

The Role of Youth in Ecotourism Management through Tangkahan Tourism Institutions

(Study on Tangkahan Ecotourism Area, Namu Sialang Village, Batang Serangan District,
Langkat Regency)

Muhammad Rizal Lubis¹, Robert Sibarani², Rujiman²

¹Postgraduate Students at University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

²Postgraduate Lecturer at University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Muhammad Rizal Lubis

ABSTRACT

North Sumatra province is a province famous for its tourist objects. One of them is a natural tourism area that is potential in Langkat Regency that is Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. The development of the Tangkahan Ecotourism area is inseparable from the role of youth who are members of the Tangkahan Tourism Institute (LPT) consistently and innovatively develop the Tangkahan Ecotourism area into one of the leading tourist destinations in North Sumatra. The method used in this research is descriptive method with qualitative approach. The purpose of this study is to see the role of youth who are members of the Institute of Tourism Tangkahan (LPT) in developing the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. This research sees there are three roles conducted by youth as the motor development of Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. The first role of youth as a dynamicator in which in the implementation of this role of youth who are members of the LPT managed to set up ten State-Owned Enterprises (BUML) that serves to optimize all existing resources. The second role of Motivator where in the implementation of this role of youth succeeded in convincing the people living in Tangkahan Ecotourism area to stop illegal logging activities that they have done down to participate in the development of Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. The third role is the role of Innovators in which LPT successfully formed Elephant Jungle Patrol (EJP) in an attempt to harmonize tourism business activities while preserving the forest through forest patrol activities. This study also looks at how tourism attraction owned by Tangkahan Ecotourism Area is good in terms of attraction, amenity, accessibility and ancillary.

Keywords: Youth Role, Ecotourism Management, Tangkahan Tourisme Institute.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the country's foreign exchange sources apart from the oil and gas sector which is very potential and has a big contribution in building the economy which is currently still very slow growth. The tourism sector in Indonesia can still be developed with more leverage. A well-developed tourism sector will be able to attract domestic tourists and foreign tourists to come and spend their money in

their activities. From the transaction, the people of the tourism area will be uplifted and the country will get foreign exchange from foreign tourists who exchange their country's currency with the rupiah.

Indonesian tourism if it is able to be packaged and managed properly will be an asset of the State of Indonesia. The diversity of tourism objects from natural, cultural and artistic tourism as well as artificial tourism objects such as tourism parks can actually

be used as a support for the country's economy and can also absorb employment so that human resources and natural resources can be utilized optimally.

North Sumatra Province is a well-known province with its tourism objects, one of which is a natural tourist area that has the potential to be found in Langkat Regency, Gunung Leuser National Park in Tangkahan. Langkat, North Sumatra. Tangkahan is still included in ecotourism, namely from conditions: climate, natural phenomena, peculiarities of wild plants and animals. This definition shows that ecotourism is rooted in natural tourism activities, in areas that are still natural and when compared with other tourism locations in Langkat District, Tangkahan has the potential to become a tourism area if it is well developed.

The Ecotourism Object of Tangkahan has only been known and started by local tourists since the 1990s. Several years later this location was deserted by visitors, in addition to poor transportation facilities, the security conditions were not conducive. This area is a meeting place for the Buluh river and Batang Serangan river. The water condition is quite clear, but when it rains the surface of the river will rise and the water turns cloudy to further clear again in a not too long time.

This area has lowland and highland ecosystem types with forest conditions that are still maintained purity. The floras found in this area are semar bags, rafflesia, *Amorphophallus* sp, damar, meranti, mayang. While the fauna found in this area are elephants, orangutans, long-tailed macaques, tigers, forest goats, wild pigs, kuau birds and others. Biodiversity and landscapes owned Tangkahan region, showed the wealth that can be developed into a tourist product conservation education aimed at increasing awareness and concern for the local community and visitors about the importance of conservation of forests and their ecosystems. Between the 1980s and 1990s, people around Tangkahan much do illegal timber originating from the region

TNGL. Ekosistem Tangkahan not be separated from a variety of disorders such as illegal logging (illegal logging), land encroachment and poaching. But over time, the community was then aware of the damage and mistakes they had made so that the mutual agreement of the community in Tangkahan then decided to stop illegal logging. Residents agreed to develop the Tangkahan area as an ecotourism area.

It must be admitted that the management of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area still leaves a variety of "homework". This can be seen from attraction, amenity, accessibility, ancillary which should be owned by a tourist area. Cooper et al in (Baiquni, 2014) assesses that attraction, amenity, accessibility, ancillary are absolute components that must be possessed by tourist areas. If judging from the condition of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area, it is still far from the ideal word for a tourist area. Call it access to the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area, which until now is still dominated by gravel and clay along the 13 km, or the lack of promotion by the local government as an effort to awaken the tourism industry in the region. Nevertheless, the youth who are members of the Tangkahan Pariwisata Institution can become the motor of tourism revival of Langkat Regency by mobilizing the entire local community to participate in the tourism industry they aspire to. Lodging facilities and tourist attractions in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area which are well packed can attract the attention of both local and foreign tourists. Even LPT targets an increase in the number of tourists in 2018 to 10,000. The purpose of this study was to analyze the role of youth in managing the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area through the Tangkahan Tourism Institute and to analyze the readiness of tourism components owned by the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Youth

The quality of a nation can be seen from the quality of its youth, because the younger generation is the successor and heir

of the nation in the future. The young generation must have strong character and discipline to build their nation and country, have a high personality, the spirit of nationalism, never give up, be able to understand knowledge and technology to compete globally. There are many definitions of youth, both physical and psychological definitions of who is worthy of being called a youth and whether youth is always associated with passion and age.

Internationally, the World Health Organization (WHO) mentions young people as young people with a age limit of 10 to 24 years while the age of 10-19 years is called adolescena or adolescents. In the International Youth Year held in 1985 defined youth as residents aged 15 to 24 years. Referring to the Youth Law Number 40 of 2009 article 1 paragraph 1, Youth is an Indonesian citizen entering an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) years to 30 (thirty) years (Law No. 40 of 2009) .

Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that youth are human beings aged 16-30 years who have an important role in development both physically and non-physically because young people have knowledge, skills, characters and networks.

