

## Youths' Participation in the Tourism Development at Sibolangit Natural Tourism Park

M. Ainur Ridlo<sup>1</sup>, Robert Sibarani<sup>2</sup>, Suwardi Lubis<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Postgraduate Students at University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Postgraduate Lecturer at University of North Sumatra, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: M. Ainur Ridlo

### ABSTRACT

The objective of the research entitled Youths' Participation in the Tourism Development at Sibolangit Natural Tourism Park was 1) to analyze youths' participation in the tourism development at Sibolangit Natural Tourism Park; and 2) to formulate the strategy and policy of youths' participation in the tourism development at Sibolangit Natural Tourism Park. This is a descriptive research with qualitative approach. The research was conducted in Sibolangit Village, Deli Serdang Regency. The primary data were collected through in-depth interview with key informant and the secondary data were obtained through library study on literature, documents, or essays related to the research problems. Descriptive analytical technique was used to analyze the data for the first problem by making adjustment between the theory and field reality (research results), whereas SWOT analysis was applied for the second problem related to the researcher's strategy. The conclusion of the research showed that 1) youths' participation in the tourism development at Sibolangit Natural Tourism Park was active and in form of ideas and energy; not in form of property or money; their activities were a) they participated in Musrembang (convention on national affairs) during the planning stage; b) they became tour guide and promoted tourism during the implementation stage; c) they conducted religious activities, outbound and tree planting during utilization stage; and d) they did not do anything during at evaluation stage. 2) The strategies of youths' participation in the development Sibolangit Natural Tourism Park were: a) Making use of youths' enthusiasm for the development of Sibolangit Natural Tourism Park; b) Conducting routine activities that could stimulate youths' motivation; c) Optimizing the area by making the facilities, infrastructure, partners, and human resources effective and providing supporting documents in the management of Sibolangit Natural Tourism Park; and d) Developing conserved villages to improve people's welfare.

**Keywords:** Youths' Participation, Tourism Development, Sibolangit Natural Tourism Park

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the mega biodiversity countries that has so much biodiversity, uniqueness and authenticity of traditional culture, the beauty of landscapes, natural phenomena and historical / cultural heritage. Development is defined as an effort to increase production capacity to achieve greater total output and higher welfare for all people. Development is a demand for the community to achieve

progress, because the population is increasing in number and needs along with the development of the progress of human civilization in science and technology (Science and Technology). National development should be carried out comprehensively, covering all aspects of people's lives, in order to be able to sustain economic growth and have a positive impact on social welfare. To avoid the development imbalance, in the planning and

implementation process of development it is very important to maintain stability between physical development and social development; this also applies to inter-sectoral development and inter-regional development. One of the goals of nation-building is in the opening of the 4th paragraph (4) of the August 17 1945 Constitution, namely the welfare of society. In addition to aiming for the welfare of the people, the development carried out must be oriented towards the preservation and balance of nature. This is intended so that the use of Natural Resources (SDA) in order to realize community welfare must remain oriented towards the preservation and balance of nature so that it can be used sustainably (Rosida, 2014). During the period of the 1990s, more and more people realized that due to development activities had caused various environmental damage. These various environmental damages can ultimately disrupt the success of economic development. Therefore, the development paradigm underwent fundamental changes, especially after the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The results of the conference agreed on all countries in the world that partial development only emphasizes economic development replaced by the sustainable development paradigm. Sustainable development is intended to integrate economic aspects and social development as protection and improve the quality of the natural and social environment (Iskandar, 2009). Youth is the main actor in every important event that occurs in Indonesia and everything that concerns change is always attached to the youth. The role of youth is very important in the progress of the nation, the progress of whether or not a nation lies in the hands of the youth. Youth in the past had quite heavy roles and duties, not only pioneering and enforcing independence, but also having to defend it. History is what proves that young people have a progressive spirit and high fighting spirit, and can always provide the

right answers to the challenges that must be faced by the Indonesian people. And therefore, the Indonesian nation is able to place the younger generation at the forefront.

It cannot be denied that the reality of youth today is very different from that of youth in ancient times. Youth today have experienced a significant shift and deterioration both in terms of association, socialization, ways of thinking, how to solve problems and deviations in the use of science and technology. In the present and future, the young generation must be able to fill independence with development in all its aspects. For this reason, the younger generation must work harder, especially in mastering science and technology. Because, by mastering and using the right science and technology, the younger generation will be able to play an active role in solving problems that arise in society. The development of the tourism industry in a region has a positive impact on society, both economically, socially and culturally. One way to develop tourism that is suitable is applied in Indonesia by involving community participation. Indonesia is well-known for its variety and culture and life among the people who are close, especially in the countryside. Community-based tourism activities can be applied because they are run by the initiative of the residents, by the residents and the results obtained for local residents. One of the tourism programs carried out by the Government of North Sumatra is in Sibolangit, Deli Serdang Regency, namely the Sibolangit Nature Tourism Park. Sibolangit TWA is designated as a tourism area based on the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 636 / Kpts / Um / 9/1980, with an area of 24.85 Ha (BKSDA-SU, 2006).

Determination of being a TWA area is based on the consideration that diverse species of flora and fauna are not only collections but also make very important contributions to science and education (as laboratories for nature and water absorption

areas), as well as development and tourism. TWA Sibolangit is a tourist area that provides many benefits besides providing clean, fresh and pollution-free air, in TWA it contains a variety of very interesting fauna, there are various monkeys, langurs, finches and other fauna that roam that can be used as an attractive tourist attraction. The purpose of this study was to analyze youth participation in tourism development in Sibolangit Nature Tourism Park and to formulate strategies and policies for youth participation in tourism development in Sibolangit Nature Tourism Park.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Based on the results of previous studies relating to research on youth participation in tourism development in Sibolangit Nature Tourism Park, here are some summary results: The results of Naruddin's thesis (2007) Community Participation in the Development of Serdang District Mirror Beach Tourism Potential Based on the conclusion that public awareness to maintain and is involved in tourism services businesses, so it can already be considered as participating. In accordance with the objectives of tourism, namely creating conducive conditions, or in other words that community participation in the development of marine tourism in Serdang Bedagai is indeed very involved. In addition, this study also concluded that the maritime potential of Serdang Bedagai is an extraordinary asset to district development, especially in the development of marine tourism which has indeed been regulated in Perda No. 12 of 2006 concerning the management of Serdang Bedagai idol island as an Eco Marine Tourism area (marine tourism environment based).

