

## Community Participation in Marine Tourism Development at Olele Village

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### Abstract

This study aims to determine the participation of the community in the development of marine tourism in the Village District Olele Kabila Bone Bone Bolango District. The method used in this research is qualitative method with descriptive design. The results showed that community participation in marine tourism development in Olele Village consists of 3 aspects, namely the involvement of the emotional aspects of decision making, social involvement that is maintaining water resources, providing services and security, supervising or monitoring marine tourism, and involvement in terms of Economy that is managing or utilizing marine tourism.

Keywords: community; participation; marine tourism.

### Introduction

Today many countries are interested to develop the tourism industry, the main purpose is to increase foreign exchange. When export commodities are inadequate to obtain foreign exchange, then the tourism sector is one way to get foreign exchange, that is by attracting tourists as much as possible to visit. Whether or not a tourism area we must know the factors that are crucial for the development of tourism is the freedom of movement in the sense of traveling, completeness of transportation, and communication, the presence of accommodation and catering, the attraction of the Tourist Destination (DTW), The availability of funds for those traveling, guaranteeing the security of the Tourism Destination Region, the greater amenity factor in visiting the Tourism Destination Area, the availability of adequate service elements including the materials and information facilities (Bakaruddin, 2009 in Perawati, 2014).

Tourism Area Olele is one of the existing tourist areas in Gorontalo Province. Olele Tourism Area is located in Olele Village, Kabila Bone District, Bone Bolango District. Olele Tourism area has its own uniqueness that has never been found elsewhere and only exist in Olele tourism area, which there are some marine biota diversity, including coral reefs, fish are very unique, and seaweed is very beautiful and untouched by Human hands, and not necessarily in other places. This led to the village of Olele being nicknamed "the hidden paradise of Gorontalo" (Hamzah, 2010).

### Research Methodology

The research was conducted in November 2015 until May 2016 located at Olele Village, Kabila Bone Sub-district, Bone Bolango District.



Figure 1 Map research site (Source: Bakosurtanal, 1991)

Data collection methods used in this study is a qualitative method with descriptive design, ie research that gives a careful picture of a particular individual or group about the circumstances and symptoms that occur. Where the data source from this research comes from primary data and secondary data. Primary data is done through questionnaires and in-depth interviews and documentation. While the secondary data is done through literature search or interview with agencies. In-depth questionnaires and in-depth interviews were conducted with key informants such as Olele Village Head, Village Secretary, Olele Village Government Head, Head of Olele Tengah Village, Pentadu and Hungayokiki, Villagers of Olele Village and Olele Village Villages Source of income with a total of 40 people.

Data obtained from the field, both secondary and primary data are presented using a qualitative approach in the form of exposure which then narrated according to the research problem (Dalimunthe, 2007). Analysis of qualitative research data only describes the sections or points that exist on the main problem, the formulation of problems and research objectives that have been supported by various information in the field (Aedi, 2010).

## Result and Discussion

### Characteristics of respondent

Characteristics of respondents in Olele Village based on the results of questionnaires to 40 respondents are as follows:

#### Age of Respondent

According to Yulianti (2012) age affects the contribution form of participation provided by the community. There are five distribution of respondent age can be seen in Figure 2.

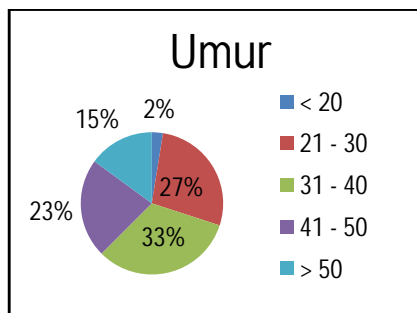


Figure 2 Age of Respondent (Primary Data, 2015).

Based on Figure 2, it can be seen that the age of respondents dominating in the age range is 31-40 years old as much as 33% and at least in the range of

age less than 20 years as much as 2%. Someone is considered mature in terms of thinking and more experienced in the age range 31-40 years (Suroso et al, 2014).

