terms through real activities, which are the tangible manifestations of programs that have been outlined. As a result, the metric is how the community contributes to activities. These contributions can take the form of money, materials (goods), or labor. And it is possible that all three will make the donation (Arifah, 2011).

Methods

This study's data collection approach is a qualitative method with a descriptive design, which is a study that provides an accurate description of a certain individual or group's circumstances and symptoms that occur. Setiadi (2017) sampled using the Slovin formula (1960) with a sample size of 202 households and a total of 740 residents.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\,(d^2)}$$

Information :

N = population size

n = Sample size

d = The rate of deviation from the desired population: 10% (0.10)

(Setiadi, 2017).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N\,(d^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{740}{1 + 740(0,10^2)}$$

$$n = \frac{740}{1 + 740(0,01)}$$

$$n = \frac{740}{8,40}$$

$$n = 88,09$$

This study's sample size was 88 people, and the data sources were both primary and secondary. Primary data is gathered through questionnaires, or in-depth interviews, and documentation, whereas secondary data is gathered through literature searches or conversations with agencies. Questionnaires and in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants such as the Bongo Village Head, Bongo Village Secretary, Bongo Village Government Affairs Head, Bongo Village West Hamlet Head and Bongo Village East Hamlet Head, Bongo Village community leaders, and Bongo Village residents who used it or did not use it. Profit from Dulanga beach tourist.

Data collection method
The Bongo Village community's participation in gathering the data required for this study includes: community participation in decision making, community participation in security, community participation in maintaining environmental sustainability, and community participation in tourism development. The data collection technique consists of the following steps:

Observation This study's observations are systematic observations, particularly observations obtained by limiting at Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency. The rationale for this is to facilitate observation activities so that they are more concentrated and do not deviate from the problem and research objectives. The purpose of this observation is to uncover and understand the prerequisites for direct community participation in the development of Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency.

Interview An interview is a structured dialogue with a defined goal. The conversation was carried out by two parties: the interviewer who posed the question and the interviewee who answered it.The interview method is a technique for collecting data and information. The use of this method is based on two reasons. First, by interviewing the researcher can explore not only what is known and experienced by the subject under study, but what is hidden deep within the research subject. Second, what is asked of the informants can include things that are cross-time, related to the past, present, and future. (Patilima, 2011)

Researchers conducted in-depth direct interviews with respondents because they wanted to learn everything they could about community participation in the development of Dulanga beach tourism. Interviews with the surrounding community were performed using a question and answer format with questions about community participation in the development of Dulanga beach tourism. Interviews will be performed in accordance with interview standards. So that researchers can get as much data as possible (Sugiyono, 2012).

Documentation The documentation approach involves searching for items or variables in the form of transcribed notes, books, newspapers, meeting minutes, and so on. The documentation approach refers to how to locate and collect data about potential problems through written information. Documents are utilized as a source of data in research to evaluate, interpret, and even predict. The usage of this documentation approach is meant to supplement and strengthen the respondent's personal data, with the goal of obtaining complete, comprehensive, and fulfilling data.The documentary technique is -As well as being an official evidence, collecting data in the form of written notes and accounting data is a must. The documentary technique was utilized in this study to determine issues with community engagement in the development of Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency.

Data examinationData obtained from the field, both secondary and primary data, are presented using a qualitative approach in the form of exposure which is then narrated according to the research problem. AnalysisQualitative research data only describes parts or points where there are major problems, problem formulations and research objectives that have been supported by various information in the field (Aedi, 2010).

According to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono, (2012), argued that activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued to completion, so that the data was clear.

