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ABSTRACT

This type of research is a qualitative Phenomenological approach through, but the results showed that public participation in the development of tourism is very important considering the role of society is not small, benign communities will give a real contribution and also a great attraction for foreign tourists, in addition to synergy's development in various aspects will provide a comfortable, secure feeling, so travelers will be glad to come back visit Indonesia.

KEYWORDS: tourism, services, economic development, Community.

1. INTRODUCTION**A. Background**

The era of the autonomous region as the implications of the enactment of law No. 32 year 2004, provide opportunities for each Regency/ City Governments to plan and manage the development of its territory, as well as demands for the active participation of the community in the process of development of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The community as a major component in the development of community-based tourism has an important role in supporting the development of regional tourism aimed at developing the potential of local sourced from natural, social or cultural the economy of the community. Act No. 9 of the year 1990 of Tourism stated that communities have equal opportunities and widely to participate in an organization of tourism. The role of the community in preserving natural and cultural resources owned is a large participation and potentially become a tourist attraction.

According to Nurmawati (2006), development of nature tourism and cultural tourism in the perspective of the local independence is the embodiment of inter connection in public order that were conducted independently by the order itself in order to improve the quality of the order with keep sustainability of nature and local culture values, as well as natural attractions and cultural tours. During the development of tourism in this area is aimed at developing the potential of local sourced from natural, cultural or social economy in order to contribute to the local governments, while enhancing the well-being of the community. Related to the above, the current development of tourism planning using a community approach or community based development. In this case the local community which will build, own and manage direct tourist facilities and services, and thus the community expected to receive directly the economic benefit and reduce urbanization (Nurhayati, 2005).

According to Panji (2005), tourism development efforts are oriented to local communities is still minimal. This is because the community does not have the ability to be financially qualified and expertise to manage it or was directly involved in tourism activities based on nature and culture. So the need for the active participation of the community to be a good host, provide something that best fit the capabilities of security keeping, participated, harmony, beauty and hygiene environment, gives a good impression and memories for tourists in order to support the program of *sapta pesona*, as well as instilling awareness in the framework of the development of village tourism.

B. Problems

1. How economic development of tourism in Indonesia?
2. How can the economic development strategy of tourism in Indonesia?
3. What are the factors that affect the economic development of tourism in Indonesia

2. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

A. Understanding Community Participation

Understanding participation has always been synonymous with the role or attributed as well. A scientist named Keith Davis expressed his definition of participation cited by Sastropetro (1988:13) is the participation can be defined as the involvement of mental or moral or thought or feeling in the group situation the push to make a donation to the group in an effort to achieve the goal as well as hardness, responsible for the business in question.

On the basis of the opinions above, participation was not based on physical involvement in his work but concerned the involvement of one's self so that it will give rise to responsibilities and contributions there are large groups.

In line with the opinion above, Allport in Sastropetro, (1988:12) States that a person who participated actually experiencing the involvement of her/his ego which is more than involvement in work or tasks alone, with her involvement means the involvement of thoughts and feelings.

From the description above it is clear that the participation of self/ego involvement is concerned and not merely physical involvement in the job or task only, and the third element is the participation in such assessment will not be separated from each other, but mutual support. In reality, especially in the life of society and State, the term is often associated with participation efforts in support of development programs.

It corresponds to the opinions expressed by Hamidjoyo, (1988:67), that contain three notions of participation, i.e.:

- 1) Participation means risen in bearing the burden of development. Receive back results development and responsible to it. Participation means the realization of his creativity and his oto activities.
- 2) Of the few studies of literature on community participation in developing countries shows that the concept of participation is interpreted widely. Oakley (1991:1-10) means the participation into three forms, namely:
- 3) Participation as a form of contribution, i.e. the dominant interpretation of participation in development in the third world is to see it as a voluntary engagement or other form of contribution from village community previously set programs and development projects.
- 4) Participation as an organization, although it is tinged with a long debate among practitioners and theorists about the Organization as an instrument that is fundamental to participation, but can be put forward that the difference the Organization and participation lies in the nature of organizational forms as a means for participation, such as the regular organizations established or emerging organization and was formed as a result of a process of participation.
- 5) As empowerment, participation is an exercise empowerment for the people of the village, although it is difficult to define. However, empowerment is an attempt to develop the skill and ability to break villagers and get involved in development.

