



# Community Participation in Tourism Development at the Macaronis Tourism Attraction, Silabu Beach, Mentawai Islands

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## ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the participation of the Silabu community in tourism development at the Macaronis tourist attraction on Silabu Beach, Mentawai Islands. This type of research is descriptive-qualitative, the research subjects were chosen using purposive sampling, with the criteria for the research subjects being the local government and some members of the community. The techniques and data collection used are literature study and field study. Based on the research results, it was found that the participation of the Silabu community in developing the Macaronis tourist attraction was very instrumental in the establishment of this tourist attraction. Starting with proposing policies and hopes from the community for the development of the Macaronis tourist attraction area. Community participation in the field of facilities and infrastructure is something that has a big influence. The community as a workforce is the spearhead of a job, especially for this tourist spot, which requires quite a lot of energy, hard work, skills, and abilities. The obstacles encountered in developing tourism at the Macaronis Beach Silabu tourist attraction in the Mentawai Islands are that some participants have a top-down participation type or forced participation type, limited accessibility, especially land road access, availability of facilities and infrastructure, especially parking areas and counters in the Macaronis tourist attraction area, as well as limited human resources, both people employed and skills and abilities that still need to be improved, especially in service. Efforts made to overcome obstacles in developing tourism at the Macaronis Beach Silabu tourist attraction in the Mentawai Islands are in terms of community participation motivating each other to participate, in terms of limitations and availability of accessibility, facilities, and infrastructure, the efforts made are that the government continues to negotiate with superiors for an additional budget for improving access and completing facilities and infrastructure at the Macaronis tourist attraction.

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has great potential in almost all sectors, one of which is the tourism sector. Tourism in Indonesia is an industry that must receive more attention

from the government in its development. Tourism development is a government policy because, apart from increasing state income, it also improves the economy of the community in existing tourism areas (Liu et al., 2020; Mbaiwa &

Stronza, 2010; Muganda et al., 2013; Nunkoo, 2015). Tourism is also believed by many groups to be a source of economic stimulation, employment generation, poverty reduction, and a medium for creating social harmony, making it a development priority in many countries (Koutra & Edwards, 2012; Sofield & Li, 2013). To realize this belief, tourism must be built and developed in a planned, integrated, and sustainable manner.

Tourism activities are tripping that people undertake temporarily, from one place to another, leaving their original place with a plan and with the intention not to try or earn a living in the place they visit but simply to enjoy leisure and recreation activities or to fulfill various desires. Tourism development is also the government's goal in increasing the APBD and community welfare. The development of the tourism industry has a strong influence on regional development in areas around tourist attractions (Jimura, 2011; Lee & Brahmasrene, 2013; Scott et al., 2012). Because it can become a main industrial sector, namely a leading sector in improving the regional economy. This is also supported by the vision and mission of the Minister of Culture and Tourism in Indonesia.

Ideally, the development of National tourism aims to increase foreign exchange earnings in particular and the income of the State and society in general, expand employment and encourage industrial activities, introduce and utilize the natural beauty and culture of Indonesia, and increase national and international brotherhood and friendship. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency Number 2014 concerning Guidelines for Preparing and Reviewing Strategic Plans for Ministries and Agencies (Renstra K/L) 2015-2019, the vision is a general formulation regarding the desired situation at the end of the planning period. The planning period in question is 2018–2019. The Ministry of Tourism's 2018–2019 vision is that "Indonesia will become a world-class tourism destination".

Indonesia is one of the provinces that has the potential to become and develop into a tourist attraction area, namely West Sumatra Province.

West Sumatra Province is a region where most of the area is coastal. And such coastal areas have great potential to be developed into tourist attractions. The tourism potential must be used as motivation for the government and the community to develop the area to increase the community's original income from the tourism sector. West Sumatra is one of the interesting tourist places to visit, namely the Mentawai Islands Regency. The Mentawai Islands Regency is very rich in natural, cultural, and tourism potential and continues to experience a lot of development. One of the advantages of the Mentawai Islands Regency is marine tourism, which is a leading sector because the Regency has many beaches with international-quality waves that attract both local and foreign tourists who like surfing.

