

**LEVEL OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN BIRTH CERTIFICATE
OWNERSHIP IN PERAK EAST DISTRICT, PABEAN CANTIAN
DISTRICT, SURABAYA CITY**

Ervin Dewantara

dewantara.ervin@gmail.com;

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

A birth certificate is evidence or a sign that clarifies the child who was born, usually the legal status begins when the human is born from life to death. A birth certificate is strong evidence of the existence of a child because the birth certificate clearly states the day of birth, place of residence, date of birth, month of birth, and year of birth and it clearly states the names of the parents who gave birth. Therefore, this study discusses the level of community participation in the ownership of birth certificates. This study aims to measure the level of participation of the silver east community in the ownership of birth certificates. The type of research used in this research is descriptive quantitative. Descriptive quantitative research method is a method that aims to make a picture or descriptive about a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data as well as appearance and results. The data collection technique uses the questionnaire method, namely by giving a set or written questions or questions to respondents to be answered. Based on the results of research that has been carried out on the Level of Community Participation in Birth Certificate Ownership in Perak Timur Village, Pabean Cantian District, Surabaya City, the conclusions are: from the theory proposed by Keith Davis which has three indicators, namely individual mental and emotional involvement, individual motivation and individual responsibility, the highest value of the 3 indicators of community participation is 88%.

Keywords: *Birth Certificate, Community Participation*

A. PRELIMINARY

One of the conditions for the establishment of a state in the life of the nation and state is that it is a citizen. Citizens are residents of a country according to descent, place of birth and others who have rights and obligations which must be fulfilled by each individual and rights which must be maintained and guarded by a government. The government is an organization or actor that has the authority to formulate and apply laws and regulations within the country. The implementation of this law must be obeyed by all people or citizens in order to create an orderly and orderly state life.

In creating an orderly and regular state life, the Indonesian government created the *Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2006* concerning Population Administration, in this law a rule was created and implemented as a form of creating an orderly and orderly state life in the context of population administration. This law is a form of the state's obligation to provide protection

and recognition in determining personal status and legal status for every population incident and important events experienced by the Indonesian people within the country and outside the country. Important events experienced in the lives of residents such as birth, death, marriage, divorce, recognition of children, validation of children, name changes and changes in citizenship status. As a state form of providing validity to the identity of citizens, it is described in article 2 of the *Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2006* that population registration and civil registration have the aim of providing validity of identity and legal certainty over resident documents, protecting the status of civil rights of residents, as well as obtaining the latest, correct data and complete.

Children are the successors of the future and the next generation for the future, therefore it is the responsibility of every parent to care for, look after and educate and provide guarantees of legal validity through making a birth certificate. A birth certificate is evidence or a sign that clarifies the child being born; usually the legal status begins when the human being is born from life to death.

The role of a birth certificate plays an important role because through the birth certificate, a child has valid legal evidence regarding his status as a legitimate child before the law, and obtains a definite position as an Indonesian citizen. However, society still does not understand the importance of having a birth certificate in the life of the nation and state. A birth certificate is strong evidence of the existence of a child because the birth certificate clearly states the day of birth, place of residence, date of birth, month of birth and year of birth and in it clearly states the name of the parents who gave birth.

The importance of recording population events is a form of community compliance with applicable laws; this is in line with Article 2 of the *Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945* which explains that Indonesia is a country based on law. The form of obedience to community law is from the moment a person is born, through recording authentic evidence regarding their civil rights in the form of a birth certificate; a birth certificate is the beginning of registering a citizen before the law. Not only that, the importance of having a birth certificate, the requirements for making a birth certificate in general are not a hassle, as stated in the *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 2016* Article 3, namely attaching:

1. Birth certificate from a doctor or midwife.
2. *KK* (Family Card) where residents will be registered as family members.
3. *E-KTP* (Resident ID card – Electronic) form of parent/guardian/reporter.
4. Passports for non-resident Indonesian citizens and foreigners.