Youth Role

Youth actually have a strategic role and function in accelerating development as well as in the process of national and state life. Youth are actors in development. The good and bad of a country is seen from the quality of its youth, because the younger generation is the successor and heir to the nation and the State. The young generation must have a strong character to build their nation and country, have a high personality, the spirit of nationalism, competitiveness, able to understand knowledge and technology to compete globally. Youth also need to pay attention that they have a function as Agent of change, moral force and social control so that the function can be useful for the community. In the process of nation building, youth is a moral force, social control and agent of change as a

manifestation of its functions, roles, characteristics and strategic position in national development

Ecotourism

Ecotourism is defined as the concept of sustainable tourism development that aims to support various efforts to conserve the environment. Both the natural environment and cultural environment involving community groups who participated in its management, so that in turn the community also enjoyed its economic benefits. Conceptually, ecotourism can be defined as a concept of sustainable tourism development that aims to support environmental conservation efforts (natural and cultural), and increase community participation in management, thus providing economic benefits to local communities. While in terms of its management, ecotourism can be defined as the implementation of responsible tourism activities in natural places and / or areas that are based on natural and economically sustainable principles that support environmental (natural and cultural) conservation efforts, and improve local community welfare. The International Ecotourism Community defines ecotourism as a natural tourism trip that is responsible for the responsible travel areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people. The Australian Department of Tourism defines ecotourism as tourism based on nature by including aspects of education and interpretation of the natural environment and culture of society with ecological sustainability management. The definition expressed by the Australian Department of Tourism confirms that the related aspects are not only business as well as other forms of tourism, but are closer to alternative tourism / special interest tourism with natural tourist objects and attractions.

The concept of ecotourism is built with several principles, criteria, and the following description will describe some ecotourism criteria. Conservation forest area is a forest area with certain characteristics

which have the main function of preserving the diversity of plants and animals and their ecosystems. Conservation forests consist of Nature Conservation Areas (including national parks, forest parks and natural tourism parks), Nature Reserve Areas (including wildlife reserves and nature reserves), and Buru Park.

Nature conservation area is a forest with certain characteristics that have the main function of protection of life support systems, preservation of plant and animal species diversity, and sustainable use of biological natural resources and their ecosystems. Natural Asylum Area is a forest with certain characteristics that have the main function of protecting the life support system, preservation of plant and animal diversity and its ecosystem which also functions as the area of life support system.

The National Park is a natural conservation area that has an original ecosystem, managed with a zoning system that is used for research, science, education, supporting cultivation, tourism and natural recreation, which has functions as:

1. Protection area for life support systems.
2. Preservation area for diversity of plants and animals.
3. The area of sustainable use of the potential of biological natural resources and their ecosystems.

Nature Tourism Park is a nature conservation area which is mainly used for tourism and recreation which functions as:

1. Natural tourism and recreation area, besides.
2. Protection area for life support systems.
3. Preserving area of plant, animal, and natural uniqueness.

The principle of ecotourism according to the Indonesian Ecotourism Society (MEI) includes:

1. Having concern, responsibility and commitment to environmental conservation.
2. Development must be based on deliberation and approval of the local community.

3. Providing benefits to the local community.
4. Be sensitive and respect the social cultural values and religious traditions adopted by the local community.
5. Pay attention to the laws and regulations in the field of environment and tourism.

The concept of ecotourism is considered suitable for development in Indonesia, with several underlying reasons, first; Indonesia is rich in biodiversity and ecotourism relies on natural and cultural resources as attractions. Second; focusing on community involvement, because it is in accordance with Indonesia's character that has a large population.

In the context of ecotourism, natural resources are seen as assets that have value, both economically and ecologically, so that the activities that are born will be non-extractive. The approach that then arises and must be used by developers is symbiotic, where the actors interact positively with the area they manage and not parasitic, as is widely seen in the management of tourism areas in Indonesia.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The method used in this study is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Miles and Huberman's view of qualitative research is data that appears in the form of words and not a series of numbers. The data may have been collected in various ways (observation, interview, documentary essence, recording tape), and which are usually "processed" approximately before they are ready for use (through recording, typing, editing, or writing), but qualitative analysis keep using words, which are usually arranged into expanded text. This research was conducted at Pemuda LPT (Tangkahan Tourism Institute) Tangkahan Ecotourism in Namu Sialang Village, Batang Serangan District, Langkat Regency. Method of collecting data in this study, including:

1. Observation

At the observation stage, researchers visit the location and make direct

observations with the vision that will be used as research. Researchers will observe in the work area of the Tangkahan Tourism Institute. Observations made in this study were carried out in a participatory form. Researchers will follow the activities of LPK members during the research activities.

2. Interview

The type of interviews conducted by researchers is direct interviews, with the form of structured interviews that will be asked directly to informants in the study.

3. Documentation

Researchers collect data by documenting everything related to research. The media used in the documentation study are:

- A set of stationery to record important things about this research.
- Mobile media to record during interviews with informants.
- Digital camera to take important pictures at the time of the research.

Statistical Analysis

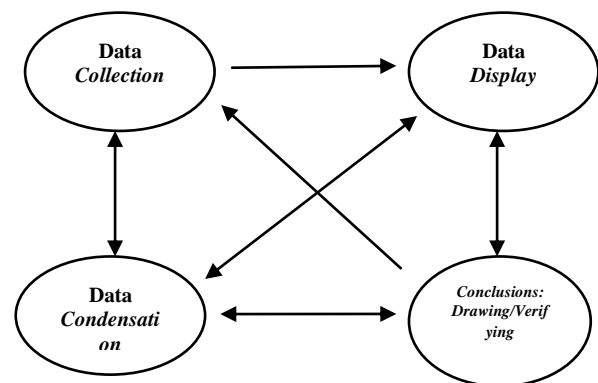
In general Miles that the analysis consists of three activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion / verification. The following stages of data analysis (Miles and Huberman, 1992):

1) Data Condensation, Data reduction is defined as an election process, focusing on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming "rough" data that appears from written records in the field. As we know, reducing data, continues as long as a qualitative-oriented project takes place. The first step taken in the implementation of data reduction is to transcribe all the results of interviews with informants and sort out the results of the transcripts according to the needs of the study. The researcher will adjust the need for the information to refer to the formulation of the problem.

2) Data Display, Miles and Huberman limit a "presentation" as a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. In this second stage, the researcher will combine various information obtained during the research activities, such as data

obtained from interviews and documentation. After that the data that has been collected will be analyzed using relevant theories.

3) Conclusions: Drawing / Verifying, The third stage is drawing conclusions where the researcher will configure the results of the research analysis. But in the process of carrying out the conclusions the researcher will continue to check it by using the data that is owned or discussing the results with academics and practitioners who have the competence in accordance with the research theme.



