



The Level of Community Perception, Motivation, and Participation in Tourism Village Management (Case Study of Pamegarsari Tourism Village, Parung District, Bogor Regency)

Arihsyah Putra Zai^{1*}, Endang Koestati Sri Harini Muntasib², Bambang Sulistyantara³

¹ Study Program of Natural Resources and Environmental Management, Graduate School, IPB University, Indonesia.

² Department of Forest Resource Conservation and Ecotourism, Faculty of Forestry and Environment, IPB University, Indonesia.

³ Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Agriculture, IPB University, Indonesia

Received: March 30, 2025

Revised: May 28, 2025

Accepted: June 25, 2025

Published: June 30, 2025

Corresponding Author:

Arihsyah Putra Zai
arihsyahputrarezai@apps.ipb.ac.id

DOI: [10.29303/jppipa.v11i6.11010](https://doi.org/10.29303/jppipa.v11i6.11010)

© 2025 The Authors. This open access article is distributed under a (CC-BY License)



Abstract: Pamegarsari Tourism Village, officially established and inaugurated in October 2021 by the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) alongside the Regent of Bogor Regency, is managed by the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) with the aim of improving community welfare and Village Original Income (PADes) through community participation. However, the management activities of the tourism village have not been implemented effectively. This is primarily because the BUMDes faces various issues, particularly the perceived low active participation of the community. This lack of participation is suspected to stem from the village's establishment and inauguration being based solely on the natural potential of Situ Lebak Wangi, without adequately considering local community perception and motivation towards future tourism village management. This study aims to analyze the level of community perception, motivation, and participation in the management of Pamegarsari Tourism Village, as well as to analyze the relationship between perception and motivation on community participation. The research employed a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data on community perception, motivation, and participation were gathered from in-depth interviews with 100 purposively selected respondents. This research data was analyzed using a Likert scale measurement and Spearman's rho correlation analysis to test the relationship between perception and motivation on community participation. The study results indicate that community perception is predominantly neutral (54%), with a significant portion also being negative (24%). Community motivation is largely low (74%), and participation is predominantly low (86%). Furthermore, there is a strong and significant relationship between perception and participation ($r=0.684$; $p=0.000$), and a very strong and significant relationship between motivation and participation ($r=0.882$; $p=0.000$). The predominantly negative perception and low motivation directly correlate with low levels of community participation, showing a negative correlation.

Keywords: Motivation; Participation; Perception; Tourism Village

Introduction

Tourism village development stands as a crucial strategy for achieving equitable development across various regions in Indonesia. The primary objectives of this development are to boost the local community's economy, foster sustainable environmental preservation, and conserve local culture and wisdom.

These factors collectively underscore why the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) encourages Indonesia to optimize its tourism sector, particularly through the development of tourism villages (Hari Nalayani 2016).

Pamegarsari Tourism Village (DWP) is one of the tourist destinations located in Bogor Regency, West Java Province. DWP boasts a highly attractive tourism

How to Cite:

Zai, A. P., Muntasib, E. K. S. H., & Sulistyantara, B. (2025). The Level of Community Perception, Motivation, and Participation in Tourism Village Management (Case Study of Pamegarsari Tourism Village, Parung District, Bogor Regency). *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan IPA*, 11(6), 274-283. <https://doi.org/10.29303/jppipa.v11i6.11010>

potential: Situ Lebak Wangi. Situ Jati, also known as Situ Lebak Wangi, is a natural lake spanning 7 hectares, already well-known to both local and out-of-town communities due to its proximity to the city center. Situ Lebak Wangi has existed for a long time, documented as early as 1902, and is considered an asset of both the regional government for its water area (Province) and the central government for its riparian zone (BBWSCC) (JADESTA, 2023).

After decades of not being optimally utilized by the village community, Situ Lebak Wangi was finally designated as a tourism village on October 7, 2021 (KEMENDES, 2021). DWP was officially inaugurated by the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) alongside the Regent of Bogor Regency, with the expectation that it would serve as an affordable recreational destination for the public while also contributing to the improvement of community welfare and Village Original Income (PADes). The Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) was appointed by the Head of Pamegarsari Village as the primary manager of the tourism village. The development of DWP aligns with one of the priority programs of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, as outlined in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 (KEMENPAREKRAF, 2023).

However, since DWP's inauguration and opening to the public, tourism village management activities have not been well-executed. This is due to the community's perceived lack of active participation in its management. Additionally, the designation and inauguration of the tourism village are suspected to have been based solely on the natural potential of Situ Lebak Wangi, without adequately considering the perceptions and motivations of the local community regarding future tourism village management. Consequently, the management of DWP has not proceeded optimally.

Perception is an inherent human faculty, encompassing an internal process of understanding and evaluating the extent of one's knowledge about something. A prime example is the community's perception of tourism village management activities (Mason 2003).

Perception is crucial due to its function in recognizing and understanding something. This function is vital for human survival, as it enables individuals to determine whether something holds a positive or negative value (Van Eymeren 2014). Motivation is a process that connects motives to actions or behaviors, driven by an individual's readiness and state to fulfill needs and achieve specific goals. An example is the community's motivation toward tourism village management activities (Putri *et al.* 2023). Participation refers to the community's involvement in

the development of themselves, their lives, and their environment (Moita *et al.* 2020).

