



Pola Utilization of Nature Tourism Locations for Socio-Economic Life of Tigaras Village Community, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency

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ABSTRACT

Garoga Beach and Paris-Paris Beach in Tigaras Village are one of the tourist attractions that are one of the choices in Simalungun Regency. Before becoming a tourist location, Tigaras Village was still isolated and this area was only used as an alternative route to cross to Tomok (Samosir Island). From this problem, the question arises how the pattern of utilization is carried out by the surrounding community for socio-economic life. The purpose of this study was to determine how the pattern of utilization of natural tourist sites for the socio-economic life of the community in Tigaras Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency. The sociological theory used in this research is using Robert K. Merton's analytical theory of Structural Functionalism. This theory emphasizes order in society. The main concepts are functional, dysfunction, latent function, manifest function, and balance, in connection with Merton's theory that the pattern of utilization of natural tourist sites for the socio-economic life of the community brings great functions and benefits to the people of Tigaras Village, especially those in tourist sites. The results of the study show that the pattern of utilization carried out by the surrounding community is bottom-up (from bottom to top), a management concept that puts the community as the main actor in the utilization process at every stage, including the planning, implementation and evaluation processes of tourism development. The natural tourist locations of Garoga Beach and Paris-Paris Beach exist and develop because of the will and hard work of the surrounding community who organize and manage the beach into a comfortable, beautiful and suitable place for vacation so that it attracts tourists to visit. The values contained in the utilization of Tigaras Village tourist sites include recreational, educational and economic values.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism objects in Indonesia are one of the natural wealth that should be proud of. Every region in Indonesia is unique, both in terms of beauty and the existing customs, in the area so that it attracts tourists to visit it (Harahap et al., 2021). Indonesia, with a large area, has a land area of 1,919,443

km², a sea area of 3,257,357 km². The total area of sea and land is 5,176,800 km², has many potential tourism objects consisting of natural, cultural, historical, and religious tourism. (http://id.shvoong.com/social_sciences/sociology/2257902-area-Indonesia/ accessed on Monday, April 22, 2013, 10:48 a.m. local time.) The definition of natural tourism includes objects and activities related to recreation and tourism that utilize the potential of natural resources and their ecosystems, both in their original (natural) form or in combination with man-made ones. As a result, recreational places in the open which are still natural and can provide comfort are increasingly visited by people (tourists). (Heryati, 2019; Rahma, 2020; Saputra & Ali, 2020).

In North Sumatra itself, in addition to Lake Toba which is also a tourism trade mark in North Sumatra, there are still many natural attractions that can be visited. Among them are the ecotourism of the Bahorok River in Langkat, Nias Beach, the volcanic beauty of Mount Sibayak and Sinabung, the cool nature of Berastagi with its fresh fruits and vegetables (agrotourism), beach recreation at Cermin Beach to many historical tours in the city of Medan. Lake Toba as a tourist attraction, is listed as one of the largest freshwater lakes in the world, about 4 hours drive from Medan, by passing Lubuk Pakam City-Tebing Tinggi, Pematang Siantar-Parapat or alternatively via the Pancur Batu-Sibolangit-mountain route. Berastagi-Kabanjahe-Parapat we arrived at the volcanic fissure lake. The view of the Bukit Barisan stretches across the side of this stretched lake.

This tour in North Sumatra is very complete, it can even represent all tourist destinations in Indonesia, starting from mountains, beaches, lakes, waterfalls, culinary, even there are many more tours that we have with added value, namely cultural tourism. The people of North Sumatra are rich in culture and diversity of customs or more commonly referred to as indigenous peoples. One of the famous customs, for example, is the Tor-Tor Dance of the Batak community. However, due to poor tourism management, finally North Sumatra is far behind from other regions in Indonesia. Indeed, the tourism sector is very promising for the welfare of the population.

The province of North Sumatra, precisely in Simalungun Regency, has considerable potential in the tourism sector to be developed by the presence of various tourism objects, both natural and artificial tourism objects. There is not enough time in a day to visit all Simalungun tourism objects. Bumi Simalungun is very rich in tourism potential. There are 33 attractions, although only 10% have been managed. It is not impossible that this potential will bring in many assets considering the existing tourism potential is no less charming when compared to the tourist panoramas in the archipelago such as Kuta Beach Bali tourism. Considering the existing tourism objects and their fairly rapid potential in the future, from several tourism objects in Simalungun Regency,

Tigaras also has several comfortable hotels located on the edge of the lake. The village with a slope of about 50 degrees, has a privilege. The beach is filled with giant stones carved naturally by the waves of Lake Toba. The waves crashing against the shore are also hard, so that the waves feel like the melodious singing of nature is calling for travelers to come. This village is directly opposite the headland of Samosir Island. In this area also, there is the deepest trough of one of the largest lakes in the world after Lake Victoria in Africa. But that potential has not been explored. Its tourism management only relies on the will of local residents. The local community has made the area a coastal tourist location which was previously only a dirty lakeside filled with large stones, (Afrianto, nd).

