

## Tourism Object Development in Samosir Regency, Indonesia

Kariaman Sinaga<sup>1</sup>, Suwardi Lubis<sup>2</sup>, Marlon Sihombing<sup>2</sup>, Ritha F Dalimunthe<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ph.D Student in University of Sumatera Utara (USU), Medan, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer in University of Sumatera Utara (USU), Medan, Indonesia

Email: [elvipsonsinaga1975@gmail.com](mailto:elvipsonsinaga1975@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** *Potential tourism objects in an area, especially Samosir Regency, are very diverse, including natural beauty, history, culture that has its own charm. The tourism sector is one of the strategic sectors and the mainstay in Samosir Regency as a locomotive driving the improvement of the community's economy which contributes to the region's original income (PAD). The development of tourism objects in Samosir Regency is adjusted to the potentials of each community-based tourism object. The development of this tourism object is also stipulated by the Decree of the Samosir Regent Number 474 of 2017 concerning the Determination of Criteria and Classification of Tourism Objects in Samosir Regency which is carried out through the pattern of tourism development in ways or methods of work in optimizing the potential possessed. Criteria for tourism objects that have been regulated in tourism development policies can be used as a measure to develop tourism objects in Samosir Regency.*

**Keyword:** *tourism; Samosir Regency; tourism sector*

### I. Introduction

In connection with the implementation of tourism object development policies carried out in the *Samosir* District government there are two parts that will determine the success of the development of tourism objects. The division in question includes: implementation of policies carried out nationally and regionally in accordance with regional policies in the development of predetermined tourism objects. The quality of the linkages between national and regional programs is the basis for conducting programs as a follow-up for tourism development programs.

Dunn (2003) states that there are 5 (five) stages in the implementation of public policies ranging from setting the policy agenda (agenda setting) to policy evaluation (policy assessment) so that a policy can be implemented. To achieve the objectives at each stage of the policy, it is necessary to have a management process so that the goals that have been set can be achieved effectively and efficiently. The implementation of public policy requires a management process for effectiveness and efficiency in achieving objectives with the implementation of management functions. George R Terry in *Supomo* (2018: 27) states that management functions consist of planning, organizing, actuating and controlling. While *Fayol in Supomo* (2018: 27) stated that management functions consist of planning, organizing, commanding, coordinating and controlling. Furthermore, after the implementation of management functions is not necessarily the effectiveness and efficiency can work without empirical understanding. This is part of a policy evaluation that requires continuous improvement or improvement. *Syafri* (2012: 156) states that if the application of certain principles is not accompanied by empirical reality the results can cause a boomerang effect.

Only with an in-depth empirical understanding can the implementation of the principles of implementation in the policy implementation process be carried out well. Furthermore, the implementation of policies in the development of tourist attractions in the Office of Tourism, Art and Culture of *Samosir* Regency is closely related to community support or participation. To be able to empower the community, it is necessary to have a process of understanding about a society. Understanding that is contextual (inclusive) of the condition of the community that requires adjustment or acceleration according to the implementation program of tourism development policies. Community involvement and private parties (stakeholders) ranging from planning, implementation to policy evaluation are the basis for achieving the success of a development program. The community is one of the important actors who play a direct role in the development of the tourism sector or subject / development actors. Therefore, a community empowerment model is needed so that the tourism object development program can run effectively and efficiently. The reason is that it is thought that the implementation of tourism development policies based on community empowerment is the government's priority so that the programs implemented can be in line with the community. As part of the policy, the monitoring aspect in policy implementation can be interpreted as part of policy implementation to be able to make further policy adjustments to aspects of human resources and natural resources by synergizing the government, the private sector and the community. Through the implementation of tourism area development policies in accordance with the regulations that have been established, the development of the region's distinctive potential in tourism is a factor that supports the increase in tourists because it has its own attraction. This effort needs to be carried out systematically to empower the potential of the region, especially the characteristics of the community to become a tourist attraction based on the development planning of an area based on community empowerment. *Demolingo* (2015) also gave the view that in the framework of developing tourism, the government must be involved in building a management tourism institution, improving human resources, building infrastructure from tourist facilities that are still lacking and forming a collaboration between the government and stakeholders including the community. Community empowerment is a part that must be a concern in the implementation of tourism development policies. The government must be oriented towards community empowerment in the development of tourism objects which include *assesibility* development, tourism facilities, attractions, and information and promotion. Community empowerment to participate in the development of tourist attractions cannot be directly obtained but must go through processes or stages. Community involvement in supporting the implementation of tourism development policies requires a process of community empowerment through understanding a community. The basis of community empowerment is done through an understanding of the social, cultural, and political conditions that exist in society so that the right way to empower them is obtained (*Kartasasmita, 1997: 7*).