Mentawai Islands Regency is one of the districts in West Sumatra Province with a geographical position located between 0°55'00"-3°21'00"00" South Latitude and 98°35'00"-100°32'00" East Longitude, with a recorded area of 6,011.35 km<sup>2</sup> and a coastline of 1,402 km. Geographically, the land of the Mentawai Islands Regency is separated from West Sumatra Province by the sea, namely, the northern border is the Siberut Strait, the southern border is the Indian Ocean, the eastern border is the Mentawai Strait, and the western border is the Indian Ocean. The Mentawai Islands Regency consists of four main groups of inhabited islands, namely: Siberut Island, Sipora Island, North Pagai Island, and South Pagai Island. Mentawai Islands Regency consists of 10 (ten) sub-districts, 43 villages, and 202 hamlets. As a region with a large tourism sector, the Mentawai Islands Regency Government must carry out development in various sectors, especially the tourism sector. Continuing to carry out this development will also make the surrounding area easier to expose and not become an underdeveloped area. The Regent of the Mentawai Islands, Yudas Sabaggalet, hopes that his region will soon receive an official letter from the central government as a Special Economic Zone (KEK). The reason is that there is a lot of tourism potential that can be developed in the Mentawai Islands so that it becomes regional income that can be utilized for the local community. Yudas Sabaggalet said that his party

had fulfilled the necessary conditions so that the Mentawai Islands could become a Special Economic Zone.

The Mentawai Islands are famous for their many beaches, which offer unique rolling waves, each of which attracts both local and foreign tourists who want to surf. Apart from marine tourism, the Mentawai Islands Regency also has other tourism sectors that are currently experiencing development, such as natural and cultural tourism. The foundation for tourism management in the Mentawai Islands Regency is based on the vision of "making the Mentawai Islands Regency a Main Exclusive Tourism Destination." The government and the local community must pay attention to the development of the Macaronis tourist attraction. So, the development of the Macaronis Silabu beach tourist attraction can increase the number of tourists, both local and foreign, who visit Macaronis Silabu beach. By increasing the number of tourists, both local and foreign, people's income will increase compared to before. In its development, the Macaronis Resort Silabu Beach tourist attraction can be seen from the several facilities available, namely as follows: restaurant, hotel, cafe, bar, SPA, free Wi-Fi, swimming pool, air conditioning, etc. This tourism has been built for a long time since the 1990s. However, it has only become a special concern, especially marine tourism (surfing), since 2000 or since the Mentawai Islands were separated from Padang Pariaman Regency.

However, to achieve maximum results from development, it is very important if the community participates or is involved in the process of developing the potential of existing Natural Resources (SDA). This phenomenon strengthens the assumption that the involvement of the Silabu community in developing the Macaronis Silabu Beach tourist attraction is very important. The development of the Macaronis tourist attraction has many benefits, one of which is to improve the economy of the people in Silabu Village in particular.

## 2. Literature Review

### Participation Concept

Etymologically, the concept of participation can be traced to its roots in English,

namely the word "part" which means part. If the word "part" is developed into a verb, then this word becomes "to participate". Which means taking part. Participation is a voluntary contribution from the community to a project without taking part in decision-making (Michels & De Graaf, 2010). So, participation comes from English, namely from the word "participation" which can be interpreted as an activity to arouse feelings and be included in or take part in an organization. Regarding community participation in development, participation is the active involvement of the community, or participation can mean involvement in the process of determining the direction of the development policy strategy implemented by the government.

According to Greaves et al. (2013), participation does not only mean taking part in implementation and development planning. Participation means contributing so that, in our understanding of our development, human values and ideals of social justice are still upheld. Participation in development means pushing towards development that is compatible with human dignity. Social justice, and National Justice and preserving nature as an environment for humans to live in for future generations.

According to Gallan et al. (2013), someone who actively participates not only experiences involvement in work or physical involvement but also involvement in thoughts and feelings. Participation can also be interpreted as the human nature of doing things, starting with how to understand objects, assess them, and then express their willingness to carry them out. According to the object, as a consequence, he must do it. According to Palisano et al. (2012), participation is the mental, physical, and emotional involvement of people in group situations that can encourage them to contribute to group goals and various responsibilities in achieving those goals.

According to King et al. (2015), participation is community involvement in developing themselves, their lives, and their environment. This is because participation is emphasized more on the psychological aspect than the material aspect, meaning that by involving someone in it, that person will take

responsibility. Looking from a motivational perspective, community members' participation occurs because of fear or coercion. Participation that is carried out through coercion or fear is usually the result of rigid orders from superiors, so that the community seems forced to carry out predetermined plans. Joining in and participating by following along is only encouraged by high solidarity among fellow members of society (Willer et al., 2012). Awareness and participation arise from the personal will of members of society. This is based on encouragement that arises from their conscience; in this case, the community can accept development because they are aware that the development is solely for their interests as well.

