

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OXYGEN
TOURISM IN GILI IYANG, SUMENEP REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Gili Iyang Island is one of the most beautiful islands known for its very high oxygen content to attract both local and foreign tourists to visit on the island of Gili Iyang. There are several reasons that are the most important factors in the development of tourism, including its remote location making transportation facilities, some facilities for tourists are inadequate, many people in the Gili Iyang area are unable to speak Indonesian. From this explanation, the author uses a qualitative approach in the form of descriptive research.

Keywords: *Tourism, Participation, Gili Iyang.*

A. PRELIMINARY

Indonesia is a country that has various tribes, cultures, languages, and is known for the beauty of its islands from Sabang to Merauke so that it is able to attract local and foreign tourists to visit and enjoy its natural beauty. The development of tourism in Indonesia that uses the concept of cultural tourism is formulated in the *Undang-Undang Nomor 09 Tahun 1999*, "Tourism is a temporary travel activity that is carried out voluntarily to enjoy tourist objects and

attractions as well as businesses related to the field (Explore the Existing Natural Beauty In Indonesia, 2021).

East Java is one of the islands that have a variety of beauty including mountains, seas, forests, caves, waterfalls and many others. Each region has its own beauty and uniqueness, one of which is the Madura region, precisely in Sumenep, which is named Gili Iyang Island, island in it.

Sumenep Regency is one of the regencies in East Java located at the eastern tip of Madura Island which consists of 27 sub-districts, spread over the mainland and islands with a total of 126. Of all 8 regencies in Madura, Sumenep Regency has various tourism potentials, especially the beauty of the islands.

Gili Iyang Island, which is located in Dungkek Village, has become a trending tourist spot today, known as oxygen tourism. It is believed to have high oxygen levels, even the second highest after the Dead Sea, so that the construction and development of tourist attractions in the health sector is carried out. The results of field measurements by LAPAN (2006) and their studies show that the oxygen level in Gili Iyang is in normal condition, which is 20.9%. The fresh air in Gili I are not due to high oxygen levels but the air is clean from pollutants. The high level of cleanliness of oxygen levels makes the local people stay young and live a long life, which is more than a century old. This island has amazing views including the high level of water clarity so that you can see marine flora and fauna from the surface of the water that is still awake and not polluted. On the coast of the high seas there is fine white sand that is not polluted. There are whale fossils on display as evidence that Gili Iyang was once the migration area of the largest fish in the world. Caves with natural-looking stalactites and stalagmites and a low noise level of 36.5 percent. This is due to the lack of vehicles that cause air pollution in Gili Iyang.

The Sumenep Regency Government is starting to recognize its ecotourism potential and will carry out development in the tourism sector (Prasetya & Rani, 2014). In an effort to develop tourism, the main driver is the government as a decision maker in every development plan (Alfiyah, 2019). According to Arifin (2020) Human Resources play an important role in developing tourism so it is necessary to improve the quality of human resources to be more productive in terms of thinking ideas and skills. In addition, existing Natural Resources need care and maintenance. By improving these two sectors, tourism will be better and attract tourists to visit so that people will feel the impact in economic activities.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism Concept

According to the *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 2009* concerning Tourism, "tourism is a diverse tourism activity with the availability of adequate facilities and services provided by the community, businessmen, the Government, and Local Governments". According to Pendit (2012: 20), tourism is a way for someone to move from their place of residence to a place temporarily. A tourism expert, namely Hudson & Timothy explained that tourism that includes the community is a tourism management involving the people who live in tourist areas both in terms of planning, implementation, to

assessment. In this case, local communities are required to play an active role in the management of a tourist spot (Rohimah et al., 2018).

In an effort to meet the needs of tourists, there are two supporting factors that must be given and become the main reference to maximize tourist satisfaction. According to Suwanto (2009: 15) there are several elements in the world of tourism to be able to meet tourist satisfaction in traveling, including:

1) The main basic tourist facilities such as travel agents, transportation facilities (land, air, sea), consumption facilities, adrenaline testing facilities, additional shows. 2) Additional facilities which include recreational facilities and public infrastructure. 3) Other supporting facilities: a) clubs, b) entertainment, c) public facilities (ATMs, post offices, supermarkets), and gift shops.

