



Community Participation In Tourism Development At Kacirebonan Palace

Khaeril Sungkawa¹, Sudiana Wachyudi²

^{1*} Politeknik Pariwisata Prima Internasional, Cirebon.

Email khaeril@poltekparprima.ac.id

² Politeknik Pariwisata Prima Internasional, Cirebon.

Email sudiana@poltekparprima.ac.id

Corresponding Author: Email khaeril@poltekparprima.ac.id

Abstract. Cirebon is a city in West Java which has 4 (four) palaces, one of which is the Kacirebonan palace which is used as a historical tourist attraction. This research aims to determine the form of community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebonan Palace and to determine the level of community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebonan Palace. The research uses a qualitative descriptive method, namely primary data as the data source in this research which is obtained from interviews, observations, questionnaires and documentation. The analysis technique used is the Likert scale.

The results of the research show 4 (four) achievements in the level of community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebonan Palace, namely planning, reaching a score of 72.03 percent, implementation reaching a score of 71.85 percent, evaluation/monitoring 70.74 percent, and utilization of results 64.81 percent. percent. The community participation score in tourism development is in the high category as evidenced by the combined score for the areas of participation averaging 69.93 percent, this proves that community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebonan Palace is relatively high. However, there are still differences between the data in the field of planning participation, the results of the Group Discussion Forum showing that participation is still low and the results of the questionnaire showing that there is a high level of participation.

The form of community participation at the Kacirebonan Palace can be seen from the planning process, namely being involved in deliberations and taking the initiative to submit opinions. In terms of implementation, the community participates by providing performances or attractions, providing tourism comfort facilities, becoming tour guides, becoming tourism actors, becoming souvenir and food traders, maintaining security, order, cleanliness and comfort of tourist locations, as well as promoting Kacirebonan Palace tourism. Judging from the participation in the utilization of the results, this can provide jobs for the community, increase people's income, and reduce social inequality. Regarding participation in the evaluation, the community provides assessments, and participates in evaluating, criticizing and providing suggestions for tourism development and tourism management policies.

Keywords: Kacirebonan Palace, participation, community

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INTRODUCTION

Cirebon City As one of the tourist destinations in West Java, Cirebon is known for its art and culture with Islamic nuances, this title is supported by the existence of the Sunan *Gunung Jati* tomb complex and the history of the stories of the saints, the Great Sang Cipta Rasa mosque, the At-Taqwa Mosque, ancient temples and There are also ancient Dutch buildings. Apart from that, Cirebon has special culinary delights which are famous for *empal gentong*, *nasi jamblang*, *nasi lengko* and others. Apart from that, Cirebon has a center for batik and rattan crafts.

Cirebon has 4 (four) palaces, the distance between one palace and another is close to each other and all of them are still within the city of Cirebon, these palaces are *Kasepuhan* Palace, *Kanoman* Palace, *Kacirebonan* Palace and *Keprabonan* Palace, all of which have mixed architecture from Islamic culture, China and the Netherlands.

From a brief overview of the various tourism potentials in the city of Cirebon, research on community participation in developing tourism in the palace, especially the Kacirebonan Palace, is needed. It is hoped that community participation in utilizing all existing tourism potential can impact community welfare.

Tourists generally need transportation services, rest, food, drinks, and souvenirs. Based on tourists' needs, local communities have the opportunity to take over providing these needs, which can be managed by local communities with their respective participation.

In order to achieve sustainable tourism, the local community's role and level of participation is needed. is very important to have community participation in the development of local city tourism. Quoting Sunaryo's explanation (2013), it is described that the stakeholders in tourism include 1) the government acting as a facilitator as well as a regulator, 2) the community as the perpetrator and host or running tourism, and 3) the private sector acting as an industry provider and also as an investor. Therefore, those of the 3 (three) tourism stakeholders have an inseparable relationship with each other.

Involving the role and participation of the community in tourism is aimed at developing existing tourism potential to develop sustainably and adapt to the needs of tourists according to current conditions. Apart from that, with community participation in tourism, it is hoped that community empowerment will also improve the community economy and increase the income of the city of Cirebon. people of Cirebon city at the *Kacirebonan* Palace.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Understanding Community Participation

The definition of participation stated by Isbandi (2007) is community participation in the process of identifying problems and potential in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. Meanwhile, the definition of participation according to Wazir (1999) states that participation can be defined as someone's conscious involvement in social interactions in certain situations. Furthermore, the definition of participation refers to Mikkelsen (1999); participation is voluntary contributions from the community to a project without participating in decision-making and an active process, which means that the person or group involved takes the initiative.

