



Participation of the Young Generation in Community-Based Tourism Development in Sidan Tourism Village

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Abstract : *Community-based tourism villages require youth involvement to support local potential and tourism sustainability. This study aims to determine the forms and types of youth participation in community-based tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village, Gianyar, Bali. A qualitative approach with deductive analysis was used, involving nine purposively selected informants consisting of village government officials, young people, and tourism village managers. Data were collected through observation, interviews, documentation, and literature review and analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing and verifying conclusions. The results identified five forms of youth participation: ideas, labor, property, skills and expertise, and social participation. The dominant type was induced participation, although spontaneous participation was also found in several forms of involvement. Youth participation was evident in various tourism activities, but their role in strategic decision-making remained limited, with decision-making authority still largely held by the village government and tourism village managers. The findings highlight the need to expand youth involvement in planning and decision-making to strengthen independent participation in community-based tourism development.*

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Introduction

Tourism villages are a form of tourism development that relies on local potential, including population, natural environment, and culture, which are part of a village's identity and attractiveness (Fasa et al., 2022). The development of tourism villages can also create more equitable employment opportunities and encourage direct local community involvement in tourism activities (Osin &

Purwaningsih, 2020). Tourism development in rural areas is also influenced by tourists' saturation with modern forms of tourism and the increasing desire for more natural experiences and direct interaction with local communities (Frasawi & Citra, 2018). These conditions make the development of tourism villages an option for local economic development, implemented in various regions (Istiyanti, 2020). In this context, the presence of local communities is crucial because they possess tourism resources as well as an understanding of the potential and challenges within their region (Afrellia & Ratnawati, 2024; Syarifuddin, 2023).

The development of community-based tourism villages, or Community-Based Tourism (CBT), places local communities as active stakeholders in tourism management. CBT is a development strategy that supports sustainable development through community involvement in the management of the tourism sector (Susilo, 2020). Community participation is crucial because communities are expected to be involved in the planning, management, and direction of tourism activities so that economic, social, and cultural benefits can be felt more equitably by local communities (Azwar et al., 2023; Doğan, 2019). In this process, the younger generation holds a strategic position as a productive group that can play a role in creating innovation and supporting sustainable tourism development. The involvement of the younger generation from an early stage is crucial for sustainable village development (Chatkaewnapanon & Kelly, 2019; Havadi Nagy & Espinosa Segui, 2019), while their participation is also a strategic factor in encouraging village development through community-based tourism (Pinho & Gomes, 2023).

Despite the crucial role of youth participation, their involvement in tourism development has not always been optimal. Research in the Lake Toba region indicates that youth participation remains low due to limited awareness of tourism potential, a lack of training and skills, and limited access to information (Rajagukguk & Sofianto, 2020). A similar situation was found in the Kedung Gede Tourism Village, where youth participation in community-based tourism development was suboptimal due to a lack of self-confidence, limited socialization, unclear development direction, personal busyness, and the impact of digitalization (Pradini et al., 2023). These issues demonstrate that youth involvement is not only related to their presence as a productive group but also to their abilities and available opportunities to participate in various tourism development processes.

Participation issues are also related to the form and level of community involvement in the tourism development process. Several studies have shown that participation can take the form of providing ideas, labor, skills, or social involvement, while the level of involvement can vary, ranging from involvement driven by certain parties to participation carried out independently (Pratama & Nafi'ah, 2024; Ningrum et al., 2025). In its implementation, community participation can also face obstacles in the form of social structures and unequal distribution of roles. The dominance of certain groups can create distance and differences in expectations in the management of tourism villages, resulting in suboptimal participation levels (Sumardani & Wiramatika, 2024). Furthermore, community involvement can be seen as active in implementing activities and utilizing economic benefits, but remains low in monitoring and evaluation because the control function is mostly dominated by central managers or village officials (R. Aprilia et al., 2024). This condition demonstrates the importance of viewing participation not only based on the presence or absence of involvement, but also on the form and type of participation undertaken.