*Wasistiono* (2003: 61) states that the process of community empowerment as a function of government is largely determined by two factors, namely exogenous factors and endogenous factors. Exogenous factors come from outside the community, especially in the form of government policies in carrying out the empowerment function by producing policies or programs related to community empowerment, while endogenous factors are factors within the community itself in the form of customary values, mental attitudes of the community itself. In fact, the policy of developing the tourist area that is run by the *Samosir* Regency Art and Culture Tourism Office has not empowered the community. This can be seen through an

increase in tourist visits that are not as expected. Tourist visits are still seasonal or increase only at the beginning and end of the year.

## II. Theoretical Frame Work

### 2.1 Regional Development Management

Regional development is carried out through development programs related to various aspects and with various multidisciplinary sciences in accordance with the conditions of a region. Regional development (regional development) has broad meaning and impact while at the same time not only paying attention to economic aspects, but involves institutional aspects (institutional settings), social (social settings), and ecological settings. These four aspects are one unit that is interrelated and integrated with each other (*Sirojuzilam and Bahri, 2014*).

Development of an area that maintains continuity also shows the opportunity of the community to be able to participate as a form of democracy. Community participation is related to planning and supervision so that the development can be achieved effectively and efficiently through an implementation process that is in accordance with the vision and mission that has been established (*Nugroho, 2004*). In the implementation of tourism development, the concepts of regional development must be related to the management of tourism development. The implementation of regional development must be in accordance with the planned plan. The planning in question includes planning at the local, regional, national and international levels. While the form is in the form of general planning and more specific planning such as planning the development of tourism objects. The development of an area is carried out in accordance with the demands in the life of the community. *Tarigan (2004)* states that the implementation of development in the area is an activity carried out in order to increase community income, increase employment and equal income. This is in accordance with the demands of competition at the global level through policies that can regulate the life of its citizens. In the context of regional development, organizations or government institutions in the region are required to be able to improve both human resources and natural resources in accordance with the stated goals. In carrying out the implementation of the policy, the organization can provide solutions as well as institutional responsibility for the development programs that are carried out. The importance of the organization in carrying out the management of tourism object organizations is needed so that a tourism development policy is successful. Local government organizations must have vision, values and courage.

Vision reflects the depth and breadth of understanding that makes it possible to detect and unfold the patterns of the organization run by a regional leader. Therefore district heads at the district level must be superior and visionary. Value or value is a belief or value system that is owned by the leader which is the basis of the direction and actions he chooses. Future organizations need a focus on the user, a willingness to make continuous improvement changes known as kaizen theory, and respect for human beings as the most important asset. Courage is the ability to make decisions based on scientific competence, skills, and moral integrity (*Synder et.all, 1994 in Riant Nugroho: 2004*). In the implementation of policy implementation is very much determined by the management of the implementation of a policy. For management success in carrying out a policy with strong leadership. A leader is required to be able to do creativity to be able to achieve goals effectively and efficiently.

According to management experts *Frederik W Taylor* (1856-1915) and *Hendry Fayol* (1841-1925) the interrelationship of management with administration and leadership. Administration deals with activities through policy, management is focused on planned activities, and leadership is concerned with the art and arrangement of a leader .