According to Abdulsyanii (2006), the word community comes from the words musyarakki (Arabic), which means together, then changes to society, I which means gathering together, I living together by influencing each other, I then get an agreement to become a community (Indonesia). Meanwhile, according to W.J.Si Poerwadarmintai (ini Abdulsyani, I 2006), I define society as humans social interactions ori ai collection of people whoi lived together ini ai place within certain rules and regulations. I Andi, according to Koentjaraningrat, I (ini Juanda, I 2017) I society is a unity of human life that interacts according to a certain system of customs which are continuous and which ai sensei of shared identity bind.i Society is several people who form a unified group in constant contact with the same interests. Humans are creatures who have their desire to be one within each other and their natural environment around them.i Byi usingi thoughts,i instincts,i feelings, desires etc. Humans react and interact with their environment.Sustainable relationships in AI society produce this pattern of social interactions. From their several definitions of society above, the author concludes that society is a group of people who live together and have the same interests in a place who influence each other, form clear bonds of rules, and become a continuous system of certain customs.

Community participation is often considered an inseparable part of community empowerment efforts. Regarding this concept, Mikkelsen (in Rukminto Adi, 2008) sees that it has been part of a prolonged debate, among other things, related to the theoretical basis and the

possibility of implementation (practical applicability) related to various development programs implemented by various government institutions and non-governmental organizations.

With the description above, according to Rukminto Adi (2008), community participation is community participation in the process of identifying problems and potential that exist in the community, selecting and making decisions about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementing efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating change. that happened. Community participation in the various stages of change will make the community more empowered and more resilient in facing change.

From several definitions of participation, it can be concluded in several elements that participation consists of 1) Community involvement in identifying problems and identifying potential in the community, 2) Decision making, 3) implementation in overcoming problems, 4) Evaluating, 5) I Takingi the initiative. If participation is an important part of encouraging tourism development, then these elements must exist and be implemented by the community and the community must know that these elements of participation are important factors in tourism development. Community involvement in this gradual change will make the community more empowered and more resilient and prepared when facing change.

Meanwhile, according to Cohen and Uphoff in Soetomo (2008), the level of community participation divides community participation in development into 4 levels, namely:

1. Participation in planning is realized by community participation in meetings. The extent to which the community is involved in the process of preparing and determining development programs and the extent to which the community contributes ideas in the form of tools for development.
2. Participation in implementation takes the form of real participation in the form of: participation in the form of energy, participation in the form of money, participation in the form of property.
3. Participation in the utilization of results, which is realized by someone's involvement in the utilization stage of a project after the project has been completed. Community participation at this level is in the form of money and money to operate and maintain the projects that have been built.

4. Participation in evaluation, which is realized in their form of community participation in assessing and monitoring development activities and their results.

Types of Tourism

According to Nyoman S. Pendid (2004: 38-43) tourism is divided into several types: cultural tourism, nature tourism, marine tourism, historical tourism, religious tourism, educational tourism, honeymoon tourism, agricultural tourism, convention tourism, nature reserve tourism, Adventure tourism, social tourism, sports tourism, political tourism, industrial tourism and commercial tourism.

Tourist objects and attractions

Tourist objects and attractions are a formation and related activities and facilities, which can attract tourists or visitors to come to a certain area or place. Tourist objects and tourist attractions have the same meaning, but have a difference in principle. . Yoeti (1996:172), explains that the term foreign tourist attraction is not known. They are known as Tourist Attraction. Meanwhile, in Indonesia both are known and have their own meanings. According to Sammeng (2000:27) tourist objects and attractions can be divided into 3 types, namely:

1. Natural tourist attractions are tourist attractions whose tourism activities sell more and tend towards nature. And the environment
2. Meanwhile, cultural tourism is activities or tourist visits that focus more on the culture of a region such as dance, art and attractions
3. The last one is artificial tourism, the activity of which is visiting man-made tourist attractions.

