CORRELATION BETWEEN CHARACTERISTICS AND PARTICIPATION WITH THE SUCCESS OF CULTURAL TOURISM PROGRAM IN NGRAWAN VILLAGE, GETASAN, SEMARANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The cultural tourism program is one of the effective strategies for village development. This study examines the relationship between characteristics and community participation on the success of the dance tourism village program in Tanon hamlet, Ngrawan village, Getasan sub-district, Semarang district. Variables of community characteristics were measured by age, number of family members and education level, while the community participation variable is measured by decision-making participation, implementation, evaluation, and benefit-taking stages participation. The location of the research was carried out in Ngrawan Village, Getasan District. The location of the research location was chosen purposively on the basis of the consideration that the place is one of the villages where the Tourism Village program was successful. The analysis technique used in this research is Spearman rank correlation. The test results show that age (X1), number of family members (X2) and education level (X3) don't have a significant relationship with the success of the tourism village program (Y), and the decision-making participation variable (X4), implementation (X5), evaluation stage (X6) and benefit taking participation (X7) have a significant relationship with the success of the tourism village program (Y).

Keywords: *community characteristics, community participation, cultural tourism village*

BACKGROUND

Tourism is one of the sectors that is growing and continues to grow rapidly in various parts of Indonesia, even data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) states that the number of foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia in 2022 will increase sharply by 151.98% compared to 2021. The development of tourism certainly has an influence on the economic growth of an area. In its development, tourism has experienced a lot of expansion and has been diversified in various forms, so that the tourism sector has not only grown into a creative service industry sector, it is also an economic sector that is experiencing the fastest development among other economic sectors in the world (Sukirman, 2017).

The development of tourism in Indonesia at this time shows a tendency to move the form of tourism from what was previously mass tourism to alternative tourism. Alternative tourism can be categorized into three groups, namely cultural tourism, nature-based tourism and adventure tourism. This, one of which is motivated by a transformation of views, especially for tourists, experienced and educated (mature market) regarding the importance of tourism based on environmental conservation

and empowerment of local residents (Topowijono, 2018). The development of tourism is a form of support for nature conservation as well as an improvement in mass tourism which has been considered to be more focused on profit seeking rather than regional management that supports sustainability issues, both environmental sustainability, economic improvement, and social justice.

A number of tourist sites have appeared in Indonesia by highlighting various tourism objects based on the potential of each region. Culture as a tourist object is starting to develop a lot in the tourism sector. Customs, traditions, culture are tourist objects that are unique to an area and are attractive to tourists. In addition to natural beauty, cultural tourism that makes tradition and culture is one of the attractions. Indonesia is a country consisting of various tribes, customs and has their respective regional languages and cultural characteristics that are rich and unique. Each region in Indonesia has unique cultural characteristics and customs, as well as an attraction for tourists to visit Indonesia. One form of alternative tourism based on nature conservation and empowerment of local residents is village tourism, where the tourism development process is carried out based on extracting potential resources in the village and empowering local communities.

Tourism village is one form of tourism that applies the concept of community empowerment so that community participation becomes the most important component in its development. According to Hadiwijoyo (2012), tourist villages have criteria, including having good accessibility, and having interesting objects in the form of nature, cultural arts, legends, local food, and so on to be developed as a tourist attraction. From year to year, the number of tourist villages in Indonesia is also growing rapidly. Until the end of 2018, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that there were 1,734 tourist villages out of a total of 83,931 villages in Indonesia.
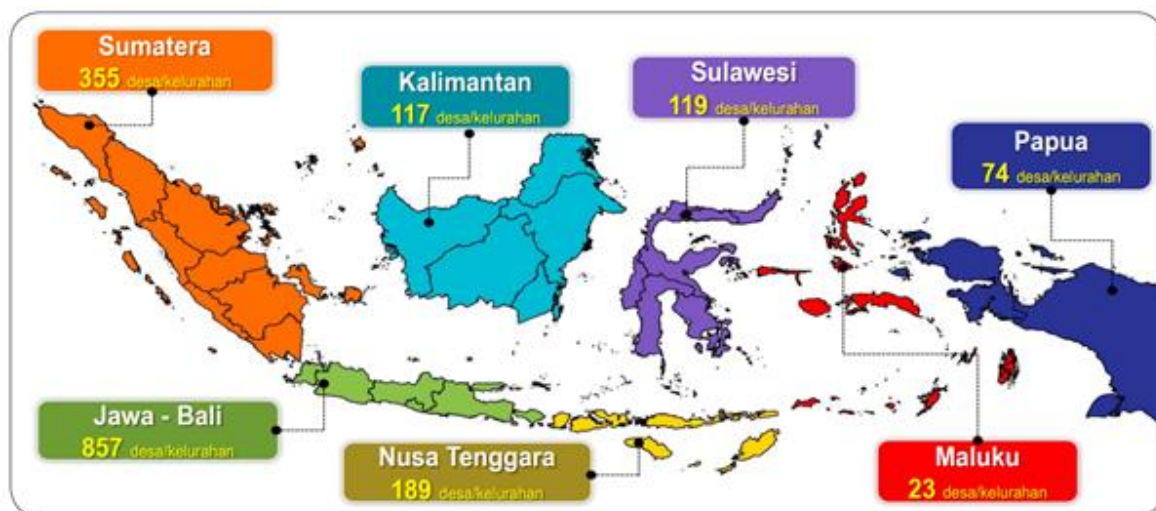

Figure 1. Distribution of Tourism Villages in Indonesia in 2018
(Source: https://www.masterplandesa.com/wisata/desa-wisata-menjawab-tren-wisata-alternatif/)

Tourism villages encourage the creation of new jobs for local residents through the utilization of village potential by the community which is packaged as a tourist attraction. In addition, tourist villages encourage residents to preserve nature and culture in order to maintain the attention of tourists visiting tourist villages. The community also plays an important role in the development of tourist

villages. Participation is defined as an active process, the initiative is taken by someone over which they are able to exert effective control.