Gigih (2010) on "Youth Participation in Agro-tourism Development in Berjo Village, Ngargoyoso, Karanganyar", concluded that in most tourism development programs in Berjo village, Berjo village youth had not been included in the program planning stage and evaluation and supervision of the

implementation of the tourism development program. In general, the participation of young people in Berjo Village is still pseudo, because they have not fully participated in each stage of participation activities. In addition, several youths in Berjo Village were able to prove that they were truly capable by showing their independence without being dependent on other parties, that young people were able to determine their participation in tourism development by pioneering the agro-tourism sector, one of which was through horticulture plant breeding which can increase tourist attraction.

Rosida (2014) on "Youth Participation in the Development of Ecotourism Areas and Their Implications for Resilience of Rural Communities" concluded that the participation of youth in Nglanggeran Village in developing the potential of Nglanggeran Purba Volcano Village into the Nglanggeran Purba Volcano ecotourism area was active. However, the active participation is still not evenly distributed among all youth, only in some groups. Even so, young people who have actively participated in developing villages by developing the Nglanggeran Purba Volcano ecotourism area and joined as managers have succeeded in elevating the image of the village at the District, Provincial, National and even International levels. The forms of participation given are diverse and are influenced by various driving factors. All forms of participation are put together in an ecotourism area development program that has been implemented as a tour package to date.

### **Definition of participation**

According to Nasikun (2003) there are three important elements in participation, namely (1) Participation is a mental involvement and feeling, more than just physical or free involvement (2) Willingness to provide assistance as an effort to achieve group goals. (3) Elements of responsibility, which are the most important elements when carrying out participation activities. Another definition,

participation is also defined as the activity of the participation of a person or group of community members in an activity. The participation is carried out as a result of the occurrence of social interactions between individuals concerned with other community members (Budi, 2014). Budi (2014), states that participation, especially participation that grows due to influence or because of the growth of external stimuli, is a symptom that can be indicated as a process of social change.

In the context of government, community participation is a variety of people, groups or legal entities that arise on their own will and desire in the community (Law number 24 of 1992). In development activities, community participation is a manifestation of awareness and concern and community responsibility for the importance of development that aims to improve their quality of life. That is, through the participation given, it means truly realizing that development activities are not merely obligations that must be carried out by the government itself, but also require the involvement of the community who will improve their quality of life (Suciati, 2006).

#### **Level of Participation**

Mahalli (2010) explains the form of community participation can be categorized in several stages, namely:

1. Planning stage
2. Implementation phase
3. Stage of utilization
4. Evaluation phase.

Community involvement in tourism development in the form of participation can be seen in five stages as follows.

1. Preparation Phase. Community participation at this stage is to participate in the *sosialisasi* held to welcome the presence of tourism development.
2. Planning Phase. This stage consists of identifying needs and analyzing capabilities. At this stage community participation is functional, meaning that the community participates in what has been determined by experts.

3. Operational Phase. This stage is physical and non-physical. Physical shape such as making tourism supporting facilities. Non-physical forms such as learning foreign languages and learning arts.
4. Development Phase. At this stage the community is spontaneous, among others by establishing and managing a business that is related to tourism, such as laundry business, crafts and lodging.
5. Monitoring Phase. At this stage, the community is more on practical and preventive supervision to prevent it from being polluted by negative actions (Dewa Putu, 2011).

The factors that influence community participation consist of factors from within the community (internal) and factors from outside the community (external). Internal factors are the ability and willingness of the community to participate, while external factors are the role of the apparatus in the existing formal institutions. There are two categories of levels of community participation. First, community members are involved in actions that have been thought or designed by others and are controlled by others. Second, participation is a process of forming strengths to get out of their own problems. The starting point of participation is deciding, acting, then they reflect that action as a conscious subject (Nasdian, 2014).

#### **Definition of Youth**

According to Law number 40 of 2009 concerning Youth, youth is defined as an Indonesian citizen who enters an important period of growth and development aged 16 (sixteen) to 30 (thirty) years. According to Taufik Abdulah (1974) young people are individuals with dynamic characters, even turbulent and optimistic but do not have stable emotional control. According to WHO in Sarlito S (2008) ages 10-24 years are classified as young people, while adolescents or adolescence in the age group 10-19 years

#### **Youth Participation**

In Indonesia, the strategy to increase youth participation in development has been

carried out by the Ministry of Youth and Sports through the Youth Mainstreaming program. This strategy aims to increase youth participation in all aspects of human life and pay attention to and involve youth in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating all policies and programs in various fields of life and development. Furthermore, the mainstreaming strategy (participation) of the youth demands the commitment of each party to prioritize youth development in each development process starting from planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation, which is carried out in a coordinative, synergic and harmonious manner. (Kemenpora RI, 2010).

Regarding community participation, in this case youth, based on Law number 25 of 2004, explained that one of the National Development Planning Systems was aimed at optimizing community participation. Furthermore, about community participation is also mentioned in articles 5, 6 and 7 of the same law. In this Law development is a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches that emphasize aspirational and participatory ways. In addition to Law number 25 of 2004, there are also other laws and regulations that emphasize the need for community participation in development planning, namely Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation number 8 of 2008 concerning Stages, Procedures for Arrangement, Control and Evaluation of Implementation of Regional Development Plans.