Source: (Miles, 1992:20)

Figure 1: Components of Data Analysis; Model Interactive

According to the relationship diagram between the components of the interactive model, qualitative data analysis is an ongoing, repetitive and continuous effort. The problem of data presentation data reduction, and conclusions / verification is an overview of success in sequence as a series of follow-up analysis activities.

Such a process is actually no more complicated, conceptually speaking, than the types of analysis used by quantitative researchers. Qualitative researchers also have to focus on data reduction (calculating mean, standard deviation, index), presentation of data (correlation table, printing of regression numbers), and drawing conclusions / verification (degree of significance, experimental / control differences). The problem is that the activity is carried out through clear boundaries, known methods, standards that provide guidance, and activities are more in the form

of consecutive events compared to repetitive or cycle activities. On the other hand, qualitative researchers occupy more loose positions, and are also more pioneering.

RESULT

Description of Tangkahan Ecotourism Area

Tangkahan Ecotourism Area is the name set to clarify the designation at the boundary of the management area within the scope of the agreement a memorandum of understanding signed by the Central Office of the Gunung Leuser National Park and the Tangkahan Tourism Institute on April 22, 2002 and July 23, 2006 covering an area of 17,500 ha, which refers to the provisions of the Minister of Forestry Regulation No: P.19 / Menhut - II / 2004 concerning collaboration in the area of Nature Conservation and Nature Reserve area. Where the location of the collaborative management area is located at Coordinates $03^{\circ} 37' 45'' - 03^{\circ} 44' 45''$ LU up to $098^{\circ} 00' 00'' - 098^{\circ} 06' 45''$ BT. The collaborative management area is located in the Resort area of BB_TNGL Tangkahan and is part of the BB_TNGL Cinta Raja Resort area, SPTN VI - Besitang in the BPTN III / Stabat area of the Great Hall of Mount Leuser National Park in the North Sumatra Province.

Tourism revival began and was spearheaded by young men and women in the villages of Namo Sialang and Sungai Serdang villages who wanted social and economic change, obsession with modernization, with tourism development, Tangkahan Simalem Ranger was formed on April 22, 2001 an association that pioneered development not only rivers but forests can be a tourism place such as in Bukit Lawang and various logging and encroachment activities (carried out by their own parents) must be stopped. The youth movement turned into a social movement in the village of Namo Sialang and the village of Sei. Serang, where they were active in village social activities, deliberations and various traditional activities. Finally attracting

sympathy among parents, involving various layers of society, encouraging the creation of a new idea. This movement influences many of the people's new mindset about organizational values.

Finally, on May 19, 2001 at the Tangkahan Simalem Ranger initiative, the leaders of the loggers, encroachers and community leaders and the village of Namo Salang and SeiSerdang village were involved in yesterday's conflict directly and indirectly and agreed to develop tourism and establish several figure as board. The meeting was then referred to as the First Congress of the Tangkahan Tourism Institute by going through a voting process to elect the Board of Governors, AD / ART and formulate the basics of tourism development. The day was called Congress I and was an important milestone in the preservation of Gunung Leuser National Park in the future by the community around the forest. And it is the achievement of local youth in Tangkahan Simalem Ranger which at that time only thought simply about tourism not on other broad aspects.

Seiring waktu berjalan, Karena objek wisata yang cukup menarik semua terdapat di dalam Taman Nasional, maka Lembaga Pariwisata Tangkahan menyepakati sebuah bentuk kerjasama dengan Balai Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser dan ditandatangani pada 22 April 2002 oleh Kepala Balai TNGL saat itu (Ir. Awriya Ibrahim Msc) selaku pemangku kawasan untuk memberikan hak kelola Taman Nasional kepada masyarakat desa Namo Sialang dan desa SeiSerdang melalui Lembaga Pariwisata Tangkahan (Bapak Njuhang Pinem) sebagai ketua umum Lembaga Pariwisata Tangkahan dimana penandatanganan tersebut merupakan hal yang cukup berani dilakukan pada saat itu karena merupakan suatu *Property Right* (aset kolektif) seluas kurang lebih 17.500 ha zona Inti TNGL (batas administratif desa) untuk pengembangan ekowisata.

Overview of Tangkahan Ecotourism Attractions

Researchers will explain about the attractiveness of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area by carrying out the concept proposed by Cooper et al (1995: 81) about 4 (four) components that must be possessed by a tourist attraction. The conditions of the four components owned by the Tangkahan Ecotourism Zone are as follows:

Attraction

Attraction is an important aspect that can attract tourists to come to the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area (KET). Tangkahan Ecotourism Area is an ecotourism area located in Gunung Lauser National Park (TNGL). It is undeniable that the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area holds a variety of flora and fauna that live in the wild. Obviously this will be a selling point for the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. Some attractions that can be found in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area include:

A. Fauna

1. Sumatran tiger

Sumatran tigers are found in coastal areas up to 2,000 meters above sea level, both in secondary and primary forests. They prefer on the forest border where there are many feed animals such as wild boar. Tigers are the most threatened species by illegal poaching using poisons. Repeated hunting will reduce its population even in remote populations in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. But this has been overcome by the existence of an elephant patrol routinely held by the LPT. Elephant patrols are also useful to drive out Sumatran tigers trying to enter residential areas.

2. Sumatran elephants

The elephant type in the TNGL area is a sub-species of the Asian elephant, namely *Elephas maximus sumatranus*. Sumatran Elephants in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area are the mainstay fauna and attract the most attention of the tourists. The youths who joined the LPT have been taming elephants since 2002 assisted by the Gunung Leuser National Park, which has also been taming elephants for forest patrols..



Source: Dokumentasi penelitian 2017.

Figure 2: Elephant Tourism Activities Managed by Tourism Corporations

LPT saw the business opportunity behind the taming of elephants which finally brought LPT to make elephants as one of the tourist "menus" offered. The tourists will be invited to tour the forest by riding tame elephants and bathing elephants in the river located in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area.

B. Panorama

1. Goa Bat

In Tangkahan Tourism Object there is a bat cave, so named because this cave is home to thousands of bats. This bat cave is very safe to enter, provided we don't make noise in it.



Source: 2017 research documentation

Figure 3: Condition of Goa Bat Ecotourism Area Tangkahan

This cave will pass to the door opposite it, and once it comes out at the mouth of the other cave, we can go back to the inn in a new way, namely tubing.

