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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

Background: Situ Janggala Tourism in Panawuan Village has experienced a decline in tourists.
Objective: 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.
Method: The method used in this research is qualitative method. The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews and documentation. Informants were selected purposively and data were analyzed through reduction, display, and conclusion drawing.
Results: The results of this research indicate that community participation in Panawuan Village has not been optimal. Labor participation is the most prominent form. 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. 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 development activities of Situ Janggala Tourism in turns according to the free time each community has.
Conclusion: These factors mean that the community has not been maximally involved in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a variety of tribes, nations, cultures, religions, customs, linguistic diversity and natural wealth potential. Indonesia also has very abundant natural resources, many places in Indonesia can be used as tourist attractions. Some of these places have natural tourism potential that has its own attractions such as the sea,

lakes, mountains, hills, waterfalls and others. Therefore, this potential must be explored, utilized and carried out optimally with sustainable development.

In a broader context, tourism development in developing countries faces a similar challenge, namely how to ensure that local communities are not only spectators, but also involved as tourism development actors in their regions. A review of community-based tourism case studies in developing and developed countries shows that many initiatives fail to deliver the expected benefits, while participative management, independence in decision-making, and community control over tourism resources provide advantages for local communities (Zielinski et al., 2021).

In Indonesia, the role of the community has been affirmed in Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism which defines tourism as a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, the Government, and the Regional Government. Thus, the community is placed as one of the parties that participate in providing and developing tourism, not solely as an object of development. Kuningan Regency is one of the areas in West Java Province. Kuningan has abundant natural tourism potential because it is under the foot of Mount Ciremai. Many natural attractions can be found in this area such as Darma Reservoir, Cibulan tourism, Telaga Biru and others.

Panawuan Village is one of the villages that was selected as a tourist village. One of the tours it owns is Situ Janggala. Situ janggala is in the form of waters covering an area of one hectare which is currently used as a fishing pond. At first, Situ janggala was not only used as a fishing pond, but there were duck water rides and restaurants to relax with family. However, as time went by many obstacles hindered the development of Situ Janggala so that Situ Janggala experienced a decline in tourists.

Efforts to develop tourist attractions are needed to restore the state of tourism to be better, one of which is the need for community participation itself. Arintoko et al., (2020), for example, formulated community-based tourism village development strategies in the Borobudur tourism village area by involving community members and stakeholders through interviews and focus group discussions, and emphasized that community-based tourism village development is an important part of sustainable tourism strategy.

The community has an important role in the development of tourism in Situ Janggala, but not all people of Panuwan village participate in it. Some of the people who participate are only adults, while for teenagers/youth only a few participate. For teenagers/youth, they had created a pokdarwis organization but disbanded in the middle of the road 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 development process of Situ Janggala Tourism; lack of infrastructure to support community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism; and the community is more concerned with work projects for their personal needs rather than participating in activities in the village. Because some of the people work as traders, participation is hampered.

These problems show that the main problem in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism does not solely lie in its natural potential, but in the lack of optimal community involvement as a driver of tourism development. This is consistent with Wondirad et al., (2020), who found that in poorly resourced destinations in

developing countries, weak stakeholder collaboration and the failure to empower and involve local communities threaten the long-term sustainability of tourism development. To understand these problems analytically, this research is based on the concept of community participation. Participation is also the core of community empowerment, because through community participation not only receives development benefits, but is also involved in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as utilizing development results (Totok, M., & Poerwoko, 2013).

In line with that, community-based development places the community as a subject that helps determine the direction of development according to its local needs and potential (Theresia, A., et.al, 2014), while participatory planning requires community involvement from the stage of problem identification to the determination of activity priorities (Bahua, 2018). Community participation can be realized in various forms. Participation of minds in the form of contributions of ideas, suggestions, ideas, and solutions; participation of personnel in the form of direct participation in the implementation of activities; participation of thoughts and energy is a combination of both; participation of expertise in the form of contributions of knowledge and understanding that a person has; while participation of goods and participation of money in the form of material donations to facilitate the activities carried out.