1. *Data Reduction* (Data reduction)
   The data that has not been reduced are in the form of field notes from the results of observation data and documentation in the form of information provided by informants that are not related to the research problem. The data is reduced by putting forward data that is not important and meaningless. The reduced data is then presented in the form of a research report. Thus, the description of the research results will be clearer.The aspect that is reduced is community participation in the development of Dulanga beach tourism.
   a. Collecting data from observations, interviews and documentation, then selected and grouped based on data similarity.
   b. The categorized data is organized as data presentation material
2. *Data Display* (Presentation of data)
   In presenting this data, what will be done is how the new findings are related to previous research. The presentation of data in research aims to communicate the interesting things about the problem under study, the methods used, the findings obtained, the interpretation of the results, and their integration with the theory.

Data presentation is a structured set of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. Thus, it is possible to simplify the whole picture or a certain part of the aspect under study.

3. *Conclusion Drawing / Verification* (Conclusion)

At this stage the authors make what conclusions are drawn and suggestions as the final part of the research. Conclusion or verification is part of a configuration activity that is presented and made in a short and easy-to-understand statement with reference to the issues under study. Thus in this study data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions are related to the time before and after data collection.
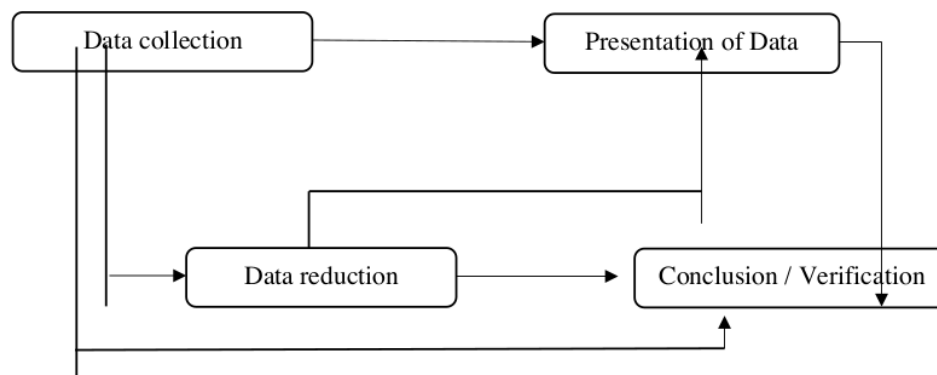
Diagram 3.1: Data analysis steps
Quoted from Milles and Huberman

Results

Participation in activity implementation

The expected level of engagement in society is participation that stems from the community's own awareness. This is consistent with the viewpoint voiced by one of the Bongo villagers, who desired active rather than passive community participation. According to his view, participation is an individual's mental and emotional involvement in a specific group setting that pushes him to support the attainment of group goals and take responsibility for them. Thus, community engagement in the planning process, execution and oversight of the preservation of Dulanga Beach Tourism can be realized.

According to the author, there are two steps that must be taken or performed in order for the government program to run smoothly and successfully: First, consider community involvement and participation. The community's engagement or involvement in attempts to enhance the area, particularly the addition of developing Dulanga Beach Tourism, is critical and must be done. Both the central and local governments must make chances for the community to participate in the administration and maintenance of Dulanga Beach tourism. Furthermore, the community has to be guided and counseled about the significance of Dulanga Beach Tourism in this life, particularly in the future.

In order to preserve Dulanga Beach Tourism, a mature implementation is required, and the community as an implementer plays a role in supplying energy and implementation time in creating Dulanga Beach Tourism, Bongo Village, the community participates in it as the executor of the activities carried out.

The community took part in the development of Dulanga beach tourism in Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, and Gorontalo Regency at the initiative of the Gorontalo Regency. Individuals, groups, and those coordinated by the government / NGOs have been extremely helpful in planting and growing Dulanga beach tourism, as well as Bongo Village. Community participation, according to Adisasmita (2006: 38), can be described as the involvement and involvement of community people in development, including actions in the execution (implementation) of development projects.

3. Participation in the use of development outcomes

Participation in the utilization of development results in Bongo Village is very good and helps each other for the development of Dulanga beach tourism in Bongo Village for the common welfare and participation of the local community and the response from the community is very good in developing Dulanga beach tourism in Bongo Village for the common welfare and participation of the local community and the response from the community is very good in developing Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village.