There are two forms of participation, namely, vertical participation and horizontal participation (Newig & Koontz, 2014). Vertical participation is a certain form of condition in society where one is involved in or takes part in another party's program in a relationship where society is in a subordinate position. Horizontal participation is where the community can have an initiative where each member or community group participates horizontally with each other, both in carrying out joint efforts and in carrying out activities with other parties. According to Effendi himself, of course, participation like this is a sign of the beginning of the growth of a society that can develop independently.

Several factors influence community participation in a program, the nature of these factors can support the success of a program, but some can hinder its success (Adamson, 2010; Howard-Grabman et al., 2017). For example, factors such as age, limited possessions, education, employment, and income. According to Angell, there are many factors that affect the growing participation in society. The age factor is a factor that influences a person's attitude towards existing community activities. Those from the middle to upper age groups with a stronger moral connection to societal values and norms tend to participate more than those from other age groups. The value that has long been dominant in the culture of various nations says that basically, a woman's place is "in the kitchen" which means that in many societies, the role of women is primarily taking care of the household,

but over time, the value of women's role has shifted with the emancipation movement and improving women's education.

It is said to be one of the absolute conditions for participating. Education is considered to be able to influence a person's attitude towards their environment, an attitude that is necessary to improve the welfare of the entire community. These things cannot be separated from each other because a person's job will determine how much income they will earn. Good work and income that fulfill daily needs can encourage a person to participate in community activities. The implication is that for people to engage in an activity, there must be a stable economic environment. The length of time a person lives in a particular environment and their experience interacting with that environment will influence a person's participation. The longer he lives in a certain environment, the more his sense of belonging to the environment tends to be seen in his greater participation in every activity in that environment.

Community participation is the act of taking part in the development or empowerment of the community in the area, both in ideas and energy (Bomberg & McEwen, 2012; Coy et al., 2021). So, from the several concepts of participation stated above, it can be concluded that participation is the participation of the community in contributing energy, thoughts, and feelings based on their respective awareness to participate in achieving the welfare of the community.

### **Tourism Development Concept**

According to Stoffelen & Vanneste (2017), tourism development is a series of efforts to create integration in the use of various tourism resources and integrate all forms of aspects outside tourism that are directly or indirectly related to the continuity of tourism development. According to Streimikiene et al. (2021), tourism aims to provide a positive impact and maximum benefits for all levels and groups of society, including the government, the private sector, and tourists. Tourism development has both positive and negative impacts, so planning is needed to prevent the negative impacts that arise.

The positive impacts taken from tourism development include job creation, where, in general, tourism is a labor-intensive industry where labor cannot be replaced with capital or equipment (Garsous et al., 2017). As a source of foreign exchange as well as tourism and the distribution of spiritual development, tourism naturally tends to distribute development from industrial centers towards undeveloped rural areas. It is even realized that tourism can be the basis of regional development. The negative impacts caused by tourism development include tourism and economic vulnerability because, in small countries with open economies, tourism becomes a source of vulnerability, especially if the country is very dependent on a foreign market (Canh & Thanh, 2020). Many cases of leakage are very extensive and large, especially if tourism projects are large-scale and beyond the capacity of the economy, such as imported goods, overseas promotion costs, additional expenditure for citizens as a result of acceptance and piloting of tourism, and others. There is a spatial polarization of the tourism industry, where large companies can receive large capital resources from large banking groups or other financial institutions, while small companies must depend on loans or subsidies from the government and personal savings. This becomes an obstacle when spatial conflicts occur between small and large companies.

The impact of the tourism industry on the allocation of economic resources for this industry can increase land prices, where an increase in land prices can cause difficulties for residents of the area who do not work in the tourism sector and who want to build a house or set up a business here. Impacts on the environment can include water or air pollution, water shortages, traffic congestion, and damage to traditional natural landscapes. Tourism development is one way to make a tourist attraction attractive and can make visitors interested in visiting it. According to Xue et al. (2017), things that need to be considered in tourism development are that the characteristics of tourists must be known, including where they come from, age, hobbies, social status, livelihood, and in what season they travel. Physical, cultural, interpersonal, and prestige motives are just a few of the tourist motives that have an impact on

tourist visits themselves. Transportation is one of the factors contributing to the ease of moving from one place to another. The elements that influence this movement are connectivity between regions, the absence of barriers, and the availability of transportation facilities. Tourist transportation must provide facilities that can provide comfort to tourists.

