The Implementation of Community Participation Guidebook Development as an Effort in Environmental Preservation of Air Manis Beach in Padang City

Wirdatul'Aini[1*], Syur'aini[2]

[1,2]Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia
*Email: wirdatulaini@fip.unp.ac.id

Abstract. This article aims to describe the implementation of the development of community participation guidebook in the tourism environmental preservation which includes the testing of validity, practicality, and effectiveness of community participation guidebook in preserving the coastal tourism environment. Quantitative and qualitative research approaches with research and development design. The population of this research were community of coastal tourism, and the samples were food vendors, accessories seller, parking rangers, and tourist which determined purposively. The validity and the practicality tests were obtained from experts in educational, and tourism fields, also from the City Department of Environmental Service, and City Department of Tourism. The data collection technique used are questionnaire for the validity, practicality, and experiment test. Questionnaore were used to gather data on the process of the development of community participation guidebook. The subject of the implementation of the guidebook is the communityin the tourism area, and the experiment is to test the effectiveness of the guidebook. The research findings of the validity test of the content, educational technology, and Indonesian language are very precise, and the practicality result is very good. Test of the effectiveness of the guidebook test is to increase the community participation in preserving the coastal tourism environment. Research findings about the process of preparing guidebook are compiled based on the community beeds, namely behaviors that need to be developed to participate in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment. The contribution of research is to produce the guidebook for community participation in preserving the coastal tourism environment can become a guideline in the development of coastal tourism.

Key words: participation, community, environmental preservation, tourism, development

INTRODUCTION

West Sumatra is an area that has stunning natural beauty. In regencies and cities in West Sumatra, there are many tourist attractions, if managed properly it will be able to bring in foreign exchange income, and the surrounding community will be able to improve their economy. Muslim (2016) argues that tourism objects if managed properly can increase income for people in the surrounding area. Therefore, tourism objects in West Sumatra should be managed properly.

One of the tourist attractions in West Sumatra which is quite famous is Air Manis Beach, which is famous for the legendary story of Malin Kundang. Whereas, it is necessary to maintain the environmental preservation through community participation in Air Manis Beach tourism area, Padang City. Studies conducted by 'Aini et al. (2018) mentioned the low awareness of souvenir merchant in Bukittingi City. Souvenirs merchant do not yet have a commitment to promote tourim in their area. It is observed that souvenir merchants have not been able to provide good services to local and foreign tourists. The merchants offered high prices, have not been able to

maintain order, cleanliness, and beauty in the tourist area. This is also mentioned by 'Aini (2019) that tourism awareness module for souvenir merchants are increased after the module was implemented.

Furthermore, the research in 2021 carried out with the title "Community Participation in Environmental Preservation of Air Manis Beach Tourism in City" conducted by Aini Wirdatul, Syur'aini mentioned that adalah: (1) low public awareness in preserving the artificial physical environment in terms of maintaining cleanliness, order, and beauty of Air Manis Beach, (2) public awareness in preserving the coastal tourism environment is sufficient, (3) lack of public awareness in preserving the cultural, and economic environment, also hospitality in improving the Minangkabaru culture-based economy. According to Cheng et al. (2017) and Muarifuddin et al., (2016), in the development of tourism, community participation, both individually and in groups, is expected to be responsible for environmental conservation so that sustainable tourism can be realized. From the findings of the first year of research, the researchers produced a draft of the Guidebook to Community Participation in Preserving the Coastal Tourism Environment.

Based on the findings of the first year of research, in the second year of 2022 this research is the implementation of the development of community participation guidelines in preserving the coastal tourism environment. Based on the background of the problems stated above, the objective of this study is to describe the implementation of the development of community participation guidelines in preserving beach tourism environment in Padang City.

This study aims to examine the validity, practicality, and effectiveness of community participation guidelines in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment. The benefits of this research will result in a guide to community participation in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment, which can be used as a guide for tourism developers, coastal tourism managers, and environmental tourism developers in general.

METHOD

The approach used in this research is quantitative and qualitative. A quantitative approach is used to test the effectivenss of community participation guidelines in preserving the tourism environment (Sugiyono, 2011). To test the validity and practicality of developing guidelines for community participation in the preservation of the tourism environment, quantitative and qualitative approaches are used. The process of developing community participation guidelines was obtained from the community of accessories merchants, food merchants, parking rangers, and the tourists.