The socio-economic conditions of the community in Tigaras Village can be seen from the aspects of livelihood, education, health, infrastructure and supporting facilities. From the socio-cultural aspect, the people in Tigaras Village live in various clans and traditions that are still adhered to until now. An example of a culture that is still attached is the culture of gotong royong. The community always works together in cleaning the streets, helping every resident who holds a traditional event such as a wedding party, and a funeral if someone dies. Togetherness in doing a job is often done based on a high social sense as people in Indonesia in general. In general, in the Tigaras Village area, public interest is still more important or prioritized.

Religious life towards God Almighty is growing, so that a harmonious life is fostered among fellow religious people. This religious harmony makes the population feel united and continues to strengthen the unity and unity of the nation and increase charity to jointly promote development. The residents of Tigaras Village are mostly Protestant Christians, Catholics and Muslims, while Hindus and Buddhists do not exist in the area. The facilities needed to support the development of religious

life such as places of worship are quite available. Despite living in diversity and diversity, there are very few disputes between the surrounding communities.

The livelihoods of some people in Tigaras Village still rely on the agricultural sector, including livestock and fishery activities. People who live close to tourist sites, besides farming they are entrepreneurship by opening restaurants, coffee shops, hotels, renting tires and others, for swimming and other business activities. Judging from the characteristics of agricultural cultivation, which is generally carried out on dry land for the cultivation of food crops, plantation crops and forestry. In Tigaras Village, agricultural crops managed by the community are dominated by Ateng Coffee plants or the community often calls it "Kopi sigalar debt", and crops of corn, vegetables, tomatoes and others. Mango fruit is also one of the crops that can be enjoyed by the surrounding community and tourists visiting the area which is sold by the community at a relatively cheap price but is not the main product in the area because mangoes are only available at certain times. Farmers' agricultural products that affect the development of tourist sites in Tigaras Village include roasted corn, which is enjoyed by tourists visiting the area, vegetables, and tomatoes are often the result of farmers' products which are enjoyed and brought back to their homes by tourists. who visited Tigaras Village.

Economist in Tigaras Village, Dolok Pardamean Subdistrict is quite smooth. The economy in Tigaras Village is said to be smooth because any goods or whatever needs that are needed by the community or residents in Tigaras Village can be obtained easily in the city center, namely in Pasar Sibuntuon Village, Dolok Pardamean District, where this market is available on certain days. only Thursday. The transportation infrastructure is asphalt roads, paved roads, dirt roads. As for the means of transportation used, there are buses that pass every day which are the means of transportation used by the community. In addition to the market, Tigaras Village community also holds economic activities in shops, stalls, and other shopping places in Tigaras.

In the field of education, the area of Tigaras Village, Dolok Pardamean District, is not an outdated area. Education is a cultural process to improve human dignity. Education lasts a lifetime and can be carried out in the family, school, and community. Therefore, education is a shared responsibility between families, communities, and schools. The level or level of education available in Tigaras Village, Dolok Pardamean District is TK, SD Negeri. The people of Tigaras Village also send their sons / daughters out of the Tigaras area, this is due to the parents' desire for their children to get a better education.

In the health sector, the Tigaras Village area has health facilities. Although there is no big hospital in this area, the people of Tigaras Village are aware and care about this health, it can be seen from the health facilities in this village. The people of Tigaras Village are already thinking ahead because if they are sick the local people immediately come to the puskesmas and ask for medicine. Health development is directed at enhancing the health status, including the nutritional status of the community in the context of improving the quality/standard of life and intelligence as well as realizing the quality and improving the health status of the community. Only healthy humans can work and be productive in fulfilling their daily needs.