Participation Concept

In the *Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 5 Tahun 2007* explained that participation is the active participation of the community in the development planning process. Community participation is a way for citizens, as individuals as well as social groups and organizations, to be involved in influencing the planning process, implementing and monitoring policies that directly affect their lives. (Sumarto, 2003:17)

Community participation can occur at four levels, namely first, participation in decision making. Second, participation in implementation. Third, participation in utilization. Fourth, participation in evaluation. (Kaho, 1991)

Types of typology of community participation are: passive/manipulative participation, informative participation, consultative participation, intentional participation, functional participation, interactive participation, self mobilization (independent). The community develops contacts with other parties to obtain the necessary technical assistance and resources. The community is the controller of the utilization of existing and/or used resources. (Siti Fatimah, 2012:21)

According to Keith Davis (in Erawati & Mussadun, 2013) it is stated that the forms of community participation are Mind, Energy, Mind and Energy, Expertise, Goods, Money.

Development Theory

Tourism development is related to efforts to be responsible so that natural, social and cultural resources are utilized for tourism development in future generations. Tourism development is based on the long-term ecological carrying capacity as well as an economic, ethically and socially fair screen for the community. This can only be done with a good governance system, which involves active participation between the government, the private sector and the community. Thus, development is not only related to environmental issues, but also issues of democratization and human rights. Integrated tourism development can be realized with several principles, namely: 1. Local community participation by being involved in determining the tourism vision, identifying existing and improved resources, and developing goals and strategies for the development and management of tourist attractions. 2. Participation of tourism actors such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), groups of volunteer tourism actors, local governments, tourism associations, and business associations. 3. Utilization of resources, tourism development must be able to optimize the use of resources

through its activities in an integrated and sustainable manner and avoid the use of non-renewable resources. 4. The carrying capacity of development and development is adjusted to the limits of local capabilities and the environment, so that adjustments can be made to the scale of the type of tourist facilities that reflect local wisdom.

C. METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach in which researchers parse or analyze as well as clearly describe the data obtained from direct interviews with sources in the field using words and using existing theories as a basis for drawing conclusions with theories. Qualitative descriptive research aims to clearly describe the problem being studied.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the activities of the author, the researcher observed and observed the facts on the ground regarding the island of Gili I related to the potential and participation of the community in the Dungkek sub-district, Sumenep district. There are several things that need to be described both from observations, interviews and field documentation, some of the points that the authors take. Gili Iyang has very promising potential to attract local and foreign tourists, the potential is in the form of tourist attractions on Gili Iyang which have a variety of tours such as oxygen quality, various caves, the beauty of the Canggih rock, and good fish fossils. These potentials make tourists interested because they have their own characteristics that are assets of tourism wealth, another potential is the panoramic form of the beauty of the sandy beach, the panorama of natural rocks that are rocked almost all around Giliyang. The main gate of quality oxygen is to become the key to tourism opportunities and open the economy, through management improvement activities carried out by community members such as village meetings, pokdarwis. This will improve the quality of Gili Iyang tourism, among the activities that grow the economy are: a. job opportunities covering nature, in the field of culinary and cultural tourism, b. Job opportunities in the field of entrepreneurship, c. opportunities in the field of developing local products, food accessories, and souvenirs, d. opportunities in the field of transportation, e. opportunities in the field of accommodation, f. opportunities in the telecommunications sector. The knowledge of the Gili Iyang community in developing the Gili Iyang islands is considered very minimal. In utilizing Gili Iyang tourism as an object to improve the economy and expand employment opportunities, then it can change and minimize from rural communities to urban communities. The lack of knowledge of the Gili I community can be seen from Formal Education. People who are said to have productive education are still low, still middle to lower. Although there are several undergraduate degrees, it is unfortunate that they prefer to work outside the island of Gili Iyang or migrate rather than manage and use the potential that exists on the island of Gili Iyang to develop their economy. The lack of public knowledge in speaking Indonesian or English is also a benchmark in developing Gili Iyang tourism.

