Factors Affecting Community Participation In The Doyo Lama And Tobati Tourism Villages

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Abstract

The practice of tourism villages in Indonesia applies the principle of Community Based Tourism. This study occurred in Tobati and Doyo Lama tourist villages in Jayapura, Papua. Notably, these two villages won the Indonesian Tourism Village Award in 2022. The purpose of this study is to describe community participation in tourism management in Jayapura. In general, tourism in Papua is located on customary land; therefore, its management is dominated by customary structures. Researchers want to provide a complete picture of the factors influencing community participation. The study aimed to examine the influence of the variables of economic benefits (X1), tourism resources (X2), social capital (X3), community influence (X4), and mechanisms and policies (X5) on community participation (Y). The study refers to instruments tested by Mai et al.. Using a multiple linear regression model, the researcher wanted to demonstrate the simultaneous and partial influence of variable X. The results of the study showed a significant simultaneous influence of the five factors (X1, X2, X3, X4, X5) on participation (Y). However, different partial influences were found in the two villages. In Tobati, tourism resources were the only variable that had a significant influence, while in Doyo Lama, tourism resources, social capital, and community influence significantly influenced participation. The findings at both sites showed variables with no influence, variables with a positive influence, and variables with a negative influence. Tourism managers in Tobati and Doyo Lama villages need to pay attention to the participation aspect in managing their tourism.
Keywords: Community participation, tourism villages, Papua.

1. Introduction

Public administration's essence is managing and directing public resources to deliver public services and policies (Sunkad, 2024). As a part of administration, management is closely related to the artistic aspects or skills of managing, organizing, and directing. Public management is understood as a process in the public space that involves the public sector individually or as an independent organization and the public organizations that are part of it (Łukasz Wojciechowski, Sylwia Skrzypek-Ahmed, Olena Ivashko, Monika Sak-Skowron, 2023). Without ignoring the richness of public management concepts, the New Public Management/NPM paradigm is often used to interpret public management practices in the modern era. One of the characteristics of NPM is the participation of the private sector to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. NPM adopts the principles of austerity and autonomy in government.

According to Law No. 10 of 2009, tourism is various tourist activities whose services and facilities are provided by the government, the private sector, and the community (Chapter 1, Article 1, Paragraph 3). The number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia by November 2023 was ± 917,000, while the data on domestic tourist visits in the same period was 60.33 million

(Badan et al. Indonesia, 2023). Tourism management includes destinations, tourist attractions, accommodation, travel expenses, and supporting tourism services (Sumathi et al., 2018). Other scholars add that tourism management regulates the promotion of destinations and the optimal use of natural and financial resources (Andreis & Carioni, 2019). In this light, tourism management is a practice that considers various major and minor aspects of creating wealth for the government, the private sector, and the community. The success of tourism is mainly dependent on the government in providing facilities and infrastructure and even practicing collaboration with the private sector and local communities (Putri et al., 2024). The local community's interests must be considered in tourism planning (Sari, 2018). Effective tourism management involves the community and, above all, local residents.

The pattern of sustainable tourism in Indonesia was based on the principles of Community-Based Tourism/CBT (Mussadad et al., 2019). The adoption of this concept is consistent with the Constitution, which emphasizes participation and distribution of benefits to the community. Community-based tourism, or CBT, is based on grassroots/the local community. The definition of CBT according to the ASEAN Community CBT Standards book includes tourism activities that are managed, implemented, and managed by the community, guided by social, cultural, traditional, local resource, and sustainability principles, for the purpose of community well-being (ASEAN, 2016). CBT takes a specific form of community participation in the strengthening and management of tourism facilities and decision-making (Giampiccoli & Mtapuri, 2015). This type of management brings benefits that are both popular and sustainable. Among them, there are three types of CBT (Dodds et al., 2018): a). Community-managed CBT; b). Small group initiatives or family-managed CBT; and c). Joint venture CBT. Three forms of CBT development include (Amerta, 2017): a). Self-help development, community is the sole actor; b). Partnership development through employment contract; c). Mentoring development involves assistance from external parties when community groups do not yet have sufficient capacity. Below are the CBT elements (Potjana Suansri & Yeejaw-haw, 2013): a). Sustainable tourism management; b). Distribution of benefits to local communities; c). Promote care and preservation of cultural heritage; d). Support systematic and sustainable management of natural resources; and e)—implementation of service and security protocols.

