

## Development of Sustainable Tourism Based on Local Community Participation



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**ABSTRACT:** Sustainable tourism development is the main focus of tourism development right now. The idea of sustainability in tourism is a way to deal with the bad things that will happen as tourism grows. This article talks about how local communities can be involved in making tourism more sustainable. The method is a review of the literature, which is based on research results that have already been published on relevant topics. Based on the results of the literature review, community participation in sustainable tourism development can take the form of brainstorming participation, physical energy participation, participation skills and proficiency, and property participation. In order to make sure that local community participation works, sustainable tourism development can involve the community from the planning, overseeing, and putting plans into action stages on.

**KEYWORDS:** Development Tourism; Local Community Participation; Sustainable Tourism

### I. INTRODUCTION

The local community must be involved in the development of tourism in the area because the community has the best awareness of the natural and cultural potential that exists. This is also legally confirmed by Article 12 No. 3 Laws of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, that one of the government affairs of choice is tourism. This choice of government affairs is a government affair that is divided into the Central Government and Provincial Governments, as well as Regency/City Regional Governments. All three have their own sub-businesses, especially in the division of government affairs in the tourism sector. As stated in the regulation, the Regency/City Regional Government has affairs to increase the capacity of tourism, human resources, and the creative economy at a basic level. Meanwhile, the provincial government is at the advanced level and the central government is at the expert level. This is what ultimately encourages the Regional Government, at a basic and advanced level, to work on and develop cultural tourism and natural tourism in the region (Suryadi, 2014).

Efforts to develop strategic tourism areas must be balanced with the readiness and support of the local community. Strategic tourism areas must pay attention to the cultural, social, and religious aspects of the local community, according to Laws of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 2009. According to (Hermawan, 2016), the implementation and development of tourism must be planned in an integrated manner, with special consideration given to the local community's economic and socio-cultural aspects. This is because the local community has grown and coexisted with a tourist attraction and has become part of an interconnected ecological system (Dewi et al., 2013). On the other hand, the non-involvement of local communities in tourism can cause various problems. According to (Hamzah & Hermawan, 2018), tourism that does not involve local communities causes problems such as socio-cultural degradation and the loss of norms and values associated with local wisdom. In addition, government policies that tend to side with the capitalists (investors), will result in economic competition for jobs and in terms of capital, especially for local capitalist groups competing with strong investors from outside the region (Dewi et al., 2013). so that tourism development is in line with attention to local community participation.

Community-based tourism (CBT) is an appropriate approach for local community-oriented tourism development. According to Page Rusyidi & Fedryansah (2019), this tourism development approach emphasizes maximum community involvement in the tourism development process. In line with Dewi et al. (2013), with CBT, the role of local communities as stakeholders becomes the most important element in the development of strategic tourism areas. Thus, as stated in Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, the local community becomes a priority to benefit from the implementation of tourism activities in their area. The implementation of community-based tourism development can take several forms. The form can be in the form of ideas, participation in physical labor, participation in community skills and skills, or participation in property or personal assets

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Ira & Muhamad (2020). This can be a benchmark for how much the community is able to be involved in the tourism development process.

Community involvement in tourism also forms a sustainable approach to tourism in a sustainable manner. This is because tourism has a positive impact on the community's economic conditions, especially on people's income, employment opportunities, and distribution of profits, as well as ownership and control of the community's economy (Hermawan, 2016). However, this can only be realized if the community is able to be fully involved at every stage of sustainable tourism development. All of these stages, according to Rusyidi & Fedryansah (2019), consist of the initial stage (beginning), the middle stage (middle), and the advanced stage (advanced). This stage was also conveyed by Dewi et al. (2013) that the local community plays the role of host and is an important actor in the development of the entire tourist area, starting from the planning, monitoring, and implementation stages. So, in addition to trying to examine the influence of forms of community participation in tourism development, this paper also tries to examine the stages of sustainable tourism development by involving community participation.

Based on the description above, it is necessary to conduct a study on the participation of local communities in the development of sustainable tourism. This article will discuss forms of community participation in sustainable tourism development and stages of sustainable tourism development by involving community participation. This article will contribute to the development of sustainable tourism by involving community participation. This article will also add to the literature that talks about the link between community development and sustainable tourism.