Community participation is community participation in carrying out every activity or program set by the government to empower and build the community so that the community wants to take an active role in the planning, implementation and maintenance process (Satria, 2014).
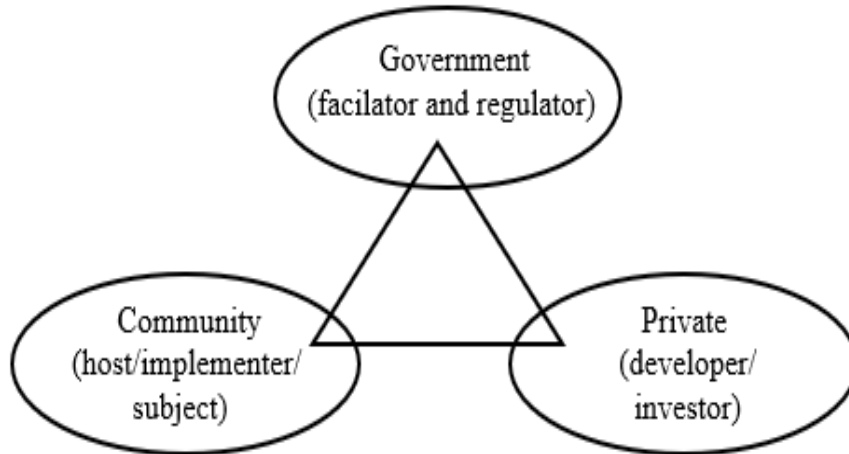

Figure 2. Parties Involved in Tourism Development
(Source: Wearing, 2001)

Community participation is the active involvement of the community in the decision-making process. Cohen and Uphoff (1977) distinguishes participation into four types, namely, first, participation in decision making (planning), secaond, participation in implementation, third, participation in taking benefits, and fourth, participation in evaluation. The general cycle stages of a program are as follows:
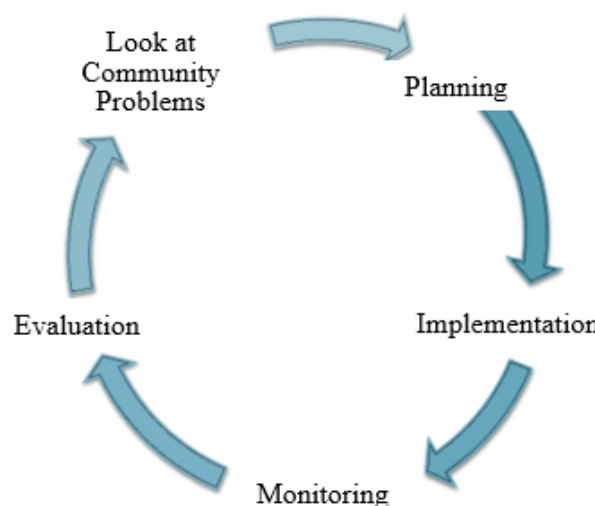

Figure 3. General Cycle of a Project
(Source: Project Cycle Management, 1999)

Community involvement in program implementation through the contribution of resources and collaboration in an organization, as well as community involvement enjoys the benefits of development and evaluation of program implementation. Thus, community participation is the active involvement of the community in the entire development process from planning to program evaluation. In this case, the community is the subject, not the object of development, so it must play an active role in the whole process. The characteristics of the community studied were demographic factors such as number of family members, age, education level.

The "Menari Tourism Village" is located in Tanon Hamlet which is included in the Ngrawan Village area, Getasan District, Semarang Regency, located around of Mount Telomoyo. Menari Tourism Village offers a natural rural atmosphere that is still far from the noise and bustle of modern social life. Most of the people of Dusun Tanon are farmers and ranchers, which turns out to have some potential that can be explored and can be offered as a shared learning media. The people of Dusun Tanon still maintain their ancestral traditions. Historically, the residents of Dusun Tanon have been fond of art since the classical ketoprak era, most of the people of Dusun Tanon have participated in musical groups. As the classical ketoprak art faded, the people of Dusun Tanon absorbed other traditional arts such as Kuda Lumping and ireng masks. Topeng ireng is one of the traditional arts that developed in the area around Magelang Regency, Central Java.

This tourist village is not managed by the local government but is managed by one of the villagers who has the initiative to develop his village through the Tourism Awareness group. Tanon Village was selected to become ASTRA's Berseri Village and received assistance for the development of environmentally and culturally concerned tourism from the appreciation of the 2015 SATU Indonesia Awards. In its three years of operation, this tourism village has generated Rp. 250 million, not including individual income from selling their products.