Advances in Internet-based technology are also still not optimal, while there are still some points that are able to access the internet network to the fullest. The development and management of Gili Iyang tourism needs to be well realized in religious activities or other activities as well as human resources in order to create an expansion of employment opportunities. In addition, the local community must also be fully aware of and directly involved in the management of Gili Iyang tourism. In improving Gili Iyang tourism, the author needs to provide several points from observations, interviews and analysis of documentation in the field, including:

1. It is necessary to increase human resources as managers and direct supervisors of Gili Iyang tourism from the education sector to prepare future generations. With qualified human resources in terms of ideas and implementation, there is no need to import resources from outside the region, so that there is economic progress and improved management of Gili Iyang tourism through competitive resources and then able to produce workers from the village itself.
2. Improving the quality of Gili Iyang tourism management in the utilization of existing potentials, of course with its own characteristic, namely oxygen with good quality will be able to attract tourists to visit so as to increase good income from business actors in Gili Iyang tourism.
3. Develop community skills in all aspects of communication in other foreign languages.
4. Increase awareness of business groups such as fishermen, bracelet or souvenir craftsmen and so on, of the importance of something innovative in a craft so that it can foster tourist interest in buying these products. POKDARWIS is able to provide this forum and provide activities to increase creativity and tourism awareness groups.

Participating in public services is very much needed even participatory public service can make the main force for improvement in public services. Community involvement can be seen from the involvement that leads to the growth of the abilities of the Gili Iyang community.

Huraerah (2011:116) mentions that there are 5 forms of participation, namely: thoughts, energy, property, expertise, and social. This is also what the Gili Iyang community has done for the development of Gili Iyang tourism. Gili I Island is a destination that is fully managed and developed by the community, in addition to the development and management of Gili I which is completely under the control of the local community. This form of community participation exists because of the encouragement of the development of existing tourist attractions, namely the community participates in community meetings with the village government at the direction of the Sumenep Regency government to discuss the arrangement of Gili Iyang attractions, and carry out all joint decisions to manage Gili Iyang tourist attractions, which include participating in maintaining environmental cleanliness, security, arranging buildings, and providing supporting facilities as well as participating in obtaining benefits, namely the community opens transportation services. The benefits obtained by the Gili Iyang community from direct participation in the development of tourism, the community does not need to look for work but only needs to serve visitors in the form of services or

buying and selling goods such as souvenirs to visitors, others work directly in their own villages. The community directly maintains and preserves the natural wealth and local wisdom they have and the proceeds from the distribution of lodging costs and souvenirs, such as the results of transportation services, parking, lodging, etc.

From the total population data of the Gili Iyang community which amounted to 8,453 people consisting of 3,907 women and 4,546 men, not all residents of the Gili Iyang community participated in managing Gili Iyang tourism due to several reasons including not all Gili I people who had the ability and willingness to manage the tour. In terms of ability, not all Gili Iyang people are able to play a direct role in managing Gili Iyang tourism. First, not all are able to speak Indonesian, let alone English, to communicate with visitors, both local and foreign tourists. The average community still uses the local language, namely Madura. Second, special skills are needed in managing the sea and land transportation sections. Third, in terms of direct management during the Corona Virus pandemic, visitors rarely come because and often the Gili I tourist attractions are closed so that people's income has decreased drastically. Fourth, the individual wealth of the Gili I people who are not all able to buy land to build lodging and restaurants in the area. In terms of willingness, not all Gili Iyang people are willing and participating in managing and developing the tourism, for example, people with a bachelor's degree education prefer to find work in big cities rather than managing and developing Gili Iyang tourism.

According to Plumer (Yulianti, 2012:10), several factors that influence community to participate in the participation process are:

- a. Knowledge and expertise. The provision of knowledge possessed by a person will affect the entire environment of the community. This makes people understand whether or not the stages and forms of participation exist.
- b. Community work. A person who has a certain level of work tends to spend more or even less time to participate in a particular project on the grounds that there is a conflict between the obligation to work and the desire to participate.
- c. Level of education and illiteracy. This greatly affects the desire and ability of the community to participate and understand and implement forms of
- d. Gender. In general, some people still think that gender can affect people's willingness and ability to participate and assume that men and women will have different understandings and views on an issue.
- e. Belief in a certain culture. Communities with a high level of diversity, especially in terms of religion and culture will determine the participation strategy and the method used. Often the beliefs held can conflict with existing concepts.