Groups that participate in community development and development need to be organized according to their respective interests. To group members, individually or in groups, assignments will be assigned according to development and development needs. Organizing important group members, because the participation of group members in development and development activities needs to be directed in the stages of activities; stage of problem identification and needs, planning,

implementation, monitoring, and evaluation (Nasdian, 2014).

According to Robert Geyer in Sitti (2014), there are principles of youth participation involving three main administrative elements, namely:

1. There is a commitment to open all policy doors in order to lead to mainstreamed policy areas.
2. There is a system that can evaluate the impact of mainstreamed policies.
3. There is a strategy to force / encourage administrative actors to pay attention and implement mainstreamed policies.

According to the United Nations Economic and Social Council in ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions 1997/2 in Sitti (2014), youth mainstreaming is defined as "The process of assessing the magnitude of the influence (on youth) of planned actions, including law making, policy or program, in all fields and at all levels ". This includes strategies for caring and experiences about youth as an integral dimension in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all fields, such as politics, economics and social, so that youth can get equal benefits and benefits.

According to Sitti (2014), the term mainstreaming encompasses all communication activities and processes that aim to institutionalize (institutionalize) new norms, concepts, guidelines and images in order to introduce and strengthen new routines, procedures and rituals in the organization. Thus, youth participation is a sub-activity of change management. The purpose of mainstreaming is a paradigm shift, which is carried out through three parallel approaches; communication (bridging), identity naming (branding), and learning (boosting).

### **Tourism Definition**

Tourism is: The whole relationship and the symptoms that arise from the presence of foreigners where the journey is not to live permanently and has nothing to do with activities to earn a living (Muljadi, 2014)

According to Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, businessmen, government, and local government. Tourism serves to meet the physical, spiritual and intellectual needs of every tourist with recreation and travel as well as increasing state revenues to realize people's welfare and preserve nature.

According to the UN-WTO in I Gede Pitana and Putu GG (2009). There are three basic elements in terms of tourism in a holistic manner, namely:

1. Internal tourism (including domestic tourism and inbound tourism).
2. National tourism (including domestic tourism and outbound tourism).
3. International tourism (including inbound and outbound tourism).

In Indonesia, the word "tourism" was first formally stated by Prof. Priyono at the Tourism Conference II at Tretes East Java on 12 to 14 June 1958. The word tourism was then approved by President Soekarno to replace "tourisme". On the basis of this decision, then the term "Tourism Council" of Indonesia was changed to the Indonesian Tourism Council (Wardiyanto, 2011).

### **Tourism Development**

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary Volume III (2001) development is defined as a process, a way, an action to develop things to be better, advanced and useful. Development is a process / activity that promotes something that is deemed necessary to be arranged in such a way as to rejuvenate or maintain that has developed in order to be attractive and more developed. The development of tourism must pay attention to the various principles and objectives of tourism. According to Law No. 10 of 2009, tourism is organized on the basis of: benefits, kinship, fair and equitable, balance, independence, sustainability, participatory, sustainable, democratic, equality and unity. Tourism destinations are: increasing economic growth, improving people's welfare,

eradicating poverty, overcoming unemployment, preserving nature, the environment and resources, promoting culture, elevating the image of the nation, fostering a sense of love for the country, strengthening national identity and unity, and strengthening friendship among nations. Thus the development of tourism must refer to these principles and objectives.

The development of a well-done tourist attraction will generate good economic income for the local community. According to Kusudianto in Anastasika et al (2014) that a well-planned tourist place not only provides economic benefits that improve the quality and lifestyle patterns of the local community, but also improve and maintain a better environment. Tourism development and community involvement also attracted the attention of tourism experts to contribute; Natori in Dewa Putu (2011) distinguishes conventional tourism development from populist-based tourism development. Conventional tourism development models, interactions between resources, residents and visitors are not balanced, giving rise to conflict. In the model of community-based tourism development, resources, local residents, and visitors interact harmoniously in addition to making the community a key player in tourism development.

### **Potential of Tourism Activities**

Tourism potential is all objects (natural, cultural, artificial) that require a lot of handling in order to provide a value of attraction for tourists (Janianton et al, 2006). In micro terms, the economic aspects of tourism can be explained that with the development of tourism will have a positive impact on the income of the people around the destination because of the increasing flow of tourists, people around tourism objects can use to open businesses that are needed by tourists. The positive impact was felt, among others, by exploiting accommodation, restaurants, and other services such as renting equipment for water sports, cars, and souvenirs; local revenue, with the acquisition of regional cash inputs

from tax and retribution levies; increasing demand for local produce and increasing demand for handicrafts, souvenirs, handicrafts, and items that are typical of an area (A. Hari karyono, 1997).

### **Nature Park**

Nature Tourism Park (BKSDA-SU I Sibolangit, 2006) is a natural conservation area with the main purpose to be used for the benefit of tourism and natural recreation. The criteria for appointment and designation as a natural tourist park area:

1. Having natural attractions in the form of plants, animals or ecosystems, natural phenomena and interesting geological formations;
2. Having sufficient area to ensure the sustainability of potential and attractive functions to be used for tourism and natural recreation.
3. The surrounding environmental conditions support efforts to develop natural tourism.

The Natural Tourism Park area is managed by the government and managed by efforts to preserve the diversity of plant and animal species and their ecosystems. An area of Nature Tourism Park is managed based on a management plan prepared based on the study of ecological, technical, economic and socio-cultural aspects. The Natural Tourism Park management plan contains at least the management objectives, and an outline of activities that support the protection, preservation and utilization of the area.