Based on the current management conditions of Pamegarsari Tourism Village (DWP), community participation becomes crucial. The success of DWP's management heavily relies on the active involvement of local communities, driven by positive perceptions and motivations. If these fundamental issues are not addressed promptly, DWP's potential to enhance community welfare, increase Village Original Income (PADes), and preserve the Situ Lebak Wangi environment could be severely hampered. Therefore, this research is highly significant, aiming to analyze the relationship between perception and motivation on community participation.

Method

This research was conducted in Pamegarsari Tourism Village, located in Parung District, Bogor Regency, West Java. Data collection spanned a three-month period, from October to December 2024. Research data were analyzed using a Likert scale measurement and Spearman's rho correlation analysis to examine the relationship between community perception and motivation on participation. The interpretation of the correlation coefficient values adhered to the guidelines presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Correlation Coefficient Values According to De Vaus (2002)

Value Range	Description
0.00	No correlation
<0.25	Very weak correlation
≥0.25 - 0.5	Moderate correlation
>0.5 - 0.75	Strong correlation
>0.75 - 0.99	Very strong correlation
1	Perfect correlation
< 0.01	Significant correlation
> 0.01	Not significantly correlated.

Primary data for this study were collected through direct interviews conducted at the research location. During the interviews, the researcher read out questions from the questionnaire and recorded all responses provided by the respondents. This method was employed to ensure the collection of accurate and detailed data and information. Secondary data were gathered through the review of relevant literature, such as books, journals, and other scientific publications.

Data on perception, motivation, and participation were initially inputted into Microsoft Excel 2013. Subsequently, this data was transferred to IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25 for statistical analysis. The variables of perception,

motivation, and participation were measured using appropriate scales. The relationship between these variables was analyzed using the Spearman's rho correlation test to determine the significance, strength, and direction of the relationship, as presented in Table 1. The analysis of the relationship between the levels of community perception and motivation on participation was categorized into two main types of correlation. Firstly, a positive correlation was observed when community perception and motivation fell into the moderate or high categories. This clearly indicated a significant relationship with the level of community participation. The more positive the perception and the higher the motivation among the community, the greater their likelihood of actively engaging in participation activities. Secondly, a negative correlation occurred when the levels of perception and motivation were in the low category. In this condition, a significant relationship was found, which tended to weaken community participation. Low perception and motivation were identified as primary impediments to community participation.

Respondents in this study were members of the Pamegarsari Village community. Respondents were selected using a purposive sampling method, resulting in a total of 100 respondents. The criteria for interviewed respondents included being a Pamegarsari Village resident, being at least 15 years old (working age), and having resided in Pamegarsari Village for a minimum of 5 years. The determination of the sample size was calculated using the Slovin formula with a 90% confidence level. The total population of Pamegarsari Village is 17,817 individuals (Pamegarsari Village and Sub-District Profile 2022). The number of respondents for the sample was determined using the Slovin formula. (Sevilla *et al.* 1993 in Muntasib *et al.* 2018) as follows:

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

Description:

1 = Constant

n = Sample size

N = Population size

e = Tolerable sampling error margin, set at 10% with a 90% confidence level

$$n = \frac{17.817}{1+17.817(0.1)^2} = 99.44 \quad (2)$$

The number of community samples taken as respondents was rounded to 100 individuals, adhering to the predetermined criteria.

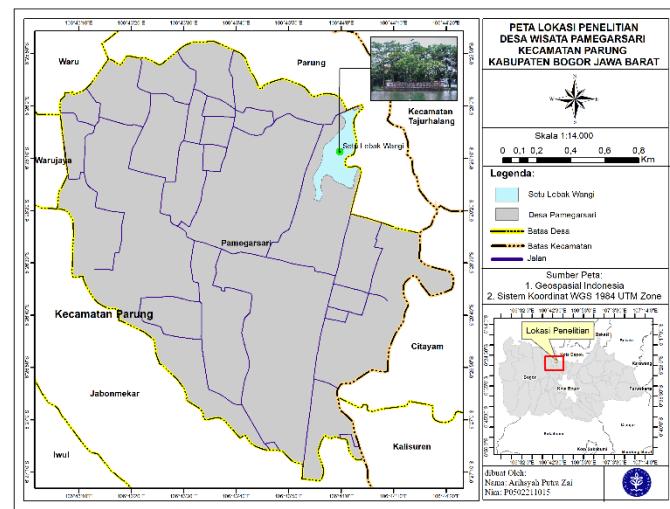


Figure 1. research location

Result and Discussion

Perception

Perception is an inherent human faculty, encompassing an internal process of understanding and evaluating the extent of one's knowledge about something. A prime example is the community's perception of tourism village management activities. (Mason 2003). Community perception is crucial for fostering public participation in tourism village management. Through the perceptual process, individuals decide which messages to accept or reject, and how to evaluate them as either positive or negative (Baron an Byrne 2004). The level of perception for each dimension can be seen in Figure 2.

