

Pentahelix Partnership in The Development of Sustainable Tourism in The Bojonegoro District

Suci Megawati, M. Noer Falaq Al-Amin, Ani Febrianti, Tjitjik Rahayu

Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Science, Universitas Negeri
Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia. (email: sucimegawati@unesa.ac.id)

Abstract

Collaboration for sustainable development is progressively gaining a dominating role in tourism. Sustainable tourism development focuses on the balanced development of society, the environment, and the economy as a whole; nevertheless, tourist development is not relevant when considering socio-cultural, economic, and local environmental demands, which are seen less beneficial for the local community. Pentahelix collaboration is advised to achieve theoretically and experimentally sustainable tourist development, but various research in Indonesia reveal that the responsibilities and activities of pentahelix stakeholders are not optimum and synergistic. The similar situation happened in Bojonegoro Regency's tourist development. As a result, the research intends to 1) make an academic contribution. Mapping and assessing tourist potential, as well as the overall tourism development plan in Bojonegoro Regency; 2) evaluating the pentahelix cooperation in Bojonegoro Regency Academics, Business, Community, Government, and Media are five (Five Elements) tourism subjects or stakeholders. The five aspects serve as markers for analyzing the pentahelix, which is managed and planned. Concerning the factors used to assess the effectiveness of sustainable tourism, there are five (five) indicators: ecological sustainability, economic sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability, political sustainability, and defense and security sustainability. This study resulted in the publishing of publications in recognized international journals and proceedings. This study's TKT begins at 2 and ends at 3

Keywords:

collaboration; pentahelix; sustainable tourism

Introduction

The idea of Sustainable Tourism Development was introduced by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) in 1993 [1]. In the tourist business, collaborative sustainable development is progressively gaining a prominent position [2]. Tourism development continues to be enriched, shifting from an initial focus on environmental issues to an overall balanced societal, environmental, and economic development [3], but tourism in developing countries does not always adhere to the principles of sustainable tourism development. Does not take into account socio-cultural, economic, and local environmental demands as natural ecosystems. Development Tourism development is thought to be less profitable for local communities. Tourism development that is successful must bring economic, social, and cultural advantages to the community surrounding the destination [4]. As a consequence, the growth of tourist SMEs, as well as the socioeconomic advantages of entrepreneurship, job generation, and so on, and improving

inhabitants' quality of life [5]. Tourism restrictions in underdeveloped nations include: 1). Inadequate tourism infrastructure and facilities; 2). Low investment amount and value; 3). Inadequate tourism infrastructure and facilities; 4). Environmental and safety issues in a country; 5). Inadequate participation of business actors; 6). Inadequate budget for promotional activities provided; 7). The role of the community is still perceived to be lacking; 8). Weak coordination among stakeholders; 9). Competition among tourism destination countries, both regionally and globally [6]. Pentahelix Collaboration has been defined as Capable Collaboration in the development of tourism. One of the Ministry of tourist and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia's (Kemenparekraf RI) tourist development strategies is the pentahelix synergy [7].

Several studies in Indonesia, however, contend that the roles and responsibilities of pentahelix stakeholders are not yet ideal and synergistic [7]-[14]. As a result, it is critical to prioritize the development of regional potential-based tourism by emphasizing the building of pentahelix synergy. Exotic nature has made Bojonegoro Regency a popular international and local tourism destination. Kedung Waterfall, Pacal Reservoir, Sario Tourism Park, Belimbing Agrotourism, Tono Hill; object Country Tourism on the Wind; and many more are among the tourist attractions [15]. The results show that tourism in Bojonegoro Regency has led to an increase in East Java Province's Regional Original Income (PAD), where tourist visits contribute to economic growth in Bojonegoro Regency. Will, but the percentage of poor people in Bojonegoro Regency in 2022 is 11.67%, or 153,400 persons out of a total population of 1,534,000 [16]. This suggests that the impact created by the multiplayer effect economy is still insignificant enough to affect the community. The Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy focuses the tourism village initiative in the 2020-2024 RPJMN. The tourist village program categorizes tourism villages into four (four) categories: pioneer tourism villages, developing tourism villages, advanced tourism villages, and autonomous tourism villages. The Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy also intends to certify 244 tourist communities as independent tourism villages by 2024. Out of 32 (thirty two) tourist villages in Bojonegoro Regency, 8 (eight) are classified as pilot tourism villages, 1 (one) as developing tourism villages, and there are no villages classified as advanced tourism villages or independent tourism villages [7].