Polthe utilization of Tigaras Village tourism sites is bottom-up (from bottom to top) meaning a management concept that puts the community as the main actor in the utilization process at each stage, including the planning, implementation and evaluation processes of development. The natural tourist locations of Garoga Beach and Paris-Paris Beach exist and develop because of the will and hard work of the surrounding community who organize and manage the beach into a comfortable, beautiful and suitable place for vacation so that it attracts tourists to visit. Utilization made by the surrounding community on the natural tourist sites of Garoga Beach and Paris-Paris Beach contain recreational, educational, and economic values. In Tigaras Village, the pattern of utilization of tourist sites itself leads to recreational value, namely, tourists who visit for recreation enjoy long holidays, to relieve fatigue and boredom at work. So when there is time off, people visit these tourist sites to enjoy beautiful, clean beaches, by taking pictures, swimming, walking on the beach, fishing to satisfy hobbies and others. In addition to recreation, the use of natural tourist sites in Tigaras Village is also educational for the surrounding community and tourists who come.

The utilization of the natural tourist sites of Garoga Beach and Paris-Paris contains more economic value, where the impact is more directed to the local community, especially those who open trading businesses such as shops selling souvenirs, coffee shops, hotels or inns, restaurants

and those providing the facilities used to swim and enjoy the beach tour. The level of income that people get will certainly increase when compared to before the area became a tourist location.

The increasing use of natural tourism activities is related to changes in people's lifestyles, increasing living standards and income levels, increasing free time and increasing facilities and infrastructure so that they can reach places wherever tourist sites are located. This is what makes researchers interested in researching the pattern of utilization of natural tourist sites for the socio-economic life of the people of Tigaras Village, Dolok Pardamean District, Simalungun Regency. Researchers want to see and explore how the people in Tigaras Village take advantage of the natural tourist sites of Paris and Garoga Beach for the socio-economic life of the people in the area.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Types of research

The research used in this research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Descriptive research can be defined as research that produces descriptive data regarding spoken and written words and observable behavior of the people being studied, for example existing conditions or relationships, developing opinions, ongoing processes, consequences or effects that occur, happening, or about an ongoing trend. Qualitative approach is defined as an approach that can produce data, writing, and observable behavior in social life or society as a whole or as a whole. (Ramdhan, 2021; Zellatifanny & Mudjiyanto, 2018). So that by using this type of descriptive qualitative approach, the researcher will process the data obtained previously in a qualitative way and then describe in words how the pattern of utilization carried out by the Tigaras Village community at natural tourist sites is for the socio-economic life of the surrounding community.

2.2 Research location

This research was conducted in Tigaras Village. district. Dolok Pardamean, Kab. Simalungun. The reason for choosing this area is that this area is a tourist location that is very rapidly growing and is visited by tourists both from within and outside the area. Whereas in the past this area was still isolated and not yet a tourist location but only an alternative route for crossing to Samosir (Tomok). In 2002 the local community saw an opportunity that the Tigaras Village area contained great tourism potential, especially coastal nature tourism, because it was a suburb of Lake Toba.

Local people who have a strong desire and will to take advantage of the beach location, so the impact felt by the existence of the natural tourist sites of Paris and Garoga Beach is very large for the local community itself. In addition, this area is experiencing rapid development in the social and economic fields because the area is a popular tourist location in Simalungun thanks to its beautiful beaches, clean and beautiful natural panorama that invites tourists to enjoy it. Therefore, researchers are interested in choosing Tigaras Village as the research location.

2.3 Teknik Data Collection

Data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. Without knowing the data collection techniques, the research will not get data that meets the standards that have been set (Jogiyanto Hartono, 2018)

To be able to collect the data needed as a source of data to support this research, the researchers will collect data through:

1. Observertan (Observation), Observation method, which is used to observe the symptoms that manifest in everyday life in the community/community being studied. By using the observation method, a researcher based on the category and level of symptoms that must be observed can collect complete data regarding the symptoms (actions, objects, events) and the relationship between one another that has meaning for the life of the community or society that is related to it. researched (Saturday & Kristiana, 2020). In the study, the researchers observed the situation in the field directly regarding the patterns of utilization of the Paris Beach and Garoga Beach locations carried out by the community around Tigaras Village Beach.
2. Wainterview (interview), A technique for gathering information from community members about a particular problem with free questioning techniques whose purpose is to obtain information rather than obtain opinions or responses. Thus, the person who provides the data is referred to as an informant (Risaldi et al., 2019). In this study, I will interview several heads of families in Tigaras Village, especially those around Paris Beach and Garoga Beach, Local

Government, Traditional Leaders, who provide information about how the pattern of using natural tourist sites is to improve the socio-economic life of the surrounding community.

3. Literature study, namely data and information obtained from literature studies, previous research results, scientific journals, document articles and other writings that support and relate to this research. This data is often also referred to as secondary data where the data is obtained from a second source or secondary source from what we need.

