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COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SITU JANGGALA TOURISM IN PANAWUAN VILLAGE, CIGANDAMEKAR DISTRICT, KUNINGAN DISTRICT

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Abstract

This research aims to determine community participation; to determine factors inhibiting community participation; and efforts to overcome obstacles to community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism in Panawuan Village. The method used in this research is qualitative method. The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documentation. The results of this research indicate that community participation in Panawuan Village has not been optimal. Barriers to community participation are low public awareness to participate in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism, lack of funds to support the development process of Situ Janggala Tourism, lack of infrastructure to support community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism and time. These factors mean that the community has not been maximally involved in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism. Efforts are being made to overcome these obstacles by approaching the community through outreach regarding the importance of community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism, managing funds in detail according to needs, providing adequate facilities for mutual cooperation activities in the context of developing Situ Janggala Tourism, and carrying out activities development of Situ Janggala Tourism in turns according to the free time each community has.

Keywords: *Community Participation, Tourism Development.*

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has various tribes, nations, cultures, religions, customs, linguistic diversity and potential natural wealth. Indonesia also has abundant natural resources, many places in Indonesia can be used as tourist attractions (Purwadinata & Ambarwati, 2023). Some of these places have natural tourism potential which has its own attractions, such as seas, lakes, mountains, hills, waterfalls and others (Setiadi & Indardi, 2022; Kusumayani et al., 2023). Therefore, this potential must be explored, utilized and implemented optimally with sustainable development.

Kuningan Regency is one of the areas in West Java Province. Kuningan has abundant natural tourism potential because it is located at the foot of Mount Ciremai (Aditya, 2020; Kusuma & Nugraha, 2020). Many natural tourist attractions can be found in this area, such as the Darma Reservoir, Cibulan tourism, Telaga Biru and others (Mauludin, 2017).

Panawuan Village is one of the villages selected as a tourist village. One of the tourist attractions it has is Situ Janggala. Situ Janggala is a one hectare area of water which is currently used as a fishing pond. Initially, Situ Janggala was not only used as a fishing pond, but there were duck water rides and a restaurant for relaxing with the family. However, as time goes by, there are many obstacles that hinder the development of Situ Janggala so that Situ Janggala experiences a decline in tourists.

Efforts to develop tourist attractions are needed to restore the tourism situation to a better one, one of which is the need for community participation itself (Wibowo & Belia, 2023). The community has an important role in developing Situ Janggala tourism, but not all Panawuan village communities participate in it (Saskarawati et al., 2023). Some of the people who participated were only adults, while only a few teenagers/young people participated (Sara et al., 2024). For teenagers/young people, they created a Pokdarwis organization but it disbanded midway due to a lack of members which made it difficult to carry out activities.

Based on the author's observations, there are several problems that occur in the development of Situ Janggala tourism, such as: lack of public awareness of the importance of participation in helping village development; lack of funds provided by the Village Government to support the Situ Janggala Tourism development process; lack of infrastructure to support community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism; People are more concerned with work projects for their personal needs than taking part in activities in the village. Because some people work as traders, participation is hampered.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Community participation theory focuses on how the community is involved in the decision-making process and implementing public policy. One of the main theories is classical participation theory, which emphasizes the importance of the role of society through formal mechanisms such as elections and political representation to increase the legitimacy and effectiveness of policies (Arnstein, 1969). Meanwhile, the theory of deliberative democracy underscores the value of open discussion and exchange of ideas among citizens as a method for achieving better contexts and decisions (Habermas, 1996). In addition, the theory of community involvement takes a bottom-up approach, where initiatives from the community itself can influence the policies and programs implemented (Fischer & Forester, 1993). Cooperative participation theory is also important, which highlights collaboration between government, the private sector, and society to achieve common goals (Smith, 2009). Overall this theory shows that public participation not only improves the quality of public decisions, but also strengthens democracy and social justice.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method taken by the author is a descriptive qualitative method, namely research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., holistically, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods.

Informants and Informant Selection Techniques

The technique used in selecting informants in this research was carried out using a purposive sampling technique, namely determining the informants selected by considering the characteristics of the data based on the analysis needs in the research and taking the information selected according to the situation and conditions.

The informants in this research are key informants and supporting informants. Key Informants are informants who know the most about the problem being studied. The key informant in this research is the Head of Panawuan Village. Supporting Informants are informants who can provide additional information to complement the information needed. Supporting informants in this research were Bumdes administrators, Setu Janggala Tourism administrators and the Panawuan Village Community.

Data collection techniques in qualitative research include:

Literature Study

Literature study is a data collection technique that comes from books, literature, legal regulations and other written sources that are related to the problem being studied as reference material.

Field Study

Field study is a research technique directly at the research location. Field studies consist of: 1) observation, namely a data collection technique carried out directly at the research location in order to obtain accurate data; 2) interview, namely a data collection technique by conducting questions and answers to key informants and supporting informants regarding problems related to the object under study; 3) documentation, namely data collection techniques originating from visual images in the form of photos, drawings and so on related to the research problem.