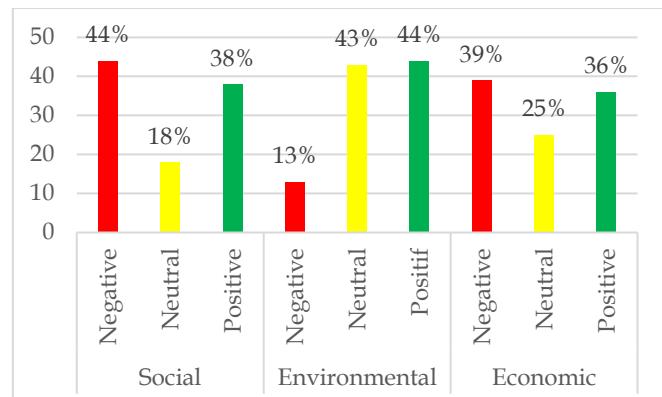


Figure 2. level of perception for each dimension

1. Social Perception

Figure 2 illustrates the diverse community perceptions of social aspects. Negative perceptions dominate with the highest percentage, at 44% of total respondents. Positive perceptions were recorded at 38%, while neutral perceptions accounted for only 18%. This

data indicates that the majority of the community tends to hold an unfavorable view regarding social benefits.

Interviews with community members revealed that 44% of the population hold negative perceptions, stating that DWP's presence creates social problems. Issues reported include disturbances, such as late-night tourism activities by both locals and visitors outside operational hours, and even visitors causing discomfort to nearby residents. Furthermore, some community members also experienced social jealousy due to limited opportunities to open businesses around the tourism village. Conversely, 38% of the community with positive perceptions indicated an increase in social interaction among residents when engaging in recreational activities in the tourism village. Tourism and economic activities around DWP were also perceived to strengthen relationships among residents, demonstrating DWP's potential to foster social cohesion. Meanwhile, the 18% of the community with neutral perceptions felt that the level of social connectedness had not changed significantly. This was attributed to their lack of active involvement in DWP's management, leading to a lack of direct experience of substantial social benefits.

2. Environmental Perception

Figure 2 indicates that 44% of the community holds a positive perception, 43% are neutral, and 13% have a negative perception towards environmental aspects. This dominant positive perception, especially from directly involved community members, reveals an increased awareness and actions to preserve the environment since the establishment of the tourism village. This is reflected in communal clean-up activities in the tourism village area, the presence of appeals and signs prohibiting littering by the management, and the Pamegarsari Village Head's consideration of Situ Lebak Wangi's ecology as a primary attraction. This heightened awareness is crucial for the sustainability of the tourism village, where active participation of the local community in environmental management is key.

Thirteen percent of the community expressed negative perceptions, articulating serious concerns that since the establishment of the tourism village, the volume of waste has increased, leading to accumulation during rain in the downstream section of Situ Lebak Wangi. This waste problem often becomes a direct negative impact of increased tourist activity if waste management is inadequate (Honey *et al.* 2007). Other studies also highlight how poorly managed tourism can lead to water pollution and an increase in solid waste (Pásková *et al.* 2024). Some community members also reported erosion along several sections of Situ Lebak Wangi's banks, causing the shoreline to widen by approximately 3 meters. This erosion is attributed to the

strong waves generated by tourist boats. Erosion resulting from boat activity is a documented physical impact in aquatic ecosystems exposed to tourism pressure, which can threaten the ecological integrity and natural beauty of the destination (Liddle dan Scorgie 1980).

Forty-three percent of the community expressed a neutral perception, believing that no significant behavioral changes related to environmental awareness are yet visible, and many still lack awareness in preserving the Situ Lebak Wangi environment. This high percentage of neutral perception indicates a segment of the community that is not fully educated or motivated to act proactively in environmental conservation. Although they do not directly oppose such efforts, this finding suggests that more intensive education and socialization programs are necessary to mobilize this group towards more active participation in maintaining DWP's environmental sustainability.

Environmental issues within DWP, such as waste accumulation during rainfall and lake erosion, can serve as highly relevant real-world case studies for training students' scientific skills. Students can be involved in observing and identifying problems, collecting data (e.g., measuring erosion rates or waste volume), analyzing data, and formulating innovative solutions to address waste or erosion issues. This process not only enhances their understanding of science concepts, such as the hydrological cycle, aquatic ecosystem dynamics, and the impact of human activities on the environment, but also develops critical thinking, collaboration, and problem-solving abilities, which are integral to science education. Thus, DWP functions not merely as a recreational destination but also as a living laboratory for contextual and meaningful environmental learning.

The concept of a tourism village serving as a living laboratory or a platform for contextual environmental learning is strongly supported by research in education and tourism. The effectiveness of project-based learning in real-world settings in enhancing students' comprehension of ecological concepts and environmental conservation in science subjects, as well as improving their scientific skills, including observation and problem-solving abilities related to environmental issues, has been well-documented. This suggests that natural tourism destinations like Situ Lebak Wangi, with all their inherent challenges, can be integrated as authentic learning media (Adinata and Setiawan 2024). Local environmental problems can serve as case studies to develop environmental awareness and scientific skills through field investigations. They emphasize that direct student involvement in addressing real-world issues will foster the development of critical thinking and innovative solutions (Widiastuti 2017).

3. Economic Perception

Figure 2 illustrates the diverse community perceptions of economic aspects. The majority of respondents, at 39%, exhibit a negative perception. Positive perceptions were recorded at 36%, while neutral perceptions accounted for 25%. This data indicates that while a segment of the community recognizes positive economic benefits, a larger proportion holds a negative view, suggesting challenges in the perceived economic benefits derived from the tourism village's existence.