## **2.2 Community Empowerment**

Community empowerment means providing resources, opportunities, knowledge and skills to enhance the ability of the community to determine their own future and to participate and influence the lives of their communities (Ife and *Tesoriero*, 2008). This understanding shows that empowerment is not just helping the poor to become poor but can participate and influence the community. Other notions of empowerment according to Ife and *Tesoriero* are more directed at improving the ability of the community to be independent, able to control their future and can even influence others. Thus, community empowerment carried out has a direction to improve the quality of life of a community. *Sardlow in Adi* (2008) said essentially the notion of empowering its scope is how individuals, groups or communities try to control their own lives and seek to shape the future according to their wishes. *Adi* (2008) said empowerment goals and targets could be different, for example in the fields of economics, education or health. Empowerment can also vary in development so that empowerment in a field can be different from other fields. This requires understanding both individually and in groups known as the identification process. In accordance with the context of life in society, the field of community empowerment has a very broad scope. To empower it, it needs to be adjusted to the area that is the focus of community empowerment. This is in line with the needs in the community and changes both locally, regionally, nationally and internationally. *Soetomo* (2006) explains that community empowerment or development is a planned social change, both in the economic, technological, social and political fields. Community development in a broad sense can also mean a development process that focuses more on the human or community aspects. In a narrow sense, community development means changes in social planning in a particular field. Empowerment is also defined as a process by which people become strong enough to be able to participate, share control, influence events and institutions that affect their lives. Empowerment emphasizes that people acquire sufficient skills, knowledge and power to influence their lives and the lives of others that concern them (Parson in *Suharto*, 2004). Empowerment is called a program when viewed from the stages of activities undertaken to achieve goals and requires a certain period of time for its achievement. Empowerment is seen as a process when empowerment continues throughout the human age and does not stop at a time. Likewise in the community, the empowerment process will continue as long as the community remains and continues to empower themselves. The stage of community empowerment itself, according to *Subejo* and *Supriyanto* (2004) starts from the site selection process to the independence of the community. In detail each stage is as follows:

1. Location Selection Phase;
2. Community Empowerment Socialization Phase;
3. The community empowerment process stage, which is divided into several activities:
  - a. Situation studies to develop participatory efforts
  - b. Group development
  - c. Preparation of plans and implementation of activities
  - d. Participatory monitoring and evaluation
4. Community Self-Reliance Stage.

Suharto (2006) said empowerment refers to the ability of people, especially vulnerable and weak groups so that they have the power or ability in:

1. Meet their basic needs so they have freedom
2. Reaching productive resources that enable them to increase their income and obtain the goods and services needed
3. Participate in the development process and decisions that affect them.

For this reason, indicators of community empowerment that are used to determine operational focus and objectives of empowerment are:

1. Freedom of mobility
2. Ability to buy small commodities
3. Ability to buy large commodities
4. Engage in making household and community decisions
5. Relative freedom from family domination
6. Legal and political awareness
7. Engagement in campaigns and protests
8. Economic security and contribution to the family (Suharto, 2006).

From these indicators, empowerment in the perspective of social work has levels, namely:

1. From being helpless to being powerless
2. After empowering then strengthen
3. After strengthening and developing.

Empowerment is defined as an empowering condition in the economic, social and cultural fields. Empowerment carried out in the process of development or improvement of the management of tourism objects carried out in rural areas is carried out through the village community empowerment approach. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 1 Paragraph 12, explains that rural community empowerment is an effort to develop independence and prosperity the community by increasing knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviors, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through the establishment of policies, programs, activities and mentoring in accordance with the essence of the problem and the priority needs of the village community.

### **2.3 Policy Implementation**

Policy implementation is the most decisive part of the success of a public policy. Failure in policy implementation can have a very bad impact because it relates to public trust and costs incurred from the people. As part of the policy, policy implementation is the most crucial stage after the establishment of a policy through the political process at the regional and national levels. Policies that have been established both nationally and regionally will require explanatory policies or derivatives in the form of development programs. The policy in question can be in the form of rules aimed at the public interest rather than the elite or a group of people or a group of people. This really requires the ability of the local government to make adjustments (cascading) in translating development plans. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government provides opportunities for regions in the form of greater authority to manage development independently and democratically. As an autonomous region, the authority granted based on the principle of decentralization in the form of broad, real and responsible autonomy covers all fields of government except in the fields of politics, defense, justice, monetary and religion. With regard to operational implementation, a policy