These six forms of participation are used as an analytical framework in this study to assess community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism. Tourism development is basically an effort to improve the attractiveness, infrastructure, and quality of management of a destination in order to be able to provide benefits for tourists and the local community (Isdarmanto, 2017; Yoeti, 2016). From the perspective of sustainable tourism, the success of destination development is not only measured from the economic aspect, but also from the involvement and welfare of local communities (Sulistyadi et al., 2021).

At the village level, Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages emphasizes that village development is carried out by the Village Government by involving all village communities in the spirit of mutual cooperation, while Government Regulation Number 45 of 2017 regulates community participation in the implementation of local government. Thus, the participation of the Panawuan Village community in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism has a conceptual foundation as well as a strong juridical foundation.

A number of previous studies have examined community participation in development and tourism development. Fadil, (2013) found that the development planning deliberations in Kotabaru Tengah Village have provided space for the community to propose development plans, but the final decision remains with the government and supervision by the community is still weak. Yurlian et al., (2017) show that community participation in development planning in Igo Village, North Halmahera Regency has not increased significantly and is highly dependent on the efforts of the village government in inviting and motivating the community.

In the context of tourism, Hidayat, (2022) found that community participation in the development of Wates Jaya Tourism Village, Bogor Regency, is still low at the planning, implementation, as well as monitoring and evaluation stages, with inhibiting factors in the form of low levels of education and motivation, busyness of work, and poor communication. In Kuningan Regency, Sidiq & Resnawaty, (2017) examined the development of tourism villages based on local community

participation in Linggarjati Tourism Village, while Anarta, F., & Darwis, (2024)the importance of community participation as part of community-based tourism in developing tourism villages.

Thus, these studies mostly focus on participation in village development planning forums or on the development of tourist villages in general, and tend to examine participation based on development stages, namely planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. Studies that specifically map community participation based on forms of participation, namely thoughts, energy, thoughts and energy, skills, goods, and money, in small-scale village tourist attractions that are experiencing a decline in tourists, and link them to inhibiting factors and efforts to overcome them in a single analytical framework, are still limited.

In addition, throughout the author's search, there has been no research that examines community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism in Panawuan Village. This is where the novelty of this research is, which presents an empirical mapping of community participation based on forms of participation according to Sastropoetro in village tourist attractions that are experiencing decline, as well as identifying inhibiting factors and efforts that can be made to overcome them.

This research is urgent to be carried out due to the decline in tourists in Situ Janggala, the dissolution of pokdarwis organizations formed by teenagers/youth, and the uneven involvement of the community has the potential to threaten the sustainability of Situ Janggala as one of the attractions of Panawuan Village as a tourist village. If these barriers to participation are not immediately identified and addressed, the development efforts carried out by the village government risk not running effectively, and the benefits of tourism for the local community cannot be felt optimally. Therefore, an empirical study is needed that can be the basis for the village government and tourism managers in formulating strategies to increase community participation.

Based on this description, this study aims to find out community participation, find out the factors that inhibit community participation, and find out efforts to overcome obstacles to community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism in Panawuan Village, Cigandamekar District, Kuningan Regency. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich the study of community participation in community-based tourism development, especially the application of forms of participation according to Sastropoetro in the context of village tourism objects.

Practically, the results of this research are expected to be input materials for the Panawuan Village Government, BUMDes, and the managers of Situ Janggala Tourism in designing strategies to increase community participation in accordance with the socio-economic conditions of the local community. The implication of this research is to provide a basis for the formulation of a more participatory village tourism development policy, so that the development of Situ Janggala Tourism does not only rely on the village government, but also on the active involvement of all levels of society, including the younger generation.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method taken by the author is a descriptive qualitative method, which is research that intends to understand the phenomena of what the research subject experiences, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others, holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods. The descriptive qualitative design was chosen because this research aims to describe in depth community participation, factors that hinder participation, and efforts to overcome barriers to participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism as it occurs in natural conditions, not to test the relationship between variables (Sugiyono, 2019).