## **MATERIALS & METHODS**

The type of study used in this study is descriptive with a qualitative approach, namely where the researcher understands the underlying problem and describes systematically and clearly about the situation of social situations or phenomena in the location (Mulyadi, 2012). The object of the research location is in Sibolangit Village, Sibolangit District, Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province.

To deepen data analysis related to youth participation in tourism development, in-

depth interviews with key informants will be conducted. The key informants selected include:

1. Head of Sibolangit TWA
2. Head of Deli Serdang Youth, Sports, Culture and Tourism Service
3. Sibolangit Sub-District Head
4. Head of Sibolangit Village
5. Community Leaders
6. Chairman of the Pancasila Youth Sibolangit
7. Deli Serdang Tourism Ambassador
8. Chair of the Youth of Clan of Silima Sibolangit.
9. Chairperson of Mosque Youth

To obtain the data needed in this study, the data collection techniques used are as follows:

- a. Secondary data is obtained through field observations, library studies sourced from literature, documents or writings, and various similar research studies related to research problems.
- b. Primary data is obtained through in-depth interviews (in-depth interviews) and observations (observations), to obtain the data needed in this study to be complete (John W Creswell, 2010).

Data obtained from the field, both secondary and primary data will be compiled and presented and then analyzed using a qualitative approach. To answer the first problem formulation, the writer uses descriptive analysis method, which is to make adjustments between the theory and the reality of the field (research results), which have been neatly arranged so that the actual situation can be known.

The problem formulation of the two authors used the SWOT analysis method. SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method used to evaluate strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats based on research data. The analysis process is carried out by collecting data from the beginning of the study and during the research process. The steps of data analysis in this study are as follows:

1. Data Reduction (Data Reduction)

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to carry out further data collection and look for it if needed. Technically, the data reduction activities that have been carried out in this study include: recapitulation of the results of the interview then observing the results of document collection related to the focus of the study.

## 2. Presentation of Data (Data Display)

Presenting data is the compilation of a set of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and withdrawing actions. In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories. In this study, technically the data will be presented in the form of narrative texts, tables, photos, charts.

## 3. Conclusion Drawing

The conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never before existed. Thus the conclusions in qualitative research can answer the formulation of the problem formulated from the beginning, but maybe not because the problem and the formulation of the problem in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after the research is in the field. Technically the process of drawing conclusions in this study will be carried out by discussing the findings data in the field with the theories included in the literature review chapter.

## RESULT

Based on the results of field observations, Sibolangit TWA always develops every year, because there are new and sufficient facilities and infrastructure. It can be seen from the increasing number of visitors every year, due to the current government's encouragement to continue to make improvements in all sectors including tourism, including in Sibolangit TWA.

During the past 4 years, Sibolangit TWA has experienced rapid development, both in terms of facilities and visitors. Such as making paving for walkways, monuments and repairs to the gate. In addition, it also intensified promotion through various media by involving the local community and youth, so that the existence of Sibolangit TWA was further developed.

This was confirmed by what Mr. Untung said, community leaders were found at his house Jl. Medan-Brastagi KM. 40 Likes Makmur Sibolangit on Saturday, February 9, 2018, at 6:00 p.m., the community leader said:

*"Sibolangit TWA is now very developed compared to previous years, because now it is shining and clean no longer like wilderness, improvements in all sectors have been slowly improved. In the past people here were afraid to enter the Sibolangit TWA area, due to poorly maintained conditions. But we are grateful that currently Sibolangit TWA has shone, hopefully with improvements made by the government, it will grow again".*

The same thing was also said by Mr. Salomo S Pelawi, Head of Sibolangit Village found at the office of Sibolangit Village, Jl. Sidikalang-Medan Sibolangit Deli Serdang on Friday, February 8 at 9:30 a.m. saying:

*"The development of Sibolangit TWA is better, because the government's development priorities are currently glancing at the tourism sector as well. In addition to the development of facilities and infrastructures in Sibolangit TWA, now in front of TWA, Penyet sindelaras chicken restaurant has been built, with the condition that it is expected that the increase in visitors to Sibolangit TWA will increase, because if we go to Sibolangit for vacation, then it will be in TWA. awake and to the beauty".*

Responding to the development of the Sibolangit TWA youth also gave a positive welcome to the government's performance in the field of tourism. Thus the Sibolangit area will be more famous again and the youth can also participate in



developing the Sibolangit TWA, the development of Sibolangit TWA can be seen from various facilities and pre-facilities that have been built and repaired such as gazebos, gates and bathrooms. Referring to some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that the development of Sibolangit TWA has progressed from year to year. With this, the Sibolangit TWA has been worthy of being visited by various groups, both local, regional, national and international.

### Number of Travelers

Non-Tax State Revenues (PNBP) TWA Sibolangit 2013 to 2017 (as of April 30, 2017)

Table 1. Non-Tax State Revenues (PNBP)

No	Year	Deposit	Visitor Estimates (People)
1	2013	1.766.000	886
2	2014	1.329.000	665
3	2015	3.429.000	1.143
4	2016	6.107.500	1.297
5	2017	2.050.000	298

Source: Interview of Head of Sibolangit TWA Mr. Samuel February 1, 2018.

### Form of Youth Participation in the Development of Sibolangit TWA

Community participation in development activities is a manifestation of awareness and concern and community responsibility for the importance of development that aims to improve their quality of life. That is, through community involvement, it means that they truly realize that development activities are not merely obligations that must be carried out by the government itself, but also require community involvement that will improve their quality of life. Youth who are an important element in society are required to participate in every stage and process of development, one of which is in the tourism development sector which is a development sector that requires creativity, innovation and the spirit of renewal of the youth. Youth involvement in the development of TWA is seen as very important; this is in line with the results of interviews with several government figures, community leaders, and youth leaders.