The success of empowering this tourist village uses a participatory approach. Meanwhile, participation is defined as involvement, but involvement here is often interpreted narrowly. A program is said to involve the community when the community has been invited to implement a certain program. In fact, a program is said to be participatory if the community has been involved since planning, implementing, evaluating and utilizing the results.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the correlation between the characteristics and participation of the community with the success of the Menari Tourism Village in Tanon Hamlet, Ngrawan Village, Getasan District, Semarang Regency. This research was conducted in order to provide the benefits obtained for the parties concerned including: 1) Can be used as a provider of input or solutions to be taken into consideration in carrying out correlation activities between characteristics and community participation on the success of the Menari Tourism Village program. 2) This research can be used as literature and as a reference for the development of science, especially in the field of correlation between characteristics and community participation on the success of this Menari Tourism Village program. 3) Can implement the knowledge gained during lectures and increase the knowledge and insight of researchers.

RESEARCH METHODS

The location of the research was carried out in the Astra Tanon Berseri Village, Ngrawan Village, Getasan District. The location of the research location was chosen deliberately (purposive)

on the basis of the consideration that the place is one of the villages whose Tourism Village program is successful. The time of data collection is carried out for one month from January to February 2022. This research uses a quantitative descriptive research type, namely research that focuses on studying the status of a group of people, an object, a situation, a system of thought and a class of events at this time (Nazir, 2011).

The sampling technique used a census technique, in which a total of 50 members of the tourism group were interviewed. The scale assesses respondent participation using a Likert procedure. The data analysis technique used in this study is Spearman Rank Correlation, using the IBM SPSS Statistics 24 software. Spearman rank correlation test is a statistical test intended to determine the relationship between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Tanon Tourism Village

Tanon Hamlet is one of the hamlets included in the Ngrawan Village, Getasan District, Semarang Regency, Central Java Province, was located under Mount Telomoyo at 1000 m above sea level and is 32 kilometers from the district capital. The natural atmosphere of the countryside is still far from the noise and hustle and bustle of modern social life which is all chaotic. In it, the peaceful life of the public in the family clumps of Ki Tanuwijoyo's descendants, most of whom are farmers and ranchers, turns out to have several potentials that can be explored and can be offered as a means of shared learning. The people of Dusun Tanon still maintain their ancestral cultural procedures. A society whose social communication is easily moved by art media. Historically, the people of Dusun Tanon are people who like art. Currently, the arts that are well managed are Kuda Lumping, Topeng Ayu, Geculan Bocah. Kuda Lumping is a dance art that is played with the property of an imitation horse. Topeng ayu is the art of dance with displaying facial expressions with a beautiful and agile smile in accordance with agile movements. Geculan Bocah is a dance performed by children dressed as Warok Ponorogo.

The life of the community, which is mostly farming and raising livestock, is also an inseparable part to support the pillars of society. From young people, the seeds of how to process the existing natural potential into market commodities are worthy of being sold. The study resulted in the processing of cow's milk from community cultivation into milk soap. Another community member's creativity that can be found is the craft of mendong leaves into other productive goods. The potential for agriculture combined with animal husbandry in the future will become a media of study that will continue to be developed in order to advance the economic side of the people of Dusun Tanon, so that their homogeneity is expected to be maintained as a society who is engaged in the arts and is materially productive.

Figure 4. Dancing Tourism Village

Before the Tanon hamlet as tourism village was created, long before since 2009, the tanon community has opened up to receive guests and learn from each other. It was recorded that there were 4 groups of students from universities in different timeframes using Tanon Hamlet as their medium to develop themselves on how to really socialize in the community. They stayed in people's houses for a few days and learned from each other. Starting from that came subsequent visits from school children both at the Kindergarten and Elementary School levels from Solo who deliberately made learning media for a day in this village. What they learned in Tanon Hamlet turned out to be a special memory that made them interested in coming back to this village. They can enjoy the harmony of nature, learn about the daily life of the people in Tanon Hamlet. The pre-establishment of the Dancing Tourism Village has offered learning packages for guests who come, namely: an introduction to the livelihoods of the people of Dusun Tanon, reintroducing the traditional games of the past which are now often forgotten, to practicing self and nature harmony with "mind and Soul Recreation" as an embodiment of gratitude for God's blessings that have been given.

In 2012 which grew on the basis of public awareness and until now continues to process by prioritizing self-reliance and community self-reliance and has received approval from the village government of Ngrawan, this Menari Tourism Village was formed. "Spreading Harmony, Knitting Inspiration, Reaping Memories" is an extension of MENARI, being a trigger for community members to continue the process and as a trigger for anyone who visits to translate these three things in the pace of their lives. The main purpose of the establishment of this Dancing Tourism Village is to attract tourists, both local and foreign tourists, so that they can visit and enjoy the various tourist facilities that have been provided so that they can increase village income and also the surrounding community. The development of membership in the Menari Tourism Village since its establishment in 2012 has registered 50 active members, and there have been no additions or subtractions until now. Currently, the number of places to stay offered by the community for tourists is increasing. The marketing of the Tanon tourism village is carried out through the creation of a website official of the "Menari Tourism Village", among others the creation Instagram.

Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics of respondents in this study can be seen from the age, education and number of family members. Respondents in this study amounted to 50 people, namely all active members of POKDARWIS Menari Village. The characteristics of the respondents can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency (person)	Percentage (%)
Age		
20-29 year	4	8
30-39 year	10	20
40-49 year	22	44
50-59 year	9	18
60-69 year	5	10
Total	50	100
Education		
No school	2	4
Primary school	7	14
Junior High School	8	16
Senior High School	24	48
College	9	18
Total	50	100
Membership Status		
Administrator	30	60
Member	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Table 1 shows that the age of respondents who are administrators and members of the Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS) in Menari Village is dominated by the age of 40-49 years with a percentage of 44%, and the smallest percentage is at the age of 20-29 years with a percentage of 8%. The majority of the age of the board and members are in the range of 30-59 years, meaning that the age of the members and management is still in the productive age (15-64 years). Thus, this becomes a good potential to increase the productivity of POKDARWIS Menari Village.

The education level at POKDARWIS Menari Village has the highest percentage at the Senior High School education level, which has a percentage of 48%, and there are 18% is already finished university education. This shows that the management and members of the Menari Village POKDARWIS already have a good educational background, it is recognized that the majority have taken formal education. When viewed from the membership status, 60% are members of the Menari Village POKDARWIS and the remaining 40% are members. The management of tourism awareness groups are relatively complex, includes the core board and various sections, including the tour guide section, the arts and culture attractions section, marketing promotions, souvenirs, homestays, and so on.

Research Instrument Validity Test

Validity test is a test to measure the validity of a research instrument. The validity test in this study was to detect the answers to the question items on the instrument each statement of each variable. Characteristics and community participation with the success of the dance tourism village program, so that data that was declared valid or invalid would be obtained from the results of the research questionnaire questions.

Table 2. Variable Validity Test Results

Research variable	Item	r-count	r-tabel	Information
Decision-making (X4)	X4.1	0.415	0.235	Valid
	X4.2	0.470	0.235	Valid
	X4.3	0.619	0.235	Valid
Implementation (X5)	X5.1	0.398	0.235	Valid
	X5.2	0.497	0.235	Valid
	X5.3	0.430	0.235	Valid
Evaluation stage (X6)	X6.1	0.662	0.235	Valid
	X6.2	0.469	0.235	Valid
	X6.3	0.655	0.235	Valid
Benefit taking (X7)	X7.1	0.664	0.235	Valid
	X7.2	0.407	0.235	Valid
	X7.3	0.624	0.235	Valid
The Success of the Dancing Tourism Village Program (Y)	Y1.1	0.588	0.235	Valid
	Y1.2	0.663	0.235	Valid
	Y1.3	0.516	0.235	Valid

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on Table 2 shows the results of testing the validity of each question item for each variable including the variables of decision-making, implementation, evaluation stage, benefit-making, with the success of the dance tourism village program, the r-count value is greater than the r-table. With the formula df = n-2, we get df = 50-2 = 48 (n = number of respondents) at a confidence level of 0.05 %, in the r-table the figure is 0.235. The results of the validity test show that the question indicators on the variables are valid, with the lowest value of 0.398 and the highest value of 0.664 so that it can be concluded that the validity test results of all statements in each variable can be declared valid and can be continued for further testing.

Research Instrument Reliability Test

The reliability test in this study was used to measure the degree of confidence of a research instrument. This reliability test is used to measure statements on the variables of decision-making, implementation, evaluation stage, benefit-taking, with the success of the dance tourism village program.

Table 3. Variable Reliability Test Results

Research Variable	Cronbach Alpha	Information
Decision Making Participation (X4)	0.653	Reliabel
Implementation Participation (X5)	0.678	Reliabel
Participation in Evaluation Phase (X6)	0.882	Reliabel
Benefit Part (X7)	0.816	Reliabel
The Success of the Dancing Tourism Village Program (Y)	0.713	Reliabel

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on Table 3 shows the results of the overall reliability test indicators of 5 variables including decision making, implementation, evaluation stage, benefit making, with the success of the dance tourism village program getting a Cronbach Alpha value greater than 0.60. In accordance with the provisions of the Cronbach Alpha value > 0.60 so it can be said that each variable is reliable.

Distribution of Answers regarding Community Participation in Cultural Tourism Programs

