



Regular Research Article

Socio-economic Impact of the Development of Para Lelle Tourism Village, Tatoareng District, Sangihe

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Abstract: This research aims to determine the impact of developing the Para Lelle tourist village on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen, as well as formulating policies for the Government based on this impact analysis. Data collection was carried out by collecting data directly through interviews and observation (direct observation) using questionnaires on fishermen in Para Lelle Village (Para Island), Tatoareng District, Sangihe Islands Regency. Qualitative descriptive data analysis for socio-economic conditions and level of community welfare using a Likert scale approach. Quantitative data analysis to determine the influence of the development of the Para Lelle tourist village on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen using statistical regression analysis methods. Currently, marine tourism activities have a significant impact on people's income. Policies that can be implemented for the development of the Para Lelle Developing Tourism Village are increasing coordination & communication between the Village Government and Regional Government, as well as other stakeholders, increasing the development of public facilities in tourist areas, and increasing the capabilities of local communities.

Keywords: socio-economic impact; fishermen; developing tourism village; para lelle; sangihe

1. Introduction

The Sangihe Islands Regency, which borders the Philippines, has a few potential sites that are part of Indonesia's natural beauty. Para Lelle Village, Tatoareng District, is one of the tourist destinations in the Sangihe Islands Regency. In addition to natural beauty, Para Lelle Village also holds a wealth of cultural tourism that continues to be preserved, and a creative economy that continues to grow. The Para Lelle Village Government, together with Pokdarwis (Tourism Awareness Group) and all

community members, works together to make Para Lelle a leading tourist village in Sangihe. Para Lelle Village participated in the program of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy in the prestigious national-level event, namely the Indonesian Tourism Village Award in 2022. This is in line with the Sangihe Islands Regency Government's policy of improving the people's economy (including economy), where tourism activities increase the community's economic status [1].

Para is one of the villages included in the

administrative area of Tatoareng Sub-district, Sangihe Islands Regency, North Sulawesi Province. Para Village is an island area located approximately 5 miles from the sub-district capital. The area of Para Village is 461,11 ha. Para Village consists of 7 islands, namely Para Island, Nitu Island, Nenung Island, Bowondeke Island, Mamalokong Island, Singgaluhang Island, and Sela Island. This geographical condition is a favorable factor for Para Village, where the potential for marine tourism is very attractive to domestic and foreign tourists. Most of the people in Para Village work as fishermen. Para Village is one of the suppliers of fisheries production in the Sangihe Islands Regency area. The average catch of fishermen such as Sahamia fish reaches 800 kg per month, and pelagic fish 50 tons per month. In Para village, there is a unique maritime tradition, namely the tradition of fishing using traditional Seke fishing gear, where fishing activities are carried out together, and the catch is shared equally among all community members [2].

The role of the community in the development of tourist villages is necessary [3]. The impact of ecotourism activities on Karimunjawa Island is based on community perceptions, where there was a decrease in coral reefs and seagrass beds and a shift in the manner [4]. The impact of ecotourism development on community welfare in Bengkayang Regency: Case Study of Riam Pangar Ecotourism Area, where the impact is to reduce unemployment, increase income, increase inflation, and land value to accelerate the development process [5]. The effect of mangrove forest ecotourism development on the Social and Economic Community in Kuala Langsa Village, Aceh, where the impact provided was an increase in income, welfare, public facilities, and increased PAD [6]. However, the negative impact is the occurrence of social conflict in the community. The impact of mangrove ecotourism development on the

socio-economic conditions of coastal communities in Lembar Village, West Lombok, is notable for its absence of economic changes and the level of welfare of local communities [7]. With the development of the Para Lelle tourist village, people are naturally adapting to changes both economically and socio-culturally. How much this change has a positive or negative influence is an interesting thing to study, as well as the extent of policies that can be taken by the Government to balance conditions that benefit the community, especially fishermen, and the ecological environment. This study aims to determine the impact of the Para Lelle tourism village development on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen.

2. Materials and Methods

This research was carried out during April - September 2023 in Para Lelle Village (Para Island), Tatoareng District, Sangihe Islands Regency, shown in Figure 1. Para Island is located south of the large Sangihe Island.

Data collection was carried out by collecting data through questionnaires, interviews, and observation (direct observation) using questionnaires from fishermen in Para Lelle Village (Para Island), Tatoareng District, Sangihe Islands Regency.