The procedure of this research is as followed: (1) revision of the guidebook (2) validation of the guidebook by experts (3) revision of the guidebook (4) limited and broad trial of the guidebook to determine the effectivenss of its application (5) re-revision of the guidebook (6) dissemination of the guidebook to the community in tourism area, policy makers to the development of the tourist area (Richey & Klein, 2007; Sugiyono, 2011).

The subjects of the implementation of the guidebook are visitors in the tourism area, food and accessories merchants, parking rangers. The implementation of the guidebook is carried out by providing education to the community about the guidebook that were designed, and experiments to test the effectiveness od the guidelines, and comparing the community's understanding of the guidelines for community participation for conservation.

Test of validity, practicality, and effectiveness of the guidebook of community participation in environmental conservation as follows: (1) to test the validity of the guidebook for community participa-

tion in the preservation of the tourism environment, three educational experts were asked for their input to improve the guidebook (2) for a limited trial guidebook for community participation in the preservation of the tourism environment were carried out to 15 people in the tourist area consisting of food, beverages, and accessories merchants, parking rangers, and public facilities users (3) for practicality/ usability testing of community participation guidebook in preserving the tourism environment to City Department of Environmental Service, and City Department of Tourism (4) to test the effectivenss of the guidelines for community participation in environmental conservation by experimenting with people in tourist areas for food, beverages, accessories, parking rangers, and tourist visitors.

Trial of the guidebook of community participation in environmental preservation targeted the food and beverage merchants, accessories merchants, tourist area managers, parking rangers, and the tourist visitors. Determination of the trial subjects were based on the representation of community groups. The trial was carried out more narrowly, and the wider community participation in the preservation of the tourism environment was carried out of food, and beverages merchants, parking rangers, and the tourist visitors using posttest-only control group design.

Table 1. Posttest-only Control Group Design

Class	Treatment	
Experiment	X	Y
Control	-	Y

Where X is guidebook for community participation in environmental preservation, and Y is test of awareness in environmental preservation.

To prove the significant difference before and after the implementation of community participation guidelines in preserving the tourism environment t-test independent.

$$t = \frac{Mx - My}{SEM\ x - y}$$

Description:
t = t-count value sought
Mx = the average value of the experimental group
My = mean value of control group
SEM x-y = standard error difference of mean x and mean y

To test whether the difference is significant or not, the t_{count} value is compared with the t_{table} value with df=n-2. If t_{count} is greater than t_{table} then H_o is rejected, and H_a is accepted. Thus, it can be con-

cluded that there is a significant difference between the scores of the experimental group and the control group in the application of the guidebook of the community participation. On the other hand, the value of t_{count} is less than the value of t_{table}. This means that there is no significant difference in the development of community participation guidelines in the tourism environment before and after the implementation of the guidebook.

After selecting the sample, the experimental class in the accessories merchants group is Group A, the food and beverage group is Group A. Furthermore, the control group accessories merchant are group B, in the food and beverages merchant is group B. The number in each experimental and control group is 30 people. Types of research data are (1) data relating to the validity test of the instrument's community participation guidebook was given to three educational experts, (2) data related to the practicality test of the community participation guide in environmental preservation of the instrument was given to two people from City Department of Environmental Service, and two people from City Department of Tourism, (3) the data related to the pilot of the developed guidebook through limited and wider testing. The test used is a posttest-only control group, data were obtained from the behavior of accessories merchants, food and beverages merchants, parking rangers, and tourist visitors as users of the developed community participation guidebook, (4) data on the process of developing community participation guidebook were obtained from accessory merchants, food and beverages merchants, parking rangers, and tourist visitors, (5) implementation guides for developing community participation guidebook in the preservation of the tourism environment were prepared by researchers.

The instrument used in the pilot study of the community participation guide was a test in the form of a questionnaire. The questionnaire was compiled based on a Likert scale with a statement strongly agreeing with weight of 4, agreeing with a weight of 3, disagreeing with a weight of 2, and disagreeing with a weight of 1. The instrument for measuring attitudes that has been formulated is in the form of attitudes/actions of community participation in environmental conservation based on indicators has been formulated in the form of a guide. To assess the behavior of community participation used a research instrument in the form of attitude assessment. This instrument is prepared based in indicators of community participation related to the community in preserving the coastal tourism environment.

Furthermore, to measure the effectiveness of community participation based on the observations of the researchers, an observation sheet was used. The data was gathered from the Effective Classroom Practice (ECP) instrument developed by Pam Sammos. The instrument was developed and adjusted again to measure the effectiveness of community participation guidebook in preserving the coastal tourism environment. The instruments are compiled based on indicators, extension structures that maximize community participation in preserving the coastal tourism environment. Observations sheets are arranged based on a Likert Scale with positive statement. Alternative answers to strongly agree with a weight of 4, agree with a weight of 3, disagree with a weight of 2, disagree with a weight of 1.