Descriptive variables were conducted to examine the research variables in determining the tendency of respondents' answers to the statements provided in the questionnaire. In the question item questionnaire, each variable has a different amount but has the same answer or statement. The statement to answer each question item in the variable there are five categories of answer choices, namely as follows: Strongly Disagree (STS) with a score of 1, Disagree (TS) with a score of 2, Neutral (N) with a score of 3, Agree (S) with a score of 4, and Strongly Agree (SS) with a score of 5.
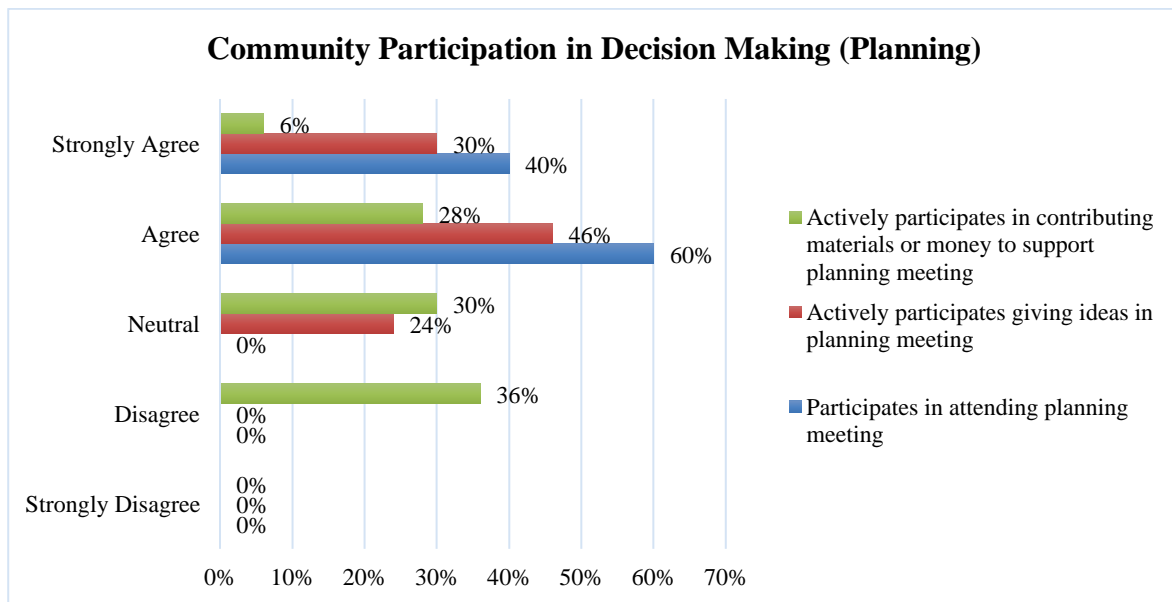

Figure 5. Community Participation in Decision Making

Every year, group activity planning is carried out as the "Menari" tourism village program. For example the activities of the Village Art Festival in 2016, the Telomoyo Slope Festival in 2017-2019, or the provision of Field Work Lecture (KKN) locations for universities. Activity planning activities are always carried out by tourism awareness groups, so that every planned event goes well

and smoothly. The group meeting was held at the group meeting house, all group members were present and jointly supported the meeting for planning activities to be carried out.
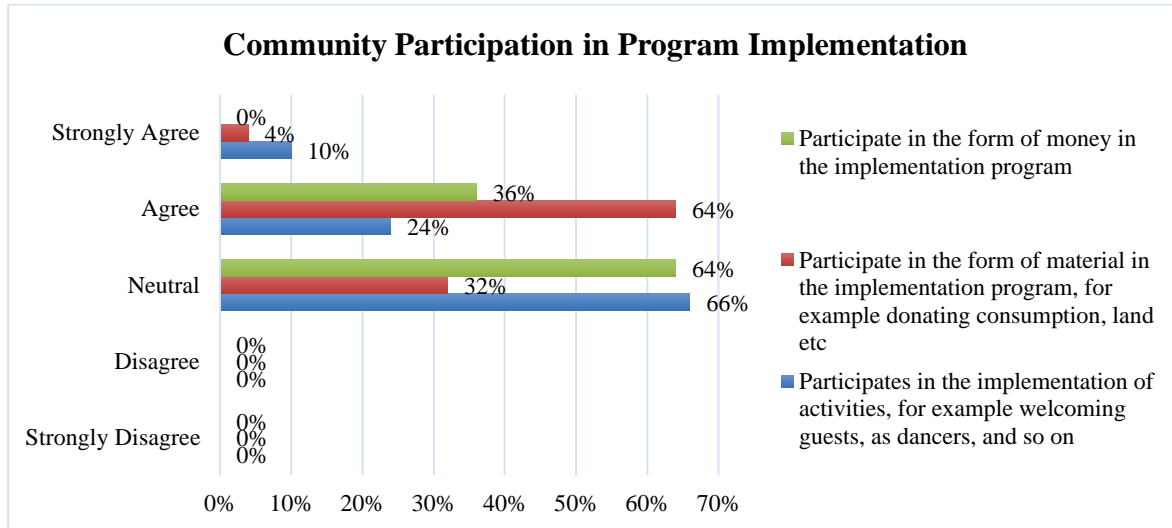

Figure 6. Community Participation in Program Implementation

In carrying out a tourism activity, all group members are involved, even the community outside the group supports, among others, being a receptionist, becoming a dancing artist, providing yards to be used as tourist sites, even arranging yards and houses to make them look cleaner.
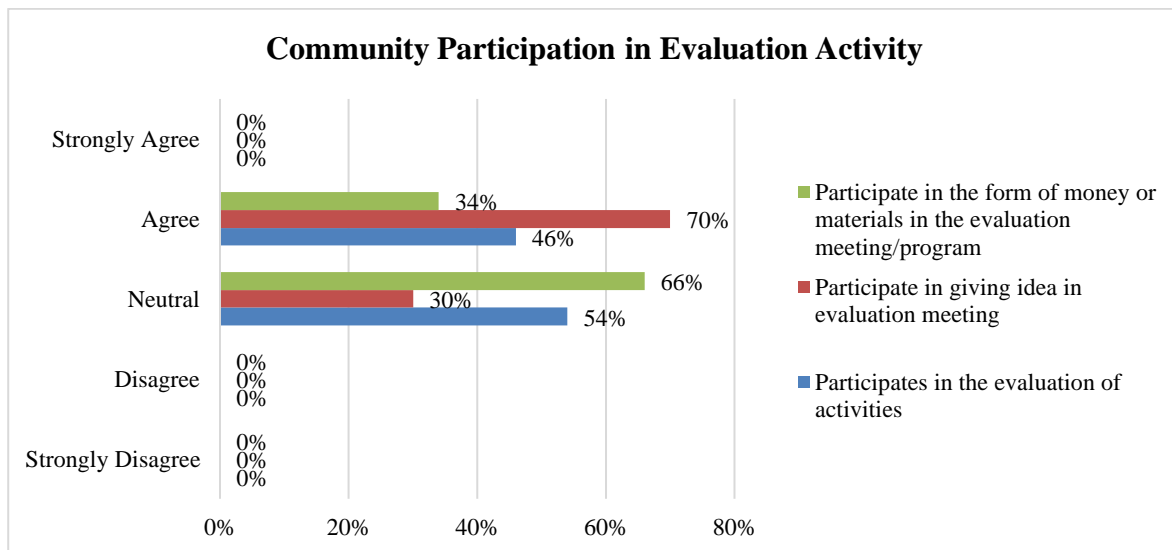