#### Education

The education level of the respondent is determined by the formal education that has been followed according to the last diploma. Education can support the quality of human resources, so that its ability can be useful in the development of tourism Olele (Arman, 2014). Education level of respondents in this study is divided into 4 (four) ie graduated elementary, graduated from junior high school, graduated high school, and graduate. The interview result shows that the percentage of respondents in Olele Village is dominated by elementary school graduation 44%. The distribution of respondent's education level can be seen in Figure 3.

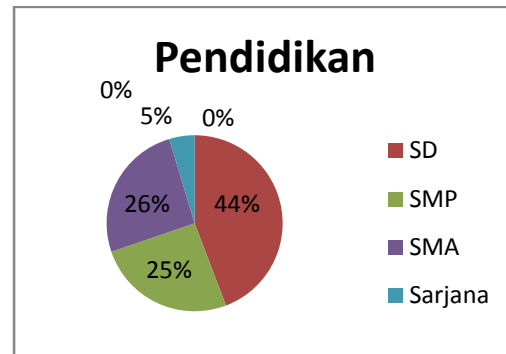


Figure 3 Education level of Respondent

According to Udin (2010), the high level of community participation can be due to the ability they have, such as education and the opportunity to obtain information. Low levels of education generally go hand in hand with limited information and understanding, thus the opportunities are limited. While highly educated people tend to have wider opportunities in obtaining information about development issues.

#### Occupation

People who have a job will be considered to have a higher potential than the unemployed even though sometimes the work they have does not generate income that can meet all the needs of his life (Udin, 2010). The type of work respondents can be seen in Figure 4.

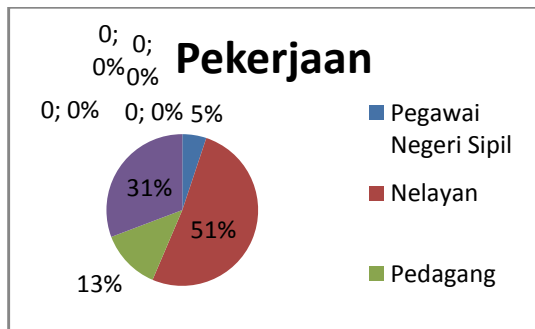


Figure 4 Occupation of Respondent

Types of respondents in this study are civil servants, fishermen, traders, and others (housewives, honorarium employees, and students). Figure 4 shows that most respondents in Olele Village work as fishermen with a percentage of 51%, followed by other work by 31% and civil servants at 5%. According to Udin (2010), a person who has a prestigious job (civil servant, private) will be socially respected and regarded as a figure or intellectual by most societies, so that in any community development activity the person will always gain a central place in every stage. The existing development process.

#### Revenue

Revenue of respondents in this study is the income per month of the family obtained from husband and wife and one of those who work. While respondents such as Student earnings obtained from pocket money. The income level of respondents can be seen in Figure 5.

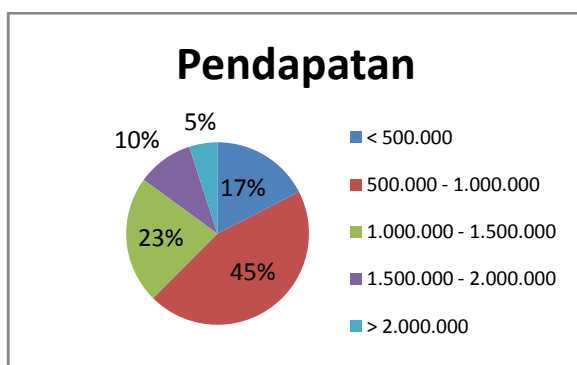


Figure 5 Respondent's revenue

Figure 5 shows that the percentage of respondents who earned Rp 500,000-1,000,000 was 45%, while income was Rp 1,000,000-1,500,000 by 23%, income less than Rp 500,000 by 17%, income Rp 1,500,000-2,000,000 by 10% and the lowest income is more than Rp 2,000,000 5%. The level of

income of respondents is one of the internal factors that can affect the community participation in the development of marine tourism. Respondents who have enough income will have more free time and no longer busy looking for additional income, so that respondents are more actively involved in marine tourism development (Suroso et al, 2014).