Kelompok dengan persepsi positif (36%) merasakan manfaat dari terciptanya lapangan kerja baru. Pariwisata memang diakui sebagai sektor penting dalam menciptakan peluang kerja, baik langsung maupun tidak langsung, yang dapat berkontribusi pada peningkatan kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat lokal. Penciptaan lapangan kerja ini adalah salah satu indikator kunci keberhasilan pembangunan pariwisata berbasis masyarakat. Desa wisata yang dikelola dengan baik mampu menjadi mesin penggerak ekonomi lokal, terutama melalui pembukaan lapangan kerja bagi penduduk asli, yang pada akhirnya meningkatkan daya beli dan kualitas hidup mereka.

The majority of business owners, such as food and beverage vendors (culinary businesses), who hold negative perceptions (39%), expressed disappointment due to a decrease in income resulting from a lack of visitors. This low visitor turnout is attributed to the ineffective management of the tourism village. They also reported that DWP is currently facing challenges, including disharmony between the Pamegarsari Village Government and BUMDes, which has also impacted Karang Taruna, as the operational manager of the tourism village. Conflicts and disharmony among stakeholders represent significant obstacles to the economic sustainability of tourism, as they hinder coordination, investment, and management effectiveness (Lestari *et al.* 2023).

The group with positive perceptions (36%) felt the benefits of new job creation. Tourism is indeed recognized as a vital sector for generating employment opportunities, both direct and indirect, which can contribute to improving the local community's economic well-being. This job creation is one of the key indicators of successful community-based tourism development. A well-managed tourism village can become a driving force for the local economy, primarily through opening up job opportunities for local residents, ultimately enhancing their purchasing power and quality of life (Doni Ikhlas *et al.* 2024).

The neutral group (25%) has not yet experienced significant economic benefits. This is primarily attributed to their employment outside the tourism sector and a lack of information and involvement. This neutral perception can pose a challenge, as this group

does not perceive the urgency to actively participate in DWP's development if they do not directly feel the economic impact. It is crucial to mobilize active participation from all segments of society to ensure that the economic benefits of tourism can be directly and transparently felt by various community strata, including those previously uninvolved, through effective empowerment programs and communication (Aini *et al.* 2023).

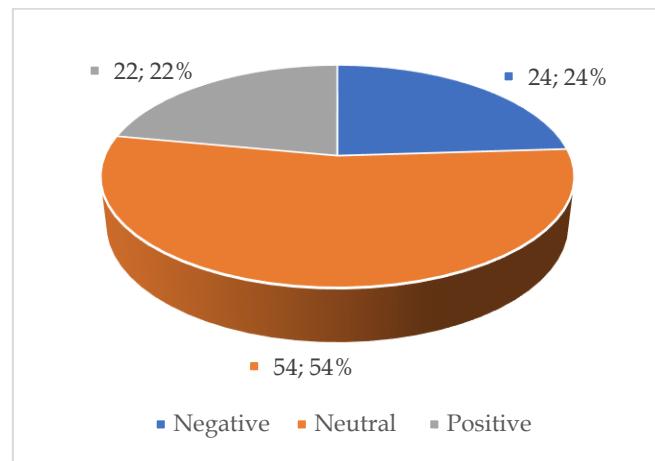


Figure 3. level of perception based on combined overall dimensions

Community perception across the overall social, environmental, and economic aspects shows the following distribution: 22% of the community holds a positive perception, 24% has a negative perception, and 54% demonstrates a neutral perception. This data indicates that neutral perception is more prevalent than both negative and positive perceptions.

Although neutral perception dominates, the 24% negative perception still signifies significant challenges that are felt by a portion of the community. The high percentage of neutral perception suggests a proportion of the community that does not hold strong views (either positive or negative), reflecting a lack of information, indifference, or a balance between positive and negative factors. This data reflects that despite a positive trend, continuous efforts are necessary to address negative perceptions and shift the neutral group toward more positive views. It is crucial to understand and overcome local residents' negative perceptions of tourism village management for long-term sustainability (Jaya *et al.* 2024). The level of perception based on combined overall dimensions can be seen in Figure 3.

These findings hold significant and relevant implications for Science (IPA) education, particularly in fostering students' understanding of science concepts and their environmental awareness. Pamegarsari Tourism Village (DWP), with Situ Lebak Wangi as its main attraction, can function as a natural laboratory. The

community's positive perception of DWP's environment indicates an awareness of the importance of maintaining area cleanliness and considering the lake's ecology. However, phenomena such as erosion along the lake's banks due to tourist boat waves and waste accumulation during rainfall can be used as real-world case studies in science education. Students can be guided to identify ecological concepts such as aquatic ecosystem balance, the impacts of pollution, and soil erosion processes. Through direct observation at DWP, they can understand the water cycle and the interaction between living organisms and their environment contextually, moving beyond mere classroom theory. Project-Based Learning (PBL) in a tourism village can enhance students' comprehension of ecological concepts and cultivate environmental awareness. Direct learning about real environmental problems, such as erosion or pollution in aquatic ecosystems, provides a more profound learning experience compared to classroom-based instruction (Iseu Laelasari dan Rahmawati 2020).