It is very important for youth involvement because the sustainability of this country is in their hands, if we want to see how the future of this country looks at youth today, youth is a reflection of the future and they must be creative in being able to take advantage of opportunities. It must be creative, for example making handicrafts and other things, besides that young people must take care of existing tourism objects by not destroying tourism objects, that is how young people must be involved in the development of Sibolangit TWA. Once the importance of community involvement is no exception for youth in all aspects of development, youth is a reflection of the future. Moreover, in tourism in Sibolangit, by not destroying forests, maintaining cleanliness, and maintaining tourism object facilities, it is said that they have been involved in the development of Sibolangit TWA, let alone managing it, the government continues to involve the community and youth around in development.

The role of youth is very important in all aspects of development, as well as in the tourism sector, to make TWA Sibolangit the best Travel Destination, it is necessary to have cooperation from all parties including youth, especially to promote tourism in Sibolangit. Youth involvement is very necessary, in all aspects both in management and supervision. For the development of TWA, the community and youth need to be involved because later the visitors will face directly with the surrounding community and acceptance in the community is very important, yes the community and youth can be involved as greeters, as well as important guides the community and youth need to be involved, impossible It seems that attractions are built in their villages but the community is not empowered.

This was confirmed by Mr. Solomon S Pelawi, Head of the Sibolangit Village, who was met at the office of Sibolangit Village, Jl. Sidikalang-Medan Sibolangit

Deli Serdang on Friday, February 8 at 9:30 a.m., said:

*"It needs the involvement of the community and youth in the development of TWA, involving the community and youth is an effort to empower the community and youth to realize the importance of their role in building their regions so that they can add insight and income to them".*

In the opinion of Mahalli (2010), the form of community participation can be categorized in several stages, namely: the stages of planning, implementation, utilization, and evaluation. Based on this opinion, the forms of youth participation in the development of Sibolangit TWA can be conceptualized in four stages, namely: the planning stage, the implementation phase, the utilization and maintenance stage, and the evaluation phase.

#### **Participation in the Planning Phase**

Participation at the planning stage is the involvement of a person at the stage of planning and strategy in preparing the committee and budget for an activity. The community participates by giving suggestions, suggestions, and criticism through meetings held. Regarding youth participation at the planning stage, Youth does not know, this idea is from the government and can be developed, after this was built the youth was invited to give their ideas, suggestions and input. It appears that the government does not mean not giving permission to the community or youth to be involved in the planning stage. But he hopes that his involvement will be good at making proposals, suggestions and criticisms, because at the moment TWA is still in the stage of sustainable development. At this time for the initial stage, TWA's grand design was the government's task. It is hoped that with the involvement of the community and youth in each stage of development, TWA Development can be realized as planned.

In all stages of planning for the development of TWA youth are not involved, so far planning in the development of TWA is the performance of

the Government. Although at all stages of planning TWA local youths were not included because of the human resource's inherent capacity, every muspembang was always present to attend deliberations and ask for input for the development of TWA better. This was confirmed by Mr. Solomon S Pelawi, Head of the Sibolangit Village, who was met at the office of Sibolangit Village, Jl. Sidikalang-Medan Sibolangit Deli Serdang on Friday, February 8 at 9:30 a.m., said:

*"The development of TWA has not been involved in all stages of planning so far, the development of TWA is a policy of the government. However, as young people helped support the government in realizing the development of Sibolangit TWA, although the youth was not involved in the planning, Pak Samuel as Head of Sibolangit TWA always delivered and socialized the planning of Sibolangit TWA at each village meeting".*

Ucok Purba, Chair of the Silima Sibolangit Clan Youth, found at home at Jl. Medan-Brastagi GG with Sibolangit on Tuesday, February 12, at 4:00 p.m., said that:

*"The local community and youth are not directly involved in the TWA development planning process. However, in the musrembang we are only given information about future development plans for Sibolangit TWA. That's where we can only provide input in the development of Sibolangit TWA because in budget planning it is indeed the duty of the government".*

Based on the results of the analysis and interviews, a table of youth involvement in the development of TWA can be made at the planning stage as follows:

**Table 2. Youth Participation Planning Stage**

Youth Participation	Tourism Component	Activities
Planning Phase	Attraction	Musrembang
	Accessibility	
	Amenity	
	Ancillary Service	

Source: Author Analysis (2018)

Based on several opinions from the interviews and tables, it can be said that youth participation at the planning stage of the development of TWA only participated

in attending the Musrebang, while at other stages youth were not involved. The development of TWA for the planning stage is the performance of the Government, and the government still expects youth involvement in a better planning process, because TWA is still in the development stage to make TWA better. To be able to make it happen there is a need for cooperation between the government and the community and youth as stated by Soetrisno (1988) that participation is cooperation between the people and the government in planning, implementing, preserving and developing development outcomes.

### **Participation Stage Implementation**

In this section the researcher will discuss the Implementation Phase. Local youth are not involved in all the technical developments, the construction of TWA facilities and infrastructure is a government performance, but for the development of TWA the government is expecting young people to be more active and creative. However, now the youth is only involved in tour guides and tourism promotions, with the participation of the youth is expected to develop their ability to behave and communicate, especially foreign languages in order to facilitate communication with foreigners and good attitude so that tourists want to come back to TWA Sibolangit. The government has built supporting facilities in the form of footpaths that are 2 KM long and are equipped with HomeStay, Gajebo and monitoring towers inside, so far there have been many visitors who have come to enjoy the tour. At least the youth is smarter to read opportunities, young people should be able to think about how to carry out TWA development activities that can provide more benefits by making tourist events, becoming business actors in the field of tourism and so on. So youth participation in the implementation of TWA development should not only be involved in tour guide and tourism promotion activities, Youth will be empowered to be given trainings on entrepreneurship and handicrafts so that

later they can become entrepreneurs in Sibolangit TWA.