Note:

If you cannot show the original birth certificate and marriage certificate/excerpt from the parents' marriage certificate.

5. Attach the Audit Minutes from the authorities.
6. Use *SPTJM* (Statement of Absolute Responsibility for correct birth data that has been signed by the guardian or person in charge.

In today's technological era, it is becoming easier to make a birth certificate, making a birth certificate can be done online or offline. Various regions use

technology to carry out population administration records. One of them is the City of Surabaya; the city of Surabaya transformed its population administration registration services through *DISPENDUKCAPIL* by launching *KLAMPID* in 2014. *KLAMPID* is an acronym for Marry, Birth, Death, Move, and Come. To access *KLAMPID*, people can go through sub-districts, sub-districts, public service malls and even from people's smart phones.

Table: Issuance of Birth Certificates for East Perak Village

Year	
2020	2021
174	1000
Total : 1174	

Data source for East Perak Village

From the table, it shows that there is an increase in people making birth certificates. This can be seen from the table above, where in 2020 sub-districts issued 174 birth certificates, while in 2021 sub-districts issued 1000 certificates. From the table above, the increase in making birth certificates is very relevant to The sub-district party stated that the increase in the issuance of birth certificates was motivated by the existence of cadres in each *RW* in the Perak Timur sub-district area, where these cadres had a role in helping people who wanted to make birth certificates. Based on this background description, researchers are interested in looking for evidence regarding the high rate of issuance of birth certificates during the 2020-2021 periods with an increase of around 80%, so the researchers carried out research with the title "The Level of Community Participation in Ownership of Birth Certificates in Perak Easter District, Pabean Cantian District, Surabaya City". So, this research will review the level of community participation in ownership of birth certificates in Perak Timur Subdistrict. The formulation of the problem in this research is based on the background that has been described, namely "What is the level of participation of the people of the East Perak region in owning birth certificates".

Based on the problem formulation above, this research aims to find out more about the level of participation of the East Perak community regarding birth certificate ownership. Through this research, it is hoped that it can contribute positively to studies in the Public Administration Science sector, especially studies related to the level of community participation regarding birth certificate ownership in the Perak Timur sub-district.

It is hoped that this research will provide benefits for researchers and students to find out the level of community participation regarding birth certificate ownership. It is hoped that this research will provide benefits and be used as advice and evaluation to assess the level of community participation regarding birth certificate ownership. Obtain in-depth information about the level of community participation in ownership of birth certificates and also produce information on the importance of birth certificates.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Overview of Birth Certificates

A birth certificate is an important population document issued on the basis of a person's birth and issued by an authorized official, which is related to the birth in order to obtain or obtain certainty regarding a person's legal position. A birth certificate is also a document of official recognition of parents to their child and the state.

Birth certificates have benefits for citizens, namely being proof that the state recognizes the identity of someone who is its citizen. Apart from being beneficial for society, birth certificates are also used as a tool and basic data for the government to prepare the national budget in the fields of education, health, social and child protection, and is very strong evidence for children to obtain inheritance rights from their parents, preventing underage marriages, acts of violence against children, child trafficking. Juridically, they are entitled to protection, health, education and other rights as citizens. Birth Certificates function for the state in knowing accurate child data throughout Indonesia for the purposes of compiling and planning a policy program so that it can describe.

Overview of Community Participation

The word participation comes from the word take a part which contains the meaning of taking part, participation is a form of individual or group participation carried out based on encouragement from within the individual or encouragement from outside the individual (Suherman and Wagiyo, 2005).

According to Tjondronegoro (1990), There are several meanings of the word participation:

1. Participation is a voluntary contribution from the community to a project without taking part in decision making.
2. Participation is 'sensitization' (sensitizing the community to increase their ability to accept and respond to development projects.
3. Participation is an active process which means that the person or group concerned takes the initiative and uses the freedom to do so.
4. Participation is voluntary involvement by society in self-determined change.
5. Participation is community involvement in developing themselves, their lives and their environment.