2. Hot Springs

Right opposite the Jungle Lodge inn, on the banks of Sungai Buluh, there is a cave in which hot water flows. Usually tourists will visit the cave during the day.

The sensation of hot baths in the open is a matter of great interest to tourists.



Source: 2017 research documentation

Figure 4: Hot Springs of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area

This cave is big enough so that tourists can lie down and soak the body in the flow of natural hot water.

3. Waterfall

Near the meeting of Sungai Buluh and Batang Serangan River there is a small waterfall. You have to walk to the river basin about 100 meters to reach this waterfall.



Source: 2017 research documentation

Figure 5: Waterfall in the Ecotourism Area of Tangkahan

Sitting under the waterfall is very pleasant, it feels like getting a natural massage. Larger waterfalls also exist in Tangkahan, but tourists must walk along the Sungai Buluh first and even have to swim in this river in certain parts.

Amenity

Although it is 100 km from the city of Medan, the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area in fact already has various facilities supporting tourism activities that include

lodging. The Tangkahan Tourism Institute has at least succeeded in accommodating the majority of people living in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area by participating in tourism business activities. Some people try their luck by opening lodging.



Source: 2017 research documentation

Figure 6: One of the Lodging that Can Be Found in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area

There are at least eight inns that we can meet when we visit the Ecotourism Area. The eight lodgings are: Bamboo River, Jungle Lodge, Mega Inn, Tangkahan Inn, Green Lodge, Ulih Sabar Inn, Selamat Inn, and Masta Inn.

Accessibility

Accessibility is the most important thing in tourism activities. All kinds of transportation or transportation services become important access in tourism. On the other hand this access is identified with transferability, namely the ease of moving from one area to another.

Tangkahan Ecotourism Area (Namo Sialang Village and Sei Serdang Village) covers 30 hamlet areas which consist of hamlets of village communities and garden hamlets from the presence of PTPN II plantation estates of oil palm plantations and areas of private plantation estates (PT. Prima and PT. Puskopad). The distance of the Medan city location as the capital of North Sumatra Province is approximately 100 km, with road conditions dominated by gravel and clay.



Source: 2017 Research Documentation

Figure 7: Condition of the Road to the Ecotourism Area of Tangkahan

We will meet this road condition when starting to enter the Palm District towards the Tangkahan area. The damaged road conditions are located in two areas of authority, namely the policy authority of the central, provincial, district and plantation companies, which makes coordination difficult for their development efforts. Road construction is an obligation of plantation companies which are holders of Business Use Rights (HGU). This is then the regional government cannot develop the access road. This was confirmed by Rasliadi:

"... we have a large village fund. But the fact is that even one percent can hardly be used for the construction of the road in Tangkahan. Let alone the road, just building a village office must have a plantation permit because the whole area is a HGU. Only a part is owned by individuals, and even then there are not many. Plantations that have HGU, including this road that you passed, are the HGU area. Well for the HGU area not the village domain or the regional government to build it, it is the responsibility of the plantation. The problem is that the local government has no attempt to encourage plantations to build roads. So what is the power of the village government to do development. Even if we are given 1 trillion, we can't actually use the money to build the road ... "

Based on Article 28 paragraph (1) of the Basic Agrarian Law Number 5 of 1960 (UUPA), the Right to Cultivate is the right to cultivate land directly controlled by the State, within a certain period of time, for

agricultural, fishery or livestock (HGU) companies. In relation to the rights and obligations of HGU holders, it can be obtained based on Government Regulation Number 40 of 1996 concerning Right to Cultivate, Right to Build and Use of Land Rights, one of which states that HGU holders are obliged to build and maintain environmental infrastructure and land facilities in the area. Cultivation Rights. This regulation then causes local and village governments to be unable to develop access roads to the Tangkahan Ecotourism Zone.

From the data owned by the LPT, it can be seen in 2016, the number of foreign tourists (foreign visitors) 4,885 tourists. Whereas in 2015 the number of visitors was 50,634 tourists. This decrease was allegedly caused by damage to road access to the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. This is compounded by the increasingly intense competition in ecotourism with the growth of several ecotourism areas in North Sumatra.

On the other hand, accessibility can be reached by using the public bus "Universe Development" serving the Medan route (Pinang Baris Terminal) to the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area at certain hours due to the quite severe road conditions (roads owned by the plantation) for 13 kilometers. But transportation to the Tangkahan Ecotourism location can be reached by ojeg or chartered car every half hour using the bus if only up to the location of the Namu Unggas intersection which is 8 kilometers before Tangkahan.

Ancillary

Additional services must be provided by the Regional Government from a tourist destination for both tourists and tourism players. Tourism can be concluded as a whole relationship and phenomena arising from various types of tourism activities that are supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, businessmen, governments and local governments in a tourist destination.

Until now the Langkat district government has not given serious attention

to the existence of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. This can be seen from the absence of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area as a priority for tourism development. The Langkat district government believes that the location of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area is a tourist area located in the domain area of Gunung Leuser National Park. The local government is considered to be hands-off in the process of developing tourist areas. This was conveyed by Ruth Sembiring:

"... we have opened a forum to discuss the current condition of Tangkahan's development with the local government, but until now we have not found a way out. This accreditation of the Tangkahan area is considered to be the central government domain ..."

This is also confirmed by Mr. Rasliadi's statement:

"... these LPT children are like real children. Create a business of this size but lack appreciation from the local government. Look at how creative they are. But until now it's like this ..."

The Tangkahan Ecotourism Area in Gunung Leuser National Park is considered by the regional government to be unable to do much on the sustainability of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. This then made the development carried out in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area only carried out in collaboration with the Gunung Leuser National Park and LPT. However, as the LPT as the manager of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area remains as maximum as possible to promote the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area to expand the market of tourism products they have.

DISCUSSION

The Role of Youth in the Management of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area

- The Role of Youth as Dynamic of the Management of Ecotourism Areas

Youth as dynamicators. Dynamicator in simple language is a driver. Youth is also defined as a community of

people who have young thoughts such as creative, innovative and constructive. The thoughts of the young man, the youth will always have the will and ability. When the will and ability are united, the young man will become the driver.

Before the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area there were some young people in Batang Serangan Subdistrict, they were illegal loggers. Damaged road access and lack of access to work make young people in the Batang Serangan District region have no choice but to become illegal loggers. This was explained by Ruth Sembiring who is the Chairperson of the Tangkahan LPT:

"... there is nothing we can try here. Just imagine access here. Around Tangkahan there are no plantations because this is a conservation area. This is what then continues. Village youths become loggers who do not care about the fate of their homeland and future residence when we continue to do illegal encroachment ..."