This phenomenon also occurs in Sidan Tourism Village, Gianyar District, Gianyar Regency, Bali. Sidan Tourism Village has tourism potential in the form of nature, culture, spirituality, and traditional crafts. These potentials include Subak as a world cultural heritage, blacksmithing as a typical craft, cultural arts attractions, and local accommodation that supports tourism activities and the community's economy (Yuniari et al., 2025). The existence of these various potentials requires the support of human resources, especially the younger generation who play a role in innovation, promotion, and sustainability of the tourism village. However, based on a preliminary interview with the Head of Sidan Tourism Village, Mr. Made Sukra Suyasa, the involvement of the younger generation in the development of Sidan Tourism Village has not been optimal. This condition is problematic because the development of the natural and cultural potential of Sidan Tourism Village depends not only on the availability of tourism resources, but also on the involvement of the younger generation as part of the local community.

Based on this phenomenon, this study aims to determine the forms and types of youth

participation in the development of community-based tourism in Sidan Tourism Village. This research is important because youth participation is part of the process of developing community-based tourism villages and is related to efforts to maintain the economic, social, and cultural sustainability of Sidan Tourism Village. Specifically, this study uses the forms of participation proposed by Hamijoyo and Iskandar (Huraerah, 2008) and the types of participation in tourism proposed by Tosun (1999). The novelty of this research lies in the focus of the study which specifically analyzes the forms and types of youth participation in the development of community-based tourism in Sidan Tourism Village, which until this research was conducted had not been specifically studied. The results of the study are expected to provide an overview of the patterns of youth involvement and serve as a basis for understanding youth participation in the development of Sidan Tourism Village in a more effective, inclusive, and sustainable manner.

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with deductive analysis. The qualitative approach was used to gain an in-depth understanding of youth participation in community-based tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village, particularly regarding the forms and types of participation based on real-world conditions. This approach allows researchers to understand the experiences, perspectives, and perceptions of informants regarding youth involvement in tourism village development activities. Deductive analysis was used by utilizing predetermined concepts, categories, or theories as a basis for compiling and understanding the data (Bingham, 2023). In this study, data were analyzed based on the theory of forms of community participation according to Hamijoyo and Iskandar (Huraerah, 2008) and the theory of types of participation in tourism according to Tosun (1999). The research data consisted of qualitative data obtained from interviews, observations, documents, and recordings (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The research was conducted in Sidan Tourism Village, Gianyar District, Gianyar Regency, from April 16 to May 10, 2026.

The research instrument used was a semi-structured interview guide. This instrument allowed researchers to prepare a list of questions while also providing flexibility to develop questions based on informant responses and explore information in greater depth (Iba & Wardhana, 2023). The interview guide was developed based on Hamijoyo and Iskandar's theory of participation forms in Huraerah (2008) and Tosun's theory of participation types (1999). Data collection was conducted through observation, documentation, interviews, and literature review. Observation was used to directly observe tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village, documentation was used to obtain evidence in the form of photographs and documents related to the research, while interviews were used to obtain in-depth information regarding tourism development and youth participation. Literature review was used to obtain information about Sidan Tourism Village and youth participation through journals, books, and articles (Sugiyono & Lestari, 2021; Nasution, 2023).

The data analysis technique used was descriptive analysis. According to Miles et al. (2020), qualitative data analysis is carried out iteratively and simultaneously through three main components: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing and verifying conclusions. Data reduction is carried out through the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data obtained from field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. Furthermore, the data is presented briefly but still able to provide an overall picture of the research results. The final stage is drawing and verifying conclusions after all necessary and supporting data for the research have been collected.