According to J. Spillane (1994:63-67) in every tourism object or location there are actually various elements that depend on each other. These elements are needed so that tourists can enjoy a satisfying experience, namely their holiday. From the quotes above, a tourist attraction is an activity that has its own charm or uniqueness, beauty and value that can attract the interest of tourists, whether in the form of natural diversity, artistic culture from man-made products. This can make tourists feel interested in coming back to visit an area that is the target of tourist visits. So, with the existence of a tourist attraction in an area, that area will be frequently visited by many tourists and tourism will grow by itself. The elements included in tourism are:

Attraction

Attraction is the center of a tourism industry. According to his understanding, attraction is able to attract tourists who want to visit it as a tourist destination. Attraction can be classified into several types, namely: Site Attraction and Event Attraction. Site Attraction is more directed towards physical and permanent attractions with a fixed location. Attraction events are more temporary and the location changes or can be moved quickly. The form of attraction ownership is a very important factor for the tourism industry. Attraction is usually owned by a non-profit sector that does not aim to maximize profit or profits. This sector usually promotes attractions as social goods rather than personal goods. Attractions can attract tourists to a location. Facilities meet the needs of tourists during their stay in a home away from home. Infrastructure and transportation are very necessary to make it a travel destination for tourists. To meet needs and requests. Usually they are attracted to a location because of certain characteristics. The characteristics that attract tourists are: Natural conditions, which are safe and still natural. So that tourists feel at home and feel comfortable. Another characteristic is climate and weather. Tourists first see or know the climate and weather of the place or area they are going to visit, so they can know what the climate and weather are like there. before they visit the place or area. The next characteristic that can attract tourists is culture. If tourists visit a tourist spot, one of the things they want to see and learn about the area is the culture so that tourists feel impressed and increase their knowledge about a culture. Apart from culture, something that can attract tourists is history. So tourists want to know the culture and history of a tourist destination. Apart from that, tourists are also very interested in the ethnicity of a tourist destination. Of the several characteristics that can attract tourists, the most important thing for tourists when visiting a tourist destination is accessibility. because accessibility is the main factor for visiting a tourist attraction.

Facilities

Although attractions can attract tourists from their place of origin to come, facilities are needed to serve them during their trip. Facilities tend to support and develop at the same time or after attractions develop. While staying away from home, tourists have to sleep, eat and drink. Lodging facilities vary greatly from hotels, camping facilities, relatives' or friends' houses. Lodging costs are usually one-fifth of tourists' total expenses. Providing the right amount of facilities is very important for the success of a tourist destination.

Infrastructure

Attractions and facilities are very important, but they cannot be achieved easily if there is no basic infrastructure. This includes:

1. Security, a destination or tourist destination will be frequently visited by tourists if it is considered safe and far away. This will encourage the growth and development of tourism in the area. So that tourists who visit an area will feel safe and will not feel afraid of visiting an area.
2. Water system, a tourist place or area is always supported by several facilities, one of which is irrigation where tourists really need water for bathing. In this case, clean water is used through government water pumps or manual or self-made irrigation systems such as wells.
3. Communication networks, in a tourist area questions are often asked about communication networks, this of course becomes a boomerang for tourists, especially business tourists.
4. Health facilities, this is a very important supporting factor, because with health facilities, tourists can easily seek treatment if unexpected problems occur and are also very useful for the local community.
5. Transport terminals, these facilities are very much needed to support tourism in addition to health facilities. This makes it easier for tourists who use public transportation. This has an impact on cleanliness and tidiness, if the terminal's public facilities are neat and clean, tourists will also feel comfortable.
6. Source of electricity, this facility is basic and very necessary. If a tourist destination is not equipped with basic facilities, this will pose a threat to the area, especially electricity source facilities. It is impossible for tourists to visit a tourist area in the dark without lights.
7. Highways, these basic facilities are what encourage tourists to visit a tourist destination. Roads are the main facilities that tourists will pass through, the better the road facilities, the easier it will be for tourists to visit the places they want to visit.
8. Home stay, or lodging, it is clear that tourists who will visit an area and need a place to rest, it is mandatory that a destination will be better and develop if it is supported by lodging or home stay facilities.

9. Restaurants, this is the main need for tourists when visiting an area so they will try to taste the typical food from that area. One of the supports is a restaurant, everyone needs food to meet their living needs.

