Community Based Tourism for the Concept of Village
Tourism Facility Development in Papan Island

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Abstract. Community based tourism can create employment opportunities for local communities, and reduce poverty, where tourism income is from tourist services to tourists. In the Planning of facilities and infrastructure is needed the concept of development with the location of the local natural environment. It to be developed must be integrated. At the stage of development of tourism facilities, as natural resources and man-made resources are absolutely needed by tourists in their travels in tourist destinations, such as: roads, electricity, water, telecommunications, terminals, bridges and so forth. With the pattern of community-based tourism does not mean that people will run their own tourism business. The level of tourism implementation should be seen as part of integrated development planning that will be carried out in Papan Island of Kadoda Village Talatako Subdistrict of Togean Islands, which is designated as the national tourism development and the regional tourism master plan of Tojo Una-Una Regency. One of the strategies is development of marine tourism attraction in Strategic area of National Togean Archipelago, consisting of 50 national tourism destinations. The following spatial concepts that actually include many studies in planning and architecture but this process has included analysis of community-based tourism.

1. Introduction
Togean Islands is geographically located in the middle region of Tomini Bay which consists of large and small islands. It has their own uniqueness from the standpoint of biogeography, as one of the island's ecosystems located in the transition zones of the Wallacea and Weber lines (See Figure 1). Togean Islands is a natural tourist area that is highly favored, because it has the potential of fishery resources, biodiversity of marine and terrestrial biota and the richness of local culture (customs). One of the islands that became the tourist attraction of the Papan Island. The administration of Papan Island is located in Talatako sub-district, Kadoda village, which is part of the Togean archipelago, from existing data of Papan Island inhabited ± 200 KK, which is part of Malenge island and is a Bajo tribe (See Figure 2). Initially the island was only a place of worship and sanitation while houses were made around the island with still be pegged on the seabed. Their house looks very simple because it only consists of boards and mangroves that hold the air as a buffer. Most of the Buildings on the Papan Island is a building with a household typology. Based on the width, the Island Board's width is 1.2 Hectares, with the distribution of 70.2% housing infrastructure at sea and 29.7% land, which is a public facility and housing (See Figure 4 and 5).
On the Papan Island can find a long bridge about one kilometer connecting Papan Island with Malenge Island which is the center of the village of the local area. In the middle of the village on Papan Island there is a place called “Rock Peak”. This is usually used as a place for the children of they to play with the tourists. From the top of this peak can be seen the entire length of the bridge and also the view of the sea around the Papan Island (See Figure 3).

2. Purposes of research
The goal is how to create content from the community that can be used on Pulau Papan. For example, how do people who can work in managing and constructing. We know they are known for
their excellent fishing skills. Work as a fisherman. One of them is their ability while enjoying breath in the air with a long duration. This ability is of course an extraordinary ability. Everyone in this village works as fishermen while women work at home or help fish around the house.

The main livelihood of the Bajo tribe is to fish in a way that is still fairly traditional, such as fishing, archery, and crawling fish. The fish will be sold to residents around the coast or nearby islands. The life of theirs is still very simple. Establishing permanent settlements may not have occurred to them if they were not called upon by the local government. The close ties of it and the sea can be seen from the marine environment around the village. They are very guarding the conservation of the sea because the sea is the source of their livelihood so that the Bajo people are very guarding the aquatic ecosystems around the Papan Island. Some of them even already familiar with certain marine product cultivation techniques, such as lobsters, grouper, shrimp, and so forth. They call the cultivation area as a floating pond that is usually located not far from the settlement. A small number of their have even made permanent houses using cement and glass windows.

3. Theory of the Community-Based Tourism Concept

3.1. Conceptual framework of regional development

This concept is the basis for constructing a simple structural framework, which can provide a new foundation for more creative tourism design and regional development. To create a draft concept requires application specifically from design principles. Therefore, humans as users, especially for their travel activities, and the environment requires a functional space for tourism activities.

3.2. The Concept of Regulating the Movement of Regions

Two basic things in the arrangement of the tourist area are:

- First, the attraction group (based on environment, coverage, magnetism, benefits and creation) is the raw material where visitor satisfaction is obtained. For a fun trip, the attractions reveal a whole series of activities.
- Secondly, all attractions, from the most remote to the most urban, are linked to community groups / service centers.
- Third, the fundamental thing that determines the accessibility of tourists is linkage. The linkage between attraction and community and the interconnection between community and access systems that play a role in tourism attractions.

These three elements-attraction groups, community service centers, and linkages deserve special design treatments for specific land uses. In other words, systemic linkage is built is an important thing that will determine the degree of accessibility to a location of attractions.

The concept of it is commonly used by designers of tourism development strategies to mobilize communities to actively participate in development as a tourism industry partner, along with its main focus and the following in the picture below (See Figure 6):

- Strengthening community economic enterprises (related to efforts to increase the value of economic benefits for the community)
- Strengthening of community institutions (related to capacity building and the role of the community to actively participate in tourism development activities)
- Strengthening "tourism awareness" (related to efforts to improve awareness and the role of the community in supporting the development of tourism as well as being a tourism / tourism agent
- Utilize optimally local resources. aspects of local community involvement include 3 (three) areas, i.e. planning stage, implementation stage or implementation stage, and in terms of sharing benefits both socio-cultural.
4. Method

The approach taken in this research using rationalistic approach. Data collection is done through primary and secondary surveys, media reviews and literature studies. In the sampling is done by using purposive sampling method to get the respondent competent or influential in achieving the target obtained by using stakeholder analysis.

Analytical techniques that will be used to achieve the objectives and targets, among others, by using descriptive qualitative analysis method, Delphi analysis aims to determine the consensus group for factors supporting the development and analysis of triangulation, FGD (Forum Group Discussion).