This study did not use a population and sample as in quantitative research, but instead used informants determined by purposive sampling technique. This technique is a deliberate selection of data sources based on certain considerations and criteria set by the researcher (Sugiyono, 2013). The selection of informants was based on their involvement in tourism activities in Sidan Tourism Village and their knowledge of village tourism development. The number of informants in this study was 9 people consisting of elements of the Sidan Tourism Village government, the younger generation, and tourism village managers or Pokdarwis. The informant from the village government was the Secretary of Sidan



Tourism Village, the younger generation informant was the Head of Sekaa Teruna Teruni from each banjar, while the informant from the tourism village manager was the Head of Pokdarwis. The younger generation informants were selected because they have knowledge and experience regarding member involvement in various Sidan Tourism Village activities. The criteria for young people who became informants included being aged 17 to 30 years, registered as Sekaa Teruna Teruni banjar, and registered as residents of Sidan Tourism Village for 5 to 10 years.

The research procedure began with determining the focus of the research on youth participation in community-based tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village. Next, the researcher used Hamijoyo and Iskandar's theory of participation forms (Huraerah, 2008) and Tosun's theory of participation types (1999) as the basis for developing an interview guide and classifying the data. Data collection was conducted through direct observation of tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village, semi-structured interviews with informants, documentation of research activities, and literature review. The obtained data were then reduced by selecting and focusing on information relevant to the research objectives. The reduced data were then presented to provide an overview of the forms and types of youth participation. The final stage was carried out by drawing and verifying conclusions based on the collected and analyzed data.

Results and Discussion

Forms and Types of Young Generation Participation in Community-Based Tourism Development in Sidan Tourism Village

1. Forms of Participation

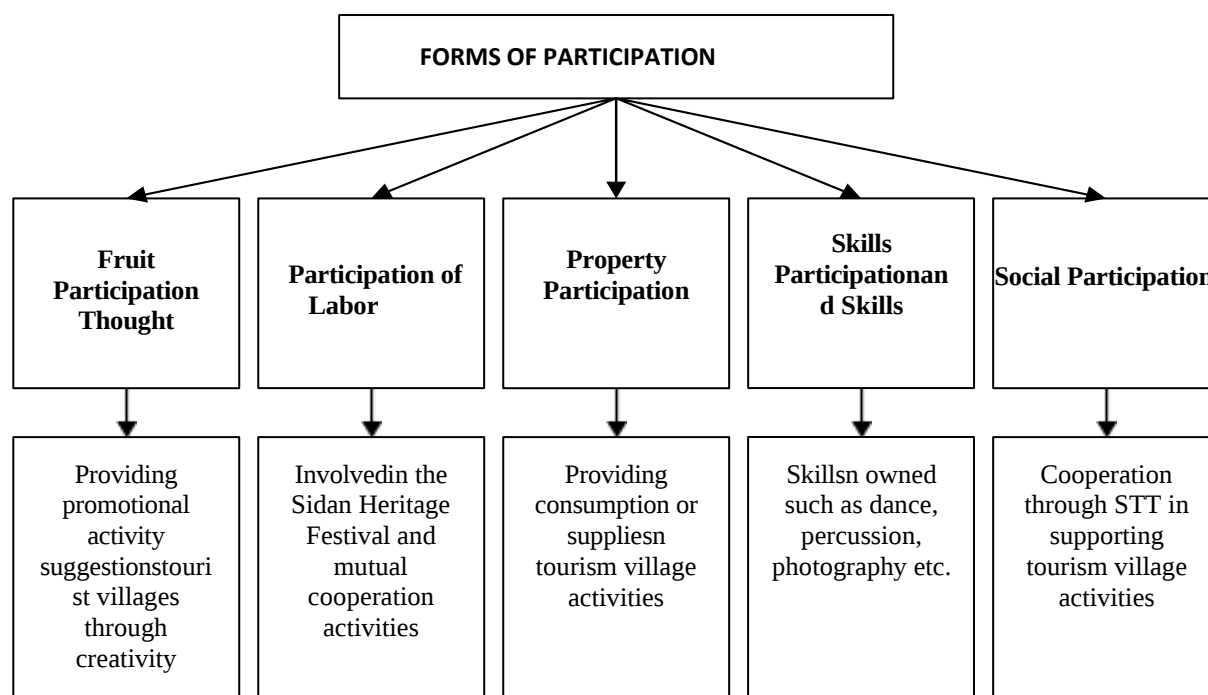


Figure 1. Forms of Participation

Source: processed data, 2026

A. Participation of Thought Fruits

The research results show that the youth's active participation in the development of Sidan Tourism Village is evident through their involvement in village meetings and gatherings. Most informants stated that the youth are included in discussions about tourism activities and village activities involving youth. The presence of the youth in these meetings provides an opportunity for them to share ideas and suggestions regarding tourism village development. One informant stated,