Sometimes there is criticism which states that tourism always depends on developed infrastructure. However, there are regional relationships where certain tourist destinations, especially those that have just been discovered or introduced, can meet the needs of tourists. The longer a destination is attractive, the more tourists will visit. The infrastructure of a tourism area is actually enjoyed by tourists and the people who live in that area. So if infrastructure is improved there will be benefits for local communities. Infrastructure development is almost always the responsibility of the government. Creation of infrastructure is a way to create a comfortable atmosphere for tourism development.

Transportation

There are several problems related to transportation and terminal facilities. In general, there is almost no coordination between the three types of transport such as buses, trains and airplanes. And also the standards and regulations that apply to each type of transportation are less consistent. For example, directional signs, information that is difficult to read and traffic signs must be uniform throughout the system. Airports, passengers often walk long distances at the airport. The trains, facilities at the stations are inadequate and the crime rate is also high at large stations. Bus terminals are always dirty and busy because there are lots of people, not only passengers, and cleaning services also don't make passengers feel comfortable.

Hospitality

Tourists are in an environment they are not familiar with. Therefore, guarantees regarding security and hospitality are very important, especially for passengers traveling far away to other countries. Because with Hospitality, the image for tourists will feel impressed or not impressed.

METHODS

Types of research

The qualitative descriptive method is used in this research where the subject and object of research are described based on currently existing facts.

Research Location

The research location was carried out in *Pulasaren* Village, *Pekalipan* District, Cirebon City, where the *Kacirebonan* Palace is located. *Kacirebonan* Palace is approximately 1 (one) km or around 10 to 15 minutes from *Parujakan* station if tourists use a pedicab.

Data Types and Sources

The types and sources of data obtained in this field research are:

1. Primary data is data obtained directly through interviews, questionnaires and observations. Primary data obtained from respondents included categorization in age, education, occupation and gender.
2. Secondary data or data obtained indirectly from the objects studied by studying literature, libraries and archives/reports such as: 1) a general description of the *Kacirebonan* Palace. 2) other data obtained from KOMPEPAR (tourism driving group, RW chairman and *Baperkam* (village meeting hall).

Population and Sample

Population

Population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn.

The population in this research is tourism actors, namely those from the community around the *Kacirebonan* Palace RW 02, *Pulasaren* Village, *Pekalipan* District, totaling 54 people consisting of Palace Families, RW Heads, RT Heads, Dance Studio Owners, tourism groups, souvenir traders and food and drink traders. where the total number of them are tourism actors.

Sample

The sample was carried out using the Purposive Probability Sampling technique, which is a method of selecting sample size specifically based on the research objectives. Purposive Probability Sampling is a sampling technique that gives members of the population determined by the researcher the opportunity to be selected as sample members.

Data collection technique

The data collection techniques used in this research consist of 3 types, namely:

1. Observation is carrying out direct observations at the research location, namely at the Kacirebonan Palace and its surroundings to determine the objectivity of the reality in the field such as various community activities such as activities at the Palace, tourism driving groups, local community groups and tourism actors.
2. Interviews involve conducting direct questions and answers to respondents based on a questionnaire (list of questions) relating to the level of community participation in local tourism development.
3. Written source documents (Documentation) are data obtained in the form of written materials in the form of reports from the Palace and KOMPEPAR, local Community Associations and tourism actors.

Data Analysis Techniques

To obtain proof of the hypothesis, the author used a Likert scale qualitative descriptive analysis tool. This method is based on Riduwan (2002) that the Likert scale is used to measure the perception of a person or group of people about social events or phenomena. This research relates to perceptions/research on the level of community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebon Palace. The following is the application of using a Likert scale:

1. Tabulated respondents' answers
2. The initial value limit is calculated and the minimum index is searched to obtain the final value, interval and maximum index using the formula below:
 - a. Minimum Index = $B_t \times P \times n$
 - b. Maximum Index = $B_b \times P \times n$
 - c. Interval = $I_{max} - I_{min}$

Number of indexes

Information:

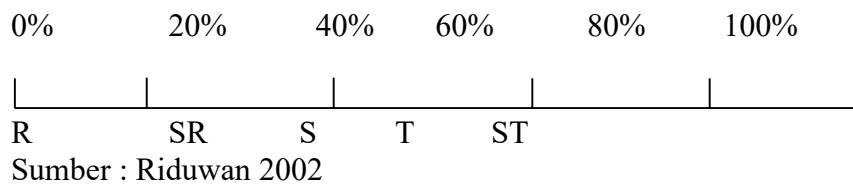
Bb = Highest score

Bt = Lowest score

P = Variable studied

n = Number of respondents

3. Create a Likert scale as follows:



Information:

81- 100% (ST) = Very high category of community participation.