So participation is the active involvement of individuals in carrying out activities or activities related to development, decision making and planning. Participation can be a benchmark for the success of a program.

Society

Society is an ever-changing entity that lives because of societal processes. Society is formed from the results of continuous interactions between individuals. In social life, there is always a mutual influence between individual life and social life (Mayangsari, 2017). Apart from that, society is a large or small group consisting of several people who, by or because of themselves, are related by group and influence each other. The term community is often used in the sense of "*gesellaachafi*" or as an association of people who want to achieve certain goals that are limited in content, so that the formation of a certain organization is planned. Apart from that, society is a group that is deliberately formed to fulfill

certain needs and in any case society cannot be separated from traditional values and norms. Therefore, it is impossible to separate the meaning of society from culture and personality (Soekanto, 1983).

Community Participation Concept

Community participation according to Isbandi in Septiana (2013: 25) is community participation in the process of identifying problems and potential that exist in society, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. This is in line with Mubyarto's opinion (in Ndraha, 1990: 105) regarding community participation which states that "community participation is the availability of the community to help the success of each program according to the community's capabilities without sacrificing the interests of each individual".

From the two definitions above, it can be concluded that community participation is community involvement in supporting the success of a program and policy implemented by the government, community involvement greatly influences the success of a program and policy, if the level of community participation is high, then program implementation will run according to objectives.

According to Dusseldorp in Turindra (2010) in community participation there are several levels of voluntary participation, namely:

1. Spontaneous Participation is community participation that grows from oneself or awareness of the importance of the community's role in the success of a program or policy.
2. Induced Participation is community participation that grows from external encouragement in the form of influence or coercion from outside).
3. Participation Pressured by Habits is participation that grows because of pressure to fulfill the habits, values, or norms adopted by the local community.
4. Socio-Economic Distressed Participation, namely participation carried out because of fear of losing social status, suffering losses or not getting a share of the activities carried out.
5. Participation is pressured by regulations, namely participation carried out because of fear of receiving punishment or sanctions from applicable regulations or provisions.

According to Keith Davis in Tangkilisan (2005), in terms of community participation, there are three important elements that require special attention, namely:

1. That true participation is an involvement and feeling, more than just physical involvement.
2. The second element is the willingness to contribute to efforts to achieve group goals/individual motivation.
3. The third element is the element of responsibility.

From these definitions it can be concluded that participation has important elements, namely mental and emotional involvement, willingness to contribute or individual motivation and responsibility.

1. Mental and emotional involvement

The first element in participation is not only physical involvement but also the initiative of the person involved. This involvement is psychological or ego in nature.

2. Individual Motivation

The second element in participation is motivation, where individuals are able to motivate people to participate or are able to motivate themselves to take action or participate.

3. Responsibility

The third element in participation is participation that is encouraged on the basis of a sense of responsibility that exists within the individual.

Based on the description above, community participation is not only synonymous with physical involvement but also mental or ego involvement which gives rise to motivation and responsibility within the individual to participate.

Factors that influence participation

In community participation there are factors that make the community to carry out or take a role in participation, the emergence of participation is an encouragement from the community to take action. According to Slamet and Deviyanti (2013), there are 3 main factors that encourage people to participate:

1. Will /Motivation.
2. Ability.
3. Opportunities for the Community to participate.

The three factors above are of course interrelated, namely, the existence of motivation or encouragement from within the individual, as well as the opportunity for the individual to participate so that in carrying out community or individual participation, they maximize their ability to participate.

C. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is descriptive research with a quantitative approach, while the location taken in this research is Perak Timur Village, Pabean Cantian District, Surabaya City.

In this research, the population is the people of Perak Timur Subdistrict, Pabean Cantian District, Surabaya City. This research took samples based on the Slovin formula of 100 respondents. This sampling was carried out using an incidental technique, as stated by Sugiyono (2011), that incidental sampling is determining samples based on chance, that is, anyone who coincidentally meets the researcher can be used as a sample, if it is considered that people who happen to be met are suitable as data sources.