Figure 7. Community Participation in Evaluation

Evaluation of activities is one of the stages that is also carried out by the Menari tourism awareness group, a meeting is held to evaluate the results obtained from the tourism events carried out. All group members attend and are entitled to get the results of the event which is carried out together.
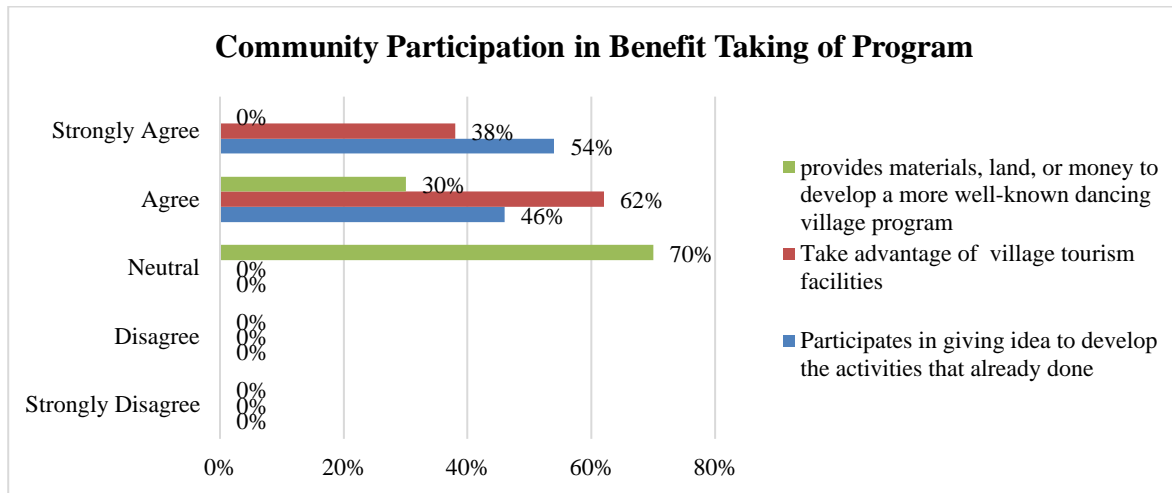
Figure 8. Community Participation in Benefit Taking

Group members stated that they benefited from cultural tourism events, there was additional family income and the community became more aware of the traditions and arts of their village.

The Success of the Cultural Tourism Village Program

The success of the Dancing Tourism Village program carried out by POKDARWIS can be explained in Figure 9.
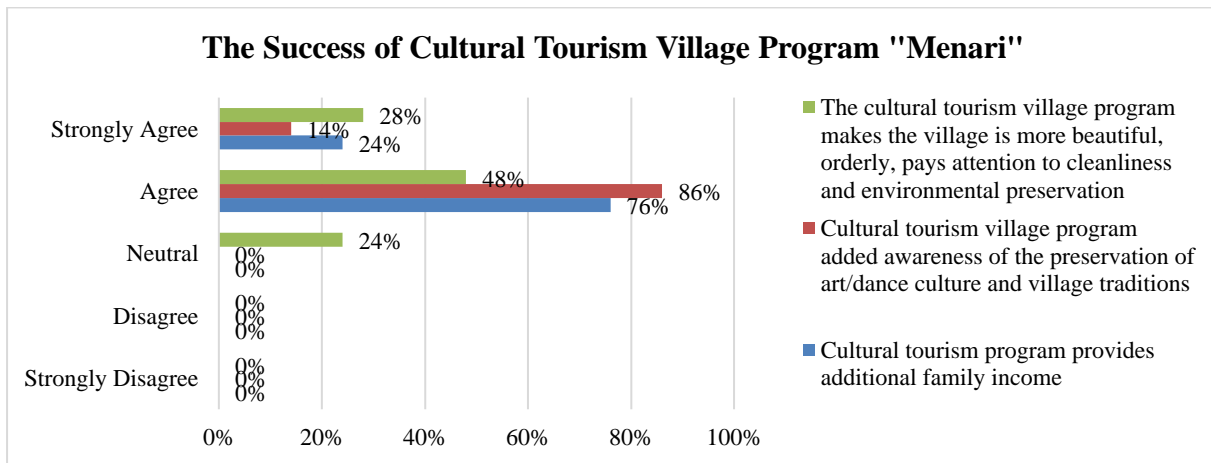