has differences according to the level of a policy that will be implemented. *Riant Nugroho* (2004: 159) states that public policy in the form of laws or regional regulations is a type of public policy that requires explanatory public policy or is often termed as implementing regulations. While some public policies that can be directly operational include: Presidential Decree (Presidential Decree), *Inpres*, Ministerial Decree, Decree of the Regional Head, and Decree of the Head of Service. The series of policy implementation can be seen in public sector management which includes the determination of vision, mission, plans, strategies, programs, projects, activities and feedback. Stages carried out to answer problems in accordance with the management context of an organization. In a simple sense it can be divided into planning, implementing, and evaluating. Policy implementation is carried out through the management process after the establishment of a policy which includes the stages of organizing, stages of leadership, and stages of control. From the side of the government as the holder of power, the implementation stage can be seen through the structure or strategy applied, the institutions formed, the *operationalization*, and the procedures used. At the organizing stage, the organization is designed, division of labor, coordination, recruitment, placement of human resources, rights and obligations, delegation and capacity building of human resources. The mobilization or leadership stage includes: leadership effectiveness, motivation, ethics, quality, team collaboration, organizational communication, and negotiation. Policy implementation is part of public policy which consists of: policy formulation, policy implementation, and policy evaluation. This is done so that the target communities can live and thrive through service assignments, development tasks, and empowerment tasks. Service duties are public services to the community without discrimination and are free. The task of development is to improve the economic welfare of the community and the task of empowerment is the role of making every citizen able to improve the quality of humanity and society. (*Nugroho: 2004*). This is in line with the concept of community empowerment that is carried out through identity recognition, strengthening and protection through development or development programs that are carried out. Through these stages will get results from the improvement of the community after going through the stages of empowerment. To achieve the series of stages of the activity, it is necessary to have cooperation (synergy) between the government, the private sector and the community. Community empowerment is an effort to raise the values of the life of a society or the quality of humanity and society. The award referred to is social participation (civil society) and strong development (*democratisation*) in addition to meeting basic needs.

Community empowerment is a way to provide opportunities for the community to be able to fulfill their own needs so that they have competitiveness with other communities both regionally, nationally and internationally in accordance with the development context. Furthermore, the importance of empowering requires policies from the government to improve the quality of the community or strengthen the program being implemented. In the strategic level there are 3 (three) references that must be considered with the policies implemented in empowering the community, namely: referring to goals, referring to the context of challenges, and referring to the resources they have (*Riant Nugroho: 2004*).

### III. Discussion

Potential tourism objects in an area, especially *Samosir* Regency, are very diverse, including natural beauty, history, culture that has its own charm. This diverse potential must

also be supported by the hospitality of the population and the readiness of the facilities and infrastructure, which are the main factors in the development of tourism objects. In general, the natural beauty possessed by the *Samosir* area is still natural or natural which is also supported by the culture of the community and the friendly nature that is still inherent in the lives of local people. So, as for the potential possessed by an area that outperforms the tourism sector, among others are the natural potential associated with natural scenery, the beauty of the coast and the sea and also the hills and mountains. While the next potential is the socio-cultural potential consisting of the culture and customs of the community. These potentials are also the reason for the development of tourism objects in *Samosir* Regency. The development of this tourism object was carried out by implementing the Decree of the *Samosir* Regent Number 474 of 2017 concerning the Determination of Criteria and Classification of Tourism Objects in *Samosir* Regency. The steps of developing tourism objects carried out by the *Samosir* Regency Tourism Office include:

- a. Utilizing strategic positions and the potential advantages of natural beauty and local culture.
- b. Improving the provision of tourism supporting infrastructure, whether in the form of transportation networks, clean water, electricity, telecommunications, accommodation and others to increase the attractiveness of tourism objects, both for potential investors and tourists.
- c. Integrating tourism development patterns by creating a network of tourist routes to optimize existing ecotourism potentials while extending the length of stay of tourists.
- d. Directing local communities to actively participate and not only act as objects of tourism development.
- e. Conducting events and promotion of tourism to attract tourists to visit.
- f. Inviting investors to invest in developing the tourism industry.

The tourism sector is one of the strategic sectors and the mainstay in *Samosir* Regency as a locomotive driving the improvement of the community's economy which contributes to the region's original income (PAD). Based on *Samosir* District RPJMD, that the magnitude of the contribution of this sector really depends on the number of tourist visits, the availability of lodging and attractions in *Samosir* Regency, namely

a. Tourist Visits

The number of tourist visits both domestic tourists and foreign tourists increases from year to year. The increasing number of tourists to *Samosir* Regency will increase PAD from the tourism sector.