Economic pressure forced young people who did not have a job to follow in the footsteps of their parents to participate in illegal logging. This incident has been going on since 1960. Illegal logging is even supported by the presence of logging logs. Not infrequently young people have to clash with Tangkahan Simalem Ranger as the relevant apparatus.

On May 19, 2001 at the Tangkahan Simalem Ranger initiative, the leaders of the loggers, encroachers and community leaders and the Namo Salang village and Sei Serdang villages met yesterday who were directly or indirectly in conflict and agreed to develop tourism and establish several figure as board.

The meeting was then referred to as the First Congress of the Tangkahan Tourism Institute by going through a voting process to elect the Board of Governors, AD / ART and formulate the basics of tourism development. The day was referred to as Congress I and was an important milestone in the preservation of Gunung Leuser National Park in the future by communities

around the forest. And it is the achievement of local youth in Tangkahan Simalem Ranger which at that time only thought simply about tourism not on other broad aspects.

Tourism revival began and was spearheaded by young men and women in the villages of Namo Sialang and Sungai Serdang villages who wanted social and economic change, obsession with modernization, with the development of tourism, Tangkahan Simalem Ranger was formed on April 22, 2001 an association that pioneered development not only rivers but forests can be a tourism place like in Bukit Lawang and various logging activities and encroachment must be stopped. The youth movement turned into a social movement in the village of Namo Sialang and Sei village. Denang, where they were active in village social activities, deliberations and various traditional activities. Finally attracted sympathy among parents, involving various layers of society, encouraging the creation of ideas new. This movement affects many of the young mindsets about organizational values. Youth are increasingly active in organizing and preserving the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. LPT realizes that the source of the problems that have plagued the community is the economy. Therefore, ecotourism activities in the Tangkahan area are expected to boost the economy of the surrounding community. This is similar to what was revealed by Darwin Ukur who is an LPT administrator:

"...from the 60s all the people here became loggers. Imagine if we all depend on life from it all. It used to be the same as the ranger, just where do we get the wood. Where do we care about the authorities. Just imagine, bro, it's a river if it is flooded, how big is the water, but if you want any kind of water, we also drag the wood that has been cut from above. It is said that only the authorities. That's why it can't be resisted with violence. That's what I salute the ranger's friends first. The persuasive approach turned out to be able to make the community aware that there was another

fortune that could be done here while keeping Tangkahan to remain beautiful. One of them is this tourism activity. If in the past I was just a sengso handyman now there are at least those who sell, who work in LPT, there are many more things ... "

The village youth of Namo Sialang realized that forests not only save economic value only for their families and communities but there is a cultural value in them. The assumption that the forest is a provider of fortune for them makes it difficult to change the point of view of the community until now. Even though forests that are not properly maintained will even create a disaster for the wider community. Youth who are members of the LPT actively convince the community that the idea of a tourist area being promoted is a promising economic activity.

"... I applaud the young man Namo Sialang. How about it, this parent will talk about habits. Usually the wood nyengso can't directly tell the job to become a tour guide. Maybe that's what parents think. But young people try to make sure that this is a business that is profitable for us but not damaging our nature. We see for ourselves the results, now all the creative youth we have can already see the results. Hundreds of tourists are monthly. That's an incredible number. With that broken road just that much less the road is good. What is clear is that in terms of promotion and management, I think that LPT activities are now maximized. It's just how the local government takes part in the infrastructure sector alone ... "(the results of the interview with Mrs. Dra. Retty Yanti, Batang Serangan Sub-district Head on: Wednesday, August 16, 2017 at: 12:45)

In early 2002 the village youth of Namo Sialang began to have a tourism business unit in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. Tourists from various regions began to arrive. To ensure the wider community is involved in the management activities of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area, the youth through the LPT encourage the people living in ecotourism to create business units

that can meet the needs of tourists such as credit, snacks, lodging, and various other needs.

The concept of ecotourism is considered suitable for development in Indonesia, with several underlying reasons, first; Indonesia is rich in biodiversity and ecotourism relies on natural and cultural resources as attractions. Second; focus on involving the community, because it is in accordance with the character of Indonesia that has a large population. In the context of ecotourism, natural resources are seen as assets that have value, both economically and ecologically, so that the activities that are born will be non-extractive. The approach that then arises and must be used by developers is symbiotic, where the actors interact positively with the area they manage and not parasitic, as is widely seen in the management of tourism areas in Indonesia.

The following are also stated the principles of ecotourism development and ecotourism criteria compiled by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia in collaboration with the Indonesian Ecotourism Network (INDECON), which conceptually emphasizes three basic principles, namely:

1. Principles of Conservation: Ecotourism development must be able to maintain, protect or contribute to improve natural resources.

2. Principle of Community Participation: Development must be based on deliberation and approval of the local community and be sensitive and respectful of socio-cultural values and religious traditions adopted by the communities around the region.

3. Economic Principles: Ecotourism development must be able to provide benefits to the community, especially the local, and become a driver of economic development in the region to ensure that the area that is balanced is balanced between the needs of environmental conservation and the interests of all parties.

In its application it should also be able to reflect two other principles, namely:

1. Educational Principle: Ecotourism development must contain an element of education to change a person's behavior or attitude to have caring, responsibility and commitment to environmental and cultural preservation.

2. Tourism Principle: Ecotourism development must be able to provide satisfaction and provide original experience to visitors, and ensure that ecotourism efforts can be sustainable.

Seeing the huge potential of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area, the youth took the initiative to form various business units that could accommodate all the potential natural resources and human resources available. So in the beginning of 2001 the youth who took shelter in the LPT created various innovations. Some of these business units include:

a. Community Tour Operator (CTO)

Community Tour Operator (CTO) is one of the BUML that has been established and developed since 2003 as a tour operator owned by the Tangkahan Tourism Institute which manages all products, marketing and tourist travel management in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area in the principle of one door. In the CTO development in the 2003-2006 range was a very heavy phase of formation which started the business without initial capital. The indicator of success achieved is the success of building a regional management model in the principle of one door.

b. Camping Ground Management (CGM)

Camping Ground Management (CGM) is one of BUML that has been established and developed since 2004 as a management of the campground area of 20,000 M2 located at coordinates 03 ° 41' 42" to 03" 41' 33.0" LU and 098 ° 04' 11.5" to 098° 04' 16.0" East in the Gunung Leuser National Park area in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area.