Tourist attractions are attractions that make tourists come to visit. These tourist attractions include sports facilities, entertainment venues, museums, historical heritage, and so on (Alberti & Giusti, 2012; Timothy, 2014). Facilities that support the existence of a tourist attraction are the availability of accommodation (hotels), restaurants, transportation infrastructure, telecommunications facilities, banking, information staff, and safety guarantees. Apart from the facility requirements and service requirements, the hotel will function well as a tourism component if it meets the location requirements. Location requirements demand an environment that can support the hotel's image, as well as accessibility requirements, which require the hotel to be easy to find and easy to reach. For tourism marketing to attract many tourists, publication or promotion is needed when advertisements are placed and leaflets or brochures are distributed so that potential tourists know about each tour package and can quickly make decisions. Community involvement in these tourist attractions strongly supports tourism development. The existence of government policies for developing tourism can certainly increase the welfare and foreign exchange of the country, and apart from that, it is an important forum for solving problems, creating employment opportunities, and increasing the income of local communities.

### 3. Methods

This research is categorized as a qualitative descriptive research type, in which the researcher tries to reveal the participation of the Silabu community in tourism development at the Macaronis tourist attraction, Silabu Beach, Mentawai Islands. This research does not just accumulate basic data and provide an overview of existing phenomena, it also explains relationships, makes predictions, and obtains the

meaning and implications of a problem to be solved, especially revealing how the Silabu community participates in tourism development at the Macaronis Beach Silabu tourist attraction. Mentawai Islands. The population in this study were people who were interviewed and asked for information by the interviewer, the key informants were the Silabu community in the Macaronis tourist area, while the regular informants were the hamlet government and the Silabu Village government itself. The sampling technique used. According to Campbell et al. (2020), "purposive sampling", also known as consideration sampling, is a sampling technique used by the author if the author has certain considerations in taking the sample or determining the sample for a particular sample.

This research uses data collection techniques in the form of literature studies and field studies. Field studies in this research were carried out using observation, interviews, and documentation. The data used in this research includes primary and secondary data. The data analysis used in this research is qualitative, where all data is obtained, collected, selected, and clarified according to the main problems to be discussed to assess new solutions in terms of future needs. This analysis is carried out by arranging, sorting, grouping, coding, and categorizing data. After that, themes were looked for that could become the focus of the research. The focus of this research was then deepened through subsequent observations and interviews. In this way, it will be seen what the attitude of the Silabu community is regarding tourism development at the Macaronis tourist attraction, Silabu Beach, Mentawai Islands, without intervention from researchers. So that the data that is relevant to writing is of a nature, in other words, from a general meaning to a specific meaning. The data obtained in the field is then combined with or adapted to the material that will be obtained during the research. So that the main problems can be clearly seen and improvements to the problems encountered can be addressed.

#### 4. Result and Discussion

##### **Silabu Community Participation in Tourism Development at the Macaronis Tourism Attraction, Silabu Beach, Mentawai Islands**

Community participation is active participation, both in decision-making, development implementation, development monitoring, and evaluation, as well as in utilizing the results of the development of the Macaronis Silabu Beach tourist attraction in the Mentawai Islands. Community participation in the development of tourist attractions has several divisions or forms of participation. Forms of community participation include decision-making, development implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and utilization of development results. The following are forms of participation by the Silabu community in developing the Macaronis tourist attraction:

##### ***Participation in Decision-Making***

The first step that the private sector as the creator of tourist attractions must take is planning in tourist attractions, specifically involving the community in planning the development of tourist attractions, to determine the level of public appreciation for the design of the Macaronis tourist attraction. Based on interviews with Mr. Dorman Sakerebau, the Head of Silabu Village, and Mr. Ridwan Sabelau, one of the security guards at the Macaronis tourist attraction, regarding planning for the development of the tourist attraction, community representatives welcomed the existence of the Macaronis tourist attraction. Community participation, with various forms of citizen involvement in policy planning that have been created by the private sector to build tourist attractions, is an important form. Indeed, those who are involved in planning to develop the Macaronis tourist attraction are the community in general. Community participation in planning is needed to draw on the creativity of the community to create a new and unprecedented atmosphere in Silabu Village.