This research was carried out in Panawuan Village, Cigandamekar District, Kuningan Regency with the object of the study of Situ Janggala Tourism. The location was chosen because Panawuan Village is one of the villages selected as a tourist village, while Situ Janggala as one of the tourist attractions has experienced a decrease in tourists and community participation in its development has not been evenly distributed. The focus of this research includes three aspects that are in line with the objectives of the research.

Informant and Informant Selection Techniques

The technique used in the selection of informants in this study is carried out by the purposive sampling technique, which is the determination of the selected informant by considering the characteristics of the data based on the needs of analysis in the study and taking the information selected according to the situation and conditions. The criteria for informants in this study are parties who know, are involved, or have authority in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism, are domiciled or serve in Panawuan Village, and are willing to provide information openly (Sugiyono, 2019).

The informants in this study are key informants and supporting informants. Key Informants are the informants who know the most about the problems being researched. The key informant in this research is the Head of Panawuan Village. Supporting Informants are informants who can provide additional information as a complement to the information needed. The supporting informants in this study are the management of Bumdes, the management of Setu Janggala Tourism and the Panawuan Village Community.

Informants from the community elements of Panawuan Village were selected by paying attention to the representation of the community involved and those who have not been involved in the development activities of Situ Janggala Tourism. Information mining to informants is stopped when the data obtained has been repeated and no longer generates meaningful new information related to the focus of the research.

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques in qualitative research include:

Literature Studies

Literature study is a technique of collecting data from books, literature, laws and other written sources that have a relationship with the problem being researched as reference material.

Field Studies

Field study is a direct research technique at the research site. Field study consists of:

1. Observation, which is a data collection technique that is carried out directly at the research site to obtain accurate data.
2. Interviews, which are data collection techniques by asking questions and answers to key informants and supporting informants related to problems related to the object being studied.
3. Documentation, which is a technique of collecting data derived from images visually in the form of photos, drawings and so on related to research problems.

Observation was carried out by directly observing the development activities of Situ Janggala Tourism, especially mutual cooperation activities, community involvement in these activities, and the availability of infrastructure and tools used. Interviews were conducted in a semi-structured manner using interview guidelines that were compiled based on the focus of the research, namely six forms of community participation, factors that inhibit participation, and efforts to overcome barriers to participation. Documentation was used to complement and strengthen the data from observations and interviews. All data obtained in the field were recorded in field notes, then compiled and grouped according to the focus of the research before being analyzed.

Data Validity Testing

The data validity testing technique used in this study is the triangulation technique. Triangulation is a data validity examination technique that is carried out by utilizing other things (data) for checking or comparing data (Moleong, 2021). Other things used for checking and comparing data are sources, methods, researchers, and theories. In this study, triangulation used is source triangulation and method triangulation (Hadi, 2016).

Source triangulation is carried out by comparing information obtained from the Head of Panawuan Village, Bumdes management, Setu Janggala Tourism management, and the Panawuan Village Community. The triangulation method is carried out by matching the results of interviews with the results of observation and documentation. For example, the informant's information about the participation of goods is matched with the results of observations on the availability of tools in mutual cooperation activities. If there is a difference in information between sources or between methods, the author reconfirms to the relevant informant so that the data used in the discussion is data that has been tested for validity.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used in this study is using the qualitative descriptive analysis method. The stages of data analysis according to Miles and Huberman are as follows:

1. Data reduction, which is selecting and sorting data that is relevant to the problem being researched.
2. Data display, which is the presentation of data in the form of descriptions, diagrams, tables and photos.
3. Drawing conclusions, which is looking for the meaning of data that has been collected and compiled systematically and produces information that is easy to

understand and can answer the formulation of the problem that has been formulated.