Data collection techniques are carried out in several ways, namely collecting primary data through observation and distributing instruments which are integrated into the questionnaire. And secondary data collection is sourced from research-related journals, documentation and population archives from East Perak District. Meanwhile, the data analysis technique uses quantitative data analysis, namely by using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data and the appearance and results obtained will be described.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research entitled Level of Community Participation in Ownership of Birth Certificates in Perak Timur Subdistrict, Pabean Cantian District, Surabaya City; this research used data collection through a questionnaire containing a number of statements for respondents to answer, the distribution of which was carried out incidentally (by chance).

Based on the results of research with a sample of 100 respondents, respondents were grouped based on age, gender and latest education.

Table: Respondents Based on Gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage
Man	55	55%
Woman	45	45%

Source: Processed Questionnaire Data, 2022

Table: Respondents Based on Age

Age	Amount	Percentage
18-29 Years old	23	23%
30-40 Years Old	25	25%
41-58 Years Old	52	52%

Source: Processed Questionnaire Data, 2022

Table: Respondents Based on Last Education

Last Education	Amount	Percentage
SD	0	0%
SMP	15	15%
SMA	73	73%
D3/Sarjana	12	12%

Source: Processed Questionnaire Data, 2022

Based on the results of the research above, there are three indicators to measure the level of community participation in the Perak Timur Subdistrict area in owning a birth certificate, namely the mental/emotional involvement indicator, the individual motivation indicator and the responsibility indicator proposed by Keith Davis in Tangkilisan (2005).

Tabel: Indicators of Individual Mental and Emotional Engagement

NO	QUESTION MENTAL & EMOTIONAL ENGAGEMENT INDICATORS	RESULT
1.	Public Knowledge About the Form of Birth Certificate Documents Listing the Names of Father and Mother	80% (know)
2.	Public Knowledge About the Form of the Birth Certificate Document with the Mother's Name Only	58% (Do not know)
3.	Public Knowledge About the Form of Birth Certificate Document with <i>SPTJM</i> (Statement of Absolute Responsibility)	58% (Do not know)
4.	Public Knowledge About the Purpose of Making a Birth Certificate	82% (Know)
5.	Respondents Know that Making a Birth Certificate is Free if Done at the Age of 0-60 Days After Birth	78% (Know)
6.	Respondents knew that if they were late in making a birth certificate there would be administrative fines	74% (Know)
7.	The public knows the various requirements for making a birth certificate	82% (Know)
8.	The Community Knows the Requirements for Making a Birth Certificate Through the Village,	55% (Do not know)
9.	The Community Knows the Requirements for Making a Birth Certificate Through the RT/RW	84% (Know)
10	The public knows the requirements for making a birth certificate Via the Internet	53% (Know)
11	Communities in the Respondent's Surrounding Area Know that Birth Certificate Registration Can Be Done Online	56% (Know)
12	The public knows the procedure/process for making a birth certificate online	63% (Megetahui)

Source: Processed Questionnaire Data, 2022

Table: Individual Motivation Indicators

NO	QUESTION Individual Motivation	RESULT
1	Respondents received information regarding the importance of owning a birth certificate through the sub-district	52% (Do Not Know)
2	Respondents received information regarding the importance of owning a birth certificate through the local RT/RW	88% (Know)
3	Respondents received information regarding the importance of birth certificates through social media/news	53% (Know)
4	Respondents received information about the importance of birth certificates through the community around where respondents lived	65% (Know)
5	The Importance of Birth Certificates for the Education of Respondents' Sons and Daughters	86% (Know)
6	Respondent's Response Regarding the Importance of a Birth Certificate as a Requirement for Applying for a Job	84% (Know)
7	The Importance of Birth Certificates as a Form of Protection and Recognition of Identity in the State	37% (Know)
8	The Importance of a Birth Certificate to Obtain Public Services	27% (Know)