Quantitative data analysis to determine the effect of Para Lelle tourism village development on the socio-economic conditions of fishermen using the linear regression statistical analysis method. Each variable is tested using statistical tests. Statistical tests include:

- a. Test the coefficient of determination (R^2), which measures the ability of the model to explain the dependent variation.
- b. The Statistical Test shows that all independent variables have a joint influence on the dependent variable.
- c. The Statistical Test shows which independent variables individually affect the dependent variable.

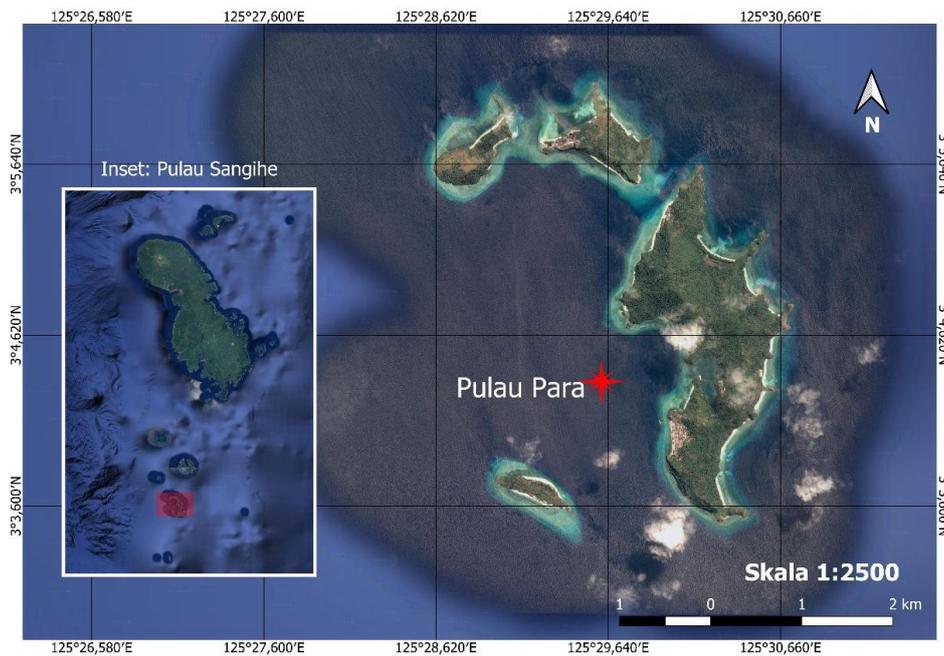


Figure 1. Para Island.

3. Results

Para Lelle village has a total number of families, namely 142 families in Lindongan 1 and 151 families in Lindongan 2. Table 1 shows the

number of people in Para Lelle Village by type of work. Most of the community, 91 percent, work as fishermen. This shows that most people depend on the sea for their livelihood.

Table 1. Total population by occupation.

No.	Job	Lindongan 1	Lindongan 2	Number	Percentage
1	Fishermen	144	109	253	91,01
2	Farmer	0	1	1	0,36
3	Civil servant	2	2	4	1,44
4	Self – employed	3	5	8	2,88
5	Handyman	4	2	6	2,16
6	Other	4	2	6	2,16
Total				278	100,01

In Table 2, the education level of the heads of households in Para Lelle Village is primary school, which is 66,67%. The education level of senior high school (SMA)/vocational high school

(SMK) is 23%, while the rest are junior high school (SMP).

Table 2. Education Level of Community.

No.	Education Level	Number (person)	Percentage (%)
1	Elementary School	26	66,67
2	Junior High School	4	10,26
3	Senior Hig School	9	23,07
Total		39	100,00

Based on Table 3, most of the fishermen in Para Lelle Village are in the age range of 51-60

years old at 41,03%, followed by 41-50 years old at 33,33%. Most people who are < 40 years old migrate to find work in Manado and Bitung.

Table 3. Age group of fishermen

No.	Age group	Number (person)	Percentage (%)
1	21 – 30 years	2	5,13
2	31 – 40 years	4	10,26
3	41 – 50 years	13	33,33
4	51 – 60 years	16	41,03
5	61 – 70 years	3	7,69
6	>70 years	1	2,56
Total		39	100,00

In Para Lelle Village, there is a Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS), namely the Malekaheng Group of Para Lelle Village, Tatoareng District, Sangihe Islands Regency, chaired by Mr. Tasrid Hamel, which is tasked with organizing and overseeing the implementation of marine tourism activities in Para Lelle Village. Pokdarwis Para Lelle Village consists of the Guide Division, Package / Promotion Division, Culinary Division, Homestay Division, Equipment Division, Transportation Division, and Handicraft Division. It emphasizes the importance of community involvement,

sustainable principles, infrastructure investment, and the use of technology in optimizing ecotourism potential and encouraging sustainable economic growth [8]. The importance of women's roles in marine conservation activities, such as anti-dumping campaigns [9]. The scenery in Para Lelle Village is shown in Figure 2, the sunset view in the afternoon, and a fisherman carrying a large trevally fish. Not only does it have natural potential as a tourist area, but it also has enormous fishery potential, especially snapper-grouper fisheries.