Motivation

Motivation is the process of linking motives to actions or behaviors to fulfill needs and achieve goals. It describes an individual's state of readiness that drives their behavior to do something in pursuit of a specific objective. An example of this is the community's motivation towards tourism village management activities (Putri *et al.* 2023).

In the context of community motivation for tourism village management, two main types exist: intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation arises from within an individual, driven by personal interest and enjoyment. This internal drive is exemplified by the desire to preserve culture as an ancestral heritage and the responsibility to protect the environment. Conversely, extrinsic motivation is triggered by external factors, such as the expectation of increasing income through tourism (Ryan and Deci 2020). Understanding both types of motivation is crucial for encouraging community participation in tourism village management (Su dan Wall 2014).

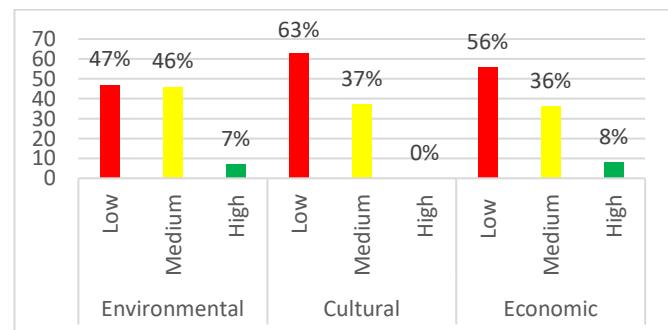


Figure 4. Motivation data based on combined overall dimensions

1. Motivation - Environmental

Figure 4 reveals that 47% of the community has low motivation towards environmental preservation, 46% has moderate motivation, and only 7% has high motivation. Community members with low motivation expressed a lack of involvement and perceived benefits from environmental preservation efforts related to the tourism village. They felt they were not actively engaged and did not see direct advantages from their participation. Those with moderate motivation possessed a fair understanding of the importance of environmental preservation, particularly due to their proximity to Situ Lebak Wangi. However, their motivation to actively participate remained limited and was not a top priority. Finally, community members with high motivation demonstrated significant awareness and concern for the environmental sustainability of Situ Lebak Wangi. These individuals generally live nearby and are motivated to be actively involved in preserving the tourism village's main attraction.

The low motivation among community members for environmental preservation (47% having low motivation) and the persistent issue of visitors littering indicate a significant gap in environmental awareness and practices. DWP can serve as a natural laboratory for instilling environmental care in students. Practical activities like community clean-up initiatives in tourism areas, plastic waste reduction campaigns, or rehabilitation projects for eroded areas along Situ Lebak Wangi can be integrated into science (IPA) curricula focusing on environmental preservation efforts. This approach provides students with direct experience in conservation actions and fosters an understanding of individual responsibility towards the environment, aligning with the goals of sustainable environmental preservation in tourism village development. Tourism villages offer a unique opportunity for students to directly observe human-environment interactions, practice scientific skills, and develop a strong environmental ethic—experiences that cannot be fully replicated through classroom learning alone (Faizah dan Kamal 2024).

2. Motivation - Cultural

Figure 4 illustrates community motivation towards cultural preservation, showing that the majority of the community (63%) has low motivation, while 37% have moderate motivation, and no group exhibits high motivation. According to interview results, community members with low motivation expressed a lack of awareness regarding the potential of local culture that could be developed into a tourism attraction. They tend not to perceive strong cultural characteristics in Pamegarsari Village. Community members with

moderate motivation reported a limited understanding of the cultural value they possess. While they acknowledge certain cultural elements, they have not yet recognized their unique and appealing potential for tourists. The low motivation among the community to preserve and develop local culture as a tourism attraction is attributed to a lack of understanding and appreciation for their own cultural values. The community is unaware of the uniqueness or commercial potential of their traditions, arts, or daily practices (Prasasti, Intan. Ameli; Sitohang, Hesekiel; Fauziah 2022).

3. Motivation - Economic

Figure 4 indicates that the majority of the community (56%) exhibits low motivation regarding the economic attractiveness aspect, followed by moderate motivation (36%) and high motivation (8%). Community members with low motivation, particularly those working outside the tourism village sector, doubt the potential for increased income by working in this sector and opt for other employment. Some individuals, such as those from Karang Taruna who were previously involved, have even switched professions due to the various challenges currently facing the tourism village. Community members with moderate motivation are inclined to work in the tourism sector but still harbor doubts about active involvement. Meanwhile, community members with high motivation are directly involved groups, such as culinary business owners, who are confident in the tourism village's economic potential and perceive opportunities for increased income. Community doubt about the economic prospects of tourism often arises when promised benefits are not tangible or when destination development experiences stagnation and problems. Unmet income expectations can lead community members to withdraw from the tourism sector and seek more stable opportunities (Husna 2022).

Community involvement is highly dependent on their perception of the economic stability and profitability of tourism activities. If a destination faces problems or uncertainty, economic motivation will sharply decline, prompting them to shift to other sectors deemed more promising (Aini *et al.* 2023).