5. Result of Village Tourism Facility Development

The development of tourism facilities in Papan Island, which has a land area of 1.2 Hectares and surrounded by the density of Bajo tribe house, becomes a challenge in its development, it is also based on the results of FGD (Forum Group Discussion). Therefore, it is necessary to conceptualize the development of related areas to the community-based eco-tourism, using variables with the results of the analysis below:

- The daily activities of the Bajo community in fishermen, fishing traditionally, usually the local government makes fishing races every year.
- Maintaining the customs of Bajo tribe and commemorate the big day of Islam by holding reading Al-Qurán events in the life of them, as the tourist attraction of the village
- Making education in fisheries, studying the cultivation of fisheries, especially fish cultivation Tuna that often appear in the area around the Papan Island
- Increased accessibility to Papan Island
- Provide supporting facilities and infrastructure such as public toilets and praying rooms at tourist sites
- Provide Floating Villa concept accommodation, Bajo's home adaptation on the water
- Provide souvenir shops from Raising shells and craft skills
- Provide a place of entertainment and recreation without changing the values, culture and norms that exist in Papan Island.
- Improving the quality of human resources (HR) provides training in tourism to increase community participation in activities
- Increase homestay as the home of the village community for tourists
- Rent of tourist facilities, so residents engage in tourist villages
• Additional skills and waste in recycling, also made landfill and the presence of a parent garbage fleet, waste officers for the village. Created by village rules with the fine, in every house or public the existence of trash cans.

After the descriptive analysis of the variables and generated the above factors then performed a Delphi analysis involving respondents. Based on the exploration stage, finally the consensus of all respondents on the factors supporting the development of the tourist village area in Papan Island. And in can factor new findings, among others:

• Promotion media as an identifier of the tourist village area on Papan Island to the outside community
• Management of the local community to take an active role in the development of the tourist village area
• Government policy in controlling development of tourist village area on Papan Island

**Concept of Development of Village Area Tourism Papan Island**

At the stage of formulation of the concept of development of tourist village area is done by triangulation technique with the data source used in the analysis is the factors supporting the development of tourist village area and policies related to the concept of development of tourist village area on Papan Island. The concept is divided into two, namely the concept of spatial and non-spatial concept. Here's a spatial concept:

• Provide travel routes that surround the area of the tourist village that shows the daily activities of the village community.
• The availability of special sea transportation to the attractions, for the convenience of travel tourists to the attractions.
• Provision of supporting facilities and supporting tourism in every tourist attraction that has no facilities that support the development of undeveloped attractions.
• Provision of lodging facilities concept floating villa / cottage which also makes the typical home Bajo Tribe.
• Provide a souvenir shop that sells fishery products, or souvenirs that are characteristic of the tourist village area so that it can be recognized by the outside community.
• Provision of floating restaurant facilities as well as galleries and entertainment that provide a rustic atmosphere, maintained cleanliness and presents a menu related to the essence of the sea.
• Provide recreation areas that still utilize existing conditions in Papan Island
• Providing alternative access from Papan Island to Malenge Island, via Flying Fox, it can also be a tourist attraction.

While non-spatial development is:

• Making it as a rule to tourists visiting and doing tourism activities in the Region
• Developing a fishery-based tourism village area that also has other attractions such as how to maintain and maintain a sustainable ecosystem of marine habitat, by diving and guarding the coral reefs.
• Improving the quality of human resources by providing training, increasing the insight about tourism, how to treat tourists and also fluent in English so that people can feel directly the impact of the development of tourist village area
• It takes a media campaign by creating a web about the area of tourist village that is directly connected to the web Tojo Una-Uña Regency and also work together with existing promotional media
• In the process of developing a tourist village area on Papan Island also involves the local community or community leaders from Kadoda Village in the process of development.
• Required regulations or government policies governing the development process.
6. Implementation
The current implementation that has been done in terms of human resources is the stage of introduction and discuss. Local economics and entrepreneurship are included in village regulations that are obliged to bring up village-owned enterprises or village co-operatives for the development and management of village income independently, while infrastructure development is included in the first phase of construction assisted by the village Ministries and disadvantaged regions (KEMENDES). The following spatial concepts that actually include many studies in planning and architecture but this process has included analysis of community-based tourism, this concept has also been approved by the Village Kadoda in Papan Island and Research Planning Research Agency Tojo Una-U na.

7. Conclusions
Based on the results of the analysis that has been done before, it can be concluded that the daily activities of the community that is the characteristic of the Papan Island very potential to be developed into a tourist village based on community based tourism which has other tourist attraction is how to care and in order to sustain the ecosystem of marine habitat, by diving and preserving coral reefs, then the concept of spatial development in priority on improving the economy and local resources as follows that provides a travel route that surrounds the tourist village that shows the daily activities of the village community, Provision of lodging facilities concept floating villa / cottage which also makes the typical home Bajo tribe, and Provision of floating restaurant facilities as well as galleries and entertainment that provides a rural atmosphere, maintained cleanliness and presents a menu that is related to an seefood. Provision of supporting facilities and supporting tourism in every tourist attraction that has no facilities that support the development of undeveloped attractions. While the concept of non-spatial development should be done to develop the area of tourist villages in Papan Island in order to develop, among others:

- Provide training, add insight on tourism, how to treat tourists and also fluent in English so that people can feel directly the impact of the development of tourist village area
- Creating a web about the tourist village area that is directly connected to the web Tojo Una-U na Regency and also work with existing promotional media
- Involve the local community or community leaders from Kadoda Village in the process of developing the tourist village area.

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