2.4 Interpretbreast milk

In qualitative research, researchers can collect a lot of data both from interviews, observations and from documentation. The data are generally still in the form of field notes, therefore it is necessary to select and make categories. The data that has been obtained from the literature study is also evaluated first to ensure its relevance to the research problem. After that, the data are grouped into manageable units, then the data interpretation is carried out referring to the literature review. While the results of the observations are narrated as a complement to the research data. The end of all this process is a description or narrative in the form of sentences about what has been researched as a basis for making conclusions.

3. RESULTS AND RESEARCH

3.1 Analysis of the Tourism Potential of Tigaras Village.

Understanding of tourism potential according to Mariotti in (Arianti, 2019) is everything that is found in a tourist destination, and is an attraction so that people want to come to visit the place. The distinctive nature of a tourist attraction is that the object can only be enjoyed and developed, in the place where it exists, for example: beautiful natural scenery, beaches for fun, rivers, and forests.

What is meant by tourism potential is everything that can be developed into the attraction of a tourist attraction. In this study, tourism potential is divided into three types, namely: natural potential, cultural potential, and human potential.

1. Nature's potential

What is meant by natural potential is the condition and type of flora and fauna of an area, landscape, an area such as beaches, forests, and others (physical condition of an area). The advantages and uniqueness of nature if it is developed by taking into account the state of the environment and its surroundings will undoubtedly attract tourists to visit the object. In line with this research, the natural potential found in Tigaras Village is Garoga Tigaras Beach and Paris-Paris Beach. Like the beaches in the highlands, of course the beaches in this village are the same as other beaches in Parapat and on Samosir Island, where the water tastes fresh because it comes from the waters of Lake Toba. This beach has long been known by the people of Simalungun Regency, and is usually a tourist choice for them to fill their holidays, although until now only local tourists dominate around this beach. Garoga Tigaras Beach has a very beautiful natural exotica, such as the vast expanse of the waters of Lake Toba stretching, as far as the eye can see only a lake surrounded by green hills. Even occasionally seen some fishing boats that are active around the beach.

2. Cultural potential

What is meant by cultural potential is all the results of human creativity, taste, and initiative in the form of customs, handicrafts, arts, historical relics of ancestors in the form of buildings, monuments, and others. In this study, there is a historic relic that still exists in Tigaras Village, namely the former stone of the Dutch colonial shelter which had been burned by the local community after being abandoned by the colonizers after independence, so all that was left were the remains of burning stones.

3. Human potential

Humans also have potential that can be used as a tourist attraction, through dance performances / performances and cultural arts performances of an area. In the case of this research area still not showing dance performances or cultural arts, it is very rarely displayed by the surrounding community. It's just that in tourist locations for visitors, keyboard music is provided for those who want to karaoke or sing. The songs that are often sung to entertain visitors are also regional songs such as Toba Batak songs and Simalungun

3.2 Analysis of the Structure and Social System of the Toba Batak Community in Tigaras Village in Relation to the Utilization Pattern of Tigaras Village's Natural Tourism Locations.

Tigaras Village is mostly inhabited by the Toba Batak and Simalungun tribes. The Batak community has a philosophy, principle as well as a structure and system in society, namely in the Toba Batak language it is called Dalihan Na Tolu, while in the Simalungun language it is called Tolu Sahundulan. In the Batak custom, Dalihan Natolu is determined by the existence of three functional positions as a social construction consisting of three things which are the common basis. The three stoves (Dalihan natolu) are Somba Marhulahula/worship/respect to the wife's family, Elek Marboru (attitude to persuade/protect women), Manat Mardongan Tubu/ (be careful with family friends). But that does not mean that there are castes in the Batak kinship system.

Seaccording to the context, all Batak people must have been a hulaula, as well as dongan tubu as well as boru. So that in the kinship system, all Batak people must behave as kings. The king in the Batak kinship system does not mean a person in power, but a person who behaves well according to the manners in the Batak kinship system. In the Batak tribe, the ancestors taught them to look for three things in life. The three things in life are Hagabeon, which means having a family or heredity, so that there are future generations. The second is looking for Hamoraon or wealth, because many families are useless if they are poor or miserable and the third is Hasangapon, glory or honor. These three things should not be separated from one another because they are a unity. However, many Batak people interpret this narrowly,

As a result, many Batak people in particular and the Indonesian people in general work hard to find wealth. Likewise, in this study the concept of Toba Batak philosophy is firmly held by the people of Tigaras Village where they work hard in utilizing the natural potential of the area. The surrounding community has a strong will to make these natural tourist sites better than before without any assistance and facilities provided by the government. At first, the majority of the people of Tigaras Village only worked on farming, but more and more people know that they have very good tourism potential to be utilized. With the desire, will and hard work of the people of Tigaras Village,

With the success of the local community in utilizing the existing natural tourist sites, the benefits they can also increase, especially in terms of household income, which previously only came from agricultural products, increased from selling at natural tourist sites that were used.