Source: Research Documentation

Figure 8: Activities Provided By Camping Ground Management

CGM manages all activities and visits in the area of the campground. The level of visits in the campground area is very volatile depending on the holidays of students and students as the main market share of the management of the campground. The annual visit rate is 200-500 people who are more dominated by domestic visitors. The limited tourism concept applied in the campground that enters the semi intensive zone is physical carrying capacity is 1,000 people / day or 360,000 people / year, the real carrying capacity is 43 people / day or 15,480 people / year and the effective carrying capacity is 10 people / day or 3,600 people / year. Considering that CGM's revenue is only sourced from tickets in the camping ground area, in 2009, management restructuring and reorientation will be carried out. Besides that, the existence of campground infrastructure that is still very minimal requires special concentration for optimal development efforts.

In mid-June 2009, using the funds from GEF / SGP Indonesia the Tangkahan Tourism Agency allocated facilities and infrastructure to optimize the development of camping ground on some very vital needs, and to diversify its tourism products outbound programs and other free nature programs would be developed so that BUML provide greater benefits to the Tangkahan area.

c. Tangkahan Event Organizer (TEO)

Tangkahan Event Organizer (TEO) is one of BUML which was initiated in 2006

and will only be established and developed in 2009 as a management donation and Organizer event in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. Tangkahan event Organizer will manage various promo events inside and outside the Ecotourism Area of Tangkahan, management of advertising and printing, entertainment, management donation cards and member cards, local media management in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area, using funds from the GEF / SGP Indonesia LPT allocating sapras (PVC printing tool) for the development of member cards and donations cards in collaboration with BBTNGL which will finance the development of other business entities in addition to other infrastructure facilities.

d. Eco Craft Processing (CRAP)

Eco Craft Processing (ECRAP) is one of BUML which was initiated in 2006 and will only be established and developed in 2009 as a BUML in the field of waste processing and by-products for the development of productive industries. Eco Craft Processing (ECRAP) will manage various side products from various commodities contained in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area and especially as business entities to control waste that will be processed for handicrafts / souvenirs and organic fertilizers / organic briquettes. This business entity will be developed through public donations developed by TEO and has received commitments from various parties to conduct program cooperation and business investment.

e. Greenindo Properties (GP)

Greenindo Properties (GP) is one of BUML which was initiated in 2006 and will only be established and developed in 2009 as a business entity that develops and manages Property in the field of natural tourism in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. Greenindo Properties (GP) will manage and develop all property assets owned by LPT in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area such as guesthouse, restaurant, coffee shop, tree house, cave house, homestay, hall, land invest, infrastructure mapping and design.

This business entity is a strategic BUML because it has full authority to manage property within the TNGL (treehouse and cavehouse) area. Sources of investment will come from LPT, the BBTNGL Cooperative and public donations.

f. *Tangkahan Non Timber (TNT)*

Tangkahan Non Timber (TNT) is one of BUML which was initiated in 2006 and will only be established and developed since 2009 as a business entity that manages all Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. Tangkahan Non Timber will manage all aspects of the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) sourced from within the Gunung Leuser National Park area in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area in collaboration with BBTNGL, various upstream utilization activities will be developed to distribute as raw material fulfillment for other BUMLs involved in Tangkahan Ecotourism area based on quota from BBTNGL in the principle of one door.

g. *Water Resources Processing (WRP)*

Water Resources Processing (WRP) is one of BUML which was initiated in 2006 and will only be established & developed since 2009 as a business entity that manages all water resources and processes in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. Water Resources Processing will manage all water resources and processes up to the industrial stage sourced from within the Gunung Leuser National Park area in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. Collaborating with BBTNGL will develop a range of upstream production to the Windil process and its distribution for the development of clean water installations, bottled water and various other uses in the one-door principle.

h. *Community Green Energy (CGE)*

Community Green Energy (CGE) is one of BUML which was initiated in 2006 and will only be established and developed in 2009 as a business entity that develops and manages new and renewable energy in the surrounding Ecotourism Area of Tangkahan. Community Green Energy will manage all natural resources that have the

potential to be developed as raw materials for new and renewable energy for the development of Biofuels / Biofuels; Bio-ethanol, Bio-kerosene, Bio-diesel, Bio-Gas, Bio-Briquette and the development of renewable electrical energy sources such as; Hydropower (microhydro / minihydro), wind power, solar power, Bio-Gas power, bio-mass power and the development of by-products from the upstream process and distribution in the principle of one door.

i. *Tangkahan Agrinusa (TA)*

Tangkahan Agrinusa (TA) is one of BUML which was initiated in 2006 and will only be established and developed in 2009 as a business entity that develops and manages all integrated agricultural development sectors in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area and its surroundings which include: agriculture, livestock and fisheries in the sector production up to the stage of the downstream industry developed outside the Gunung Leuser National Park area. In this business entity, various forms of preservation of animal and plant species from within the Gunung Leuser National Park will be developed to support species conservation and commodity enrichment in the agricultural sector.

j. *Eco Industrial Manufacturing (ECIM)*

Industrial Manufacturing (ECIM) is one of BUML which was initiated in 2006 and will only be established and developed in 2009 as a business entity that develops and manages the downstream processing of various local raw materials and the application of science and technology for various production processes that are potentially developed in the Region Tangkahan Ecotourism and its surroundings.

Eco Industrial Manufacturing will manage and develop all industrial sectors that produce various raw materials and side production in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area and its surroundings in an integrated manner and industrial processes that apply science and technology appropriately. The scope of this business entity includes

various processing and manufacturing processes of raw materials and side production from potential sources contained in rural areas and forest areas as well as integrating production to various business entities owned by BUML in the downstream sector. Conservation Model Village Development Project in Ecotourism Areas

Tangkahan is a Concentration Business Entrepreneurship (CBE) approach that focuses on optimizing the development of Institution-Owned Enterprises (BUML). To achieve this, access to sustainable financial services requires communities in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area to increase revenue, increase assets, and reduce their vulnerability to external shocks. Microfinance enables low-income households to move from merely struggling to survive day to day towards future planning, investing in better nutrition, improving living conditions, and improving children's health and education. This also demands that every young person in it continue to innovate so that it can meet the expectations of the tourism market so that what is targeted by LPK can be achieved. This is in line with what Darwin Ukur stated as a LPK member:

"... we realize that opening a tourism business is not only related to the willingness of the community. But how do we as managers have the commitment to implement it. Honest with the background we have as if it is difficult to make it happen. Therefore we have to be able to maximize what our village has. Many young people from here (Namo Siam village) who are scholars from various disciplines. Why don't we invite to build together. This business unit is a business that is run professionally. So don't worry about income. If all can work optimally, I think this is a decent job to do, even though by a graduate from the city. It turns out that you can see for yourself now how is the progression from time to time ... "

Financial sustainability is indispensable in the Tangkahanagar EcotourismArea capable of reaching larger

amounts of capital to increase capacity and a wider volume of production. Most businesses at the local level cannot access financial services because of the lack of strong financial intermediaries. Building a sustainable financial institution is not the end goal itself. Sustainable financial institutions are the only way to reach capital on a scale and the impact is more meaningful beyond anything that can be funded by the Tangkahan Tourism Institute.