Data Validity Testing

The data validity testing technique used in this research is the triangulation technique. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data which is carried out by utilizing other things (data) to check or compare data (Moleong, 2016: 330). Other things used to check and compare data are sources, methods, researchers, and theories.

Data analysis technique

The data analysis technique used in this research is a qualitative descriptive analysis method. Stages of data analysis according to Miles and Huberman with the following stages: 1) data reduction, namely selecting and sorting data that is relevant to the problem being studied; 2) data display, namely presenting data in the form of descriptions, diagrams, tables and photographs.

Drawing conclusions, namely seeking meaning from data that has been collected and arranged systematically and produces information that is easy to understand and can answer the problem formulation that has been formulated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community participation is a form of direct community involvement in the process of activities to be implemented. With community participation, it can help the village government achieve its expected goals, namely making Situ Janggala Tourism better. The author in this research assesses community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism referring to the size of community participation according to Santoso Sastropoetro, namely as follows:

Thought Participation

Thought participation is a form of participation that provides contributions in the form of ideas, suggestions, ideas and solutions in a meeting to achieve a goal. Based on observations and interviews, the author concludes that the community has participated sufficiently in conveying ideas, suggestions or ideas and also that the solution for the village government itself is not coercive, if there are people who provide ideas, suggestions or ideas, they will be well received by the village government as input for the future. But it goes back to the community itself whether or not there is a willingness to provide ideas, suggestions or thoughts.

Energy Participation

Labor participation is a form of direct community participation in Situ Janggala tourism development activities. Based on observations and interviews, the author concludes that the community participates in the form of mutual cooperation and this labor participation is the form of participation most often carried out by the people of Panawuan Village. The community is also actively involved in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism. The level of community activity greatly influences the development process of Situ Janggala Tourism so that it can speed up the development process.

Participation of Mind and Energy

Participation of mind and energy is a combined form of participation of mind and participation of energy where this participation is where the community provides ideas, suggestions or thoughts and then participates in the implementation of the activities to be carried out.

Based on observations and interviews, the author concludes that providing ideas and assisting in implementing activities are two tasks in one. Communities involved in implementation such as mutual cooperation never provide ideas, suggestions or ideas and vice versa. And also that working or providing work can help the economy of the surrounding community. Because by accepting people to work, it can help the economic condition of the community.

Expertise Participation

Expertise participation is a form of participation where someone has knowledge about tourism development and understands the aims and objectives of community participation in tourism development so that the community understands the importance of participation in helping tourism development.

Based on observations and interviews, the author concludes that there are still people who do not know about the objectives of developing Situ Janggala Tourism. But on the other hand, the community already understands quite well about the aims and objectives of community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism, but in order to understand better, the village government should hold outreach to the community regarding the objectives of community participation itself.

Goods Participation

Goods participation is a form of community participation by donating useful goods to help tourism development activities and also providing food.

Based on observations and interviews, the author concludes that people bring the necessary tools themselves due to a lack of these tools. There is also a lack of attention from the village government in facilitating tools and building materials. And the community simply participates in providing food in the form of bread, snacks and coffee.

Money Participation

Monetary participation is a form of participation that can help facilitate necessary needs. This monetary participation can come from personal funds or proceeds from fundraising activities.

Based on observations and interviews, the author concludes that participation in the form of money is not recommended by the village government because the Panawuan village government feels compassion for the surrounding community if they have to donate money from personal funds. And also that the village government and community never held fund-raising activities.

Factors Inhibiting Community Participation in the Development of Situ Janggala Tourism in Panawuan Village, Cigandamekar District, Kuningan Regency.

Community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism in Panawuan Village, Cigandamekar District, Kuningan Regency has not been optimal, this could be

an obstacle in helping to develop Situ Janggala Tourism. Based on the results of observations and interviews, the author concludes that the factors inhibiting community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism can be described as follows: 1) low public awareness of participating in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism; 2) lack of funds to support the Situ Janggala Tourism development process; 3) lack of infrastructure to support community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism; 3) time factor. People are more concerned with work projects for their personal needs than taking part in activities in the village. Because some people work as traders, participation is hampered.

Efforts Made to Overcome Barriers to Community Participation in the Development of Situ Janggala Tourism in Panawuan Village, Cigandamekar District, Kuningan Regency.

Efforts need to be made to find solutions to the obstacles that occur. It is hoped that this effort can have a positive impact on Situ Janggala Tourism in the future.

Based on the results of observations and interviews, the author concludes that efforts to overcome obstacles to community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism can be described as follows: 1) approaching the community through outreach regarding the importance of community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism; 2) manage funds in detail as required; 3) Providing adequate facilities for mutual cooperation activities in order to develop Situ Janggala Tourism

Carrying out Situ Janggala Tourism development activities in rotation according to the free time each community has.

CONCLUSION

Community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism in Panawuan Village, Cigandamekar District, Kuningan Regency is quite good in terms of its dimensions, but there are still obstacles, namely low public awareness of participating in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism, lack of funds to support the development process of Situ Janggala Tourism, lack of infrastructure to support community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism and the time factor where the community prioritizes work projects for their personal needs rather than participating in activities in the village.

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