The community motivation data, which combines environmental preservation, cultural preservation, and economic aspects, shows a highly imbalanced distribution. A significant majority, 74% of the community, exhibits a low level of motivation. This indicates that, in aggregate, the drive or interest of the community to participate in tourism village management is still very minimal. Twenty-six percent of the community shows moderate motivation, representing a small segment with a moderate level of

involvement. Alarmingly, not a single community member (0%) possesses high motivation in tourism village management. This finding unequivocally highlights a widespread motivation crisis among the community regarding participation in tourism village management. The absence of high motivation is a critical indicator that comprehensive intervention and robust strategies are required to fundamentally increase community drive and interest in participation. The level of motivation based on combined overall dimensions can be seen in Figure 5.

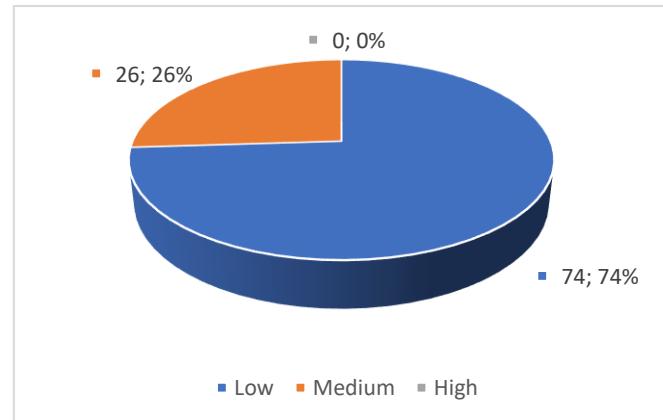
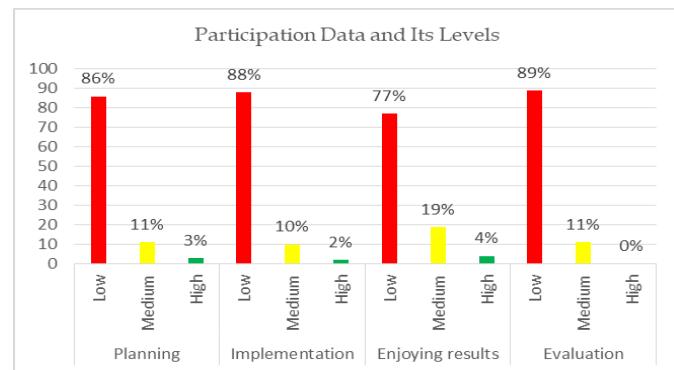


Figure 5. motivation data based on combined overall dimensions

Participation

The levels of participation at each stage in the management of Pamegarsari Tourism Village can be seen in Figure 6.



Gambar 6. tingkat partisipasi pada setiap tahapan

Cohen and Uphoff (1980) classified the levels of participation in management, which include the stages of planning, implementation, benefiting from results, and evaluation.

1. Participation in Planning

Figure 6 illustrates that the majority of the community (86%) exhibits low participation in planning, with a small portion showing moderate participation (11%), and very few demonstrating high participation

(3%). Community members with low participation reported not being involved in tourism village management planning meetings, stating they were neither invited nor informed about meeting schedules. Those with moderate participation were involved but rarely attended meetings and tended to be passive, seldom offering opinions. Community members with high participation made an effort to always attend meetings and frequently offered opinions and suggestions. However, while their input was acknowledged, it was often not implemented.

2. Participation in Implementation

Figure 6 shows that the majority of the community (88%) demonstrates low participation in management implementation, with a small portion showing moderate participation (10%), and a very small percentage exhibiting high participation (2%). Community members with low participation were unwilling to provide financial or labor support. This is because they felt they received no benefits and believed that tourism village management was the responsibility of the village government. Those with moderate participation were willing to contribute labor in communal work but did not offer financial support. Community members with high participation were involved in several aspects of implementation, such as financial contributions (levies from culinary business owners), communal work, and small-scale operations. They also took the initiative to encourage others to participate.

3. Participation in Benefiting from Results

Figure 6 reveals that the majority of the community (77%) shows low participation in benefiting from the tourism village's results, with a small portion exhibiting moderate participation (19%), and very few demonstrating high participation (4%). Community members with low and moderate participation indicated that the benefits of the tourism village's presence were limited to recreation without needing to travel far. They did not experience economic benefits and were not involved in management, thus gaining no new knowledge about the tourism village. Those with high participation were more active in utilizing facilities, felt economic benefits (e.g., business owners), gained new knowledge through specific activities (e.g., tourism village management training), experienced social benefits more intensely, and showed increased motivation.

4. Participation in Evaluation

Figure 6 illustrates community participation in the evaluation phase. It identifies that the majority of the community (89%) exhibits low participation, while a small portion (11%) shows moderate participation in the

evaluation phase, with no group demonstrating high participation. According to interview results, community members with low participation cited their absence from evaluation activities due to a lack of interest stemming from non-involvement in decision-making and insufficient information regarding evaluation schedules. They also felt reluctant to provide assessments and opinions, perceiving that their input would be ignored. They were not involved in improvement efforts, believing it was not their responsibility and lacking an understanding of their role. Community members with moderate participation reported limited attendance at evaluation activities and occasionally offered assessments or opinions, though with low expectations for change. They were also not actively involved in efforts to improve management.