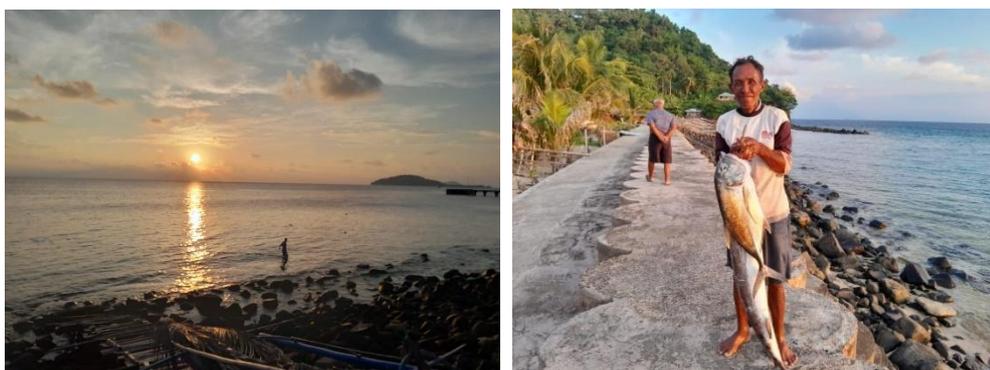


Figure 2. Sights in Para Lelle village.

The data on tourist visits in Para Lelle Village is shown in Figure 3. The highest tourist visits were in April 2022 and July 2022, with 25 people each. It can be said that this number is still relatively small. The income level of the community can be seen in Table 4. Most of the fishermen's income per month in Para Lelle Village is, on average, in the range of less than Rp 2,000,000, which is 41.03%. The income level of fishermen is influenced by age and catch [10]. With the existence of marine tourism activities,

fishermen's income increases (indirectly), where a tour package for 1 person costs IDR 150,000 / day, including lodging, consumption, and traveling. Income from tourism, shown in Figure 4. The available tour trips are for 3 days, according to the schedule of the ship that comes back 3 days later. The traditional activity of seke maneke is also a special attraction for tourists in Para Lelle Village. This fishing activity is carried out once a year using young coconut leaves woven into a net, accompanied by several

traditional rituals, so that many fish gather in the coastal area and the community can easily catch the fish. Community income increased by an average of Rp 100,000 per day per household. If the average monthly income of the

community in Para Lelle Village is Rp 2,468,947, then the percentage increase in monthly income is 4 percent. This condition shows that tourism activities have had a positive economic impact on the community in Para Lelle Village.



Figure 3. Tourism data.

Table 4. Income level of fishermen.

No.	Income Level	Number (Person)	Percentage (%)
1	< 2.000.000 IDR	16	41,03
2	2.000.000 IDR – 3.000.000 IDR	11	28,20
3	> 3.000.000 IDR	12	30,77
	Total	39	100,00

Social and environmental aspects are very influential factors in the development of community-based ecotourism areas. Social aspects include cultural heritage factors, local wisdom, and socio-cultural tolerance, which greatly determine the sustainability of community-based ecotourism [11]. The development of ecotourism areas has an impact on community social interactions, changes in livelihoods, mindsets, and skills [12]. Ecotourism has an impact on increasing community income and opening jobs [13], as well as reducing unemployment rates [14]. Ecotourism provides employment opportunities for the community [15], absorbing labor from the surrounding community [16].

With the existence of marine tourism activities in Para Lelle Village, a regression

analysis was conducted to see the impact on the income of fishermen. The independent variable (x) is the number of visitors in Para Lelle Village. Then, the dependent variable (y) is the community income per month, which has been summed up with the amount of income from the tour package in Para Lelle Village.