Table: Gili Education Level

Education Level	Male	Female
Age 3-6 years who have not entered kindergarten	21 people	34 people
3-6 years old who are in kindergarten/play group	43 people	35 people
7-18 years old who are in school	422 people	407 people
18-56 years old never went to school	526 people	549 people
Age 18-56 years old but never finished elementary school	314 people	468 people
Graduated from elementary	540 people	530 people
Total age 12-56 years old did not finish junior high school (SMP)	72 people	95 people
Total age 18-56 years old did not finish high school (SMA)	80 people	62 people
High school (SMP) graduate/equivalent	78 people	60 people
High school (SMA) graduate/equivalent	62 people	59 people
Graduated D-2/equivalent	3 people	-
Graduated D-3/equivalent	1 people	1 people
Graduated S-1/equivalent	22 people	10 people
Post Graduated S-2/equivalent	3 people	1 people
Number	2.115 people	2.311 people
Total number	4.426 people	

Iyang

Gili Iyang tourist residents, there needs to be special activities in building a sense of concern for Gili Iyang tourism, so that every generation has a sense of care for the development and development of Gili Iyang tourism. The following are some steps that can be taken to encourage local participation towards the achievement of the program:

- a. Oriented towards more effective relationships with communities through coalition building and communication networks.
- b. Increased sense of community responsibility for their own development and increased awareness of their needs, their problems, their capabilities and their potential.

- c. Facilitate communication between various local potentials so that each can be more aware of other participation perspectives.
- d. The application of certain principles, namely about living, learning to plan and working together with the people.

Table: Basic Livelihood

Type of work	Male	Female
Farmer	702 people	1,301 people
Government employees	5 people	-
Home industry craftsmen	-	95 people
traveling merchant	-	6 people
Breeder	8 people	21 people
Fisherman	643 people	-
Mechanic	3 people	-
Private Doctor	1 people	-
Private midwife	-	2 people
Private nurse	1 people	-
Retired Civil Servants/Army/Policeman	-	2 people
Small and medium entrepreneurs	2 people	-
Lecturer	1 people	-
Architect/builder	52 people	-
Wood Trader	1 people	-
Grocery Traders	120 people	10 people
Food stalls	1 people	15 people
Iron Welder	2 people	-
Transport Services “ <i>Odong-Odong</i> ”	30 people	-
Clothes shop	-	5 people
Construction laborers	42 people	-
Carpenter	30 people	-
Marine Fish Merchant	5 people	10 people
Total Population		3.210 people

From the table, the education level of the Gili I community is on average still high school graduates and equivalent junior high schools, while the S-1 graduate level is still very small from the total population. The author also finds facts in the field that there are more people who participate directly in managing Gili I tourism than people whose education is below high school. This is something that needs special attention, especially the village government in developing Gili Iyang tourism in order to further improve human resources in the community

From the table data above, many people on Gili I Island earn as farmers, fishermen and food traders. The author found a fact in the field that the enthusiasm of the community in participating was quite high, although not all of them helped the management directly, as evidenced by several facilities on Gili Iyang Island. The community directly participates in helping and managing Gili Iyang Island tourism, such as vehicle parking management, sea transportation service providers, island guards, food and lodging providers, and guards for every tour on Gili Iyang Island. Of the several facilities that the author mentioned, all communities are direct managers in participating in developing and managing Gili Iyang Island tourism. From the participation theory put forward by Josef Riwu, the Gili Iyang community in participating is more about implementation and decision making. (Josef Riwu, 2007:127)

SIMPULAN

Judging from Josef Riwu's theory of participation, the author concludes that the Gili Iyang community participates more in implementation and decision making, the Gili Iyang Island community's response to tourism is quite high. This is proven by the existence of a vehicle parking lot for tourists at Dungkek Harbor which is the land of the local community, the availability of crossing boats belonging to the local community, the availability of community-owned crossing boats although the numbers are limited, rock guards from the local community voluntarily maintain and care for the tour even though in lack of visitors. Lodging provided by the community is their own house, as well as land transportation in the form of three-wheeled vehicles also belonging to the people of Gili Iyang Island which are used to explore every tourist spot on Gili Iyang. However, not all Gili Iyang Island people who directly participate in managing and developing Gili Iyang Island tourism, on average have a livelihood as farmers, fishermen and basic food traders.

Community participation in the development of tourism on Gili Iyang which was formed from the beginning, namely thoughts, energy, property, expertise, and social. Development of tourism in Gili Iyang by improving the quality of attractions based on components of tourism products and increasing human resources. Community participation in development is by building lodging houses for tourists which is increasing and even providing the best service for tourists by providing parking, transportation services and participating in maintaining and caring for Gili Iyang. Not only the people who develop Gili Iyang tourism, but the government, especially the Sumenep district, also provides support in the form of funding and also training to the local community in the form of POKDARWIS activities and the like.

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