#### Community participation in marine tourism development in Olele Village

Olele Village was first established as a Regional Marine Protected Area, based on SK Bone Reg. 165 Year 2006 as an area for the utilization of natural resources for the interests of recreation, tourism, education and other forms that are not contrary to the principle of conservation. Based on the results of interviews some people agree with the designated Village Olele as Tourism Village. Olele Village is one of the nautical attractions with the main attraction of coral reef ecosystem and reef fish. Tourists visiting Olele Village can do diving (snorkeling) and snorkeling to see the underwater beauty of Olele.

Community participation in marine tourism development Olele Village, obtained at the time of the study are as follows:

#### Participation in decision making

Based on interviews conducted with Olele Village community, it was learned that not all Olele Village communities participated in the establishment of Olele Village as a Marine Tourism Village. Communities participating in the decision-making are those who are community leaders, traditional leaders, representatives of the village government and representatives of the community in general. The result of the meeting decision establishes Olele Village as the Regional Marine Conservation Area (KKLD). Determination of Olele Village as KKLD is caused because Olele Village waters have endemic species that is Barel Sponge with *Petrosia lignosa* name not found in other location. In addition, in the establishment of Olele Village as KKLD, also conducted determination of tourism awareness group that aims to reduce the impact of damage caused by overfishing of fishermen ..

According to Timothy, (1999) in Sahawi, (2015) there are two perspectives in viewing public participation in tourism. Both perspectives are the participation of local communities in the decision-making process, and related to the benefits that society receives from tourism development. The need to involve the community in making decisions by accommodating the wishes and goals of local

communities in development and its ability to absorb tourism benefits. Communities within the development area should be encouraged to identify their own objectives and to guide tourism development to improve the needs of local communities. In addition to involving local communities in decision-making, the importance of engaging stakeholders, ie governments, private sector and other community members to take part in decision making and see the importance of tourism education for local communities to improve the capacity of communities especially in receiving tourism benefits.

Based on the results of interviews with the Olele community and the results of field observations indicate that the supporting facilities of marine tourism activities have not been feasible for visitors or not yet adequate. It is seen a lot of visitors who come to Olele Village tourist sites facilities such as glass boats are not enough to accommodate the number of visitors. If visitors see all glass boats are used then not a few visitors who go home. The existing facilities are mostly a contribution from the provincial government of Gorontalo and Bone Bolango district governments, namely 5 units of glass boat but 4 units of government assistance and 1 unit from Olele society, 5 home stay rooms, 6 locker rooms, Which used to descend sea is the initiative of Olele community as much as 1, snorkeling equipment 3 units, diving equipment 1 unit and 5 cameras. Figure 6 shows one of the existing facilities in Olele marine tourism.



Figure 6 Glass boat as one of attraction

#### Participation in marine tourism management

According to Sarumaha (2009), any development, should be able to increase participation in the economic sector, expand employment and improve the welfare of the community. Based on the results of the interviews obtained information that the management of marine tourism in Olele Village is currently managed by a group of people who are members of the tourism awareness group,

supervisory groups and regional marine conservation groups (KKLD). Where there are managing as a guide diving, glass boat guides, open food stalls, stalls selling daily necessities, there are also selling fried foods and some home communities made home stay.