Table 5. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.999 ^a	.998	.998	60063.522

a. Predictors: (Constant), Number of visitors

Table 5 shows the magnitude of the correlation/relationship value (R), which is 0,999. From this output, the coefficient of determination (R-squared) is 0,998, which means that the effect of the independent variable (Number of Visitors) on the dependent variable (Community Income/month) is 99%. The output of the ANOVA section,

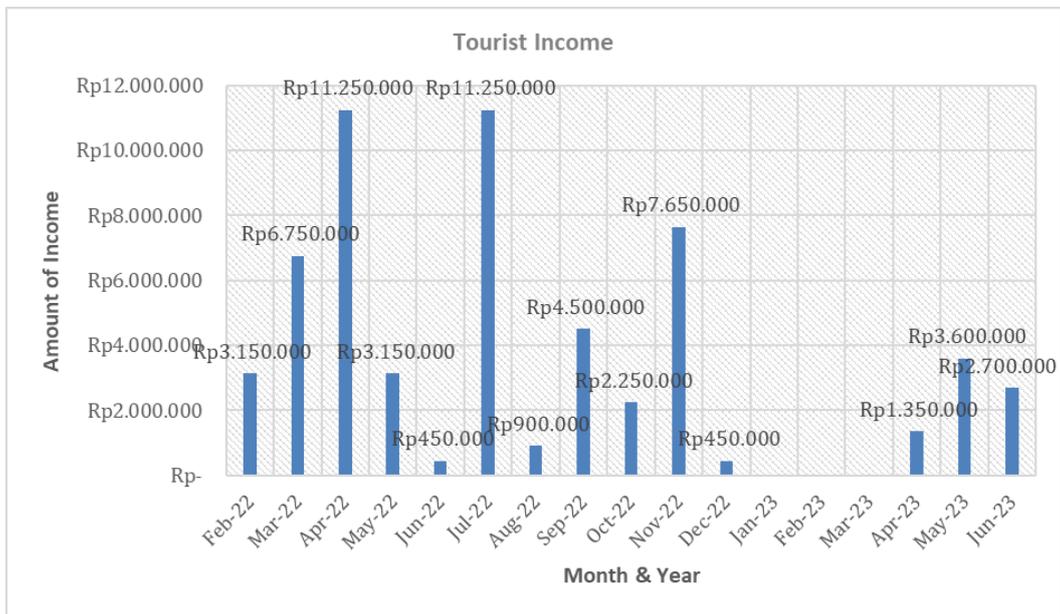


Figure 4. Graph of tourist income.

Table 6 shows that the F value and significance level are 0,000 (less than 0,05), so the regression model has an influence of the independent

variable (number of visitors) on the dependent variable (community income/month).

Table 6. ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2606727797238 8.215	1	2606727797238 8.215	7225.603	.000 ^b
	Residual	57722027611.7 70	16	3607626725.73 6		
Total		2612499999999 9.984	17			

a. Dependent Variable: Community income

b. Predictors: (Constant), Number of visitors

The output of the Coefficients section, Table 7, shows that the t value and significance level are 0,000 (less than 0,05), so the regression model

has an influence of the independent variable (number of visitors) on the dependent variable (community income / month).

Table 7. Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	2408664.743	19783.578		121.751	.000
	Number of visitors	155470.843	1828.992	.999	85.004	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Community income

4. Discussion

Based on the results of the regression

analysis above, it can be stated that the current condition of marine tourism has significantly affected community income. This means that

tourism activities in Para Lelle have a significant impact on the community, while still paying attention to ecological conditions. Human resources are relatively low, and facilities & infrastructure that are still lacking are factors that hinder the implementation of good governance in Para Lelle Village [17]. The development constraints in Para Lelle Tourism Village are limited cellular telephone networks, electricity, transportation, accessibility, facilities, and infrastructure at tourist attractions, Human Resources, and Technology [18]. Thus, there is a need for management and technical improvements in tourism management in Para Lelle Village.

The management of ecotourism areas that have not been optimized and are temporary does not show a significant impact on the economic development of the community [7]. According to the Policies, which can be taken are increasing coordination between Regional Work Units (SKPD), building public facilities at tourist sites, and improving skills for the community [19]. Then, promotion can also be carried out on a regional and national scale in tourism events in collaboration with local TV stations and community-based marine tourism activities [20]. And, strengthening village-level institutions, community-based ecotourism development is accompanied by non-governmental organizations, local governments, and other stakeholders [21]. Local governments need to improve communication factors, resources, dispositions, and bureaucratic structures to improve policy success in tourist areas [22]. The important role of local government institutions in the development of ecotourism [23]. So, policies that can be taken for the development of Para Lelle Tourism Village are increasing coordination & communication between the Village Government and Regional Government and other stakeholders, as well as increasing the construction of public facilities in tourist areas and increasing the ability of local communities. The role of the community is to clean the beach environment, such as a control program from each Head of the Environment to mobilize the community to clean the environment every [24]. The importance of community involvement in

environmental conservation, such as education and socialization of the use of tourist areas [25].