61- 80% (T) = High category of community participation.

41- 60% (S) = Medium category community participation

21- 40% (R) = Low category community participation

0-20% (SR) = Very low category of community participation

DISCUSSION

Kacirebonan Palace Tourism

Routine activities that are still carried out at the Kacirebonan Palace are Suraan 1 Muharam, 10 Muharam thanksgiving for Sura porridge, Muludan, Rajaban, Rowahan, Romadonan and Likuran or I'tikaf, Grebeg Syawal (performing the sunnah fast of Shawwal and going on a pilgrimage with Sultan Kanoman to Astana Gunung Sembung where burial of the sultans of Cirebon), Rayagungan prayed Eid al-Adha together at the sacred shrine and cut the sacrificial animal along with The families and courtiers, Kliwonan, do dhikr together on Kliwon Friday night every month, Syafaran (Apeman Tradition Thanksgiving). Closed at the peak of the "Long Amulet" tradition on 12 Rabiul at the beginning of the Hijriyah year in conjunction with the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. During this event, the people visited to greet the Sultan.



Figure 1

The Pitu call to prayer is heard in the 1 sura tradition at the Kacirebonan palace

Source: Documentation of the Keraton family



Figure 2

Celebrating the "Safaran" / "ngapem" tradition at Bangsal Prabayaksa Kacirebonan Palace

Source: Documentation of the Keraton family



Figure 3
Talisman Long Night Preparation
Source: Research Documentation

Analysis of Participation Level Results

Level of Participation in planning

In analyzing the level of participation of the community around the Kacirebonan Palace in planning tourism development, the form of participation is that the community is included in deliberations and community initiatives in expressing opinions regarding tourism policy.

To make the results of this analysis clearer, the combined scores are presented below in table 1. This table shows that the results of the combined score analysis of the participation of the Kacirebonan Palace Community in tourism development obtained a value of 389 from the results of the participation questionnaire in planning from 54 respondents with an interval value of 325 - 432, so the value of the level of community participation in planning the Kacirebonan Palace tourism development is at the participation level. high, then to find out the combined score of the research results by calculating the analysis results of the combined score divided by the highest interval multiplied by 100, 72.03% is obtained.

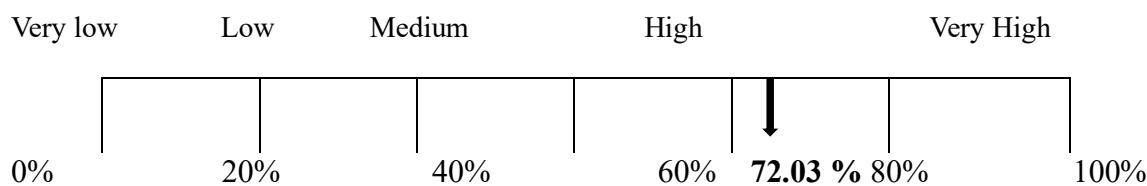
Table 1 Combined score of Community Participation in Kacirebonan Palace Tourism Development Planning

Ideal Interval	Score	Level of Participation	Combined Results Score
1 – 108		Very Low	-
109 – 216		Low	-
217 – 324		Medium	-
325 – 432		High	389
433 – 540		Very high	-
Percentage of the combined score of research result $\frac{389}{540} \times 100\% = 72,03\%$ against the combined score			

Source; Primary Data processed in 2020

The analysis can be clarified by using the relative composite score scale as follows.

Figure 4 Composite scale of relative scores for community participation in planning the development of Kacirebonan palace tourism



Referring to the Likert scale, it can be described that the level of participation in planning the tourism development of the Kacirebonan Palace is included in the high category.