##### ***Participation in Development Implementation***

The implementation of the development of a tourist attraction, namely the action after discussing and having a clear decision regarding the development of the tourist attraction, needs

to be mapped to clarify who the parties will manage and provide services in each division of labor outside of the participation of the community itself. Based on interviews with Mr. Dorman and Mr. Ridwan Sabelau, it can be concluded that tourism development in this case involves all levels of society in Silabu Village in particular. Starting with decision-making, the people of Silabu Village participated in it.

#### ***Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation***

Supervision and evaluation in the tourist attraction development program involve many parties in developing the tourist attraction, especially because this is an idea from the local community. Therefore, for the Macaronis tourist attraction to continue to run well according to the expectations of various parties, good supervision is needed to see the extent of its progress. The village government is indirectly tasked with supervising and evaluating the performance of each community that has been given their respective duties and responsibilities to develop this Macaronis tourist attraction. Society has divided itself to jointly create new things and try to be responsible for them well. To directly manage and determine tourism object officers specifically, in this way, there will be no gaps in the eyes of the community regarding their services.

#### ***Participation in the Utilization of Development Results***

After construction is completed, the community must also participate in utilizing the results. So that it is not wasted and is used as best as possible for the benefit of society. The participation of the Silabu community in utilizing development results includes: utilizing and using facilities and infrastructure, maintaining public facilities, promoting tourist attractions, and implementing Sapta Pesona. Community participation in the field of facilities and infrastructure is community participation by looking at the availability of transportation facilities and infrastructure for rides and other places provided by the management of the Macaronis tourist attraction. There is no availability of transportation, especially land transportation such as tourist pick-up and drop-off cars. Currently, the management is temporarily only using sea transportation

services, such as speed boats, which are used to pick up and pick up tourists. The development of tourist attractions is an elaboration of the core tourism concept, which means that village communities receive the maximum benefits from tourism development.

Facilities are a symbol of tourist attractions. It is very necessary to improve the provision of good facilities in all aspects. The provision of public transportation, which is usually an obstacle for tourist attractions, will be maximized so that it is accessible to every visitor. An important element in developing a tourist area is the involvement of the community around the tourist attraction in every aspect of the tourist attraction. The development of tourist attractions is an elaboration of the core tourism concept, which means that village communities receive the maximum benefits from tourism development. The availability of facilities and infrastructure still really needs to be improved in every aspect to attract the interest of every tourist who visits the Macaronis attraction. Community participation in the field of facilities and infrastructure is something that has a very big influence. The community as a workforce is the spearhead of a job, especially for this Macaronis tourist spot, which requires quite a lot of energy and hard work. Another activity is holding night patrols in the Macaronis tourist area to maintain the security and comfort of visiting tourists. The Silabu community participates in maintaining the security and cleanliness of the Macaronis tourist attraction area. Thus, in general, the people of Silabu understand the benefits of maintaining facilities and infrastructure, as well as the safety and cleanliness of the Macaronis tourist attraction. The main goal of society is to be more participatory, creative, and innovative.

Oral promotion is something that is done by the community as participants to introduce the Macaronis tourist attraction through audio or anything that is not in written form. Oral promotions are carried out in various ways. Making videos or other audio is a supporting element to promote this Macaronis tourist attraction. The promotion of tourist attractions is considered a plan or strategy that must be implemented as investment capital in the future. Sometimes promotional actions are considered normal, and sometimes some parties forget about

these actions. Community participation in the field of promotion is something that cannot be separated from policy-making for the development of the Macaronis tourist attraction.

The people of Silabu participate in maintaining security, order, cleanliness, and the beauty and coolness of the Macaronis tourist atmosphere, besides behaving in a friendly manner. The attitude of the community can be seen in the way people speak slowly without shouting, greet tourists by nodding and giving a thumbs up as a sign of safety and control, walk politely, not make noise such as fighting in front of tourists or fighting with tourists, and not throw saliva carelessly. This behavior has become a habit in people's lives in Silabu Village. Community participation in the Macaronis tourist area is achieved by being polite, friendly, and caring towards tourists who come to visit. However, the community also continues to strive to maintain the safety and cleanliness of tourist attractions for the comfort and interest of both domestic and foreign tourists. The community's understanding of tourism development is starting to appear with community actions in the Macaronis tourist area, one of the main examples of which is maintaining cleanliness or participating in maintaining the cleanliness of the Macaronis tourist attraction. So, apart from adding comfort for tourists, it is also a source of pride for the people of Silabu to have a clean environment, especially in the Macaronis area.