Other ecotourism development strategies, namely improving the promotion system, are also able to increase the number of tourists visits both domestically and abroad [26], tourism promotion, availability of facilities and infrastructure, and affordable price lists for tourists [27]. Then, the addition of tourist attractions and the provision of food typical of the area [28]. Responsible management of tourism areas and ecological protection are strategies for ecotourism development [29]. Tourism activities will provide sustainable benefits for the community if various environmental conservation efforts are carried out, where tourism not only preserves existing natural resources but also improves the community's economy [30]. Ecotourism also has an impact on strengthening community organizations, increasing community insight, and awareness to preserve the environment [31]. This condition needs to be considered in the development of the Para Lelle Village ecotourism area. The existence of the cultural tradition of "Seke-Maneke" is a cultural wealth that can continue to be developed, as well as other aspects.

Community capacity building is very complex, involving many elements that need to be considered. Community capital is one of the elements of community capacity that can be improved. Community capital includes physical capital, financial capital, environmental capital, human resource capital, social capital, and technological capital. In addition to capital, development must also be driven by social agents as agents of change, and various community strategies [32]. Figure 7 shows the interactions between key stakeholders involved in the tourism management system. Arrow 1: Tourism operators interact with other operators at various levels; Arrow 2: Tourism operators can partner with local communities, while the industry interacts with the wider community. Arrow 3: The industry interacts with the government regarding regulations and support for tourism activities; Arrow 4: Communities and the government interact to maintain industry accountability regarding its benefits and costs to

society; Arrow 5: Tourists provide demand for tourism services and activities provided by the industry; Arrow 6: Tourists engage in social exchange with local communities through visits and local spending; Arrow 7: The government encourages tourist numbers through national policies and perceptions of political stability, and tourist spending contributes to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

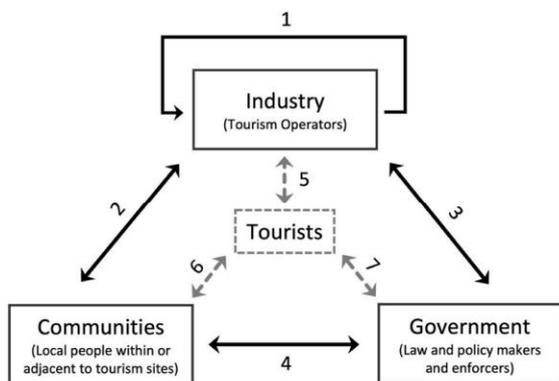


Figure 7. Interaction between the primary stakeholders. *Source: Thompson (2026)

Greater collective action among tourism business operators, and between operators as a collective group and other stakeholder groups, can help optimize business risk mitigation, tourist user costs, and advocacy for sustainable fisheries [32]. Therefore, collective action is needed between the government, the Para Lelle Village Tourism Group, and the entire local community in the development of Para Lelle Tourism Village. Community participation not only enhances environmental conservation but also strengthens a sense of ownership, trust, and credibility toward the ecotourism site. As a result, the local community becomes more appreciative of the value and protection of their environment, supporting sustainable tourism [33]. The community is empowered to preserve the ecosystem and local cultural knowledge, creating an active community group that manages and develops ecotourism [34].

5. Conclusions

Marine tourism activities currently have a significant effect on community income. Policies that can be taken for the development of the Para Lelle Developing Tourism Village are

improving coordination & communication between the Village Government and Local Government and other stakeholders, increasing the construction of public facilities in tourist areas, and increasing the ability of local communities. Local government needs to improve community capacity building.

Acknowledgments: This article is the result of research funded by Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) of Politeknik Negeri Nusa Utara by the Applied Research Contract for Study Program Excellence for Fiscal Year 2023. The author would like to thank the Director, leadership, and the Center for Research & Community Service (P3M) of Politeknik Negeri Nusa Utara for facilitating lecturers in the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. The author also expresses his gratitude to Kapitalaung and all Para Lelle Village officials for helping the team in data collection, as well as providing consumption, accommodation, and transportation while the team was in Para Lelle Village.

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