Testing of the instrument was carried out on people who were on Air Manis Beach, accessories merchants, food and beverage merchants, parking rangers, and tourist visitors with a total of 10 people. The trial sample was taken from a population that was not included in the research sample.

The instrument validity test will be achieved if the instrument has really accurately measured the object measured by Arikunto (2010). Measurement of the validity of the instrument includes the validity of the content (content validity) and rational judgement by consulting with experts (expert validity) before being tested. To test the validty of the item, it is carried out using the Pearson level correlation formula, according to Hadi (2010).

$$rho = \frac{6 \sum B^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

Description:
r_{ho} = correlation coefficient
B = difference (difference in value of variable 1 withvariable 2)
N = number of value selector subjects

To test the reliability of the instrument of the reliability of the instrument that produces consistent data about an object even though the instrument is used many times in different places, at different times the Cronbach Alpha (Sugiyono, 2011) as follows:

$$r_{11} = \frac{n}{n-1}\left(1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} s_i^2}{s_t^2}\right)$$

Description
r_{11} = correlation coefficient for instrument reliability
n   = the number of items or the number of questions
$\sum S_1^2$ = number of item variants
S_1^2 = total variance

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of this research related to the implementation of guidebook for community participation in the preservation of the tourism environment will be explored. For more details, the results of this study are as follows:

Validity Test:

Based on the guidebook for community participation in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment, its validity was tested by asking for input from three education experts to test the validity of the content of the guidebook. Basically, there are three educational experts that agreed with the guidebook that the researchers designed. Tourism educational experts suggest about the role of the community more specifically in preserving the coastal tourism environment. Furthermore, the role of law enforcement is also explained, and additional material related to existing laws and regulations, or the existence of laws governing the role of the community in preservation of the coastal tourism environment. Basically, tourism education experts assess the guidebook that the researcher designed is suitable for use. Furthermore, the educational technology expert suggested that the guide book be designed to have a more attractive cover and the pictures in the guide had community activities in preserving the coastal tourism environment. Then the Indonesian language education expert provided input on how to write the guide again so that the sentences were more effective, and overall the language in the guide was good and the guide that the researcher designed could be understood and used by the community by the community.

Based on input from education experts, the researchers made improvements to the guidelines for community participation in preserving the coastal tourism environment. Next, the researcher developed an instrument to test the validity of the designed guide. For tourism education experts as module content, from educational technology experts to assess the images/photos used in terms of their attractiveness, conformity with the images with the designed guide. Then the Indonesian language expert instruments relate to sentence effectiveness, ease of reading, understanding of guidelines, meaning in clear sentences. The results of the data processing of the validity of the community participation guide by tourism education experts 8 items using a Likert scale with an answer range of 5 very relevant, relevant, quite relevant, less relevant and irrelevant and obtained a score of 95%. The validation results from tourism education experts are in the very good cate-

gory. The results of data processing on the validity of the community participation guide by technology education experts 14 items using a Likert scale with an answer range of 5, very appropriate, appropriate, quite appropriate, less appropriate, and not suitable, obtained a score of 90%. The validation results from educational technology experts are in the very good category. Furthermore, the validation of Indonesian language education experts 9 items using a Likert scale with an answer range of 5 very relevant, relevant, quite relevant, less relevant and irrelevant, obtained a score of 97.77%. The results of data processing by Indonesian Language Education experts are in the very good category. It can be concluded that the guidebook for community participation in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment that the researcher designed is valid, meaning that the guidebook that the researcher designed is valid, already describes the behavior that should be owned by the community in preserving the coastal tourism environment.

Based on the results of the validity test of the guidebook for community participation in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment, the instrument was assessed by tourism education experts, technology education experts and Indonesian language experts. The validity test by tourism experts is related to content validity, the scope of the guidebook that the researcher has formulated in the guidebook according to the tourism expert is valid, meaning that the guidebook that the researcher has designed can measure what he wants to measure (Creswell, 2013). That is, the guidebook that the researcher designed is in accordance with the behavior that the community must have in preserving the tourism environment (Febrianti, & Stevanus 2014, and Jaenuddin 2019) Among other things, the community participates in preserving the physical, non-physical, social/cultural environment and the economic environment (Sunaryo 2013). The validity test by educational technology experts is related to the cover, the pictures used in the guidebook are in accordance with the intent of the guidebook (BSNP, 2014). Furthermore, the validity test of the guidebook by Indonesian language experts is related to the sentence structure used, the language in the sentences, the ease of understanding the contents of the book, the accuracy of using terms, the integration between paragraphs according to the Indonesian language experts is very good (BSNP, 2014).