3.3 Data Analysis of Patterns of Utilization of Natural Tourism Locations for the Socio-Economic Life of the Tigaras Village Community.

The utilization of Tigaras Village tourist sites is bottom up (from bottom to top) meaning a management concept that puts the community as the main actor in the utilization process at every stage, including the planning, implementation and evaluation processes of tourism development. The natural tourist sites of Garoga Beach and Paris-Paris Beach exist and develop because of the will and hard work of the surrounding community who organize and manage the beach into a comfortable, beautiful and suitable place for vacation so that it attracts tourists to visit, whereas previously the tourist areas of Garoga Beach and Paris Beach there isn't any yet. The state of the place that became a tourist location, namely the beaches of Garoga and Paris, was once only a stopover for fishermen who caught fish, there was nothing, only filled with large stones, weeds and bushes. There is also a field of some people overgrown such as corn, cloves, coffee, coconut, candlenut and mango. Finally, the local community managed the area to become a better place than before without any direction and assistance from the local government, weeds were cleared, bushes, large stones were moved to the shores of the lake, a better road was made than before. . The community also set up stalls to sell on the shores of Garoga Beach to serve the needs of visitors, such as selling snacks and soft drinks, also renting tires for people who are not good at swimming, mats for seating, small huts at almost all the same. The description above is in accordance with what was expressed by one of the SS informants (Lk,

"The tourist locations in Tigaras Village are all because the people in this village are good at seeing opportunities, the people have a strong will and desire to make the natural potential that exists into tourist locations such as Garoga Beach and Paris Beach which are increasingly complete with entertainment facilities provided by the managers. Even though in the past everything was like a

forest on the edge of this beach, lots of bushes, weeds, and big rocks, now it's really good, so it's getting more famous and lots of people come."

The use of tourist sites in this study, among others, contains values such as: recreational, educational, and economic values. The pattern of utilization that leads to recreational value is that tourists who visit for recreation enjoy long vacations, to eliminate boredom and fatigue during weekdays. So when there is time off, people visit these natural tourist sites to enjoy beautiful, clean beaches, by taking pictures, swimming, walking on the beach, fishing to satisfy hobbies, and others. The favorite days for visitors to come for recreation are Saturdays, Sundays and religious holidays, as well as school/work holidays. Visitors who come are more dominated by young people, children, and families.

Education for the Batak ethnic is very important, because with high education it can increase the dignity of the Toba Batak people. In Batak society, love for children is extraordinary, this can be seen also in a piece of song lyrics in the Batak language, namely "anakkon hi do hamaraon diau" which means my most precious child in me. Parents will uphold the child to a higher education, so that when the child succeeds in his education therein lies the happiness of the parents and the most valuable treasure.

Education and economic improvement are indeed very important in this life when the economy increases, children's education will also increase. But health is also a factor in improving the quality of life. In improving the quality of life, health is also very influential for the people of Tigaras Village in the utilization of existing natural tourist sites. Before Tigaras Village became a tourist attraction visited by many people, the level of public health was good, far from disease as well as after the existence of natural tourist sites, although there is no big hospital in this area, the people of Tigaras Village are aware and care about health, this is seen from the existing health facilities in the village. the village community already has a forward thinking pattern because if a family member is sick, they immediately take them to the local health center to ask for medicine and get treatment. In addition, one of the factors that causes the people of Tigaras Village to care about health is that the Health Service often comes down to socialize a clean environment for healthy people so that people are aware and care about health, especially after the area becomes a tourist destination.

3.4 Functional Analysis of Utilization of Tigaras Village Nature Tourism Locations

According to the structural functional theory, society is a social system consisting of parts or elements that are interrelated and unified in balance. Changes that occur in one part will also bring changes to other parts. The basic assumption is that each structure in a social system is functional with respect to the others. On the other hand, if it is not functional, the structure will not exist or disappear by itself.