Based on these findings, Bojonegoro Regency remains deficient and will necessitate concerted and strategic measures to improve village successes throughout the visit. The collaborative processing of pentahelix tourism is one of the conditions for receiving certification as an autonomous tourism village. Therefore, this research formulates three difficulties as; 1). How to identify tourist potential and the overall tourism development strategy in Bojonegoro Regency; 2). How is the pentahelix partnership in Bojonegoro Regency by assessing current

conditions and conceptual theory; 3). Creating a Pentahelix Collaboration for the Development of Sustainable Tourism in the District of Bojonegoro.

Methods

Sites for research

The Tourism Office and 8 (eight) Tourism Villages in Bojonegoro Regency are the study sites.

Methodology of Research

The Mixed Method was utilized to do research on the Pentahelix Collaboration in Sustainable Tourism Development. Mixed Method is a quantitative and qualitative technique that is linked with planning and research procedures from the beginning to the conclusion via data gathering and analysis that will be used to reach a decision [35].

Respondents and Informants

Purposive sampling was used to gather informants, and the slovin technique was used to obtain respondents from 5 (Five Elements) elements of tourism subjects or stakeholders, including: Academics, Business, Community, Government, and Media. Five factors serve as indications in the analysis of regulated and planned pentahelices. Concerning the factors used to assess the effectiveness of sustainable tourism, there are five (five) indicators: ecological sustainability, economic sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability, political sustainability, and defense and security sustainability.

The emphasis of research

Three research focuses are established based on the difficulties and research objectives that have been developed:

1. The extent to which the community participates in the development and execution of tourism in the Bojonegoro Regency.
2. Based on concrete data and a review of the roles and responsibilities of Pentahelix players in tourism development in Bojonegoro Regency.
3. Pentahelix partnership formulation conceptualization with conversations between current circumstances and conceptual debates that will be provided to grasp the tourist potential of Bojonegoro Regency so that it may become tourism development sustainable.

Variable in research

Active role and contribution in the tourism development process by 5 (five) subject elements or tourism stakeholders, including:

- Academics,

- Business,
- Community,
- Government and
- Media.
- Sustainable tourism is measured by 5 (five) indicators including:
 - ecological sustainability,
 - economic sustainability,
 - socio-cultural sustainability, political continuity defense and security sustainability

Focuses Method of Data Collecting

First, conduct a desk study. A desk study is carried out by gathering and analyzing statistical data or drawing conclusions from a document. The information gathered can take the form of relevant literature, papers/statistical data from the BPS website, government regulations, and other pertinent publications. Second, make an observation. Researchers conducted observations. Researchers are transformed into participants who view items without entering the observed setting. Based on the observation, the researcher takes notes, films, and other forms of documentation to document the scenario. Third, an in-depth interview is a semi-structured interview in which you learn the point of view of the person interviewed in order to provide relevance and a high degree of importance connected to the topic or issue studied through in-depth interviews [36]. Fourth, the survey method of gathering samples of probability sampling using the basic random sampling methodology slovins [37] is utilized in this research. This sampling was done by include all homogenous subpopulations. The demographic considered in this study is stakeholders with an interest in tourist development and the processing sector. The categories are based on the five helixes produced in the field through simple data mapping. The Slovin technique may be used to compute the total population. Based on the Slovin formula and an acceptable accuracy of 5%, $= 0.05$ with a confidence level (Z) of 95%.

Data Processing

Grounder theory analysis is used in data analysis approaches. The process of naming observable events through identification, classification, and the formation of category dimensions is known as open coding. Axial coding is a method for integrating previously recognized correlations between categories. The basic selection process of categories and links between categories along the story line, which eventually finishes and gives theoretical, methodological, and managerial consequences is known as selective coding. The data validity test is divided into four stages: 1). To prevent questions about existing data, credibility is assessed using trust in data acquired from interviews and focus groups. Transferability, also known as external validity, is

used to characterize the degree of correctness or application of study findings to the community from which the sample was drawn. Dependability, that is, an audit of the entire study process will be performed. By appointing an impartial auditor or supervisor to oversee the entire study process 4). Confirmability is defined as data that does not differ between the data acquired and the data in the field, indicating the veracity of the data given. Researchers read data using descriptive statistics, particularly for quantitative data [37].