The practice of rural tourism management is consistent with the concept of CBT. Papua has great potential for rural tourism, although it remains unexplored in some areas. The practice of village tourism includes natural attractions, life experiences, and rural traditions (Risdawati AP et al., 2020). Tourist villages can also be considered tourist destinations managed by village communities (Anikasari et al., 2020). Many tourists have long visited the city and regency of Jayapura in Papua Province. Tobati village in South Jayapura district has an area of 0.53 km^2. The tourist attraction of Tobati is the mangrove layer and the small islands that accompany it (Metudebi and Tonmoni Island, Timbul Tenggelam Land). Within the mangrove forest, there is an exclusive area only for Tobati women; they called it the Women's Forest. Doyo Lama Village is located in Jayapura Regency, Waibu District, and has an area of 33.15 km^2. Located near Sentani Airport, the village is called the "Golden Triangle Charm" because of its three tourist attractions, Tungkuwiri Hill, the Cinta Cape, and the ancient heritage of the Tutari megaliths. Doyo Lama offers several natural fishing spots, restaurants, and homestays. In 2022, Tobati and Doyo Lama received the Anugerah Desa Wisata Indonesia/Indonesia Village

Tourism Award from the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. Tobati was in the top 50, while Doyo Lama was in the top 500.

Participation generally refers to a person's involvement in a particular action (Mubita et al., 2017). A comprehensive definition of *participation* is the passive or active participation process by individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, or stakeholders in decision-making (Reed et al., 2018). *Community participation* is a broad process involving specific actions, such as identifying and managing opportunities and issues within the community (Purboningsih et al., 2024). Community participation describes a form of participatory development (Yuliyanti, 2018). Participation is the basis of tourism planning, so decision-making processes involve and affect all actors (Álvarez-García et al., 2018). Moreover, participation is influenced by various factors such as economic benefits, tourism resources, social capital, group influence, and support mechanisms and policies (Mai et al., 2023). Economic benefits include income development, employment opportunities, and living standards. Tourism resources include landscapes, culture, history, crafts, and cuisine. The factors of social capital are almost similar to the factors of tourism resources, i.e. the availability of residents' knowledge and skills related to the provision of services in line with tourists' needs. Community influences include community encouragement from other tourism organizers. In the end, mechanisms and policies mean support from policymakers to build and manage tourism.

The involvement of the Tobati and Doyo Lama communities in tourism management is undoubtedly significant. Indra Ni Tua, director of destination management at the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, stated that community participation was one of the components consistent with the award. (Bangsa, 2022; Koreri, 2022). Various studies have shown that participation is an important aspect of tourism management (Ali, 2022; Mai et al., 2023; Manggala & Mustam, 2017; Palimbunga, 2017; Riyanto et al., 2023). The participation of the Papua local community is essential in managing tourism. The tourism areas in Papua are mainly the customary land; therefore, the local community plays a significant part in managing tourism (Sari et al., 2016). In the field of tourism management, the research on Papua community participation has been very limited. Only three studies address the participation of Papuan people in managing tourism (Palimbunga, 2017; Tanati et al., 2020; Utami et al., 2021). The research by Palimbunga is the only research on citizen participation in Papuan tourist villages, namely Tablanusu tourist villages. This research aims to describe local participation in managing tourism. Although this research did not describe factors influencing participation, Palimbunga noted that the locals participate during the planning, implementation, and supervision stages. The research by Utami et al. took place in the Samber–Binyeri village, Biak. This research aims to describe the role of civil society in managing tourism based on the underlying values. They found that the roles of civil society centered on public, economic, socio-cultural, political, educational, and ecological values. Tanati et al. tried to analyze the level and factors influencing participation. Tanati et al. developed their instrument, which described a low level of participation. They also found factors influencing participation: counseling from the official government, invitations from local officials, and economic benefits. These researches describe Papua's local community, specifically customary community participation in tourism management. The low participation can be concluded to be due to the exclusive role of the customary community.