Adherents of this theory tend to look only at the contribution of one system or event to another and therefore ignore the possibility that an event or a system may operate against other functions in a social system. At the extreme, adherents of this theory assume that all events and all structures are functional for a society. Thus at a certain level, for example war, social inequality, racial differences, and even poverty are needed by a society. Change can happen slowly in society. If there is a conflict, adherents of structural functionalism theory focus their attention on the problem of how to resolve it so that society remains in balance. Robert K. Merton, a leader of structural functional theory, argues that the object of sociological analysis is social facts such as: social roles, institutional patterns, social processes, group organization, social control, and so on. Almost all adherents of this theory tend to focus their attention on the function of one social fact over another. However, according to Merton, there is often confusion between subjective motives and the notion of function. Structural functionalism's attention should be devoted more to functions than to motives. Almost all adherents of this theory tend to focus their attention on the function of one social fact over another. However, according to Merton, there is often confusion between subjective motives and the notion of function. Structural functionalism's attention should be paid more to functions than to motives. Almost all adherents of this theory tend to focus their attention on the function of one social fact over another. However, according to Merton, there is often confusion between subjective motives and the notion of function. Structural functionalism's attention should be paid more to functions than to motives.

Fungsi are observable effects that lead to adaptation or adjustment in a system. Therefore, this function is ideologically neutral. Functional concepts in a system tend to be said to be adaptations

or adjustments that always have positive consequences. (Ritzer and Goodman, 2009: 269). Therefore, the term function is very important for functional analysis of the use of natural tourist sites in Tigaras Village which has a function that causes adaptation or adjustment of a particular system. Adaptation or adjustment of a certain system in the use of natural tourist sites in Tigaras Village can be seen from how the attitude of the surrounding community adjusts to the existence of natural tourist sites Garoga Beach and Paris Beach, especially when visitors come to visit,

The surrounding community, especially the people who are around the natural tourist sites of Garoga Beach and Paris Beach who take advantage of these tourist sites, have been able to adapt to the existing system where they receive visitors in a friendly, orderly manner and provide maximum service to visitors by setting up small kiosks. which sells food and soft drinks, rents tires, mats, toilets, sells grilled fish, clothing and other tourist equipment.

The description above is in accordance with what was expressed by one of the informants S.Silalahi (lk, 66 years old) who says:

“MeAccording to what I have observed and what I do to take advantage of the natural tourist location of Garoga Beach is to open a shop that I sell food and soft drinks, sometimes there are visitors who ask for coffee, sweet tea. In addition to renting blue tents, used tires for swimming, mats for visitors to sit. So that the visitors will be more crowded, I will make the price the same as the others. Also required to be friendly and offer sales to visitors to sell. Others are the same as me opening a shop.”

Sethe way with the concept of the function above which causes adaptation or adjustment of a certain system which is seen from this study how the surrounding community is required to adapt to the existing system. The presence of natural tourist sites Garoga Beach and Paris Beach has caused a change in behavior in the surrounding community, including a friendly attitude in serving visitors, which has begun to be applied, giving rise to social interaction. In addition, the adjustments made by the surrounding community are in terms of their livelihoods, they are no longer only farming but have other jobs, namely selling around the natural attractions of Garoga Beach and Paris Beach.

Early structural functionalism also focused on the function of a single social structure or on the function of a particular social institution. Function in structural functionalism is a collection of activities aimed at meeting certain needs or system requirements. In a popular sense, the term function refers to a gathering together which is part of a traditional ceremony, for example, if an important official does not attend an official ceremony, then the person concerned is said to be socially dysfunctional. Functions are related to activities carried out by parties occupying political positions. (Goodman, 2004: 121). Functional analysis in the pattern of utilization of natural tourist sites for the socio-economic life of the Tigaras Village community states a goal towards meeting the needs of a system in society.

3.5 Dysfunctional Analysis of Utilization of Tigaras Village Nature Tourism Locations

According to Merton, function is defined as consequences that are realized and that create adaptation or adjustment of a system. But there is clearly an ideological bias when people focus only on adaptation and adjustment, because there are always positive consequences. However, it should be noted that a social fact can have negative consequences for other social facts. To remedy this serious weakness of early structural functionalism, Merton developed the idea that dysfunction, as social structures or social institutions can contribute to the maintenance of other social facts, can also have negative consequences. For example: slavery in the old United States social system, especially in the south. Slavery was clearly functional for white American society. Because the system can provide cheap labor, advance the cotton farming economy and become a source of social status for whites. On the other hand, slavery is dysfunctional. The slavery system made people very dependent on the agrarian economic system (agricultural economy) so they were not ready to enter industrialization. The concept of dysfunction is very useful in developing a functional approach to social problems and social change. The slavery system made people very dependent on the agrarian economic system (agricultural economy) so they were not ready to enter industrialization. The concept of dysfunction is very useful in developing a functional approach to social problems and social change. The slavery system made people very dependent on the agrarian economic system (agricultural economy) so they were not ready to enter industrialization. The concept of dysfunction

is very useful in developing a functional approach to social problems and social change. (Laoh et al., 2021)