According to the findings of the interviews, informants were usually willing to engage in the maintenance and preservation of Dulanga Beach Tourism. Community participation in the village of Bongo to pay attention and respond to information is extremely beneficial to the long-term viability of Dulanga Beach Tourism. Community participation in development is one of the elements that is critical and absolutely necessary in the development framework, particularly if it is associated with a shift in the development paradigm that has now placed humans and society at the center of development, viewing society not only as a built object but as the subject of that development. alone.

According to Conyers (1982), there are three main reasons why community participation is critical: 1) community participation is a measure to obtain information about the conditions and needs of local communities in the absence of development programs and projects that will fail. Second, because they will know more about the initiative, the community will have more trust in a development project or program if they feel included in its preparation and planning. Third, there is an understanding that it is a democratic right for the community to be involved in its own development (see Supriatna, 2000).

According to Cohen and Uphoff (1977), participation in the acceptance and usage of development results can be separated into two categories: material rewards such as higher income or other assets crucial for personal gain. Second, there are social advantages, education, health care, and other services. Third, there are personal rewards such as self-development, political influence, and the general idea that someone is gaining control of their authority. Fourth, consider the anticipated outcomes.

Monitoring and evaluation participation

Public knowledge is critical for the preservation of live ecosystems, particularly marine habitats and Dulanga Beach Tourism. Household garbage is also a major issue along the shoreline. This is because community garbage cannot be managed adequately, which has the potential to harm the environment, particularly marine ecosystems and coastal tourism. The village community's cleaning program is minimal in order to conserve the marine habitat. This is due to the community's apathy (ignorance) regarding their environment. Only a few people in the hamlet are aware of and actively promote Dulanga beach tourism.

The community is still attempting to maintain the balance of their environment with a use pattern that is still local in nuance and minimal equipment. The community's use, on the other hand, must be assessed in terms of long-term viability. The community took the initiative in 2007 to organize an environmentally conscious fishermen group with the fisherman's members. One of the tasks of the environmentally concerned fisherman group is to keep coastal tourist clean.Participation in monitoring and evaluation of development through rehabilitation or reforestation in the preservation of coastal tourism (mangroves) participates in monitoring by contributing our labor to repaint tourist attractions.

Community participation in monitoring and developing development results is good. The frequency of counseling on the management of Dulanga Beach Tourism resources is rare or even never, even though the extension is very important because sometimes the community uses Dulanga Beach Tourism as a source of income damaging the Dulanga Beach Tourism ecosystem. Judging from the role of the community who directly participated in the rehabilitation, this shows that their participation in developing the results of village development. This community participation is of course good for the continuity of the Dulangga beach tourism area.

Every development effort that is carried out certainly requires supervision so that the implementation of these development activities can be in accordance with the previously determined plans and if irregularities occur immediately corrected. In relation to community participation in supervising development, Kartasasmita (1997) states that "without supervision and control, what is planned and implemented can go in a direction contrary to the goals outlined". This shows that community supervision in development is absolutely necessary so that in addition to what is done in accordance with the established plan, it is also to ensure that the results of development, both physical and non-physical, are able to meet community needs.

Conclusion

Community participation in the development of Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency communicates with the government in the development of Dulanga beach tourist. Community involvement in the development of Dulanga beach tourism in Bongo Village, Batudaa Pantai District, Gorontalo Regency Groups including those formed by the government / NGOs have been excellent on their own initiative. engagement in the utilization of development results in Bongo village is very good and assists each other for the development of Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village for mutual welfare and local community engagement, and very positive reaction from the community / Participation in monitoring and assessment of development through restoration or reforestation in the preservation of Dulanga beach tourism, Bongo Village, participation in monitoring the community that destroys Dulanga beach tourist, Bongo Village. However, there is still a lack of monitoring by the village government, sub-district tourism offices, and related authorities.

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