Research on factors influencing citizen participation in other regions of Indonesia was found by Ali, Manggala, Mustam, and Riyanto et al. Ali's research took place in the Kersik tourist village, Kutai Kartanegara. This research aims to identify supporting and opposing factors that underlie participation. Ali concluded that the local community participated in providing services, security, and a healthy environment. The supporting factors include benefit sharing and training, while opposing factors include the locals' lack of capacity to identify and develop tourism services and promote them. Manggala and Mustam's research describes the internal and external factors influencing community participation in Genting tourist villages. The findings suggest that internal factors such as age, education, employment, and distance from home are factors that have a positive influence on citizen participation. Meanwhile, external factors, namely communication and leadership, hold different results. The communication factor was recorded as positively influencing community participation, while the leadership recorded a negative influence. The research by Riyanto et al. aims to identify the relationship between Malang's community participation in managing marine tourism and their welfare. The two initial variables are mediated by the perception of impacts (economic, socio-cultural, and environmental) variable. The findings stated that there is a relationship between participation and perception of impacts. They later explained that that economic impacts have a negative and insignificant relationship with welfare, on the other hand, socio-cultural and environmental impacts have a significant and positive relationship with welfare.

Mai et al., located around the Mekong River, Vietnam, conducted the latter research. This research sought to investigate the factors influencing community participation in tourism management. Mai et al. identified various factors, starting from economic benefits, tourism resources, social capital, group influence, and support from mechanisms and policies. Mai et al. offer extensive factors adapted from 15 previous researches. They offer economic, natural resources, social, and structural perspectives influencing participation. The above research is the basis of current research. We use Mai et al.'s extensive instruments to identify factors influencing the community's participation in Tobati and Doyo Lama tourist villages in Papua.

2. Method

The design of this research is quantitative, using a survey technique. The research is located in the tourist villages of Tobati and Doyo Lama. The data collected was analyzed by multiple linear regression to test independent variables' simultaneous and partial influence on dependent variables. There are five independent variables, including economic benefits (X1), tourism resources (X2), social capital (X3), community influence (X4), and mechanisms and policies (X5). Meanwhile, the dependent variable is participation (Y). The following is a multiple linear regression equation:

$$Y = a_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + b_4X_4 + b_5X_5$$

Y = Dependent variable
a = model error
X = Independent variable
b = Coefficients

The population of Tobati is 392 people, while Doyo Lama is 1107. Data collection was conducted in June 2024. The sampling technique is non-probability sampling, specifically

purposive sampling. Due to the large population size with a total of > 1000, the researchers used Slovin formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

n = Sample
e = Margin of error (= 0,1)
N = Population

The sample count for Tobati is 80, while Doyo Lama is 92. In order to describe the objective situation, the selected sample consisted of respondents living in the Tobati and Doyo Lama tourist areas. Researchers used a tested instrument by Mai et al. The questionnaire used a Likert scale with a score of 1–5 (1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Undecided, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly Agree). Before conducting a regression test, the data must pass the classical assumption test requirements, including normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests. Multiple linear regression uses a t-test (to test the partial influence of X variables) and an F-test (to test the simultaneous influence of X variables). Below is the hypothesis :

H_0 : There is no significant influence of economic benefits [X_1], tourism resources [X_2], social capital [X_3], community influence [X_4], mechanisms and policies [X_5] on community participation (Y).

H_a : There is significant influence of economic benefits [X_1], tourism resources [X_2], social capital [X_3], community influence [X_4], mechanisms and policies [X_5] on community participation (Y).

3. Results and Discussion

a. Respondents Characteristics

Respondents are residents around the tourist location. They were also residents aged ≥ 17 years. The following is a table describing respondents from the two tourist villages.:

Table 1. Tobati and Doyo Lama Respondent's Characteristics

Village	Sex	Age Group	Education	Occupation
Tobati	Man : 57,5% Woman : 42,5%	Age 17 – 25 : 23,8% Age 26 – 35 : 23,8% Age 36 – 45 : 22,5% Age 46 – 55 : 13,8% Age 56 – 65 : 7,5% Age ≥ 66 : 8,8%	SD : 6,3% SMP : 28,7% SMA : 65% D1/D2/D3: 0% S1/S2/S3 : 0%	Farmer/Fisherman : 36,3% Entrepreneur : 7,5% Housewife/Unemployed : 43,8% Private-employee : 12,5% Military/National Police : 0% Civil servants : 0%
Doyo Lama	Man : 70,7% Woman : 29,3%	Age 17 – 25 : 9,8% Age 26 – 35 : 18,5% Age 36 – 45 : 21,7% Age 46 – 55 : 22,8% Age 56 – 65 : 7,6% Age ≥ 66 : 19,6%	SD : 4,3% SMP : 13% SMA : 71,7% D1/D2/D3: 9,8% S1/S2/S3 : 1,1%	Farmer/Fisherman : 38% Entrepreneur : 10,9% Housewife/Unemployed : 33,7% Private-employee : 7,6% Military/National Police : 6,5% Civil servants : 3,3%

Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

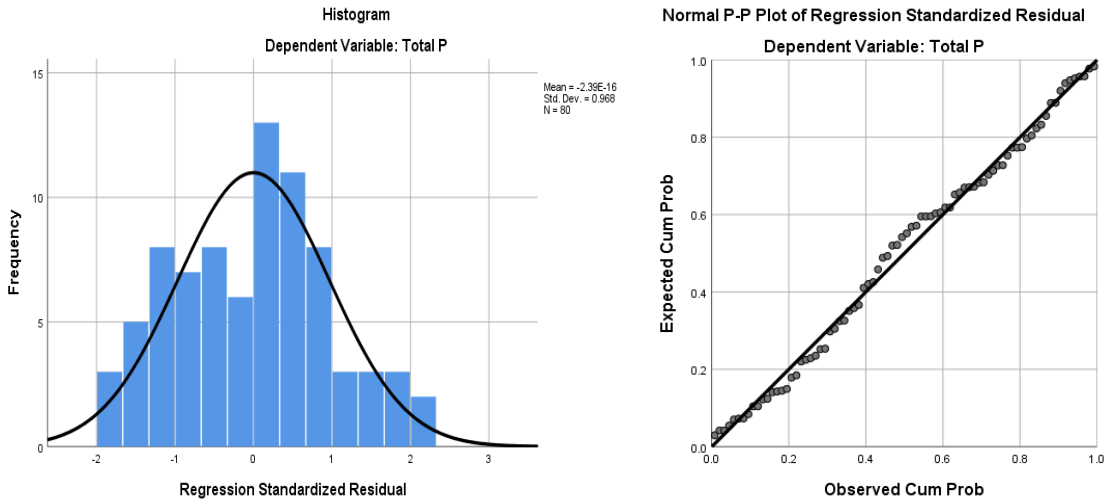
According to the above table, most respondents are male. In Tobati, there were 46 male respondents (57,5%), while 34 female respondents (42,5%). In Doyo Lama, 65 male respondents (70,7%) and 27 female respondents (29,3%). Tobati respondents with dominant age groups, namely 17-25, 26-35, and 36-45, totaled 56 respondents (70,1%). Meanwhile, the respondents' dominant age group in Doyo Lama were 36–45, 46–55, and ≥ 66, with 59

respondents (64,1%). Based on their education, the respondents from both villages were primarily high school graduates, with 52 respondents (65%) from Tobati and 66 respondents (71,7%) from Doyo Lama. In the end, homemakers/unemployed was the dominant occupation of the respondents, with Tobati contributing to a total of 35 respondents (43,8%) and Doyo Lama with 35 respondents (38%).

b. Classical Assumption Test

The classical assumption test series begins with the normality test, which is crucial for checking the normality of data distribution. The Kolmogorov Smirnov/KS statistical test is used, with a residual value of> 0.05 indicating a normal data distribution. Conversely, a residual value of < 0.05 suggests a non-normal distribution. To further illustrate the normality of the data from the two villages, histogram and P-Plot diagrams are used.

Diagrams 1 – 2. Tobati's Histogram dan P-Plot



Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

Table 2. Tobati's Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		80
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	2.74489326
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.061
	Positive	.059
	Negative	-.061
Test Statistic		.061
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