If we examine more deeply the pattern of utilization of natural tourist sites for the socio-economic life of the Tigaras Village community, it aims to increase the income and economy of the surrounding community, but this function is more directed towards positive things. conveyed by one of the informants of the hospital (Lk, 18 years) said:

"The negative thing about the use of this tourist location in my opinion is only among fellow managers, at first before this tour developed our compactness in this village, greeting each other if we passed on the road, but after this tourist location developed, we met on the road no longer greeted -greeting, there is a feeling of envy among sellers at this tourist location. Visitors sometimes ride the carriage speeding on the road, the shape of their muffler is loud, the children in this village imitate the visitor by speeding as long as they ride the carriage, the sound of the carriage is made loudly, causing noise"

Sein line with Robert K. Merton's view of dysfunctionality which states that even an institution can have a negative effect on the social system. Likewise, the pattern of utilization of the natural tourist sites in Tigaras Village is clearly functional for the surrounding community, especially those close to the natural tourist sites, because by selling them they can increase their income, they no longer rely solely on agricultural products, thus encouraging the fulfillment of family economic needs and being able to finance children. school to the highest level, because for the people of Tigaras Village, children's education is more important. But on the other hand it causes dysfunction for the surrounding community and visitors who come. For people who manage the emergence of feelings of envy seeing other sellers because their sales are more salable than others. In addition, their children followed the style brought by the visitors which seemed more negative. For visitors themselves, young couples who visit these natural tourist sites do not maintain their attitude where they just casually make love without caring about their surroundings.

3.6 Analysis of Manifest Functional Patterns of Utilization of Tigaras Village Natural Tourism Locations

Merton also introduced the concepts of manifest (manifest) and hidden (latent) functions. These two terms provide important additions to functional analysis. In simple terms, the real function is the expected function, while the hidden function is the unexpected function. For example, the real function of slavery was to increase the economic productivity of southern society, but it also contained a hidden function of providing a large number of lower class members who helped improve the status of white southerners, both rich and poor. This thinking can be related to Merton's other concept, namely unanticipated consequences. Actions have consequences, both expected and unintended. Although everyone is aware of the expected result. (Susan, 2019)

With the above assumptions, the manifest function in this study is a function that is intended and expected by the people of Tigaras Village with the presence of natural tourist sites Garoga Beach and Paris Beach which aims to increase people's income or income economically towards a more prosperous community life, reduce unemployment area around tourist attractions. This description is in accordance with what was expressed by one of the GR informants (Pr, 37 years old) who stated:

"Our goal is to take advantage of this tourist location, so that we can increase our income and household income, so far the income we receive has increased after selling at this tourist location. What we do to increase our income is selling food, soft drinks, renting used tires, mats, toilets, clothes for swimming, selling grilled fish, blue huts so that visitors are happy to come and enjoy our services. So that in the future they will come again. In addition, youths who are unemployed or who do not go to school are also selling and some are parking attendants, speed boat drivers, and selling"

3.7 Analysis of Latent Function Patterns of Utilization of Tigaras Village Nature Tourism Locations

Other Merton Manifest functions also explain the concept of latent functions. A latent function is a type of unanticipated consequence, something that is functional for the designed system. But there are two other types of unanticipated consequences: "dysfunctional things for the existing

system, and they all include latent dysfunction and things that are not relevant to the system they are functionally or dysfunctionally affecting.”(P a n e , 2 0 2 1)

Merton also introduced the latent function as a hidden function, this thought can be related to Merton's other concept, namely unanticipated consequences. In line with what Merton explained, the latent function of the community's use of the natural tourist sites of Garoga Beach and Paris Beach, Tigaras Village, has a hidden function and is not expected by the community but appears and affects other systems. For example, the function expected by the surrounding community by utilizing the tourist location is to increase the economy and income of the surrounding community by selling around the tourist spot,

There are also unexpected things that lead to negative things, such as in the use of natural tourist sites Garoga Beach and Paris Beach, Tigaras Village, for example, this place is a location for visitors, especially young people, to be alone and indulge in intimacy without regard to other visitors. Another thing is that it is less harmonious and feelings of envy arise among fellow sellers who sell around the tourist location

The description above is in accordance with what was conveyed by one of the RM informants (pr, 41 years) who said:

“MeIndeed, with the existence of this natural tourist location, our income has increased. Moreover, people already know that Garoga Beach and Paris Beach are crowded with people, some from Medan, Kisaran, Tanjung Balai, Tebing Tinggi, Tanah Karo and many more. Even though at first no one or Tigaras Village only knew the people who were near our village, but after the Paris and Garoga Beach tourist sites, they became even more famous. Visitors are also satisfied with our services, because the people here are more friendly to serve guests who come. But there is also a negative thing about this tourist location, sometimes visitors are not polite by making out here without paying attention to other people. That's why sometimes you pretend you don't see it.”