Operationally, at the data reduction stage, the data from observations, interviews, and documentation are coded and grouped into categories that are compiled based on the focus of the research, namely mind participation, energy participation, mind and energy participation, expertise participation, goods participation, money participation, factors that hinder participation, and efforts to overcome participation barriers. At the data presentation stage, the data that has been categorized is presented in the form of a narrative description for each category so that the patterns and tendencies of community participation can be seen.
At the conclusion drawing stage, the findings in each category are associated with the research objectives and the concept of participation used. To control the author's subjectivity, the interim conclusions are re-verified through triangulation of sources and methods before being established as the final conclusion (Sugiyono, 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community participation is a form of direct community involvement in the process of activities to be carried out. With community participation, it can help the village government in achieving the expected goals, which are to make Situ Janggala Tourism better. The author in this study assesses that community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism refers to the measure of community participation according to Santoso Sastropoetro, which is as follows:

The results of this study are presented following three research focuses, namely community participation, factors that inhibit participation, and efforts to overcome barriers to participation. In general, the findings of the study show that the participation of the people of Panawuan Village in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism has not been optimal and has not been evenly distributed between forms of participation.

Labor participation is the most prominent form, participation in thoughts and skills participation is at a sufficient level, participation in goods is limited to tools and food for activities, while money participation has not been running. Each of these findings is described based on the results of observations and interviews, then compared with the results of previous research.

Participation of the Mind

Participation of the mind is a form of participation that contributes 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 enough in conveying ideas, suggestions or ideas and also solutions for the village government itself is not coercive, if there are people who provide ideas, suggestions or ideas will be accepted by the village government as input for the future. But back to the community itself, whether or not there is a willingness to give ideas, suggestions or ideas.

These findings show that space for the community to convey ideas is actually available because the village government is open to input. However, because the submission of ideas is voluntary and depends on the will of each individual, the participation of minds tends to arise only from some communities. This condition is in line with the view of Totok, M., & Poerwoko, (2013) that participation requires not only the opportunity, but also the willingness and ability of the community to

participate. Dolezal & Novelli, (2022) also emphasize that, in a hierarchical socio-cultural context, partnerships and collaboration among community-based tourism actors are what open up space for residents' empowerment and wider inclusion in tourism development.

The findings are also in line with Fadil, (2013) who found that the development planning forum has provided space for the community to propose development plans, but the final decision remains with the government. Therefore, the openness of the village government needs to be followed by a scheduled deliberative forum and a clear follow-up to the community's proposals, so that the community feels that the ideas are really considered.

Workforce Participation

Personnel 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 most common form of participation 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 affects the development process of Situ Janggala Tourism so that it can accelerate the development process.

The prominence of labor participation can be understood because gotong royong is a tradition that has taken root in the lives of village communities and does not require special expertise or material contributions. As described in the introduction, the participation is mainly given by the adult community, while the involvement of teenagers/youth is still small. This finding is in line with the mandate of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages that village development is carried out by involving all village communities in the spirit of mutual cooperation. Zhang et al., (2021) show that community-based tourism is closely related to the formation of social capital, including collective efficacy, community belonging, and community cohesion, so that the mutual cooperation carried out in Situ Janggala can be understood as a manifestation of such social capital.

These findings are also consistent with Hidayat, (2022) research in Wates Jaya Tourism Village which found that community participation at the implementation stage is realized through mutual cooperation, such as the construction of shacks, tree houses, as well as welcome boards and directions, although participation in the planning and monitoring and evaluation stages is still low. Thus, labor participation is an important social capital, but it is not enough to ensure the sustainability of tourism development if it is not followed by community involvement in planning and management.

Participation of Mind and Energy

Participation of mind and energy is a combined form of participation of thoughts and participation of personnel where this participation the community gives ideas, suggestions or ideas 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 the implementation of activities are two tasks into one. The community involved in the implementation such as mutual cooperation never gives ideas, suggestions or ideas and vice versa. And also that working or giving work can help the economy of the surrounding community.

Because with the acceptance of the working community, it can help the economic condition of the community.

These findings show that there is a separation of roles in community participation, namely some people play a role as contributors to ideas, while others play a role as implementers of activities in the field. This separation can be interpreted as the lack of a forum that brings together the planning and implementation processes, so that people involved in mutual cooperation do not have adequate opportunities to participate in conveying ideas, and vice versa.