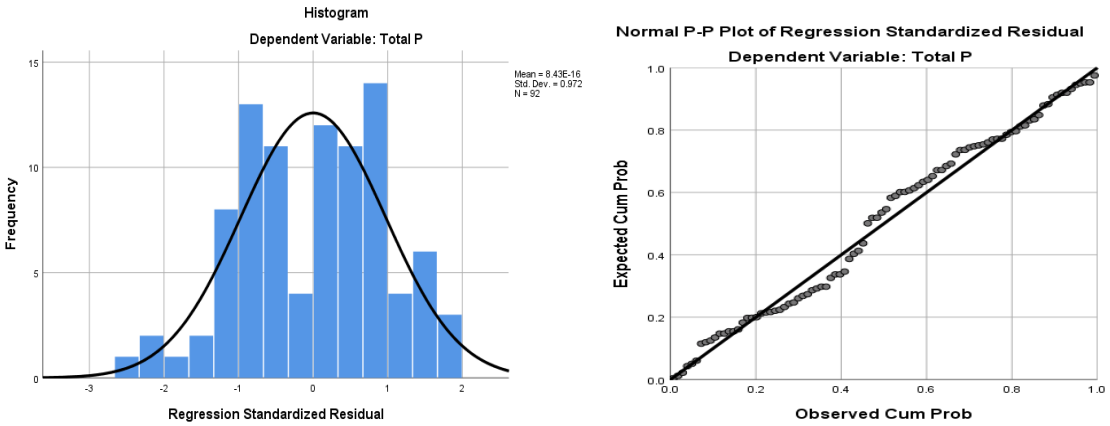
b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

Diagrams 3 – 4. Doyo Lama's Histogram dan P-Plot



Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

Table 3. Doyo Lama's Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		92
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	3.55501556
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.077
	Positive	.077
	Negative	-.074
Test Statistic		.077
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

Tobati and Doyo Lama P-Plots depict residuals that spread along the diagonal line, while the histograms form a symmetrical bell curve. The KS test reports that the residual values of Tobati and Doyo Lama are each 0.200; these values are > 0.05. The overall results, namely the histogram, P-Plot, and KS test value, illustrate that the data in both villages are typically distributed. The next test is the multicollinearity test, which proves the correlation or intercorrelation between independent variables. Ideally, there should be no correlation or intercorrelation between independent variables. The absence of multicollinearity symptoms can be verified by examining tolerance and VIF values.

Table 4. Tobati's Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics Tolerance	Collinearity Statistics VIF
1	(Constant)	-.060	4.552		-.013	.989		

	Totl ME	.137	.155	.097	.883	.380	.846	1.182
	Total SW	.527	.187	.405	2.816	.006	.489	2.044
	Total MS	.077	.239	.040	.320	.750	.641	1.560
	Total PK	-.117	.199	-.068	-.590	.557	.752	1.330
	Total DMK	.134	.169	.120	.790	.432	.436	2.295

a. Dependent Variable: Total P

Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

Table 5. Doyo Lama's Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients			Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	26.087	7.941		3.285	.001		
	Totl ME	.203	.147	.131	1.378	.172	.922	1.084
	Total SW	-1.168	.299	-.368	-3.901	.000	.943	1.061
	Total MS	.959	.335	.287	2.860	.005	.834	1.199
	Total PK	-.990	.339	-.285	-2.924	.004	.885	1.130
	Total DMK	.120	.273	.044	.440	.661	.827	1.209

a. Dependent Variable: Total P

Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

There are no symptoms of multicollinearity if the tolerance value is > 0.100 and the VIF value is 10.00. Tobati's tolerance values are X1 = 0,846, X2 = 0,489, X3= 0,641, X4 = 0,752, and X5 = 0,436 while Doyo Lama are X1= 0,922, X2 = 0,943, X3 = 0,834, X4 = 0,885, and X5 = 0,827. At the same time, Tobati's VIF values are X1= 1,182, X2 = 2,044, X3 = 1,560, X4 = 1,330, and X5 = 2,295. Doyo Lama's VIF values are X1 = 1,084, X2= 1,061, X3 = 1,199, X4 = 1,130, dan X5 = 1,209. Considering the tolerance values of both villages > 0.100 and also the VIF values < 10.00, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

Table 6. Tobati's Heteroscedasticity Test

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.774[a]	.599	.463	6.33603

a. Predictors: (Constant), X4X5, X1_KUA, X3_KUA, X2_KUA, Total PK, Total DMK, X1X3, X2X3, X5_KUA, X1X4, X4_KUA, X1X5, Total SW, Total MS, X3X4, Totl ME, X1X2, X3X5, X2X4, X2X5

Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

Table 7. Doyo Lama's Heteroscedasticity Test

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.768[a]	.589	.474	11.32359

a. Predictors: (Constant), X4_X5, X1_X3, Total SW, Total MS, Total PK, X5KUA, X1KUA, X2_X5, X1_X4, X3_X5, X4KUA, X1_X5, X2KUA, X1_X2, X2_X3, X2_X4, Total DMK, Totl ME, X3KUA, X3_X4

Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

The heteroscedasticity test aims to check for heteroscedasticity symptoms indicated by different error variance values from one observation to another. For this purpose, the White

test is used to determine the R2 value. Tobati's R2 value is 0,599, meanwhile Doyo Lama's R2 value 0,589. The heteroscedasticity symptoms do not occur if the calculated Chi2 count < Chi2 table value. Below is the formula for Chi2 count :

Chi2count = N x R2 Information: N = Sample R2 = Coefficients of determination

As per the formula, Tobati's calculated Chi2 count is 47.92, and Doyo Lama's Chi2 count is 54.188. The chi2table value refers to the Chi2 table adjusted with df (N-1) and the 10% error significance value. Tobati's Chi2 table is 95,476, and Doyo Lama's Chi2 table is 108,660. Tobati's Chi2 count < Chi2 table value that is 47,92 < 95,476. On the other hand, Doyo Lama's Chi2 count < Chi2 table value is 54,188 < 108,660. Therefore, it was found that there were no symptoms of heteroscedasticity based on the Chi2 values.

c. Linear Regression Test

The statistical test for linear regression is the F and t-tests. Setelah memenuhi uji asumsi klasik maka data dapat dianalisis dengan model regresi linier. This research conducted the F test first to prove the simultaneous influence of the five independent variables on the dependent variable; then a t-test was conducted to prove the partial influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. Later is the Tobati dan Doyo Lama F tests:

Table 8. Tobati's F Test

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	200.267	5	40.053	4.980	.001[b]
	Residual	595.221	74	8.044		
	Total	795.487	79			

a. Dependent Variable: Total P

b. Predictors: (Constant), Total DMK, Totl ME, Total PK, Total MS, Total SW

Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

Table 9. Doyo Lama's F Test

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	445.234	5	89.047	6.659	.000[b]
	Residual	1150.070	86	13.373		
	Total	1595.304	91			

a. Dependent Variable: Total P

b. Predictors: (Constant), Total DMK, Total SW, Totl ME, Total PK, Total MS

Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

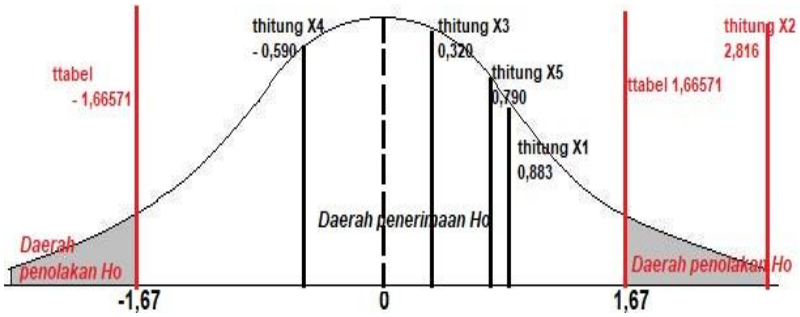
The assumption of a significant simultaneous influence is if the significance value is <0.05, whereas when the significance value is >0.05, there is no significant simultaneous effect. The significance value from the F test in Tobati is 0,001, while Doyo Lama is 0,000. The simultaneous influence can also be seen from the Fcount and Ftable values. The assumption proclaimed that there is a significant simultaneous influence when the Fcount > Ftable values. Ftabel values from Tobati is 1,93 while Doyo Lama is 1,91. Tobati Fcount is 4,980, while Doyo Lama is 6,659. Tobati has an Fcount > Ftable values, 4,980 > 1,93. The same finding can also be found in Doyo Lama, the Fcount > Ftable, 6,659 > 1,91. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant simultaneous influence from the X1, X2, X3, X4, and X5 variables toward Y in

either Tobati or Doyo Lama villages.

Furthermore, the percentage of simultaneous influence of variable X on Y can be seen from the R2 value (Tables 6 and 7). The influence of X1, X2, X3, X4, dan X5 variableson Y in Tobati village is 59,9%, indicating the influence of economic benefit, tourism resources, social capital, community influence and mechanism and policies is 59,9% toward participation. Besides that, the influence of X1, X2, X3, X4, and X5 variables on Y in Doyo Lama village is 58,9%, indicating the influence of economic benefit, tourism resources, social capital, community influence, and mechanism and policies is 58,9% toward participation. These results are clear and provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing participation in these villages.