B. Elements of the element of Participation

Participation as empowerment, participation is an exercise empowerment for the people of the village, although it is difficult to define. However, empowerment is an effort to develop skills and abilities according to Keith Davis (Sastropetro, 1988:14) in the sense of participation, there are three important elements of the fruit so that it requires special attention, namely:

- 1) that participation indeed constitute a mental involvement and feelings, rather than solely or simply bodily involvement.

- 2) the second Element is the willingness of contributing to the efforts of achieving the objectives of the group.
- 3) the third Element is an element of responsibility.

Based on explanation above, participation is not only synonymous with physical involvement in the work and duties of course but the self or ego involvement is concerned, so that the responsibility and will develop a large and full of donations against groups. the villagers to decide and get involved in development.

C. The form and type of public participation

Next Keith Davis (Sastropoetro, 1988:55) also argued about the form of participation, i.e.:

- 1) consultation, usually in the form of services.
- 2) spontaneous Donations in the form of money and goods
- 3) Establish a project to its autonomy and the honor that comes from individual donations or establishments that are outside the specific environment (generous or third parties), and it is one of the direct participation and will be felt by the community itself in the development of the village.
- 4) Establish a project to its autonomy and is financed entirely by the Community (usually decided by the community in the village meeting to determine its budget).
- 5) Contributions in the form of work, which is usually done by local experts. Form of work donated by the community will lighten the development that held the village.
- 6) mass action.
- 7) Hold development among the families themselves.
- 8) build a community which is autonomous.

In terms of community participation in the development of the village, Ndraha (1982:82) also argued about the forms of participation that is as follows:

- 1) Participation in the form of pure self help from the public in relation to Government villages, such as service/personnel, goods or money.
- 2) participation in the acceptance/granting of information.
- 3) Participation in the form of the granting of the idea.
- 4) Participation in the form of assessing development.
- 5) Participation in the form of operational implementation development.

D. Factors affecting construction

There are several factors to consider in an effort to increase community participation, either in the form of driving factor or a factor of penghambatnya. The driving factor that could affect the participation of the community, as expressed by Subrata and Atmaja in Sopino (1998:32) is as follows:

- 1) the existence of interes and participants.
- 2) gifts from an activity.
- 3) the existence of profits from these activities.
- 4) the motivation from outside.

According to Sastropoetro (1988), there are five important elements that determine the failed and successful participation, namely:

- 1) Communication that fosters understanding of effective or successful.
- 2) Change the attitudes, opinions and behavior caused by a sense of awareness. The calculation is based on the awareness and consideration.
- 3) Willingness to do something to grow from within the heart itself without forced others.
- 4) the existence of sense of responsibility toward the common good.

Hadi in Dwiyanti (2005), suggests that restricting factor to increase the participation of the public in Indonesia are:

- 1) Social Factors, such as level of education, income and communication
- 2) Cultural factors, include: attitudes and behaviors, knowledge and customs.
- 3) political Factors

- 4) Factor bureaucratic decision-makers.

According to Mikkelsen (2003), the low level of community participation is caused by several factors, namely:

- 1) The existence of a refusal internally among members of the public and external rejections against the Government
- 2) Lack of funds.
- 3) Limited information, knowledge or education society, and
- 4) Less in accordance with the needs of the community.

Many development programs that are less enthusiastic and gain public participation because of the lack of opportunity given to the public to participate. On the other hand, too often perceived lack of information submitted to the public about when and in what form they can be or is required to participate. The giving of an opportunity to participate in society, must be grounded by the understanding that local communities deserve given the opportunity because they also have the right to participate and take advantage of every opportunity to build for quality improvement his life.

According to Margono in Mardikanto (2003), important growing public participation in development is influenced by three factors, namely:

1. The existence of the opportunity given to the public to participate.
The existence of the opportunity given, is the driving factor for the growth of the will, and the will would determine his ability. On the contrary, the existence of a will would encourage someone to improve and capitalize on every opportunity.
2. The existence of a will to participate
Willingness to participate is key to the growth and development of community participation. Opportunity and ability are quite yet is the guarantee for the growth and development of public participation, if they themselves do not have the will to build.
3. The existence of ability to participate

The ability to participate is:

- the ability to find and grasp opportunities to build, or knowledge about the opportunities to build (to improve the quality of his life).
- ability to carry out the development, which is influenced by the level of education and skills.
- ability to solve the problems encountered with the use of resources and opportunities (chances of) other available optimally.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative research approach through kind of Phenomenology

4. DISCUSSION

A. The economic development of tourism in Indonesia

Tourism has an important role in Indonesia's economy. World Tourism has given a its contribution against the economic life. Therefore, the Ministry of culture and tourism set a target of increasing foreign tourists visit every year, i.e. as many as 7.7 million visitors. The five largest entrance which accepts the arrival of foreign tourists is Bali's Ngurah Rai Airport, Soekarno-Hatta Airport Jakarta, Hang Nadim airport Batam, Tanjung Pinang of Riau Islands Airport, Juanda international airport in Surabaya, and medan Polonia airport. Tourism in Indonesia is an important economic sector in Indonesia.