Sustainability is the ability of microfinance providers to cover all the costs required. This capability enables the sustainability of microfinance providers' operations and the continuous provision of financial services for business development at the local level. Achieving financial sustainability means reducing transaction costs, offering better products and services that meet customer needs, and finding new ways to reach business communities at the local level who have not received services from the bank. With the support of the Gunung Leuser National Park Office, on 14 September 2009 the Conservation Technical Services Utilization and Services Section provided capital support for the development of "Micro Conservation Financial Institutions" in order to be able to finance the development of Institution-Owned Enterprises (BUML) which could support the program in the long run. conservation of the Gunung Leuser National Park area in a sustainable and sustainable manner.

The objectives of the Village Development Model for the Conservation Model in the Ecotourism Area, Tangkahan, are among others to improve the feasibility of plasma, increase mutually beneficial cooperation and cooperation between Institutions Owned Enterprises (BUML) as a core company and private entrepreneurship as plasma, as well as assisting the development of Micro Conservation Financial Institutions increase small business credit more safely and efficiently. In carrying out partnership partnerships with Institutions Owned

Enterprises functioning as core companies, partnerships are carried out with guidance from Institution-Owned Enterprises (BUML), starting from the provision of production facilities, technical guidance and marketing of products to plasma. The partnership will then become integrated with the participation of the Micro Conservation Finance Institutions that provide loan assistance for financing plasma businesses.

This cooperation eventually attracted more youth from various villages to join the LPT. The youth who have special abilities such as operating computers, accounting, and others will be placed in BUML posts that need energy. Whereas for young people who are familiar with the condition of Tangkahan Ecotourism Zone will be well placed as a ranger in charge of delivering the tourists to various tourist locations that have been provided in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area.

This conservation model village development project is a model of entrepreneurial development approach to conservation collective business that is prepared based on the existence of mutual interests among all parties who are partnering to develop and grow the entrepreneurial business of conservation in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area in particular and the Gunung Leuser National Park in general long term and sustainable.

The Role of Youth as Motivators for the Management of Ecotourism Areas

Youth as motivators. Development is the responsibility of all elements of society, we must not impose development implementation only on the government. In this context, youth must play themselves as motivators to all elements of society to jointly work together to implement and succeed development.

At the beginning of the establishment of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area, the most difficult thing to do was the difficulty of inviting the community to participate in collective business. People assume that illegal logging is a livelihood

that is very beneficial compared to building tourist destinations. The community considers that the project is an innovation that is considered unfavorable. This was confirmed by the Village Head of Namo Sialang, Mr. Rasliadi:

"... before, no one wanted to build Tangkahan bang. Brother thought that for two days the three people could produce four cubic of hardwood. Imagine if at that time the price of the wood pile reached Rp. 700,000 (price range from 1960-2000) means that it could be Rp. 2,800,000. Means that each person will get around Rp. 700,000. I just heard this idea (forming the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area) very doubtful at first. Before I became the head of the village, I was a person who doubted that. But many young people who are members of LPT are very optimistic about this. According to them, looking for a fortune from the forest is not necessarily to continue to erode endless forest wealth. So they did not stop talking to the relevant government to participate in raising citizens. In the past, it was always persuasive, now lured with a profitable business ..."

Youth who are members of the LPT continue to aggressively persuade the general public to stop all illegal logging activities that they have been doing so far. Youth offer various programs that they have previously conceptualized. The business turned out not to run smoothly. Some people strongly reject various programs offered by the LPT and refuse to be involved. Most people who refuse are elderly people who feel that if they join the activities offered by LPT they will not get enough income. This was confirmed by Ilham Sembiring who was a former illegal logger in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area:

"... since 1960 I have become a logger in Tangkahan. Initially told to stop yes it was clearly angry. What work do I want to do, for decades I have been working for another business, it is clear that I don't want you at that time. Then the area is still in the process

of development, what are we developing during the development? ... "

The same thing was also expressed by Mrs. Rosita Kaban:

"... we don't want to go first. Children are still in school, need money for school. What do you want to eat if you don't eat what this guy wants to eat? But after it was built many people arrived. So we now open a shop here. Some of the fathers have started to grow old, they have been able to work lightly ... "

The existence of LPT apparently did not get the enthusiasm of the wider community. Gradually with modest resources, the LPT continues to move to develop its business units. Although the balance sheet condition is always minus, the tourism market starts to recognize the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area and conducts regional information to the CTO.

In the middle of 2006 the Tangkahan visitor center was built, visitor management has increased and with the support of FFI's marketing office in one room it has managed to expand its market share at global level (direct and indirect) by recording the number of foreign visitors visiting 153 people. At the end of 2006, a 243% increase compared to the beginning of the formation of the CTO in 2003 was only 63 foreign visitors. Domestic visits increased 342% in the period 2003-2006 where domestic visits in 2003 of 2,243 people at the end of 2006 increased to 7,668 people. During the 2006-2009 period, the visit rate increased significantly, with foreign visits in 2007 reaching 431 people and in 2008 having successfully reached 800 foreign visits, as well as domestic visits. In early 2009 restructuring of CTO management was carried out which succeeded in increasing the number of visits at the end of June by 319 people.

Problems and basic things needed for tourism development. is:

1. Development from the supply side which consists of:

- a. Destination development, namely the development of various tourist destinations in various regions that complement each other and not compete internally.
 - b. The development of the tourism industry, intended to optimize economic links in the future and back of money has a competitive advantage and high credibility.
2. Market development that includes the development of destination images, market penetration and diversification to increase the attachment of traditional markets to repeaters and expand market reach in the form of new market segments.
 3. Development of the tourism industry that concerns organizations, human resources and regulations that will handle tourism management.