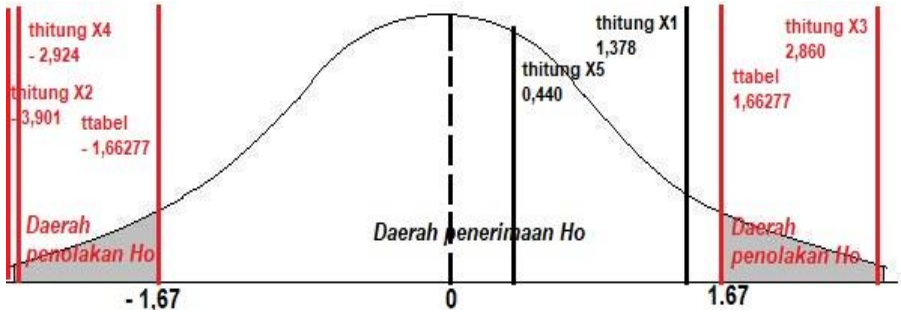
The partial influence can be seen from the t-test result(table 4 – 5). There is a partial influence if the significance value of variable X(X1/X2/X3/X4/X5) < 0,05 and vice versa. Significance values in Tobati areX1 = 0,380, X2 = 0,006, X3 = 0,750, X4 = 0,557, X5 = 0,432. The X2 variable is the only variable that significantly influences Y. This indicates that only tourism resource variables (landscape, culture and history, crafts and culinary) significantly influence Tobati residents' participation. Significance values in Doyo Lama are X1 = 0,172, X2 = 0,00, X3 = 0,005, X4 = 0,004, dan X5 = 0,661. Partial influence proved from X2, X3 and X4 variables. It can be concluded that tourism resource, social capital and community influence variables influence the participation of Doyo Lama residents. The economic benefit and mechanism and policies variables have no influence toward Doyo Lama residents participation. These conclusions provide a clear understanding of the factors influencing participation in Doyo Lama.

Diagram 5. Tobati's t Curve



Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

Diagram 6. Doyo Lama's t Curve



Source: Author's analysis, 2024.

The partial effect can also be seen through the count and stable value. It is stated that there is a partial influence if a positive value is produced, namely (+) count> (+) table; meanwhile, if the value is negative, then (-) count < (-) table. Tobati's table is 1,66571. Meanwhile, Doyo Lama's table is 1.66277. Tobati's tcount for each variables are X1 = 0,883, X2 = 2,816, X3 = 0,320, X4 = -0,590 dan X5 = 0,790. Based on these data, it is known that only X2 has a value of (+)tcount > (+)ttable, 2.816 > 1.66571. Meanwhile, for the negative values, the requirement is (-) count < (-) table. In conclusion, Tobati only has a partial influence on community participation. Doyo Lama's tcount are X1= 1,378, X2 = -3,901, X3 = 2,860, X4 = -2,924 dan X5 = 0,440. Amongst the above, the positive value is X3, 2,860 > 1,66277. Therefore, X3 has a significant partial influence on Y. The negative value where the (-) count < (-) table, namely X2 and X4. X2 : -3,901 < -1.66277 and X4 : -2,924 < -1,66277. This implies that X2 and X4 influence participation partially. The negative values describe the negative partial influence from X2 and X4on participation. It indicates that a decrease in the participation value follows an increase in the value of X2 or X4. Several studies specifically support this finding, that tourism resources and community influences can negatively influence participation (Adebayo & Butcher, 2023; Kala & Bagri, 2018).

4. Conclusion

Tourism management in Tobati and Doyo Lama reflects the conditions of community participation. This study utilizes Mai et al.'s instrument to review the factors that encourage the participation of Tobati and Doyo Lama residents in managing their village's tourism. The findings illustrate that the participation of Tobati and Doyo Lama residents is influenced simultaneously by economic benefits, tourism resources, social capital, community influence, and mechanisms and policies. However, factors that influence participation partially differ between the two. In Tobati, tourism resources are the single factor driving community participation, while in Doyo Lama, tourism resources, social capital, and community influence encourage participation.

Researchers found that in addition to variables with no influence and variables with a positive influence, there were also variables with a negative influence. The findings of this study, while not explaining any relationship related to factors that intersect with the awards received by these two villages, underscore the need for caution and awareness in further research on the rarely studied case of tourist villages in Papua. In addition, the researchers recommend the tourism managers in both villages to pay equal attention to the positive and negative factors that influence community participation.

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