In 2009, tourism ranks third in terms of the reception of foreign exchange after oil and gas commodity as well as palm oil. Based on data for the year 2010, the number of foreign tourists coming to Indonesia amounting to 7 million or more grew by 10.74% compared to the previous year, and foreign exchange for the country amounted to 7,603.45 million United States dollars. Based on data from the Central Bureau of statistics, the eleven provinces most often visited by the tourists are Bali, West Java, Central Java, East Java, DKI Jakarta, North Sumatra, South Sulawesi, Lampung, South Sumatra, West Sumatra and Banten. Approximately 59% of tourists

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visiting Indonesia for the purpose of a vacation, while 38% for business purposes. Singapore and Malaysia are the two countries with the largest record number of tourists coming to Indonesia from the ASEAN region. While from the Asian region (excluding the ASEAN) tourists Japan was in first place followed by China, South Korea, Taiwan and India. The number of arrivals most of Europe originated in the United Kingdom, followed by France, the Netherlands and Germany.

The number of foreign tourists who travelled to Indonesia continues to grow. Based on the records of the Central Bureau of statistics (BPS) in June 2012 the amount of the wisawatan foreign tourists who visited the Country reached 695,531 people. The amount was increased by 3.13 percent compared to the number of foreign tourists in the same month the previous year. While compared to May 2012, up 6.86 percent. The increase in the number of tourists has continued to happen. In may, the number of foreign tourists visiting the country to Indonesia reached 650,883 people. During the semester I, tourists visit reached 3.88 million people or 7.75 per cent compared to the previous year's period, a total of 3.60 million.

The number of tourists that come directly through the main entrance on 19th June 2012 experience increased 2.41 percent compared to the previous year, namely the condition of 640,945 to 656,382 people. So too May 2012 in comparison, the number of tourists who went through 19 the entrance went up by 6.77 percent.

The increase in the number of tourists going on in most of the main entrance. The highest increase was recorded at the Husein Sastranegara, Bandung of 28.97 percent; followed Polonia airport, Medan 12.13 percent; and the airport of Adi Sumarmo airport, Surakarta 10.51 percent.

While a decrease occurred in the airport of BIL, Mataram of 12.92 percent; Sultan Syarif Kasim II airport, the new Weekend of 8.59 percent; and Tanjung Priok, Jakarta amounting to 2.63 per cent

The number of tourists entering through Bali's Ngurah Rai in June 2012 also decreased 1.69 percent compared to arrival in the previous year, i.e. from 245,248 people become 241,108 people. However, if compared to that of may 2012 the number of visits increased by 9.34 percent.

B. The economic development Strategy of tourism in Indonesia

The development of tourism that support the economic growth can be done by observing a few things as follows:

- 1) need to set some rules that favour an increase in the quality of tourism services and pe-environmental sustainability tour, is not in favour of the interests of certain parties. In addition the firm action needs to be taken for parties who breach the established rules;
- 2) tourism Manager should involve the local community. This is important because the experience on several tourist destination (DTW), not at all involve local people, consequently there is no economic contribution in getting people around. Example case: management of DTW in the Wanukaka Beach, West Sumba Regency.
At the DTW community does not have the chance to get involved, either to sell the results of agriculture, crafts or become employees at that place; \
- 3) promotional activities undertaken should be diverse, than by declaring how campaigns and programs Visit Indonesian Year as it has been done before, promotional activities also needs to be done by forming a reliable information system and establish good cooperation with the tourism information centre in other countries, especially potential countries;
- 4) need to determine primary-DTW DTW have uniqueness than with DTW other, especially those that are traditional and natural. Incidentally the current natural attractions and traditional becomes the main target foreigners. This object is very much found outside of Java, for example in the upper regions of Kalimantan, Papua and others;
- 5) Central Government build a partnership with the private and Government circles of the local area, with a system that is honest, open and fair. This cooperation is important to smoothly the management professionally with an adequate quality of service. Besides cooperation between the organizers also need to be built. Cooperation among agents travel agency, organizer of attractions,



accommodation services and components of entrepreneur-related components of the site is very important for the smooth running and success of tourism security.