In mid-June 2009, using the funds budget from GEF / SGP Indonesia CTO had its own marketing office along with complete infrastructure for marketing. The existence of the CTO further facilitates various promotional activities and marketing of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. This marketing office will also be the representative office of the Tangkahan Tourism Institute in Medan to facilitate various forms of collaboration and information



Source: 2017 Research Documentation
Figure 9: One of the Residents' Locations

The community finally began to look at the Tangkahan Economic Area as a profitable business. Until the end of 2017

the village of Namo Sialang noted that there were around 52% of the people who used to be illegal loggers had participated in supporting the existence of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. And the remaining 48% chose to switch to other livelihoods.

The Role of Youth as an Innovator in Ecotourism Management

Youth as innovators. In the study of youth psychology has the characteristics of always thinking rationally and ideally, because of the characteristics that the reforms often emerge from the youth. The characteristics that eventually gave birth to the spirit of innovation must also penetrate the development implementation sector. Youth with a soul who is never satisfied with one success will always look for second, third success and so on.

Tangkahan is a tourism site that was endorsed in 2001. before this area was very lush with logs or trees and animal hunters that had been banned. Local people make changes in the shape of the area, stop the cutting of trees and form a group of forest guards to monitor the prohibited activities. By helping Fauna and Flora International (FFI) in the protection of nature, they develop an incomparable thing; sustainable tourism destinations provide a research stage.

Youth who are members of the LPT utilize technological advancements to see the people's needs for tourism. LPT provides alternative tourist destinations that cannot be found elsewhere in North Sumatra. This was expressed by Ruth Sembiring:

"... currently the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area is still the largest ecotourism area in North Sumatra. Nearly 3000 tourists visit Tangkahan every year and 30% of them are foreign tourists. Imagine if this continued to grow from year to year. So with the web we have and the social media that we have, we continue to promote promotion so that more people know that Tangkahan is an interesting tourism object for them to visit ..."

Youth who are members of the LPT understand that the success of a tourism industry is inseparable from the promotion carried out by tourism actors. Promotion is an activity to inform products or services to be offered to prospective customers / tourists who are targeted by the market. Promotional activities should ideally be carried out sustainably through a number of media that are considered effective in reaching the market, both print and electronic, but the selection depends on the target market.

The extent of the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area makes it difficult for LPT to monitor all aspects ranging from tourist safety to the preservation of tourist areas. In 2011 LPT formed a Conservation Response Unit (CRU) as a unit that was tasked with optimizing the presence of elephants in the vicinity of ecotourism so that it could be maximized properly by the surrounding community.

The management of the tame elephant in Tangkahan is carried out from the morning until the afternoon all are well scheduled even though it is not formally written. The mahout (elephant handler) has realized each other's duties as the parties who are directly involved in their daily activities with the tame elephant in Tangkahan. The tame elephants were then optimized to support the operation of the ecotourism area, one of which was engineering.

Trekking (riding elephants along the edge of the forest in Tangkahan), is carried out on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Trekking is carried out in the morning and afternoon with the conditions of the trip only about one hour away from the CRU location. For the morning trekking is done as much as two times if the request of the guest or visitor is a lot, namely for the trip to go and go home, each trip is one hour. For the daytime, it only applies once for the trip. Usually trekking activities in the morning are done after elephant washing activities.



Source: 2017 research documentation

Figure 10: Activity Conservation Response Unit (CRU)

Optimization of tame elephants is also maximized to patrol forest areas, usually carried out on Mondays or Thursdays starting at 11.00-17.00 WIB. Patrols are carried out by Elephant Jungle Patrol (EJP). EJP is filled by young people who are members of the LPT and have received training on taming elephants. In its journey EJP even attracted foreign and local tourists. Tourists sometimes choose to join EJP. But at a cost of up to 850 Euros in one patrol only a portion of tourists can enjoy this trip.

LPT realizes that developing the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area is not only about economic improvement alone. The LPT must also think about the balance of nature. Nature, which has provided livelihood for the community, must be preserved and the EJP is present to create the desired natural sustainability. It is expected that with the EJP local village youths will be easier to patrol ecotourism areas.

CONCLUSION

This study saw three roles of youth in the successful management of the Tangkahan Economic Area including:

• Youth as dynamicators.

Youth who are members of the LPT successfully set up ten activity units that function as an effort to maximize all potential natural resources and human resources in the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area.

• Youth as motivators.

Youth act in convincing people who used to be illegal loggers to participate in advancing the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area.

• Youth as innovators.

LPT managed to form Elephant Jungle Patrol (EJP) in an effort to harmonize tourism business activities but still preserve the forest through forest patrol activities.

In the aspect of tourism attraction researchers see several aspects including:

• Attraction

As an ecotourism area, Tangkahan already has abundant natural resources. Fauna and flora in it are aspects that are difficult to find in other ecotourism areas in North Sumatra Province.

• Facilities.

Although it is 100 km from Medan City, Tangkahan is able to provide eight accommodations for tourists managed by the local community.

• Accessibility.

Accessibility is the worst aspect of all four attractions. More than 13 km of roads to the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area were severely damaged. This is exacerbated by the overlapping authority of the implementation of the construction of the road to the Tangkahan Ecotourism Zone between plantation companies, village, district, provincial and central government.

• Ancillary (Additional Services).

Local governments still seem passive in their efforts to promote the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area. This makes it difficult for tourists to find information related to the Tangkahan Ecotourism Area.

REFERENCES

- Baiquni, M. 2007. Strategi Penghidupan di Masa Krisis. hlm 17. Ideas Media Budianta, Luhur.
- 2000. Partisipasi masyarakat dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata (Suatu Suditer hadap Partisipasi Masyarakat di Objek Wisata Pantai Air Manis Kelurahan Air Manis Kota Padang). Perpustakaan Universitas Indonesia: Jakarta

- Miles, B. Matthew dan A. Michael Huberman. 1992. *Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohendi Rohidi. Jakarta: UI Press
- Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 40 Tahun 1996 tentang Hak Guna Usaha, Hak Guna Bangunan dan Hak Pakai Atas Tanah
- Undang Pokok Agraria Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 (UUPA)
- UU No 10 tahun 2009 tentang Kawasan Strategis
- UU No. 40 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepemudaan.

How to cite this article: Lubis MR, Sibarani R, Rujiman. The role of youth in ecotourism management through tangkahan tourism institutions. *International Journal of Research and Review*. 2018; 5(10):67-86.