This condition is not in line with the principle of participatory planning which requires community involvement from the stage of problem identification to the determination of activity priorities (Bahua, 2018). In addition, the finding that working or providing work can help the community's economy shows that economic benefits are one of the drivers of participation, in line with Sulistyadi et al., (2021) view that sustainable tourism development needs to provide benefits for the welfare of local communities. Pasanchay & Schott, (2021) likewise found that community-based tourism can substantially improve the livelihoods of rural households, although it also brings costs that require collective planning and management.

Expertise Participation

Expertise participation is a form of participation where a person has knowledge about tourism development and understands the purpose and purpose 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 purpose of the development of Situ Janggala Tourism. But on the other hand, the community already understands quite well about the purpose and purpose of community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism, but in order to understand better, the village government should hold socialization to the community about the purpose of community participation itself.

This finding is directly related to low public awareness which is one of the factors inhibiting participation. The knowledge gap in the community mainly lies in understanding the purpose of the development of Situ Janggala Tourism, so that some people have not seen the relationship between their participation and the benefits that will be obtained. Hidayat, (2022) also found that low levels of education and motivation are obstacles to community participation in the development of tourism villages.

Therefore, in addition to socialization, it is necessary to increase community capacity through tourism management training facilitated by the village government together with Bumdes and the management of Situ Janggala Tourism, in line with the view of Totok, M., & Poerwoko, (2013) that community empowerment is carried out through increasing the ability of the community to be involved in development.

Item Participation

Item participation is a form of community participation by donating goods that are useful to help tourism development activities and also provide food. Based on observations and interviews, the author concludes that the community brings their own necessary tools due to the lack of these tools. Also, the lack of attention from the village government in facilitating tools and building materials. And the community is quite participating in providing food in the form of bread, snacks and coffee.

This finding needs to be interpreted from two sides. On the one hand, the willingness of the community to bring their own tools and provide food shows the existence of self-help and community concern for the development of Situ Janggala Tourism. On the other hand, this condition also reflects the inadequate support of the village government in providing tools and building materials. If tourism development continues to rely on non-governmental organizations without adequate support of facilities, participation risks decreasing because the burden borne by the community is increasing.

Money Participation

Money participation is a form of participation that can help facilitate the necessary needs. This money participation can be from personal funds or the results of 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 village government has compassion for the surrounding community if they have to donate money from personal funds. And also that the village government and the community have never held fundraising activities.

Based on the data obtained, these provisions are sourced from the village government's information in interviews and are more of the village government's social considerations for the community's economic conditions than formally regulated provisions. On the one hand, this attitude shows the village government's concern so that tourism development does not burden the community.

On the other hand, the absence of money participation and fundraising activities causes the financing of the development of Situ Janggala Tourism to be highly dependent on village government funds, which at the same time is also identified as one of the inhibiting factors. Therefore, money participation does not have to be realized in the form of donations from private funds, but can be developed through mechanisms that do not burden the community, for example the collection of funds from tourism activities themselves or through Bumdes business units.

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 running optimally, this can be an obstacle in helping the development of 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 listed as follows.

1. Low public awareness to participate in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism.
2. Lack of funds to support the development process of Situ Janggala Tourism.
3. Lack of infrastructure to support community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism.
4. Time factor. The community is more concerned with work projects for their personal needs than participating in activities in the village. Because some of the people work as traders, participation is hampered.

The four inhibiting factors are interrelated. The low public awareness is related to the findings on expertise participation, namely that there are still people who do

not know the purpose of developing Situ Janggala Tourism. The lack of funds is closely related to the lack of infrastructure, which can be seen from the findings on the participation of goods that the community brings their own necessary tools. The time factor is related to the livelihood of some people as traders, so village activities must compete with household economic needs. This pattern confirms the findings of Zielinski et al., (2020), who identified that the success or failure of community-based tourism initiatives in developing countries is determined by a combination of interrelated internal and external factors of an operational, structural, and cultural nature.