Source: Processed Questionnaire Data,2022

Table: Individual Responsibility Indicators

NO	Individual Responsibility Indicators	RESULTS
1	Respondents are willing to take care of the preparation of their sons and daughters' birth certificates themselves	83% (Willing)
2	Respondents Know Other People Can Help Arrange Birth Certificates	72% (Know)
3	Respondents are willing to ask other people for help in processing the birth certificate	62% (Willing)
4	Respondents Are Willing to Give Remuneration to Others Who Help Arrange Birth Certificates	62% (Willing)
5	Respondents are willing to make a birth certificate Performed at the age of 0-60 days	58% (Willing)

Source: Processed Questionnaire Data,2022

Based on the description of the respondent data table, the explanation is as follows:

Based on gender, 45% or 45 respondents were female, then the number of respondents who were male was 55% or 55 respondents. The results of collecting and processing questionnaire data via Google Form show that the respondents were mostly male.

Furthermore, based on the age of the respondents, ages 18-29 years were 23% or 23 respondents, Age 30-40 was 25% or 25 respondents, Age 41-58 was 52% or 52 respondents, the largest majority of respondents were aged 41-58 as many as 52 % or 52 respondents.

Meanwhile, based on education level, there were 12% or 12 respondents with D3/Bachelor's degrees, 73% or 73 respondents with high school education and 15% or 15 people with junior high school education. From the diagram above, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents were respondents with a high school education.

Referring to the results of research regarding the level of community participation in birth certificate ownership based on indicators of Individual Mental and Emotional Involvement, Individual Motivation, and Individual Responsibility, it can be explained as follows:

On Indicators of Individual Mental and Emotional Engagement

The indicators for mental and emotional involvement were developed by researchers into 2 sub-indicators combined into 12 questions. In the first sub-indicator, the question is about public knowledge of birth certificates. In the knowledge question about birth certificates containing the names of the father and mother, as many as 80% or 80 people knew the form of the birth certificate containing the names of the father and mother. When asked about the form of the birth certificate, only the mother's name was listed, as many as 58% or 58 people answered that they did not know. Meanwhile, when asked about the form of a birth certificate with *SPTJM*, 58% or 58 people answered that they did not know. From the explanation above in the sub-indicator form of birth certificate, people only know the form of birth certificate which includes the name of the father and mother only, while many people do not know the form of birth certificate with only the mother's name and with the *SPTJM*. Based on the explanation above, the average person knows that the form of a birth certificate includes the name of the father and mother only, in the form of a birth certificate with only the mother's name and with the *SPTJM*, many people do not know. Apart from that, there are three other questions on the sub-indicator of public knowledge about birth certificates, namely questions about public knowledge about the purpose of making a birth certificate, knowledge about making a birth certificate is free if done 0-60 days after birth and public knowledge that making a birth certificate is subject to a fine if it is done late. So in the question of the purpose of making a birth certificate, the average person knows the purpose of making a birth certificate, namely 82% or 82 people, 78% or 78 respondents know that making a certificate is free if done 0-60 days after birth, and as many as 74% or 74 respondents knew that making a birth certificate late would result in an

administrative fine. It can be concluded that the average person knows the purpose of making a birth certificate, making a birth certificate is free if done on time and there is also a fine if it is done late.

In the sub-indicator, the extent to which the public understands the procedures and preparation of birth certificates. In the question regarding the various requirements for making a birth certificate, 82% or 82 respondents knew the requirements for making a birth certificate, in the question the public knew about the requirements for making a birth certificate through the sub-district, 55% or 55 respondents answered that they did not know, in the question the public knew about making a birth certificate through *RT/RW* as many as 84% or 84 respondents answered that they knew, and when asked whether the public knew the requirements for making a birth certificate via the internet, 53% or 53 respondents answered that they knew. Based on the results above, the highest participation was 84%.