Discussion

Community involvement in the development and execution of tourism in the Bojonegoro Regency

Based on this, it can be stated that while there have been persons involved in the conceptualization and execution of tourism in Bojonegoro Regency, there has been very little involvement in the introduction and even engagement in outreach activities or others. This is because there is still a lot of knowledge or information collected connected to the tourist development that is being carried out. a. Although the community has already engaged in the conception and execution of tourism in Bojonegoro Regency, it is still weak in introduction and even engagement in outreach activities or others (Muchammad Satrio Wibowo & Belia, 2023). This is because there is still a lot of knowledge or information collected connected to the tourist development that is being carried out. According to M. A. Rahman and M. M. Rahman (2018), "community participation in tourism is a process of involving local residents in the planning, management, and benefiting from tourism activities in their destinations, with the goal of improving their quality of life." The inhabitants of Bojonegoro Regency already have a role and may engage in activities linked to Destination management has been implemented, but full participation has not been achieved since it still requires guidance and aid from the village and regional administrations.

The findings of empirical facts and the findings of analysis What are the duties and responsibilities of Pentahelix stakeholders in the development of tourism in the Bojonegoro Regency

According to the findings of the interviews, the roles and responsibilities of Pentahelix stakeholders in tourism development in Bojonegoro Regency, including the village government, have played a role as the main party controlling tourism management, but those who process directly in managing tourist destinations are village BUMDES. Most of them cooperated during the management process, but the implementation is still not intensive enough to keep things going well. Pentahelix players in tourism development in Bojonegoro Regency, including the

village administration, have played a role as the principal party managing tourist development. Tourism management, but village BUMDES are those who directly administer tourist attractions. Most of them coordinated throughout the management process, but the implementation is still insufficient, so it is not functioning properly. Essentially, Pentahelix refers to the five stakeholder groups engaged in tourist development. Government (government), the tourist sector (industry), academia (academia), society (community), and the media are the five categories (Carayannis et al., 2012). Each organization has distinct functions and responsibilities in helping the development of sustainable tourism. Each stakeholder's role will be distinct since each stakeholder has tasks and obligations that must be met. However, the role that has received the most attention thus far is the role of several village governments in Bojonegoro Regency.

Pentahelix partnership formulation with conversations between current circumstances and conceptual debates that will be provided to grasp the tourist potential of Bojonegoro Regency in order for it to become a sustainable tourism development

According to the findings of the interviews, the role of stakeholders, including the OPD in Bojonegoro Regency, has been carried out in partnership with the local administration and the community. In practice, however, it still requires assistance and guidance so that the publication and promotion process may be aided and even provided capabilities to promote a higher degree of promotion. Stakeholders, including Regional Apparatus Organizations in Bojonegoro Regency, have genuinely collaborated with the local administration. as well as the community (et al., 2022). In practice, however, it still requires assistance and guidance so that the publication and promotion process may be aided and even provided capabilities to promote a higher degree of promotion. The Pentahelix collaboration formulation in tourism development refers to the process of collaboration between stakeholder groups (government, tourism industry, academics, community, and media) in developing strategies and plans for sustainable tourism development (Kediri, 2023). This process includes conversations about actual conditions as well as conceptual ideas in order to create a better and more effective framework. This dialogue between Existing Conditions is the stage at which stakeholders work together to understand the existing state of the tourism destination. This topic involves an examination of factors such as tourism.

Conclusion

In general, community involvement already exists, but it cannot function efficiently because it requires intensive help from municipal governments in particular. The majority of tourist administration is done by BUMDes with assistance from the local government. In addition to collaborative actions amongst stakeholders that have been carried out, but have yet to create

cooperation with all levels of stakeholders, cooperation and collaboration are still limited to the government.

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