This finding is in line with Hidayat, (2022) who found that low motivation and busyness of work hinder community participation in the development of tourist villages, as well as with Yurlian et al., (2017) who showed that increasing participation is highly dependent on the efforts of the village government in inviting and motivating the community.

Efforts made to overcome obstacles to community participation in the development of Situ Janggala tourism in Panawuan Village, Cigandamekar District, Kuningan Regency.

Efforts need to be made to find a solution 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 socialization about the importance of community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism
2. Manage funds in detail as needed.
3. Providing adequate facilities for mutual cooperation activities in order to develop Situ Janggala Tourism
4. Carrying out Situ Janggala Tourism development activities in rotation according to the free time owned by each community.

These four efforts are basically a direct answer to the four inhibiting factors that have been identified. First, socialization about the importance of community participation is aimed at overcoming low public awareness. This effort can be carried out by the village government together with the management of Situ Janggala Tourism through citizen forums and community activities, with the expected result in increasing public understanding of the goals and benefits of the development of Situ Janggala Tourism.

Second, detailed fund management is aimed at overcoming the lack of funds. Village governments and Bumdes can prepare tourism development budget planning based on priority scales in a transparent manner, so that limited funds can be used in a targeted manner and increase public trust. Third, the provision of adequate facilities is aimed at overcoming the lack of infrastructure.

The village government can allocate the procurement of tools and building materials for mutual cooperation activities, so that the burden on non-governmental organizations is reduced. Fourth, the implementation of activities in rotation is aimed at overcoming the time factor. The Situ Janggala Tourism Management together with village officials can prepare a schedule of activities that are adjusted

to the free time of the community, including people who work as traders, so that community involvement becomes more even.

In addition to these four efforts, considering that pokdarwis organizations formed by teenagers/youth had disbanded due to a lack of members, the re-establishment of pokdarwis with the assistance of the village government can be a forum to increase the involvement of the younger generation. These efforts are in line with the principles of community-based tourism that places local communities as the main element in destination development (Anarta, F., & Darwis, 2024). Thus, the success of the development of Situ Janggala Tourism is not only determined by the availability of funds and facilities, but also by the ability of the village government to build awareness and open up wider participation spaces for all levels of society.

CONCLUSION

Community participation in the development of Situ Janggala Tourism in Panawuan Village, Cigandamekar District, Kuningan Regency is quite good seen from its dimensions, but there are still obstacles, namely 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 Janggal Tourism and the time factor where people are more concerned with work projects for their personal needs than participating in activities in the village. Labor participation is the most prominent form, while money participation has not been running. These obstacles can be overcome through outreach, fund management, adequate facilities, and rotating activities. Thus, the village government, tourism managers, and residents need to share responsibility for more even participation.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors state that this research was conducted without any commercial or financial relationship that could be interpreted as a potential conflict of interest. The authors have no personal or institutional relationship with the Panawuan Village Government, BUMDes, or the management of Situ Janggala Tourism that could have influenced the data collection, analysis, interpretation of results, or conclusions of this study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Moh Sutarjo: Conceptualization, methodology, field data collection (observation, interviews, and documentation), data analysis, and writing of the original draft. Anih Yuniarsih: Supervision, validation of findings through source and method triangulation, review and editing of the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript and take responsibility for its content.

GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE USAGE STATEMENT

The authors state that generative artificial intelligence (AI) was used in the preparation of this manuscript. The authors acknowledge the use of generative AI to help improve language clarity and the grammatical structure of the manuscript, and to assist in identifying relevant scholarly literature. The use is carried out in compliance with applicable ethical guidelines regarding the use and disclosure of generative AI in scientific research. Generative AI was not used to generate research data, interview results, or findings. Each author has made substantial intellectual contributions to this work. The entire content of the manuscript has been carefully reviewed to ensure its accuracy, and the authors are solely responsible for the integrity and final content of the manuscript.

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