Practicality Test

Based on the research findings on the practicality test, the researchers conducted to City Department of Environmental Service, and City Depart-

ment of Tourism in order to test the level of practicality or suitability of the community participation guidebook with the behavior that should be carried out by the community as users/users of this guidebook. Users of this manual are mainly accessories traders, managers, parking attendants/public facilities, food vendors and visitors. To test the practicality of this guidebook, the researcher designed the instrument and was given an assessment of the guidebook that the researcher designed.

The practicality level instrument of the guide was formulated with 22 items with an alternative answer of very good with a weight of 5, good with a weight of 4, moderately with a weight of 3, not so good with a weight of 2, and not as good as a score of 1. Thus the highest score was 110 and the lowest score was 22. Based on the findings of the City Department of Environmental Service got a score of 97.27, and the Tourism Office got a score of 94.54. In general, the level of usability of this guide book for accessories traders, parking attendants/public facilities, food sellers, managers and visitors is in the very good category. Thus, City Department of Environmental Service and Tourism, the Department of Tourism considers the guidebook to be very good to be used as a guide for the community in preserving the tourism environment.

Based on the results of the research related to the practicality test of the guidebook for community participation in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment. Based on the opinion of the City Department of Environmental Service and Tourism by answering the questionnaire that the researchers compiled to measure the level of practicality (Jalinus et al., 2021), in this case the guidebook for community participation in the preservation of the tourism environment can be implemented and applied by the community in the coastal tourism environment, and can be a guideline for City Department of Environmental Service and Tourism to advance coastal tourism areas. (Dinas Pariwisata Sumbar 2004).

Effectiveness Test

In this section, the results of the pilot study of the application of guidelines for community participation will be described more broadly. A wider application trial used a pretest-posttest design using an experimental class and a control class. The selection of the first sample was carried out on two groups of accessories traders, namely a group of accessories traders for tourism places managed by the community and a group of accessories traders for tourism places managed by the government with a total of 30 people each. The selection of the second sample was carried out on two groups of managers, visitors,

parking attendants/public facilities, and food traders at tourist attractions managed by the community, and management groups, visitors, parking attendants/public facilities and food traders at tourist attractions managed by the government. The consideration of taking this first sample is in terms of age, group of accessories traders, level of the same group and almost the same background of traders. The consideration of taking this second sample is in terms of age, group level and almost the same background. Furthermore, the determination of the experimental class for the accessories trader group for tourism managed by the community, and the control class for the accessories trader for tourist attractions managed by the government. Then for the experimental class manager. parking attendants/public facilities, food vendors and visitors to community-managed tourist attractions, while the control class of tourist attractions is managed by the government.

The implementation of the first trial activity was carried out more broadly through counseling. Extension activities in the accessories trader group were experimentally developed and implemented by traders by conducting counseling and giving modules to traders to read and understand. Meanwhile, in the control class, accessories traders were not given counseling and guidance that had been developed. The implementation of the second trial activity was carried out more broadly through counseling. Extension activities in the management group, parking attendants/public facilities, visitors, and food traders, were experimentally developed and implemented by traders by conducting counseling and giving modules to traders to read and understand. Meanwhile in the management control class, parking attendants/public facilities, visitors, and food traders were not given counseling and guidelines that had been developed.

To see the effectiveness of the implementation of the developed guidebook, the indicators used are understanding, the behavior of accessories traders, managers, parking attendants/public facilities, visitors, and food sellers after the treatment is given, and the results of researchers' observations about the implementation of counseling. The try is data about understanding souvenir traders, about the guidebook material for community participation in preserving the tourism environment and data about the attitudes of accessories traders, parking attendants/public facilities, managers, visitors and food traders, to participate in the preservation of the coastal tourism.