Likewise, the utilization of the natural tourist sites of Garoga Beach and Paris Beach in Tigaras Village for the socio-economic life of the community, can significantly increase people's income, increase community livelihoods which leads to improving the economy of the Tigaras Village community. With the increase in the community's economy, of course, they will be able to pay for children's education, and improve the health of each family member, but on the other hand, the attitude of the community has also changed, becoming more friendly in serving visitors, and becoming more aware of the existence of tourism. Being friendly in serving visitors does not mean being friendly to fellow managers, among fellow sellers/managers there is also growing jealousy towards other sellers.

4. Toconclusion

From the results of the study, the conclusions and suggestions in this study are as follows, The pattern of utilization of Tigaras Village tourist sites is bottom up (from bottom to top) meaning a management concept that puts the community as the main actor in the utilization process at each stage, which includes the process planning, implementation and evaluation of tourism development. The natural tourist locations of Garoga Beach and Paris-Paris Beach exist and develop because of the will and hard work of the surrounding community who organize and manage the beach into a comfortable, beautiful and suitable place for vacation so that it attracts tourists to visit. Finally, the surrounding community managed the area to become a better place than before without any direction and assistance from the local government. The community also set up stalls to sell on the shores of Garoga Beach to serve the needs of visitors, such as selling snacks and soft drinks, also renting tires for people who are not good at swimming, mats for seating, small huts at almost all the same. The pattern of utilization of tourist sites by the Tigaras Village community in this study contains recreational, educational, and economic values. The pattern of utilization that leads to recreational value is that tourists who visit for recreation enjoy long vacations, to eliminate boredom and fatigue during weekdays. So when there is time off, people visit these natural tourist sites to enjoy beautiful, clean beaches, by taking pictures, swimming, walking on the beach, fishing to satisfy hobbies, and others. The favorite days for visitors to come for recreation are Saturdays, Sundays and religious

holidays, as well as school/work holidays. Visitors who come are more dominated by young people, children, and families.

The utilization of Tigaras Village's natural tourist sites does not only lead to recreation but also to educational value. The value of education certainly needs to prioritize the values of diversity possessed by the Indonesian nation. By displaying the values of diversity, the visitors, especially children, are expected to better understand the importance of mutual respect and respect for each other. In addition, traders/managers are required to learn how to serve visitors in a good, friendly manner in selling so that visitors are still interested in coming for tours. On the other hand, the educational value for visitors, especially children, can enjoy the atmosphere of playing while learning in the wild, in this case on the beach, children can learn how to swim, enjoy the beauty of nature that will be able to maintain and appreciate nature. The pattern of utilization of natural tourist sites for the socio-economic life of the Tigaras Village community is more economic, where the impact is more directed to the local community, especially those who open trading businesses, kiosks and rent out other game facilities. With the existence of tourist sites

Pantai Garoga and Paris Beach the level of income that the community gets has certainly increased when compared to before the area became a tourist location. The income they receive is increased by selling and renting equipment needed by visitors. Previously, their income only came from agricultural products. Analysis of Merton's view on the function of utilizing natural tourist sites for the socio-economic life of the Tigaras Village community. Functional aspect, as a place to increase people's income. It can be seen by the presence of stalls or stalls set up by local communities in the natural tourist sites of Garoga Beach and Paris Beach that sell food, soft drinks and rent equipment used to satisfy visitors. In terms of Manifest Functions, Functions that are intended and expected by the people of Tigaras Village with the presence of natural tourist sites Garoga Beach and Paris Beach which aims to increase the income or income of the community economically towards a more prosperous community life, reducing the unemployment rate in the area around tourist attractions. In terms of latent functions, there are also unexpected functions that lead to negative things, such as in the utilization of the natural tourist sites of Garoga Beach and Paris Beach, Tigaras Village, for example, the place is a location for visitors, especially young people to be alone and indulge in intimacy without caring about the visitors who come. other. Another thing is the lack of harmony and feelings of envy among fellow sellers who sell around the tourist location.

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