Tourists (domestic or local) also participate in maintaining safety and cleanliness and do not shout immoral things in the Macaronis tourist area, such as not polluting and destroying, dressing politely and behaving well, and socializing well. Motivate children to improve their English language skills by interacting with every tourist who comes to visit the Macaronis tourist area. Tourists aim to motivate children so that they can increase solidarity, relationships, insight, and knowledge, as well as introduce tourists to tourist culture, especially foreign tourists, and increase their insight and courage in developing their ability to relate to people outside their area. In this case, people who come to visit, especially domestic tourists, are aware of and understand the importance of cooperation in maintaining behavior, socializing, and dressing politely while

they are in the Macaronis tourist area. They do this to support the creation of a comfortable, peaceful atmosphere of community and polite culture, as well as to benefit teenagers in the Silabu Village community not to fall into Western culture, which always reveals their private parts. So, in its implementation or realization, it also adds economic and social value to the Silabu Village community. Tourists are very supportive of developing tourist attractions. This is because the beauty of the beach and its big waves attract tourists to come to visit the Macaronis tourist attraction.

### **Obstacles encountered in tourism development at the Macaronis tourist attraction, Silabu Beach, Mentawai Islands**

In developing tourism at the Macaronis Beach tourist attraction in Silabu, Mentawai Islands, while researchers were conducting research in the field, they discovered several obstacles faced by the village government and the community in Silabu Village, North Pagai District, Mentawai Islands Regency.

#### ***Society participation***

Regarding the participation of the Silabu Village community, based on the author's observations, the obstacle encountered is that there are still some people who always expect compensation for their participation in developing the Macaronis tourist attraction. The reason is that they do not receive any contribution, or there is no profit sharing for the local community. There are still some people who always expect rewards for their participation. This means that the reason people are indifferent or do not want to participate in the development of the Macaronis tourist attraction is that the community expects a reward for their participation in the development of the Macaronis tourist attraction. According to informants, one of the obstacles that hinders the development of the Macaronis tourist attraction is that some people still expect compensation in the form of money for the effort or participation given to develop the Macaronis tourist attraction. For example, even cleaning up a tourist area still expects compensation, even though we as the village government expect cooperation, meaning here we hope that the community will give their participation sincerely or wholeheartedly. Unless

we, as the village government, for example, ask for community participation in making a concrete road, then we, the village government, will spend a budget from the village in exchange for community participation. Some participants still expect compensation in the form of money for their participation. The Silabu village government hopes that the community will cooperate in developing the Macaronis tourist attraction.

#### *Accessibility*

One of the factors that drives tourism development is the road network, which is the main circulation that connects tourist attractions, making it easier for tourists to get to these tourist attractions. Road access is no less important in developing tourist attractions and also for tourists who come to visit while traveling to the Macaronis tourist attraction to feel comfortable. Because land access is still not ideal, management has frequently used sea access.

#### *Facilities and infrastructure*

In developing the Macaronis tourist attraction, there are various obstacles, seen in the condition of the facilities and infrastructure, which are still lacking. This can be seen in the availability of parking areas and counters in the Macaronis tourist attraction area. The availability of vehicle parking areas for visitors is still not available. This must be addressed immediately so that tourists visiting Macaronis feel safe and comfortable, because the availability of a good vehicle parking area makes tourists visiting with vehicles feel safe that the vehicles they bring will not be lost or damaged. There are still many facilities and infrastructures that need to be improved by the management of the Macaronis tourist attraction. So that visiting tourists feel comfortable.

#### *Human Resources*

Human resources are a very important factor in realizing the goals of an organization. According to researchers, human resources in the form of people employed, especially in the Macaronis tourist area, are still insufficient and do not have the skills, abilities, or expertise in their respective fields. There are still not enough workers at the Macaronis tourist attraction, so some tourists feel uncomfortable with the

existing services. The management of the Macaronis tourist attraction should address this. The human resources employed at the Macaronis tourist attraction are still inadequate, especially in the tourism sector. So, the village government employs an average of high school graduates who do not have skills or abilities in the tourism sector.