Test Requirements Analysis

The effectiveness of the developed guide was tested using a different test formula with several re-

quirements, including the normality test and the homogeneity of variance test. The test requirements for the analysis of the control group and the experimental souvenir traders are described below:

Table 2. Tests of Normality

	Group	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TOTAL	1	.209	21	.017	.918	21	.078
	2	.087	30	.200*	.967	30	.453

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The table above shows the results of the normality test using the Shapiro-Wilk. The p value (Sig) of the Saphiro-Wilk test in group 1 is 0.078>0.05 and in group 2 is 0.453>0.05. Both groups showed a p-value greater than 0.05, so that both groups were equally distributed according to the Shapiro-Wilk test

Table 3. Test of Homogeneity of Variance

	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Based on Mean	3.095	1	49	.085
Based on Median	1.532	1	49	.222
Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.532	1	39.788	.223
Based on trimmed mean	3.047	1	49	.087

The table above shows the results of the normality test using the Shapiro-Wilk. The p value (Sig) of the Saphiro-Wilk test in group 1 is 0.078>0.05 and in group 2 is 0.453>0.05. Both groups showed a p-value greater than 0.05, so that both groups were equally distributed according to the Shapiro-Wilk test.

All assumptions of the prerequisites of the t test are met, that the data are normal, homogeneous, and there are no outliers. Then the next t test can be done.

Table 4. Group Statistics

	Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Score	Control Group	21	156.81	21.572	4.707
	Experiment Group	30	168.63	14.272	2.606

Table 5. Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Score	Equal variances assumed	3.216	.079	-2.358	49	.022	-11.824	5.014	-21.899	-1.749
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.198	32.058	.035	-11.824	5.380	-22.783	-.865

Based on the results of hypothesis testing using independent t-test, it is known that the average score of understanding community participation in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment of Air Manis Beach souvenir traders in the experimental group is 168.63, while the average score of understanding community participation in preserving the coastal tourism environment Air Manis Beach souvenir traders in the control group are 156.81. The results of the analysis obtained a significance value of 0.022. The significance value is less than 0.05 (p<0.05), this result shows that there is a significant difference between the average understanding of the role of souvenir traders in the preservation of Pantai Air tourism. The results of this study indicate that there is an effect of the application of the guide book on community participation in the preservation of the coastal tourism envi-

ronment on the participation of souvenir traders in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment of Air Manis Padang Beach.

Based on the results of research on the effectiveness of community participation guidelines in preserving the tourism environment by souvenir traders. In the process, there were two groups of souvenir traders, the first group in the coastal tourism area managed by the experimental group community, and the second group in the coastal tourism area managed by the government control group. The results showed that there were differences in results between the experimental group and the control group, where the experimental group/ community-managed or the group that was given better treatment and had a higher understanding of their role in preserving the coastal tourism environment than the control group.

Test Requirements Analysis

The results of research findings related to testing the effectiveness of community participation guidelines in preserving the coastal tourism environment from the aspect of managers and users of public facilities. The following describes the normality test for the control and experimental groups, and the homogeneity test for the control and experimental groups.

Table 6. Tests of Normality

	Group	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Score	1	.076	43	.200*	.974	43	.416
	2	.092	44	.200*	.955	44	.084

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The table above shows the results of the normality test using the Shapiro-Wilk. The p value (Sig) of the Saphiro-Wilk test in group 1 is 0.200>0.05 and in group 2 is 0.200>0.05. Both groups showed a p-value greater than 0.05, so that both groups were equally distributed according to the Shapiro-Wilk test.

Table 7. Test of Homogeneity of Variance

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Score	Based on Mean	.642	1	85	.425
	Based on Median	.637	1	85	.427
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.637	1	81.765	.427
	Based on trimmed mean	.586	1	85	.446

The table above shows the results of the homogeneity test using the Levene's Test method. The p-value is 0.425, which is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a similarity of variance between groups or homogeneous data

Table 8. Tests of Normality

	Group	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Score	1	.076	43	.200*	.974	43	.416
	2	.092	44	.200*	.955	44	.084

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
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The table above shows the results of the normality test using the Shapiro-Wilk. The p value (Sig) of the Saphiro-Wilk test in group 1 is 0.200>0.05 and in group 2 is 0.200>0.05. Both groups showed a p-value greater than 0.05, so that both groups were equally distributed according to the Shapiro-Wilk test

Table 9. Test of Homogeneity of Variance

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Score	Based on Mean	.642	1	85	.425
	Based on Median	.637	1	85	.427
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.637	1	81.765	.427
	Based on trimmed mean	.586	1	85	.446

The table above shows the results of the homogeneity test using the Levene's Test method. The p-value is 0.425, which is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a similarity of variance between groups or homogeneous data. All assumptions of the prerequisites of the t test are met, that the data are normal, homogeneous, and there are no outliers. Then the next t test can be done