**Table 1. Number of Tourist Visits in. *Samosir* Regency Year 2010 – 2014**

Number of Tourist Visits			
Year	Archipelago Tourists	Foreign tourists	Total
2010	94.629	20.913	115.542
2011	109.897	22.732	132.629
2012	119.530	25.297	144.827
2013	124.117	25.662	149.779
2014	140.637	30.450	171.087

*Source: Samosir in 2015 Figures*

b. Lodging Availability

**Table 2. Types, Classes and Amounts of Samosir Regency Lodging / Hotels in 2014**

No	Types of Lodging / Hotels	Year 2014		
		total Hotel	Total of rooms	Total of beds
1	5 star hotel	0	0	0
2	4-star hotel	0	0	0
3	3-star hotel	0	0	0
4	2-star hotel	5	354	627
5	1 Star Hotel	1	51	165
6	Non Star Hotels (budget hotels and other accommodations)	76	1301	2128
Total number of lodging / hotel		82	1706	2920

Source: Samosir in 2015 Figures

c. Tourist Destinations

**Table 3. Samosir Regency Tourism Destinations**

No	Locations of Per District Attractions	Tourism site	Types of Attractions
1	PANGURURAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Terusan Tano Ponggol</li> <li>b. Pemandian Air Panas di Aek Rangat</li> <li>c. Monumen Perjuangan Liberty Malau</li> <li>d. Komunitas Tenus Ulos Batak Huta Raja Lumban Suhisui</li> <li>e. Open Stage Pasar Pangururan</li> <li>f. Pasanggrahan Pangururan</li> <li>g. Obyek Wisata Boru Sinaetang</li> <li>h. Pantai Pasir Putih Huta Balon Parbaba</li> <li>i. Pantai Pasir Putih Lumban Manik</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historical Tourism</li> <li>Water / Recreation Tourism</li> <li>Historical Tourism</li> <li>Culture tour</li> <li>Culture tour</li> <li>Historical Tourism</li> <li>Culture tour</li> <li>Water / Recreation Tourism</li> <li>Water / Recreation Tourism</li> </ul>
2	SIMANINDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Makam Tua Raja Sidabutar</li> <li>b. Kawasan Tuk-tuk Siadong</li> <li>c. Museum Tomok</li> <li>d. Tuk-tuk Siasu</li> <li>e. Museum Huta Bolon</li> <li>f. Pulo Malau</li> <li>g. Museum Gok Asi Simanindo</li> <li>h. Areal Lomba Paralayang Siulak Hosa</li> <li>i. Kawasan Arboretum Aek Natonang</li> <li>j. Gua Lontung</li> <li>k. Sipokki</li> <li>l. Tanjungan</li> <li>m. Raut Bosi</li> <li>n. Simanindo Parbaba</li> <li>o. Gua Alam Sangkal</li> <li>p. Pertunjukan Sigale-gale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historical Tourism</li> <li>Natural tourism</li> <li>Historical Tourism</li> <li>Historical / Cultural Tourism Culture</li> <li>Tour Natural</li> <li>Culture tourism</li> <li>Recreational Tourism</li> <li>Natural tourism</li> <li>Guo Natural tourism</li> <li>Natural tourism</li> <li>Natural tourism</li> <li>Historical Tourism</li> <li>Cave Tourism</li> <li>Historical Tourism</li> </ul>