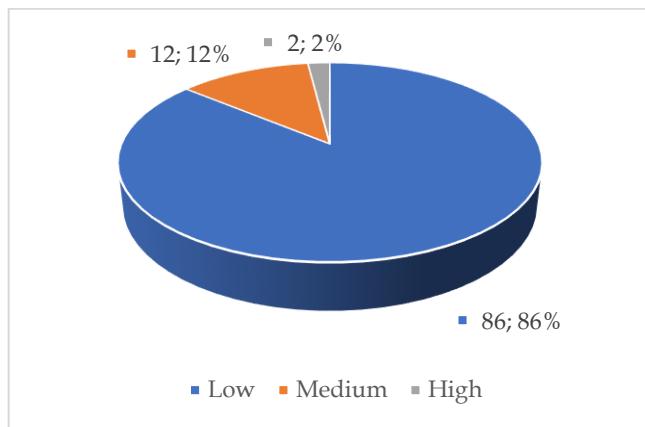


Figure 7. participation data based on combined overall forms

Figure 7 illustrates that the level of community participation in Pamegarsari Village's tourism village management is generally low. The majority of the community (86%) shows low participation. This indicates that most residents of Pamegarsari Village are not actively involved in the various stages of tourism village management. This finding reinforces the results from Figure 6, which also showed low community participation across all management stages, from planning and implementation to benefiting from results and evaluation. The community feels underinvolved and lacks access or opportunities to contribute significantly. This condition points to systemic issues within DWP's community participation mechanisms that need immediate attention to ensure the sustainable success of the tourism village's development. The level of participation based on combined overall dimensions can be seen in Figure 7.

Relationship Between Perception and Motivation on Participation

After analyzing the perceptions, motivations, and participation of the Pamegarsari Village community in

tourism village management, it's crucial to understand the relationship among these three variables. To measure the strength and direction of these relationships, a Spearman correlation analysis was conducted. The results of this correlation analysis are presented in Table 1, which displays the correlation coefficient (r) and p-value for the relationship between Motivation and Participation.

Table 2. correlation coefficients and p-values for the relationship between perception and motivation on participation

	Participation	Correlation
Perception	Correlation Coefficient	0.684 Strong
	Sig (1 tailed)	0,000 Significant
Motivation	Correlation Coefficient	0.882 Verystrong
	Sig (1 tailed)	0,000 Significant

The correlation test results in Table 2 indicate a significant relationship between perception and participation. The correlation coefficient of 0.684 demonstrates a strong relationship, consistent with De Vaus's (2002) interpretation. The correlation test also reveals a very strong relationship between motivation and community participation, with a correlation coefficient of 0.882. The prevailing negative community perception and low motivation, coupled with these strong to very strong correlations, suggest a negative correlational relationship. This means that low perception and low motivation are primary barriers to community participation. This finding aligns with Verma et al.'s (2024) research, which emphasizes the crucial role of motivation as a key factor in community involvement in sustainable tourism management.

Conclusion

The community's overall perception is predominantly neutral (54%), with a significant portion also holding a negative perception (24%). Furthermore, community motivation is largely low (74%), and participation is also notably low (86%). There's a strong and significant correlation between perception and participation ($r=0.684$; $p=0.000$), and a very strong and significant correlation between motivation and participation ($r=0.882$; $p=0.000$). While these are strong relationships, the tendency towards negative perceptions and low motivation directly correlates with low community participation, indicating an inverse or negative relationship in practical terms; as perception and motivation worsen (become more negative/lower), participation also decreases.

Acknowledgments

This research was personally funded.

Author Contributions

Professor E.K.S. Harini Muntasib, MS, and Dr. Bambang Sulistyantara, M.Agr, provided guidance and reviewed the data analysis methods and manuscript writing.

Funding

This research was personally funded.

Conflicts of Interest

No conflicts of interest to declare.

References

[JADESTA]. Jejaring Desa Wisata. 2024. *Desa Wisata Pamegarsari Setu Lebakwangi*. [diakses 2024 Juli 20]. https://jadesta.kemenparekraf.go.id/desa/pamegarsari_setu_lebakwangi.

[KEMENDES]. Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi. 2021. *Dikelola BUMDES, Wamen Budi Arie Resmikan Wisata Situ Lebak Wangi Desa Pamegarsari*. [diakses 2021 Jul 20]. <https://www.kemendesa.go.id/berita/view/detil/3967/dikelola-bumdeswamen-budi-arie-resmikan-wisata-situ-lebak-wangi-desa-pamegarsari>.

[KEMENPAREKRAF]. Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif. 2021. *Pedoman Desa Wisata*. Jakarta (ID): KEMENPAREKRAF RI.

Adinata T, Setiawan JB. 2024. Peran Pembelajaran Berbasis Lingkungan dalam Menumbuhkan Kesadaran Konservasi pada Siswa. (3).

Aini L, Sukoco DH, Andayani RHR. 2023. Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosial. *Pekerj Sos.* 22(1):212–220. doi:10.31595/peksos.v22i1.630.

Baron RA, Byrne D. 2004. *Psikologi Sosial*. Djuwita R, penerjemah. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Cohen JM, Uphoff NT. 1980. Participation's Place in Rural Development: Seeking Clarity Through Specificity. *World Development*. 8(3):213-235.

De Vaus DA. 2002. *Survey in Social Reserach 5th Edition*. New South Wales: Allen and Unwin.

Deci EL & Ryan RM. 2020. Self-determination theory: A consideration of human needs and personality integrations. *Psychological Inquiry*, 31(2), 159–192.