#### **Efforts Made to Overcome Constraints in Tourism Development at the Macaronis Tourism Object, Silabu Beach, Mentawai Islands**

Based on the obstacles in developing the Macaronis tourist attraction described previously, it can also be concluded that efforts will be made to overcome these problems. Efforts are made to achieve a planned goal. Below are the efforts made to overcome existing obstacles and problems:

#### *Society participation*

Community participation is one of the most important things to pay attention to in developing tourist attractions, especially in Macaronis. Community participation in Silabu Village in the development of tourist attractions still needs to be increased, as seen in the previous discussion. Motivating the community in Silabu Village, especially in terms of developing the Macaronis tourist attraction, is very necessary to encourage the community to participate. In this way, the community will be moved or encouraged to participate in the development of this Macaronis tourist attraction. So, motivation can enable increased community participation in Silabu Village. Motivating this is an effective way to increase public awareness of the importance of participation in the development of this Macaronis tourist attraction. Coordination and communication are needed in an organization because the organization is implementing the management function of a leader to bring together the community, especially in Silabu Village, to work together to achieve common goals. Not only motivating the community but also holding meetings from all levels of society, especially in Silabu Village, to socialize how important the development of the Macaronis tourist attraction is, especially in the economic life of the community.

### *Accessibility*

Improving roads, especially land roads, will certainly support the interests of tourists who come to visit, and tourists will feel comfortable while traveling to the Macaronis tourist attraction. From the previous discussion, the obstacles encountered in developing the Macaronis tourist attraction regarding this road access have been explained. Road access is still not optimal, which has caused some tourists to complain. Starting from the Silabu Village intersection to the tourist attraction, the road still has lots of potholes. So up until now, the only access often used is sea access. Negotiating with sub-district and district authorities has at least become an effective effort and method to obtain an additional budget for road repairs.

### *Facilities and infrastructure*

The availability of facilities and infrastructure in tourist attraction areas is still inadequate, so some tourists feel uncomfortable with this. What is meant here, according to the previous discussion regarding the obstacles to developing the Macaronis tourist attraction, is the unavailability of parking areas and counters. To maintain the safety of the vehicles of tourists who come to visit the Macaronis tourist attraction, the community is currently trying to create a temporary parking area. This is done so that vehicles, especially tourist vehicles, do not park anywhere. The Silabu village government is an effective way to make tourists feel safe and comfortable. Even though this is still temporary, the village government is already planning to build better counters and parking areas in the future.

### *Human Resources*

Human resources are a very important factor that cannot be separated from an organization, whether institutional or company. From the previous discussion regarding the obstacles encountered in developing the Macaronis tourist attraction in particular, it has been explained that one of the obstacles is human resources, whether it is the human resources employed or the quality of human resources, which is still not optimal. However, in this case, the village government is trying to address this problem. Opening job vacancies for Mentawai students who graduate in the tourism sector is an

effective way to increase human resources in the form of employed people. One of the effective ways carried out by the village government is to open job vacancies for Mentawai children, especially those who graduate in the tourism sector. The village government has used this strategy, which entails posting job openings, but so far only a few people have submitted application letters. The village government hopes that in the future, many people will come to deliver their application letters. Providing guidance or training for workers, especially high school graduates, is an effective way to increase the skills and abilities of each worker in providing services in the Macaronis tourist area.

## **5. Conclusion**

Community participation played a very important role in the establishment of this Macaronis tourist attraction. Starting with the proposal of policies and hopes from the community to increase their economic income is a sigh of relief for some people who can take part in it. The obstacles encountered in developing tourism at the Macaronis Beach Silabu tourist attraction in the Mentawai Islands are community participation, accessibility, facilities, and infrastructure, as well as inadequate human resources. Regarding community participation, there are still some participants who always expect compensation for their participation in developing the Macaronis tourist attraction. Efforts made to overcome obstacles in developing tourism at the Macaronis Beach Silabu tourist attraction in the Mentawai Islands are: based on obstacles in community participation, there are still some participants who always expect compensation for their participation. In this case, efforts are being made to improve this, namely by providing motivation or encouragement as well as carrying out coordination and communication for the community to increase community participation in developing the Macaronis tourist attraction. As well as carrying out outreach regarding the importance of developing the Macaronis tourist attraction to improve the economy of the community, especially Silabu Village.

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