		<p>q. <i>Perumahan Batak</i>                  r. <i>Batu Kursi Parsidangan Huta Siallagan</i>                  s. <i>Bukit Beta Kite Internasional</i>                  t. <i>Batu Marhosa</i>                  u. <i>Gedung Kesenian Tuk-tuk Siadong</i>                  v. <i>Situs Pagar Batu (Liang Marlangkup, Botean, Parit Debata, Losung Simarlage-lage</i>                  w. <i>Open Stage Tuk-tuk Siadong</i></p>	<p>Culture tour                  Natural tourism                    Natural tourism                  Natural tourism                  Natural tourism                  Culture tourism                    Historical / Cultural Tourism</p>
3	SIANJUR MULA-MULA	<p>a. <i>Gunung Pusuk Buhit</i>                  b. <i>Pemandian Aek Sipitu Dai</i>                  c. <i>Perkampungan Asli Huta Siraja Batak</i>                  d. <i>Perkampungan Sigulatti</i>                  e. <i>Aek Si Boru Pareme</i>                  f. <i>Batu Hobbon</i>                  g. <i>Batu Holbung</i>                  h. <i>Pulau Tulas</i>                  i. <i>Air Terjun Hadabuan Nasogo</i>                  j. <i>Aek Boras</i>                  k. <i>Batu Pargasipan</i>                  l. <i>Batu Parhusipan</i>                  m. <i>Batu Nanggar</i>                  n. <i>Batu Sawan</i>                  o. <i>Rumah Parsaktian Guru Tatea Bulan</i></p>	<p>Historical Cultural Tourism                  Water / Culture Tourism                  Culture tour                    Culture tour                  Water / Culture Tourism/                  Nature Culture Tourism                  Nature / Culture Tourism                  Recreational Tourism                  Nature and Water Tourism                  Water recreation                  Culture tour                  Culture tour                  Culture tour                  Nature / Culture Tourism                  Culture tour</p>
4	RONGGUR NIHUTA	<p>a. <i>Aek Liang</i>                  b. <i>Gua Sidam-dam</i>                  c. <i>Batu Simalliting</i>                  d. <i>Danau Sidihoni</i>                  e. <i>Batu Hitam</i>                  f. <i>Jea ni Tano</i>                  g. <i>Aek Sipale Onggang</i>                  h. <i>Kawasan Wisata Tirta Pea Porogan</i></p>	<p>Water recreation                  Cave Tourism                  Natural tourism                  Recreational Tourism                  Natural tourism                  Water / Nature Tourism                  Water recreation Water</p>
5	HARIAN BOHO	<p>a. <i>Menara Pandang Tele</i>                  b. <i>Partuko Naginjang</i>                  c. <i>Janji Martahan</i>                  d. <i>Air Terjun Sampuran Efrata</i>                  e. <i>Mata Air dan Pohon Pokki</i>                  f. <i>Gua Parmonangan</i>                  g. <i>Kampung Harimau Situmeang</i>                  h. <i>Ulu Darat</i>                  i. <i>Janji Motugo</i>                  j. <i>Hutan Flora Anggrek</i>                  k. <i>Rumah Adat</i>                  l. <i>Hutan Limbong</i>                  m. <i>Rumah Adat Sagala</i></p>	<p>Panorama Tourism                  Natural tourism                  Natural tourism                  Natural tourism                  Natural tourism                  Cave Tourism                  Historical Tourism                    Natural tourism                  Natural tourism                  Natural tourism                  Culture tour                  Natural tourism</p>

			Culture tour
6	SITIO-TIO	a. Mata Air/Mual Datu Parngongo b. Gua Datu Parngongo c. Parmandian Boru Saroding di Sabulan d. Patung Raja si Lontung	Water / Culture Tourism  TourismWater / Culture Tourism  Historical / Cultural Tourism
7	PALIPI	a. Goa Bunda Maria b. Piso Somalim c. Batu Rantai d. Pemandian Air Panas Simbolon e. Martua Limang	Spiritual Tourism Historical Tourism Natural tourism Water recreation  Historical Tourism
8	NAINGGOLAN	a. Pantai Pasir Putih b. Batu Guru c. Rumah Parsaktian d. Hotel Golat e. Atraksi Budaya dan Agama f. Pananggangan g. Polhang h. Boru Simenak-menak i. Sidabasa	Water Tourism, Recreation Water / Recreation Tourism Natural tourism Historical Tourism Culture tour Historical Tourism Natural tourism Natural tourism Historical Tourism
9	ONAN RUNGGU	a. Kawasan Wisata Remaja Lagundi Sitamiang b. Pantai Pasir Putih Sukkean c. Hariara Nabolon/Pohon Besar Sukkean d. Tambun Surlau e. Mual Siraja Sonang di Pakpahan	Nature / Water / Recreation Tourism Water / Recreation TourismNatural tourism Historical Tourism Culture tour

Source: Samosir District RPJMD 2016-2021

Based on the data above, that the development of tourism in an area that will bring many benefits to the community, namely economically, socially and culturally. The division of tourism objects above is one of the reasons to develop the tourism potential of *Samosir* Regency which needs to be explored, developed, managed, utilized and protected in an efficient, integrated, planned and sustainable manner. In accordance with *Samosir* Regent Decree Number 474 of 2017 concerning Determination of Criteria and Classification of Tourist Objects in *Samosir* Regency, Third, Fourth and Fifth Chapter, there is a division or grouping of tourism objects according to predetermined criteria, namely:

a. Featured Attractions, include:

- 1) *Old Tomb of King Sidabutar in Tomok Parsaoran Village, Simanindo District*
- 2) *Siadong Tuk-tuk area in Tuk-tuk Siadong Village, Simanindo District*
- 3) *Stone Parsidangan Chair in Siallagan Pindaraya Village, Simanindo District*
- 4) *Huta Bolon Museum in Simanindo Village, Simanindo District*
- 5) *Parbaba White Sand Beach in Huta Bolon Village, Pangururan District*
- 6) *Aek Rangat Pangururan in Siogung-ogung Village, Pangururan District*
- 7) *View Tower Tele in Partungko Naginjang Village, Daily Subdistrict*
- 8) *Aek Sipitu Dai in Aek Sipitu Dai Village, Sianjur District First*

- 9) *Batu Sawan in Sarimarrhit Village, Sianjur District*
- 10) *Efrata Waterfall in Sosor Dolok Village, Harian Harian*
- 11) *Naisogop Waterfall in Sianjur Village*

b. Priority Tourist Objects, including:

- 1) *Batu Hobon in Sari Marrihit Village, Sianjur District*
- 2) *Lake Sidihoni in Sabungan Nihuta Village, Ronggur Nihuta District*
- 3) *Pantai Indah Situngkir in Situngkir Village, Pangururan District*
- 4) *Sibolay Beach in Simanindo Village, Simanindo District*
- 5) *Batu Marhosa in Parmonangan Village, Simanindo District*
- 6) *Pangururan Inkulturative Catholic Church in Pardomuan I Village, Pangururan District*
- 7) *Pondok Remaja Lagundi in Sitamiang Village, Onan Runggu Subdistrict*
- 8) *Siraja Batak Village in Sianjur Village Initially, Sinajur Subdistrict*
- 9) *Aek Natonang in Tanjungan Village, Simanindo District*

c. Stubs, including:

- 1) *Batu Hoda Beach in Cinta Dame Village, Simanindo District*
- 2) *Pangribuan Waterfall in Pardomuan Nauli Village, Palipi District*
- 3) *Graves on the Tree of Tomok Village, Simanindo District*
- 4) *Parsaktian Lumban Raja Desa House, Onan Runggu Subdistrict*
- 5) *Mual Boru Saroding in Sabulan Village, Sitiotio District*
- 6) *Climbing Pusuk Buhit Mountain in Sianjur District First*
- 7) *Pea Porohan in Salaon Toba Village, Ronggur Nihuta District*
- 8) *Pea Roba in Sihusapi Village, Simanindo District*
- 9) *Bulu Turak in Cinta Dame Village, Simanindo District*
- 10) *Aek Sipalionggang in Ronggur Nihuta Village, Ronggur District Nihuta*
- 11) *Maranak Daily in Urat II Village, Palipi District*
- 12) *Sippinggan White Sand Beach in Sippinggan Village and Sippinggan Lumban Siantar Village, Nainggolan District*
- 13) *Hariara Bolon Sukkean in Tambun Sukkean Village, Onan Runggu District*
- 14) *Aek Rangat Pitu Batu in Rianiate Village, Pangururan District*
- 15) *Take of Paragliding Area in Sihulak Hosa, Simanindo District*
- 16) *Langat Beach in Simanindo Village, Simanindo District*
- 17) *Toga Sinaga Monument in Urat II Village, Palipi District*
- 18) *Dolok Holbung Sipege in Hariara Pohan Village, Kecamatan Harian*
- 19) *Liang Sipagu in Sangkal Village, Simanindo District*
- 20) *Sinatapan Prayer Tower at Aek Rangat Pangururan District*

## V. Conclusion

The development of tourism objects in *Samosir* Regency is adjusted to the potentials of each community-based tourism object. The development of this tourism object is also stipulated by the Decree of the *Samosir* Regent Number 474 of 2017 concerning the Determination of Criteria and Classification of Tourism Objects in *Samosir* Regency which is carried out through the pattern of tourism development in ways or methods of work in

optimizing the potential possessed. Criteria for tourism objects that have been regulated in tourism development policies can be used as a measure to develop tourism objects in Samosir Regency.

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