On Individual Motivation Indicators

The Individual Motivation indicator was developed by researchers into 2 sub-indicators and combined into 8 questions. In the first sub-indicator, how does the public obtain information about the importance of having a birth certificate? In the first question, 52% or 52 people answered that they did not know the importance of having a birth certificate through the sub-district, in the second question, 86% or 86 people knew the importance of having a birth certificate through the *RT/RW* and in the third question, 53% or 53 respondents knew the information. the importance of birth certificates through social media/news, in the fourth question respondents found out information about the importance of birth certificates through the community around where they lived as many as 65% or 65 people. It can be concluded that on average respondents know information about the importance of birth certificates through *RT/RW*, Social Media/News and the surrounding community, compared to from sub-districts. In the sub-indicator, how is public awareness about the importance of birth certificates for social and state life. The first question was about the importance of birth certificates for the education of sons and daughters of respondents, 86% or 86 people answered that they knew, to the question about the importance of birth certificates as one of the requirements for applying for a job, 84% or 84 respondents answered that they knew, to the question the importance of birth certificates as a form of protection and identity recognition in the state, as many as 37% or 37 respondents answered that they knew, the remaining 29% answered that they did not know and 34% answered that they did not know. On the question of the importance of a birth certificate in obtaining public services, 48% or 48 people answered that they did not know. Based on the data above, the highest participation was 88%.

On Individual Responsibility Indicators

The Individual Responsibility indicator has 2 sub-indicators and is combined into 5 questions. In the sub-indicator, the implementation of birth certificate processing is carried out by parents or other people. In the first question, respondents were willing to take care of making their sons' and daughters' birth certificates themselves. As many as 83% or 83 people were willing to take care of making their sons' and daughters' birth certificates

themselves. In the second question, respondents knew that 72% or 72 people answered that they knew and 28% or 28 people answered that they really knew, in the third question respondents were willing to ask someone else to help with the birth certificate, 39% or 39 people answered that they were willing and 31 % or 31 people answered that they were not willing, in the question respondents were willing to give compensation to other people who helped arrange the birth certificate, 40% were willing and 22% or 22 people were willing to give compensation. It can be concluded that people are willing to take care of the birth certificates of their sons and daughters themselves, but apart from that, people are also willing to ask for help from other people and provide compensation in making birth certificates. In the sub-indicator, the implementation of birth certificate ownership is carried out in a timely manner, in the question respondents are willing to have a birth certificate made at the age of 0-60 days after birth, as many as 58% or 58 respondents are willing and 9% or 9 people are very willing, based on the data above, participation highest amount 83%.

E. CLOSING

Conclusion

Community Participation in Ownership of Birth Certificates in Perak Timur Subdistrict, Pabean Cantian District, Surabaya City, the conclusion is: In this research, the research uses the theory put forward by Keith Davis which has three indicators, namely individual mental and emotional involvement, individual motivation and individual responsibility. . Researchers can conclude that the level of community participation in ownership of birth certificates in Perak Timur sub-district is as follows.

1. In the Individual Mental and Emotional Involvement indicator with the 12 highest participation of 84%
2. In the individual motivation indicator with 8 questions, the highest participation was 88%
3. In the Responsibility indicator with 5 questions, the highest participation was 86%.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the level of participation in birth certificate ownership in Perak Timur sub-district has an average participation value of 80% or the highest participation is 88% on the individual motivation indicator.

Suggestion

Based on the research results and conclusions presented above with the title "Level of Community Participation in Ownership of Birth Certificates in Perak Timur Village, Pabean Cantian District, Surabaya City" the research provides the following suggestions:

1. Frequently conduct outreach and promotion regarding population administration and civil registration, through local *RT/RW* meetings
2. The sub-district routinely provides information on the importance of birth certificates by utilizing *RW/RT* social media groups in the Perak Timur sub-district area, especially regarding birth certificates in the mother's name only, birth certificates with *SPTJM* as well as providing information that birth

certificates are important in the life of the nation and state and obtaining public services.

3. The public is more sensitive to the importance of having a birth certificate for the life of the nation and state.

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