- 6) need to be made equitable flow of tourists to all existing DTW throughout Indonesia. In this case the Government should also give the same attention to all DTW, attention should be self-contained already DTW reduced and give more attention towards DTW requiring more attention.
- 7) Invites the community about DTW in order to be aware of the roles, functions and benefits of tourism and stimulate them to take advantage of the opportunities that are created for a variety of activities that can benefit economically. The community was given the opportunity to market local products as well as helping them to improve their skills and capital procurement for efforts that bring in profits.
- 8) The required facilities and infrastructure need to be prepared well to support the smooth running of tourism. Procurement and repair roads, telephones, transport, sightseeing shopping center and other facilities around the location of the DTW is indispensable. Having regard to this some input may be helpful for the organizer of tourism that can support economic growth. Course suggestions and input are not applicable to all DTW, it really depends on the needs of DTW each of which has its own problems from time to time and the environment.

C. Factors – factors that affect the economic development of tourism in Indonesia

With regard to constraints that will be faced in the development of tourism, among others, are:

1. Often the onset of conflict and social unrest as well as the situation and condition politics are still heats up, result in less security provided for tourists. According to Minister of tourism, arts and culture Marzuki Usman that due to numerous riots frequently occur during the year 1998, there was a decrease in the number of foreign tourists coming to Indonesia about 16.35% compared to the year 1997, i.e. in the year 1997 foreign tourists who came a number of 5.1 million people, in 1998 only 4.3 million people (Kompas, 28 April 1999:3). Mentioned also that a lot of the travel agency cancel its trip to Indonesia due to security reasons. See the decline of, can be imagined how great the losses experienced, especially when associated with promotional expenses that have been incurred.
2. The low quality of the Ministry of tourism providers, competition among tourism providers as well as a lack of understanding of the importance of the consumer's shield cover very emphasised in Europe, America and Australia, is a constraint that is highly discourages tourism in Indonesia (Updates Votes, 17 Sept. 1999:8)
3. Lack community awareness about the importance of the development of tourism is the constraint. Because many of the development plans that fail due to lack of support from society due to low awareness. This can be seen in the case of the development of tourism in Banjarmasin, Barito River with Floating Market Program (PPA). In the implementation of the PPA community is given funds for painting canoes-canoes, but those funds were not used to paint his sampan but for other things (Kompas, January 23, 1999).
4. Lack of capital and low level of human resources, especially skilled and professional personnel in managerial matters in the field of tourism is an obstacle that often appears especially in developing countries, including Indonesia (voice Update, 5 Feb. 1999:10). Human resources constitute the main components and defining, especially in live work on the ranks of front liners, i.e. those in charge of providing services directly to the tourists (voice Work, February 25, 1998:8).
5. Transportation systems that have not been adequately often become obstacles in the tourism needs to be reviewed, to increase her maid in terms of quality or quantity (voice updates, 17 Sept. 1999:8).
6. Management of tourism that is both top-down is one of the many barriers impede tourism, especially during the new order period is too authoritarian and centralistic (Kompas, January 23, 1999:2). During this time, many of which are not developed because the DTW various limitations of the Central Government, while private parties and local Governments had to wait for instructions from the Central Government.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Tourism has an important role in Indonesia's economy. World Tourism has given his contribution towards economic life. Therefore, the Ministry of culture and tourism set a target of increasing foreign tourists visit every year, i.e. as many as 7.7 million visitors. The five largest entrance which accepts the arrival of foreign tourists is Bali's Ngurah Rai Airport, Soekarno-Hatta Airport Jakarta, Hang Nadim airport Batam, Tanjung



Pinang of Riau Islands Airport, Juanda international airport in Surabaya, and Medan Polonia airport. Tourism in Indonesia is an important economic sector in Indonesia. To advance the tourism needs to set some rules that favour the improvement of the quality of tourism services and environmental sustainability, rather than siding with the interests of certain parties. In addition the firm action needs to be taken for parties who breach the established rules; In addition the Organizer tourism should involve the local community. This is important because the experience on several tourist destination (DTW), not at all involve local people, consequently there is no economic contribution obtained the surrounding communities. Example case: management of DTW in the Wanukaka Beach, West Sumba Regency. At the DTW community does not have the chance to get involved, either to sell the results of agriculture, crafts or become employees at that place.

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