Level of participation in implementation

Analysis of participation in the implementation of Kacirebonan palace tourism development consists of participation as a tour guide, participation as a tourist actor (officer/personnel), participation as a maker or seller of souvenirs/souvenirs, participation as a food and drink seller, participation by taking part maintain security, comfort, order and cleanliness of tourist locations, participate by promoting Kacirebonan palace tourism. To present the data from the analysis results, see table 2

Table 2 Combined score of participation in the implementation of Kacirebonan Palace tourism development

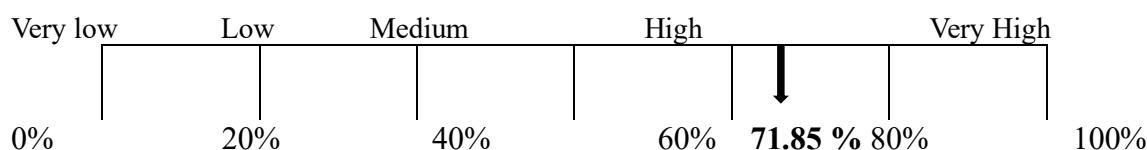
Interval Ideal	Skor	Tingkat Partisipasi	Skor Gabungan Hasil
1 – 324		Sangat Rendah	-
325 – 648		Rendah	-
649 – 972		Sedang	-
973 – 1296		Tinggi	1164
1297 – 1620		Sangat tinggi	-
Percentage of the combined score of research result $\frac{1164 \times 100\%}{1620} = 71,85\%$ against the combined score			

Source; Primary Data processed in 2020

The results of the analysis calculations in table 4.18 show that community participation in the implementation of Kacirebonan Palace tourism development is 1,164. The value of 1,164 is the result of the number of areas of participation in the implementation of tourism development from 54 respondents in the interval 973-1,296, so it can be categorized as participation in implementation being at a high level of participation. To find out the percentage of the combined research score, the results of the combined analysis score are divided by the highest interval multiplied by 100 to obtain 71.85%.

The above analysis can also be explained by drawing the relative composite score scale as follows:

Figure 5 Relative composite score scale for community participation in implementing Kacirebonan palace tourism development.



Referring to the picture above, the level of participation in the implementation of Kacirebonan Palace tourism development is included in the high category.

Level of Participation in the utilization of results

Participation in the utilization of the results consists of getting employment opportunities from tourism activities around the tourist environment, increasing income due to tourism activities around the tourist environment, and decreasing social inequality.

The following are the results of the analysis of the combined scores:

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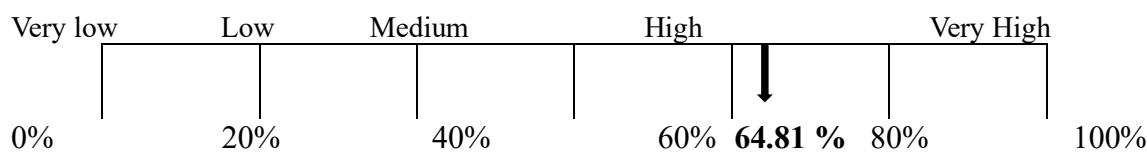
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Table 3 Combined score of participation in utilizing the results of Kacirebonan Palace tourism development

Interval Ideal	Skor	Tingkat Partisipasi	Skor Gabungan Hasil
1 – 162		Very Low	-
163 – 324		Low	-
325 – 486		Median	-
487 – 648		High	525
649 – 810		Very high	-
Percentage of the combined score of research result $525 \times 100\% = 64,81\%$ against the combined score			810

Source; Primary Data processed in 2020

The calculation of the analysis results shown in table 3 shows that the level of community participation in utilizing the results of the tourism development of the Kacirebonan Palace is 525. The value of 525 is the result of the number of areas of participation in the utilization of tourism development results from 54 respondents, the value in the interval 487-648 can be categorized the level of participation in the utilization of results is in a high participation position. The percentage of combined score analysis results is divided by the highest interval multiplied by 100 to obtain 64.81%.

Figure 6 Relative composite score scale for community participation in utilizing the results of Kacirebonan palace tourism development.

Source; Primary Data processed in 2020

The Likert scale above shows that the level of participation in utilizing the results is in the high category.