In implementing the development of Sibolangit TWA, Youth is still participating in the implementation of being a guide if there are guests from outside the region and participating in promotion in various media. Today almost all young people have certainly had cellphones, use the cellphone as a promotion of Sibolangit TWA through Social Media, TWA Sibolangit made videos in TWA involving young people and school children as well. It was already a participation in promoting the Sibolangit TWA too.

Suci, one of the Deli Serdang 2017 Wista Ambassadors was found at the Disporabudpar office Jl. Business Works No. 1 Lubuk Pakam on Monday, February 4, 2018, at 2:00 p.m. said that:

*"I am usually informed if there are guests from outside the area who visit TWA Sibolangit to guide foreign-speaking guests, that's my participation as a young man in developing Sibolangit TWA. Besides that, I also often promote TWA Sibolangit on various Social Media I like on Facebook , Instagram, Whatsapp, Besides through the media I also promoted TWA Sibolangit to my campus friends to visit Sibolangit, it turns out that many of my friends also don't know it turns out that there is TWA in Sibolangit, so that my friend and Ambassador of Deli friends Serdang 2017 continues to promote TWA Sibolangit if there are events in North Sumatra "*

Youth are also involved in promoting Sibolangit TWA to all levels of the school in Sibolangit, it is hoped that this promotion can increase students to visit the Sibolangit TWA as a learning media for flora and fauna while at the same time integrating with nature besides youth also actively promoting TWA Sibolangit through Sosila Media, so that their friends outside the area have TWA in Sibolangit. Youth here are indeed involved in the stage of implementing the development of TWA even though it is a tour guide and promotes tourism.

Based on the results of the analysis and interviews, a table of youth involvement can be made in the following stages of the development of Sibolangit TWA:

**Table 3. Youth Participation Implementation Phase**

Youth Participation	Tourism Component	Activities
Implementation Phase	<i>Attraction</i>	Tour guide
	<i>Accessibility</i>	
	<i>Amenity</i>	
	<i>Ancillary Service</i>	Tourism Promotion

Source: Author Analysis (2018)

Based on the opinions and tables above the involvement of local youth in the implementation phase of TWA development only on the implementation of tourism promotions and tour guides while at other stages youth are not involved, young people should be more creative and innovative in carrying out TWA development. Like the theory of Ericson in slamet (1993), participation at the stage of implementation is the involvement of someone at the stage of carrying out the work of an activity. Society or youth can provide energy, material, or goods and money and ideas as one form of participation in the job.

#### Participation Utilization Phase

The stage of utilization and maintenance of Sibolangit TWA by the community, especially the youth, is an important stage as an effort for youth participation in the development of TWA. The purpose of the utilization is that the facilities and infrastructure of TWA are able to become a medium to achieve the objectives of tourism, while maintenance is an activity that must be carried out after the utilization of TWA facilities and infrastructure to maintain facilities and infrastructure to continue continuously and sustainably.

In Sibolangit it has a fairly good forest, the existence of forests has been a protected forest, so far the government strongly urges the community not to cut down forests, seeing that the use of forests not to be harvested is made charcoal, but the use of forests is more towards conservation

and how the utilization can increase the income of the surrounding community, one of which is to be made TWA in order to maintain forest sustainability and can increase the income of the surrounding community. The government has built supporting facilities, and so far local youth have taken advantage of to carry out various kinds of positive activities and maintain good supporting facilities, as well as maintain the forest from the threat of illegal logging.

So far the government has built facilities in TWA, for the utilization and maintenance of the government to empower local youths to utilize all forms of TWA facilities and maintenance so that they are not damaged and remain sustainable but for the management of TWA remains with the government. and Church Youth and other groups, usually they do activities such as Sports Week, Discussion, Mutual Cooperation and Camping, Managers of Sibolangit TWA will always allow if indeed the activities they do are positive for themselves and the environment, so who else if not youth who utilize and maintain the Sibolangit TWA. In terms of utilization and maintenance of Sibolangit TWA, of course youth are involved in it, usually young people carry out spiritual activities there, they participate in mutual assistance activities to cut down trees as well as replanting while cleaning up the remnants of leaves or twigs that are still scattered. Bapak Untung, a community leader, was found at his home at Jl. Medan-Brastagi KM. 40 Likes Makmur Sibolangit on Saturday, February 9, 2018, at 6:00 p.m. saying that:

*"For the utilization and maintenance of Sibolangit TWA, the youth here is very active, I see, both for conducting various religious activities there and mutual cooperation in cleaning and planting trees. If you are going to do any kind of activity, young people here consult us first, how and so that the activities will run smoothly. Especially if it involves all Sibolangit people, of course we are the ones who tell the public if the youth will do this and that*

activity. Yes, as long as the youth activities are good, we must push on, if we rely on you yes, we are unable and have time to do it again, so we encourage young people. "

Many and often young people carry out spiritual activities and other positive activities, Silima Youth often uses and maintains TWA by doing camping activities, besides that we work together to clean up TWA so that it is always beautiful and attracts tourists and I have also seen other youth organizations organize activities there.

Based on the analysis and interviews of various parties above about youth participation in the stages of utilization and maintenance of the Sibolangit Nature Park are as follows:

**Table 4. Youth Participation in the utilization and maintenance stage**

Youth Participation	Tourism Component	Activities
maintenance stage	Attraction	Religious Outbound Plant trees
	Accessibility	
	Amenity	
	Ancillary Service	

Source: Author Analysis (2018)

### Participation Evaluation Phase

Youth participation in the evaluation phase is very important, considering that aside from being an agent of change, youth also play a role as social control agents who act as supervisors and balancers in government performance. This role should be carried out by youth with a spirit of idealism, critical and solution in supporting development that is in the interests of the general public. Youth involvement in the evaluation phase is very good. Based on interviews with several parties, said that youth participation in the evaluation phase of TWA development exists.