### II. METHOD

This is a systematic literature review that demonstrates how the research and development approach is utilized to combine and analyze research pertinent to the core of a specific topic. The objective of a systematic review of the literature is to study, locate, evaluate, and interpret all relevant research on a fascinating topic with a variety of research questions (Sugiyono, 2018). This study applies descriptive analysis, which is a methodical presentation of gathered facts, followed by an explanation and justification for the reader.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### A. *Text Font of Entire Document Community Participation in Sustainable Tourism Development*

The form of community participation in sustainable tourism development is based on the view (Ira & Muhamad, 2020),

##### 1. Brainstorming Participation

This form of participation is by thinking about ideas related to the advantages and disadvantages of tourism areas (Prabowo et al., 2016). By analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of a tourist area, it is possible to determine the right strategy for the development of the area. As per research by Ira & Muhamad (2020), if the community has awareness of the benefits of tourism, the community will optimally increase its tourism area. This can also lead to new businesses opening in the area, which is good for sustainable tourism.

##### 2. Participation in Physical Energy

Energy participation is related to the participation of workers who donate time for the benefit of developing tourist areas. This participation can be seen through physical readiness in preparing the visiting area, tour guides, providing facilities and infrastructure, and providing activity support equipment (Hilman & Aziz, 2020). Ira & Muhamad's (2020) research shows that good and optimal community involvement in efforts to develop tourist area facilities or infrastructure also helps attract tourists and makes their trips more enjoyable.

##### 3. Participation skills and proficiency

This participation is related to the contribution of community skills in forming businesses that are able to support additional attractions from the tourist area. The creation of typical food products, providing homestays, making tour packages, managing outbound, providing local guides, and others are most of the community's efforts to support the creation of tourism (Prabowo et al., 2016). These skills and skills are also developed into professionals. Setijawan (2018) says that the professionalism of the local community needs to be improved all the time. This will improve the quality of services and lead to a steady rise in income.

##### 4. Participation in property

The participation of property or materials is a contribution to support the development of tourist areas, including in the collection of development funds (Hilman & Aziz, 2020). This form of participation is usually carried out by people who do not play an active role. So the realization is in the form of passive participation in donations from assets owned by the community.

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Nevertheless, according to Prabowo et al. (2016), this form of participation can also be in the form of the application of *Sapta Pesona*, namely the application of security, order, cleanliness, coolness, beauty, hospitality, and memories, so that people can keep the surrounding environment beautiful, clean, cool, and accompanied by hospitality. This will result in tourists feeling happy about the visit, and sustainable tourism can also be realized.

### **B. Stages of Sustainable Tourism Development involving Community Participation**

The stages for developing tourism in a sustainable manner are based on Dewi et al. (2013) in line with the involvement of local communities in supporting tourism, including namely

#### 1. Planing

This stage is related to community involvement in identifying problems, formulating goals, and making decisions related to tourist areas. According to (Purnamasari, 2011), the main characteristic of community-based tourism development is community involvement in every process, including in planning that provides benefits to the wider community. This is also related to efforts to develop sustainable tourism from a socio-cultural perspective, namely by involving local communities to work out the plans for their tourist areas.

#### 2. Supervision

This stage is necessary because local communities have a very substantial control role in the development of tourist areas. This is realized by the formation of a supervisory team for tourist areas. As per research conducted by Karnayanti & Mahagangga (2019), community participation in the supervision stage can be in the form of establishing a family or informal principle, where if there is a problem, the local community can coordinate with each other to obtain a solution. This supervisory function is also important for the creation of security and comfort for tourists during their trip.

#### 3. Implemetation

At this stage, the local community is actively involved in utilizing the business opportunities that exist in the tourist area. through the formation of businesses that support the ability of tourism in the region. This implementation stage is not only a real action but also indirectly provides input for program improvement and helps through resources (Marysya & Amanah, 2018).

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

On the basis of this argument, it can be stated that in order to establish sustainable tourism, local community engagement or tourism is required. This type of development can take place through thinking, physical engagement, participation in skills and abilities, and passive participation through people's personal assets. Moreover, the significance of sustainable tourism development spans multiple stages, including planning, monitoring, and execution. With the cooperation and readiness of the community, visitors to tourist destinations will experience a secure and comfortable stay, ensuring their continued sustainable development.

This study's findings provide recommendations to stakeholders, including the community, the commercial sector, and the government, for promoting the sustainability of tourism through the participation of local communities. This recommendation is very important because the local community has become the focus of tourism development and should be involved in all stages, including planning, monitoring, and implementation.

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