Based on the interview results obtained that, before the glass boat tourists or visitors who come in the Village Olele to conduct activities using fishing boats from the community Olele. And this became one additional income Olele Village fishermen. But since the glass boat visitors no longer use fishing boats. People who feel the impact of welfare with the marine tourism in Olele Village are only those belonging to these groups. It is feared could cause social jealousy among Olele society. Some people say that the presence or absence of this tour has no impact on the community because those who feel the impact only certain people. Marine tourism in Olele Village will grow as the community participates in training on tourism and community skills training, to increase knowledge of the people in Olele Village. The results of the interviews indicate that the Olele Village community has participated in training conducted by the government, although the activity only includes some representatives from the community. One of the training on tourism made One of the training about tourism made by Bone Bolango Tourism Office is a one month study tour in Bali followed by Mr. Tiyong Mahmud who lives in Hamlet 3 namely Pentadu. Then the skill training community is one example of the training to make handicrafts made ornaments and culinary that is making a typical cake Olele. The training was conducted by Gorontalo Provincial Tourism Office. Basically Olele people really want this skill can be used as souvenir or ole-ole for visitors who come, but they have constraints that is no capital to start a business of making souvenirs. The picture below is one of the handicrafts made in the training.



Figure 7 Craft of wall ornament

### Participation in preserving water resources

Olele Village Community, is a conscious society in protecting or maintaining water resources. The way Olele society protect or maintain the existing water resources in the Village Olele is not littering. The awareness of Olele's community to preserve the existing marine resources in Olele Village has begun to exist as they begin to know how important the water resources are to be preserved or protected for the sustainability of these resources. Olele village community participation in maintaining water resources is seen from the existence of community groups in charge of maintaining water resources in Olele Village. There are 3 groups that maintain water resources in Olele Village, namely the tourism conscious group, the supervisory group (pokmaswas) and the KKLD group (regional marine conservation area). These three groups were formed based on the village regulation on Conservation and Community Based Marine Protected Areas in 2006. The three groups actively participate in maintaining the existing water resources in order not to be damaged by tourists who come diving in Olele Village.

Olele Village community participation in maintaining water resources is also indicated by the presence of special lane destined for boat entry and boat mooring location owned by the fisherman of Olele Village. Boat passes and mooring sites / community boats are lanes or areas that are specially prepared for the daily activities of the community in relation to fishing activities.

### Participation in providing services and security to tourists

According to Khalik (2014), comfort and security are becoming very important conditions in the tourism industry. Environmental factors that affect the discomfort and insecurity of tourists such as parking management. Arrangement or management of parking is indispensable in the tourism industry in order to avoid tourists who park vehicles randomly. Other factors that affect the inconvenience and insecurity of tourists such as the hawkers and transportation service providers. Public participation is necessary in monitoring the aggressive attitude of hawkers and transportation service providers, so as not to disturb the comfort and security of tourists.

Based on the results of interviews, obtained information that one of the obstacles in providing services and security to tourists is the absence of parking locations for vehicles tourists who come to

the Village Olele. Therefore, tourists who come parked his vehicle disembarang place. However, in the service of economic activities in Olele Village found community participation in the form of availability of restaurants and home stay for tourists.

Interview results also obtained information that Olele community is very happy with the tourists who come in their village. This is indicated by the public service to the good tourists and so far there has never been a problem if tourists come.

### Participation in overseeing or monitoring marine tourism activities

According to Dewi (2013), various tourism development policies are aimed at improving and assisting communities in enhancing local community participation in coral reefs in marine tourism activities. To some extent, there has been a process of improving the views, insight, knowledge, awareness, and behavior of the community towards marine tourism development program.

Olele village community participation in supervising or monitoring marine tourism activities is shown by the enthusiasm of the community when there are tourists who visit to dive in Olele Village. Olele Village community especially those who are members of Pokmaswas (community watchdog group), without being asked will be a guide for divers. This is done to monitor the activity of the diver so as not to carelessly touch the existing coral reefs. According to Dalimunthe (2007), the community can participate directly to develop environmental conservation as well as a deep understanding of the ins and outs of coastal ecosystems so as to shape awareness of how to behave in order to preserve coastal areas in the present and future.

### Conclusion and Suggestion

Community participation in the development of marine tourism in Olele Village consists of 3 aspects, namely: Emotional involvement in decision making. Social involvement ie maintaining water resources, providing services and security, supervising or monitoring marine tourism. Economic involvement of managing or utilizing marine tourism.

The government should engage the entire community in the development of marine tourism in Olele Village, not just certain groups to avoid social jealousy. It is also an effort to improve the welfare of the community.

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