At the evaluation stage young people do not participate, because the Government has not given more authority to the youth, but the government expects and is happy if the youth as people who are considered capable of bringing change, want to play an active role in all stages of development. TWA was in Sibolangit, and the local youth

should be involved in the evaluation phase regarding the development of TWA.

Given that Sibolangit TWA is still in the process of development and development, the involvement of the community and youth at the evaluation stage is very necessary, because the community and youth are part of TWA itself, those who are in charge of monitoring the government's performance convey ideas and ideas about the good and bad development of TWA. As a youth, you must give an assessment to see TWA, so that we know which side we are still not good in so that it is immediately corrected to be good. Based on the results of the above interview analysis of youth participation in the evaluation phase, the table can be made as follows:

**Table 5. Youth Participation Evaluation stage**

Youth Participation	Tourism Component	Activities
Evaluation stage	Attraction	
	Accessibility	
	Amenity	
	Ancillary Service	

Source: Author Analysis (2018)

Components of the Sibolangit Nature Tourism Park activities are based on observations and interviews with the head of Sibolangit TWA, Mr. Samuel, Thursday, February 1, 2018 at 09:30 the following:

### Attraction

#### a. Flora

**Table 6: Flora at TWA Sibolangit**

Exotic Plants		
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	<i>Samanea saman</i>
Original Plants		
Shorea sp	Garcia sp	Kenangan
Kulit Manis	Species Ficus	Quercus sp
Lower Plants (Roadblock)		
Amorphophallus titanum	Taro forest	Grass
Mushrooms	Forest orchid	
Medicinal plants		
Pteris encephaliformis	Pteris encephaliformis	Pteris encephaliformis
Pteris encephaliformis	Pteris encephaliformis	Pteris encephaliformis

#### b. Fauna

<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	<i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>	<i>Dicrurus sp</i>
<i>Presbytis sp</i>	<i>Spilornis cheela</i>	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
<i>Pyton reticulatus</i>	<i>Mabayu multifasciatus</i>	<i>Varanus salvator</i>

c. Tourism Activities Object

Potential for several activities that can be done at Sibolangit TWA:

- Environmental Education.
- Jungle Tracking.
- Camping.
- Outbound.

**Accessibility**

Sibolangit Nature Tourism Park is located on the edge of the Medan - Kabanjahe (Karo Regency) highway, with the distance from Medan City being 38 Km, while the distance from Kabanjahe is 31 Km, with a distance of 60 to 90 minutes. To get to Sibolangit TWA from the cities of Medan and Kabanjahe can be done using public transport minibuses (Sutra, Borneo, Murni, Sinabung, and Jaya Raya) with a tariff of Rp. 8,000.

**Amenity**

Facilities and infrastructure in Sibolangit TWA consist of:

- Trail
- Hall
- Resort office
- Toilet
- Places of worship
- Parking area
- Entrance gate

- Field of view
- Gazebo (8 pieces)
- Discussion booth (3 pieces)
- The existing electricity network is through electricity from the National Electricity Company (PLN).
- Availability of clean water through the installation of a Tirtanadi Regional Water Company (PDAM).

**Ancillary Service**

Additional services that exist at Sibolangit Nature Park:

- Visitor Center
- Map
- TWA Monument
- Villa TWA

**DISCUSSION**

**SWOT Analyst Determination of Youth Participation Strategies in the Development of Sibolangit Nature Tourism Park**

To determine the strategy of youth participation in the development of Sibolangit TWA carried out by SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats). Next is the selection of internal and external factors as follows:

**Table 7: Internal factors**

Strengths	Weaknesses
The existence of Human Resources (Youth)	1.Inadequate Quality of Human Resources
TWA facilities and infrastructure	2.The management budget is still not independent
3. Potential flora and fauna	3. Utilization of regional potential has not been maximized

Source: Author Analysis (2018)

**Table 8: External factor**

Opportunities	Threat
1. Aksesibilitas yang mudah	1. The location adjacent to the community has the potential for encroachment
2. The level of research in Sibolangit TWA is quite high.	2. The level of education and public welfare is relatively low
3. Interesting natural potential	3. Visitor vandalism

Source: Author Analysis (2018)

**Strategy to Use Strength to Utilize Opportunities**

- a. Maintain the integrity and function of the Sibolangit TWA area with the support of the community and youth.
- b. Enhancing collaboration with the community and youth in managing Sibolangit TWA.

- c. Increase research and development activities in and around TWA.
- d. Improve networking in the development of natural tourism.

**Strategy to Use Strength to Overcome Challenges / Threats**

- a. Develop conservation villages to improve community welfare and cooperation with communities.

- b. Increasing the capabilities of TWA for increased security.
- c. Increasing coordination and socialization activities of implementing regulations in the field of conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems.
- d. Improve promotion with various media.

#### **Strategy to Overcome Constraints / Weaknesses by Utilizing Opportunities**

- a. Increasing participatory collaboration with the community in terms of meeting infrastructure facilities in the field.
- b. Improve the quality of human resources through various trainings.
- c. Increasing community participation opportunities in the management of TWA.
- d. Strengthen the area by providing supporting documents (compiling management plans and blocks) collaboratively and adaptively.

#### **Strategies to Reduce Weaknesses and Overcome Challenges / Threats**

- a. Improve the skills and awareness of community human resources to improve their welfare.
- b. Effective means, infrastructure, partners and human resources that are in the activities of handling regional disturbances.
- c. Establish agreement of agreements between stakeholders in the utilization of equitable regional potential.
- d. Build and develop networks in supporting regional management.