Participation in the form of evaluation

Participation in the evaluation consists of assessments, criticism and suggestions from the public on tourism development policies. The following is a presentation of the combined score results:

Table 4 Combined score of participation in the evaluation of Kacirebonan Palace tourism development

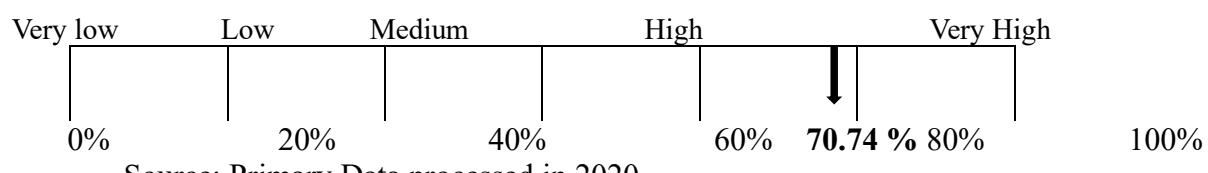
Interval Ideal	Skor	Tingkat Partisipasi	Skor Gabungan Hasil
1 – 108		Very Low	-
109 – 216		Low	-
217 – 324		Median	-
325 – 432		High	382
433 – 540		Very high	-
Percentage of the combined score of research result $382 \times 100\% = 70,74\%$ against the combined score			540

Source; Primary Data processed in 2020

The results of the analysis in table 4, the value of 382 shows the level of community participation in the evaluation of the Kacirebonan Palace tourism development, of the 54 respondents whose scores were in the interval 325-432, it can be categorized as the level of participation in the evaluation being in a high participation position. The results of the combined score analysis are divided by the highest interval times 100 to obtain 70.74%.

The following is a picture of the relative composite score scale analysis:

Figure 7 Relative composite score scale for community participation in evaluating Kacirebonan palace tourism development.



The Likert scale above describes the level of participation in evaluating the tourism development of the Kacirebonan Palace, which is in the high category.

Recapitulation of respondents' answers to each research indicator

Based on the analysis of each indicator, it can be seen more clearly in the recapitulation as follows:

Table 5 Recapitulation of the level of community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebonan Palace

Participation Stage	Percentage (%)	Participation score
Planning	72,03 %	High
Implementation	71,85 %	High
Utilization of results	64,81 %	High
Evaluation	70,74 %	High
Amount	279.723%	
Average	69.93%	

Source; Primary Data processed in 2020

Table 5 shows the results of the recapitulation of the level of community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebonan Palace with the highest scores in participation in the planning sector with a score of 72.03% belonging to the high category, participation in the implementation sector with a score of 71.85% belonging to the high category, participation in the evaluation sector with a score of 70.74% in the high category, then the lowest score but still in the high category is participation in the field of utilization of results with a score 64.81%.

Then, from the recapitulation results above, the average percentage results were obtained by calculating the total percentage divided by the sub-indicators, resulting in an average recapitulation with a value of 69.93%, including the high category.

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion

Forms of community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebonan Palace are categorized into four areas, namely:

1. Planning

The community is still not included in deliberations, and there are no facilities to facilitate their ideas or thoughts. So far, the community has only conveyed this in informal forums. When compared with the results of a different questionnaire where participation was at a high level,

it is possible that the new assessment is individual and not assessed from a comprehensive aspect.

2. Implementation

The community really participates in the form of tourist attractions, providing facilities, tour guides, personnel, souvenir sellers, food and drink sellers, maintaining security and promoting. This is in accordance with the results of the questionnaire which had a high level of participation.

3. Evaluation/monitoring

The community participates in providing assessments, criticism and suggestions for tourism management. This is in accordance with the results of the questionnaire which was at a high level of participation

4. Utilization of results is in the high category

People get jobs, income increases and the level of social inequality decreases, this is in accordance with the results of the questionnaire which is at a high level of participation.

Meanwhile, the level of community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebonan Palace is divided into 4 (four) areas, namely:

1. Planning is in the high category
2. Implementation is in the high category
3. Evaluation/monitoring is in the high category
4. Utilization of results is in the high category

Community participation in tourism development at the Kacirebonan Palace is in the high category, this is proven by the combined score in the participation sub-indicators being in the high participation position.

Recommendation

The following are suggestions that we can convey from the results of the FGD that was conducted with the resource persons:

1. There should be a channel for conveying information regarding activities that will be held by the palace, so that the public can play a more active role.

2. The community should be involved in the planning stage, so that more ideas are obtained and are in line with what they get in the field.
3. Providing a special place for people who want to sell or hold a bazaar, so that visitors can be more satisfied.
4. Communication between the Kacirebonan Palace and tourism actors and the community to be better established.

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