Doni Ikhlas, Asdi Agustar, Ifdal. 2024. Peran Masyarakat Lokal Dalam Pengelolaan Destinasi Wisata. *J Niara*. 16(3):623–631. doi:10.31849/niara.v16i3.18760.

Faizah H, Kamal R. 2024. Belajar dan Pembelajaran. *J Basicedu*. 8(1):466–476. doi:10.31004/basicedu.v8i1.6735.

Hari Nalayani NNA. 2016. Evaluasi Dan Strategi Pengembangan Desa Wisata Di Kabupaten Badung, Bali. *J Master Pariwisata*. 2(1993):189–198. doi:10.24843/jumpa.2016.v02.i02.p12.

Honey M, Ph D, Krantz D. 2007. Global Trends in

Coastal Tourism. December:1-140.

Husna FK. 2022. Analisis dampak sektor pariwisata bagi perekonomian warga sekitar kawasan wisata Siblarak Polanharjo Kabupaten Klaten. *J Econ Res Policy Stud.* 2(2):104-117. doi:10.53088/jerps.v2i2.577.

Iseu Laelasari, Rahmawati A. 2020. Analisis Penerapan Model Problem Based Learning Dalam Mengembangkan Sikap Peduli Lingkungan Siswa Pada Materi Pencemaran Lingkungan. *Symbiotic J Biol Educ Sci.* 1(2):76-81. doi:10.32939/symbiotic.v1i2.9.

Jaya R, Ohyver DA, Muhtasom A, Ahmad AB. 2024. Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Wisata Melalui Pelatihan Pengelolaan Homestay dan Kebersihan. *PADAIDI J Tour Dedication.* 1(1):1-12.

Lestari ED, Boari Y, Bonsapia M, Anes SM. 2023. Peran Pemerintah Terhadap Pengembangan Sektor Pariwisata di Kabupaten Biak Numfor. *J Econ Rev.* 3(1):21-35. doi:10.55098/joer.3.1.21-35.

Liddle MJ, Scorgie HRA. 1980. The effects of recreation on freshwater plants and animals: A review. *Biol Conserv.* 17(3):183-206. doi:10.1016/0006-3207(80)90055-5.

Mason P. 2003. *Tourism Impact, Planning, and Management.* Oxford (EN): Butterworth-Heinemann.

Moscardo G. 2008. Sustainable tourism innovation: Enabling and disabling factors. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism,* 16(5), 529-544.

Moita S, Sarmadan S, Kasim SS, Bahtiar B. 2020. Penyuluhan Strategi Penguatan Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Menghadapi Pandemi COVID-19. *J Adidas.* 1(6):518-526. doi:10.31004/adidas.v1i6.109.

Muntasib EH, Ulfah MM, Samosir A, Meilani R. 2018. Potensi Bahaya Bagi Keselamatan Pengunjung Di Kawasan Wisata Pantai Pangandaran Kabupaten Pangandaran Jawa Barat. *J Pengelolaan Sumberd Alam dan Lingkung (Journal Nat Resour Environ Manag.* 8(1):15-25. doi:10.29244/jpsl.8.1.15-25.

Nalayani N, Nyoman AH. 2016. Evaluasi dan Strategi Pengembangan Desa Wisata di Kabupaten Badung, Bali. *JUMPA,* 2(2): 189-198.

Putri SNA, Rachmawati N, Eddy W. 2023. Pengaruh motivasi dan partisipasi masyarakat terhadap proses pembangunan Desa Sendangrejo Kabupaten Lamongan. *PRAJA Observer: Jurnal Penelitian Administrasi Publik.* 3(2):108-126.

Pášková M, Štěkerová K, Zanker M, Lasisi TT, Zelenka J. 2024. Water pollution generated by tourism: Review of system dynamics models. *Helijon.* 10(1). doi:10.1016/j.helijon.2023.e23824.

Prasasti, Intan. Ameli; Sitohang, Hesekiel; Fauziah S. 2022. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Manajemen. *Pros Semin Nas Manaj.* 1(2):72-76. 38+Amelia+Intan+Prasasti+Hal+723-726.

Ryan RM, Deci EL. 2020. Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation from a self-determination theory perspective: Definitions, theory, practices, and future directions. *Contemp Educ Psychol.* 61 April:101860. doi:10.1016/j.cedpsych.2020.101860.

Su MM, Wall G. 2014. Community participation in tourism at a world heritage site: Mutianyu great wall, Beijing, China. *Int J Tour Res.* 16(2):146-156. doi:10.1002/jtr.1909.

Van EMM. 2014. Memahami Persepsi Visual: Sumbangan Psikologi Kognitif Dalam Seni Dan Desain. Ultimart: *Jurnal Komunikasi Visual.* 5(1): 47-63.

Verma K, Rawat A, Dhodi RK, Dhodi R. 2024. Community participation in sustainable tourism development: an application of the MOA model in the Garhwal Himalayas of Uttarakhand, India. *International Journal of Tourism Policy.* 14(6):545-561.

Widiastuti EH. 2017. Pemanfaatan Lingkungan Sebagai Sumber Pembelajaran Mata Pelajaran Ips. *Satya Widya.* 33(1):29. doi:10.24246/j.sw.2017.v33.i1.p29-36.