**Based on the results of the SWOT analysis above, a strategy for youth participation in the development of Sibolangit TWA was formulated as follows:**

- a. Use youth enthusiasm for TWA development.
- b. Organizing routine activities that can trigger youth motivation..
- c. Strengthen the area by making effective facilities, infrastructure, partners and human resources as well as providing supporting documents in the management of Sibolangit TWA.

- d. Develop conservation villages to improve community welfare.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Based on various studies and discussions, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Youth Participation in Tourism Development in the Natural Tourism Park Sibolangit is generally active and in the form of ideas and energy, not found in the form of goods or money, along with its activities
  - a. At the planning stage the youth follows the musreembang activities
  - b. At the stage of implementing youth as a tour guide and promoting tourism.
  - c. At the stage of utilization of youth do religious activities, Outbound and Planting trees.
  - d. At the evaluation stage young people do not carry out any activities.
2. Strategy for youth participation in the development of Sibolangit TWA as follows:
  - a. Use youth enthusiasm for TWA development.
  - b. Organizing routine activities that can trigger youth motivation.
  - c. Strengthen the area by making effective facilities, infrastructure, partners and human resources as well as providing supporting documents in the management of Sibolangit TWA.
  - d. Develop conservation villages to improve community welfare.

#### **REFERENCES**

- Abdullah, Taufik, 1974, *Pemuda Dan Perubahan Sosial*, LP3S, Jakarta.
- Anastasia, 2014, *Kebijakan Pengembangan Pariwisata Berbasis Democratic Governance*, Pustaka Radja, Surabaya
- Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam-Sumut, 2006, *Materi Sosialisasi Pemanfaatan Wisata Alam di TWA Sicikeh-cikeh kegiatan pengembangan Pemanfaatan Wisata Alam Dipa Tahun Anggaran 2006*, Medan : Dirjen PHKA BKSDA Sumatera Utara I.
- Budi, Setia, 2014, *Pengaruh Perencanaan Partisipatif Dan Pembangunan Wilayah*

- Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Kota Banda Aceh*, (Disertasi), Universitas Sumatera Utara. Program Doktor Pascasarjana, Medan.
- Damanik, Janianton, 2005, Kebijakan Publik dan Praksis Democratic Governanncce di Sektor Pariwisata, Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Volume 8, Nomor 3, UGM, Yogyakarta.
  - Gigih, 2010, *Partisipasi Pemuda dalam Pengembangan Agrowisata di Desa Berjo, Ngargoyoso, Karanganyar*, (Tesis), UNPAD, Bandung.
  - Iskandar. 2009. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Gaung Persada (GP Press). Jakarta
  - John W. Creswell, 2010, *Research Design pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan Mixed*, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta.
  - Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Edisi Ke Tiga, 2001, Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, Balai Pustaka, Jakarta.
  - Karyono, A. Hari, 1997, *Kepariwisataaan*, Grasindo, Jakarta.
  - Kemenpora RI Tahun 2010.
  - M Baiquni, Wardiyanto, 2011, *Perencanaan Pengembangan Pariwisata*, Lubuk Agung, Bandung.
  - Mahalli Kasyful, Ario Pratomo Wahyu, Hassan Mirza Bachtiar, 2010, *Pembangunan Pedesaan Teori dan Praktek ; Pembangunan dan Partisipasi Masyarakat*, USU Press, Medan.
  - Muljadi, Andri, 2014, *Kepariwisataaan dan Perjalanan*, Raja Wali Pers, Jakarta
  - Mulyadi, 2012, *Penelitian Kuantitatif & Kualitatif Serta Praktek Kombinasinya dalam Penelitian Sosial*, Publica Institute, Jakarta.
  - Naruddin, Dalimunthe, 2007, *Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pengembangan Potensi Wisata Bahari Pantai Cermin Kabupaten Serdang Bedagai*. (Tesis), USU, Medan.
  - Nasdian, Fredian Tony, 2014. *Pengembangan Masyarakat*, Yayasan Obor Indonesia, Jakarta.
  - Nasikun, 2003. *Sistem Sosial Indonesia*. Rajawali Pers. Jakarta.
  - Peraturan Pemerintah No 8 Tahun 2008 Tentang Tahapan Pembangunan Daerah.
  - Pitana, I.G., dan Putu, G.G. 2005. *Sosiologi Pariwisata*. Andi Offset. Yogyakarta.
  - Prasiasa Oka Putu Dewa, 2011, *Wacana Kontemporer Pariwisata*, Salemba Humanika, Jakarta.
  - Prasiasa Oka Putu Dewa, 2011, *Wacana Kontemporer Pariwisata*, Salemba Humanika, Jakarta.
  - Rosida, Idah. 2014, *Partisipasi Pemuda Dalam Pengembangan Kawasan Ekowisata dan Implikasinya Terhadap Ketahanan Masyarakat Desa*. (Tesis), Universitas Gadjah Mada, Sekolah Pasca Sarjana, Yogyakarta.
  - Sitti Wahyidini, 2014, Artikel Ilmiah: *Strategi Pengarusutamaan Pemuda: Menggagas Partisipasi Pemuda dalam Pembangunan*, www.academia.edu. Diakses pada 19 Desember 2017 pukul 17 : 46 WIB.
  - Suciati, 2006, *Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Rencana Umum Tata Ruang Kota Pati*, (Tesis), UNDIP. Magister Pembangunan Wilayah dan Kota. Semarang.
  - Undang – Undang No 10 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kepariwisataaan
  - Undang – Undang No 24 Tahun 1992 Tentang Penataan Ruang.
  - Undang – Undang No 25 Tahun 2004 Tentang Sistem Perencanaan Nasional
  - Undang – Undang No 40 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kepemudaan

How to cite this article: Ridlo MS, Sibarani R, Lubis S. Youths' participation in the tourism development at Sibolangit natural tourism park. International Journal of Research and Review. 2018; 5(12):96-111.

\*\*\*\*\*