Figure 9. Bar Diagram of the Success of the Dancing Tourism Village Program

Based on Figure 9 on the question of whether the tourism village program provides additional family income, the highest answer is obtained, namely agreeing with a percentage of 76% and strongly agreeing at 24%. This means that the tourism village program has been successful and is able to provide benefits in terms of increasing community income. Then, on the question of whether the dance tourism village program can increase awareness of the preservation of dance culture and village traditions, the highest answer is agree with the percentage of 86% and 14% strongly agree. This shows that the dance tourism village program is able to make people more aware and willing to preserve dance culture and village traditions. The last question is whether the dancing village program makes the village more beautiful, organized, paying attention to cleanliness and environmental

preservation, the highest answer is agreeing with a percentage of 48%, followed by strongly agreeing at 28% and the remaining 24% being a neutral answer. From the results of the bar chart in Figure 4, it can be seen from the 3 statements that the highest average answer in the agreed answer means that the success of the dance tourism village program has been going well and successfully.

Results of Analysis of the Relationship between Characteristics and Community Participation with the Success of the Cultural Tourism Village Program

The relationship between characteristics and community participation in an effort to increase the success of the Dancing Tourism Village program in Tanon Hamlet, Ngrawan, Getasan sub-district, Semarang district can be known through the Spearman rank correlation test (rs). The results of the Spearman rank correlation test are age (X1), number of family members (X2), education level (X3), decision making (X4), implementation (X5), evaluation stage (X6) and decision making (X7) with the success of the village program dance tourism (Y) can be seen in table 4.

Table 4. Correlation Analysis Results Rank Spearman

Variabel	r_s	sig.	t-count	t-tabel	Information	Relationship level
Age (X1)	0.008	0.782	0.323	1.677	Not significant	Very low
Number of family members (X2)	0.017	0.523	0.681	1.677	Not significant	Very low
Level of education (X3)	0.233	0.772	0.642	1.677	Not significant	Low
Decision making (X4)	0.617	0.000	4.149	1.677	significant	Strong
Execution (X5)	0.528	0.000	3.818	1.677	significant	Medium
Evaluation stage (X6)	0.627	0.000	3.773	1.677	significant	Strong
Benefit taking (X7)	0.604	0.000	4.210	1.677	significant	Strong

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

Based on Table 4. shows the results of the Spearman rank correlation analysis that the variables of age (X1), number of family members (X2) and education level (X3) do not have a significant relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program (Y), and the decision-making variables (X4), implementation (X5), evaluation stage (X6) and decision-making (X7) have a significant relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program (Y).

The Relationship of Age (X1) with the Success of the Cultural Tourism Village Program (Y)

Based on the results of the Spearman rank correlation analysis test in Table 4, the age (X1) of POKDARWIS members has a correlation coefficient of 0.008 with a positive sign that is not significant at the 95% confidence level. This shows that the age variable has a very low relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program, in accordance with the guidelines for providing interpretation of the correlation coefficient according to (Sugiyono, 2014). The results of the t-test t-count 0.323 < 1.667 t-table means the age variable is not significantly correlated with the success of the cultural tourism village program. Table 3 shows that the majority of POKDARWIS management

and members are members of the Menari Village POKDARWIS, dominated by the age of 40-49 years with a percentage of 44% and age 30-39 years with a percentage of 20%. This means that the age of the members and management is still in a productive age (15-64 years). However, with the majority of POKDARWIS management and members being in the productive age range, they have not been able to prove that age has a relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program.

The results of this study support the previous research conducted by Rohmantullah et. al., (2020), who found empirical evidence that the age characteristics of members did not have a significant relationship to the success of the Yard Land Utilization Optimization Program through the Sustainable Food House Area Concept at KWT Mekarwangi, Mekarmulya Village, Pamarican District, Ciamis Regency.

The Relationship between the Number of Family Members (X2) and the Success of the Cultural Tourism Village Program (Y)

Based on the results of the Spearman rank correlation analysis test in Table 4. the number of family members (X2) has a correlation coefficient of 0.017 with a positive sign that is not significant at the 95% confidence level. This shows that the variable number of family members has a very low relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program, in accordance with the guidelines for providing interpretation of the correlation coefficient according to (Sugiyono, 2014). The results of the t-test value of t-count $0.681 < 1.667$ t-table means that the variable number of family members is not significantly correlated with the success of the dancing tourism village program.

The results of this study support the previous research conducted by Rohmantullah et. al., (2020), who found empirical evidence that the characteristics of the number of family members did not have a significant relationship to the success of the Yard Land Utilization Optimization Program through the Concept of Sustainable Food House Areas in KWT Mekarwangi, Mekarmulya Village, Pamarican District, Ciamis Regency.

The Relationship between Education Level (X3) and the Success of the Cultural Tourism Village Program (Y)

Based on the results of the Spearman rank correlation analysis test in Table 4. the level of education (X3) has a correlation coefficient of 0.233 with a positive sign that is not significant at the 95% confidence level. This shows that the variable level of education has a low relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program, in accordance with the guidelines for providing interpretation of the correlation coefficient according to (Sugiyono, 2014). The results of the t-test t-count $0.772 < 1.667$ t-table means that the education level variable is not significantly correlated with the success of the dancing tourism village program.