Table 10. Group Statistics

	Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Score	Group Kontrol	43	160.35	19.507	2.975
	Group Eksperimen	44	175.73	16.725	2.521

Table 11. Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
									95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Score	Equal variances assumed	.642	.425	-3.951	85	.000	-15.378	3.893	-23.118	-7.639
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.944	82.457	.000	-15.378	3.900	-23.135	-7.622

Based on the results of hypothesis testing using an independent t-test, it is known that the average score for understanding the conservation of the tourism environment for managers and users of public facilities at Air Manis Beach in the experimental group is 175.73, while the average score for understanding tourism conservation is for managers and users of public facilities on the beach. Sweet Water in the control group is 160.35. The results of the analysis obtained a significance value of 0.000. The significance value is less than 0.05 (p<0.05), this result shows that there is a significant difference between the average understanding of Air Manis Beach tourism conservation on the managers and users of public facilities. The results of this study indicate that there is an influence on the understanding of the application of the guidebook for community participation in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment on the participation of managers and users of public facilities in the conservation of the Air Manis Beach tourism environment in Padang.

Test Requirements Analysis

To test the effectiveness of a guide that was developed using the different test formula, several requirements were needed, including a normality test and a homogeneity test of variance. For more details, the two test requirements analysis of the control group and the experiment of souvenir traders are described below:

Table 12. Tests of Normality

		Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Group	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Score	Group Kontrol	.206	15	.085	.892	15	.073
	Group Eksperimen	.249	15	.013	.860	15	.024

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The table above shows the results of the normality test using the Shapiro-Wilk. The p value (Sig) of the Saphiro-wilk test in the control group was 0.073>0.05 and in the experimental group was 0.200>0.024. Both groups showed a p-value greater than 0.05, so that both groups were equally distributed according to the Shapiro-Wilk test.

Table 13. Test of Homogeneity of Variance

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Score	Based on Mean	.017	1	28	.896
	Based on Median	.140	1	28	.711
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.140	1	23.129	.712
	Based on trimmed mean	.037	1	28	.849

Table 14. Group Statistics

	Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Score	Control Group	15	162.53	16.291	4.206
	Experiment Group	15	174.47	17.025	4.396

Table 15. Independent Samples Test

| | | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances | | t-test for Equality of Means | | | | | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference | |
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Score	Equal variances assumed	.017	.896	-1.961	28	.060	-11.933	6.084	-24.396	.529
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.961	27.946	.060	-11.933	6.084	-24.397	.531

The results of hypothesis testing using independent t-test showed that the average score of understanding the preservation of food merchant tourism on Air Manis Beach in the control group was 162.53, while the average score of understanding on the preservation of food merchant tourism on Air Manis Beach in the experimental group was 174.47. The results of the analysis obtained a significance value of 0.060. The significance value is greater than 0.05 (p<0.05), this result shows that there is no significant difference between the average understanding of Air Manis Beach tourism conservation on food vendors. The results of this study indicate that there is no effect of the application of tourism conservation guidelines on the understanding of food merchants at Air Manis Beach Padang.

Based on the results of research on the effectiveness of community participation guidelines in preserving the tourism environment by managers, users of public facilities. The process consists of two groups, managers, users of public facilities, the first group in the coastal tourism area managed by the government, the experimental group, and the second group in the coastal tourism area managed by the government, the control group. The results showed that there were differences in results between the experimental group and the control group, where the experimental group or the group that was treated better and had a higher role in preserving the coastal tourism environment than the control group.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study can be described as follows: (1) the validity test / content of community participation guides carried out to education experts obtained very good results, and described the behavior that must be possessed by the community in preserving the tourism environment, (2) practicality tests carried out to the City Department of Environmental Service, and City Department of Tourism obtained the results of a guide that was designed, very well used/practically used as a guide for the community to participate in preserving the coastal tourism environment, (3) testing more broadly in two groups of coastal communities namely souvenir traders, managers and users of public facilities showed a significant difference in results between the pre-test and post-test between the experimental class and the control class. Thus it can be stated that the guide for community participation in the conservation of the coastal tourism environment is effectively applied because it can be a guide for the community to participate in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment. For managers of tourist areas, especially the City Department of Environmental Service, and City Department of Tourism, and other managers, participate in developing coastal tourism as a guide to motivate the community in preserving the coastal tourism environment. The contribution of this research is to produce a guidebook for community participation in the preservation of the coastal tourism environment, which can be guided by coastal tourism developers.

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