The tourism village program does not formally require human resources with a certain education, all levels and classifications of society can play a role according to their ability to support cultural tourism village activities. The community can support in terms of maintaining the home environment as a supporter of the beauty of the location of the cultural tourism village. Children with elementary education can also contribute to the success of a cultural tourism village as dancers or performers. This study is not in line with the research findings of Masithoh et al. (2017), stated that the educational characteristics of KWT members have a significant relationship in the Sustainable Food House Area Program (KRPL) in West Bogor District, Bogor City. Likewise research Oka et al.

(2016), concluded that non-formal education in the form of courses or field schools regarding the KRPL (Sustainable Food House Area) program is the most influential characteristic of female farmers.

Relationship of Decision Making (X4) with the Success of the Cultural Tourism Village Program (Y)

Based on the results of Spearman's rank correlation analysis in Table 4.4, the decision-making correlation coefficient (X4) is 0.617 with a positive and significant sign shown by the results of the t-test t-count value 4.149 > 1.676 t-table at a confidence level of 95 %. This shows that the decision variable has a strong relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program according to the correlation coefficient interpretation guidelines (Sugiyono, 2014).

The community who are members of the group are very enthusiastic about participating in planning cultural tourism events, evident from their participation in attendance, providing ideas or material during planning activities/events. This is in line with research by Rilia Lita et al. (2015), that it turns out that planning and community participation have a relationship with successful development in Lompad Village, Ranoyapo District.

Relationship of Participation in Implementation (X5) with the Success of the Cultural Tourism Village Program (Y)

Based on the results of the Spearman rank correlation analysis test in Table 4, the implementation of activities (X5) has a correlation coefficient of 0.528 with a positive sign that is not significant at the 95% confidence level. This shows that the variable the implementation of activities has a moderate relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program, in accordance with the guidelines for providing interpretation of the correlation coefficient according to (Sugiyono, 2014). The results of the t-test value of t-count 3.818 > 1.667 t-table means that the implementation of activities has a significant positive correlation with the success of the dance tourism village program.

The higher community participation in tourism village activities, the higher the tendency to achieve family and community income, and the increasing awareness and efforts of the community for the preservation of traditions/culture. Community participation in implementation also supports the creation of a clean and beautiful village environment. These results are in line with research conducted by Wicaksono (2017), finding empirical evidence that community participation in empowering the village of Dusun Tanon, Ngrawan Getasan Village, Semarang as a tourism village, is also in accordance with the level of community participation including participation in planning, implementation, utilization and evaluation as well as monitoring.

The Relationship of the Evaluation Stage (X6) with the Success of the Cultural Tourism Village Program (Y)

Based on the results of the Spearman rank correlation analysis test in Table 4. the evaluation stage (X6) has a correlation coefficient of 0.627 with a positive sign that is not significant at the 95% confidence level. This shows that the evaluation stage variable has a strong relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program, in accordance with the guidelines for providing interpretation of the correlation coefficient according to (Sugiyono, 2014). The results of the t-test

value of t-count 3.773 > 1.667 t-table means that the evaluation stage has a significant positive correlation with the success of the dancing tourism village program.

The evaluation stage of the tourism village program in Dusun Tanon usually includes evaluating the results of the activity, both evaluating the number of visitors, the income earned during the activity, or the weaknesses that occurred during the event. Community participation in the evaluation meetings is quite high, as well as ideas and creativity for future programs. These results are in line with research conducted by Wicaksono (2017), finding empirical evidence that community participation in empowering the village of Dusun Tanon, Ngrawan Getasan Village, Semarang as a tourism village, is also in accordance with the level of community participation including participation in planning, implementation, utilization and evaluation as well as monitoring.

The Relationship of Benefit Taking (X7) with the Success of the Cultural Tourism Village Program (Y)

Based on the results of the Spearman rank correlation analysis test in Table 4.9 benefit taking (X7) has a correlation coefficient of 0.604 with a positive sign that is not significant at the 95% confidence level. This shows that the benefit-taking variable has a strong relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program, in accordance with the guidelines for providing interpretation of the correlation coefficient according to (Sugiyono, 2014). The results of the t-test value t-count 4.210 > 1.667 t-table, it means that the implementation of activities has a significant positive correlation with the success of the dance tourism village program.

The cultural tourism village program produces a variety of facilities that can be utilized by the village community, for example village art galleries, traditional playgrounds, and spaces for performing arts as well as developing tourism potential, including how to manage a homestay. Increased community participation in utilizing these facilities has an impact on increasing the success of tourist villages in increasing family income, as well as preserving village culture. These results are not in line with the research conducted by Fauziah & Nasdian (2021). The results of the study show that the majority of the community is at the level of functional-incentive participation, i.e. the community participates in Jelok Tourism Village to get material or non-material rewards and digital use in the village. Jelok Tourism Village is already high but does not have a strong relationship with community participation. This is because the Dewi Elok Pokdarwis plays a more active role in digital utilization in Jelok Tourism Village than the Jelok Hamlet community itself.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the analysis using the Spearman rank test in this study, it was concluded that the characteristics seen from age, the number of management members had an insignificant relationship in a very low level of relationship to the success of the dance tourism village program. While the level of education has an insignificant relationship with a low level of relationship to the success of the dance tourism village program. Community involvement seen from its elements, namely decision-making, evaluation and benefit-taking stages, has a significant relationship in the level of a strong relationship with the success of the dance tourism village program. While the implementation has a significant relationship in the moderate level with the success of the dance tourism village program.

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