"Young people are often invited to participate in tourism village meetings, especially when discussing tourism or village activities. They usually provide input on attractive activities for tourists and ways to promote the village and increase its recognition."(I Wayan Agus Darmayoga,

Secretary of Sidan Tourism Village, interview, April 29, 2026).

This statement shows that the younger generation has been given space to express their thoughts in planning tourism villages.

The involvement of young people's ideas is also evident in several proposals that have been implemented in the development of Sidan Tourism Village. These ideas include developing tourism support facilities, promoting the tourism village through youth creativity, developing natural resources as a tourist attraction, community service activities, environmental and temple cleanliness campaigns, and marketing tourist attractions such as waterfalls. One informant explained,

"Some of the young people's ideas have already been implemented, such as environmental cleanup activities, tourism promotion through youth creativity, and developing natural tourist attractions to make them more attractive to visitors."(I Wayan Ariarta, Head of POKDARWIS Sidan Tourism Village, interview, April 29, 2026).

This shows that the younger generation not only provides opinions, but also makes real contributions to the development of tourist villages.

Furthermore, most informants stated that ideas and suggestions from the younger generation are listened to and acted upon if deemed beneficial to the needs of the tourism village. Young people generally express their opinions directly during village meetings or activities, although some also do so through intermediaries such as the village head or community leaders. They hope that their ideas will be valued and that they will be given the opportunity to actively participate in village development. One informant stated,

"We hope the opinions and ideas offered by young people can be accepted and implemented, because we also want to help advance Sidan Tourism Village and provide benefits to the village community."(I Kadek Aditya Dwi Prayoga, Chair of STT Bukit Sari, interview, April 20, 2026).

This statement shows the hope of the younger generation that their ideas can become an important part in the development of Sidan Tourism Village.

These findings indicate that the younger generation has participated by expressing ideas, suggestions, and input related to the development of Sidan Tourism Village. This is consistent with the theory by Hamijoyo and Iskandar (Huraerah, 2008), which states that ideational participation is the community's participation in providing ideas, opinions, and input in development activities. These findings also align with the results of research conducted by Pratama & Nafi'ah (2024) and Siregar et al. (2022), which revealed that the community participates through expressing ideas and involvement in tourism village development planning. This similarity is evident in the opportunities given to the younger generation to express suggestions and opinions in meetings and activities related to the tourism village. Although the research results have similarities, there are differences in the subjects studied. Pratama & Nafi'ah (2024) and Siregar et al. (2022) examined community participation in general, while this study focuses more on the younger generation. This difference confirms that participation in providing ideas does not only come from the community as a whole, but can also actively emerge from the younger generation, a group with innovative potential in tourism village development.

B. Participation of Labor

The research results show that the participation of young people in the development of Sidan Tourism Village is evident through their involvement in various tourism village activities. Activities that frequently involve young people include village festivals, digital tourism village promotion, mutual cooperation, environmental cleanup activities, trekking, outreach seminars, and even assisting with tourism events such as the Sidan Heritage Festival and Sidan Ecohill. One informant stated,

"Young people often help out during village tourism activities, such as festivals, community service programs, environmental cleanups, and tourism promotions through social media. They're also often involved in major village events."(I Wayan Ariarta, Head of POKDARWIS



Sidan Tourism Village, interview, April 29, 2026).

Figure 2. Sidan Heritage Festival Source: Sidan Tourism Village, 2026

This statement shows that the younger generation has an active role in supporting the implementation of tourism activities in Sidan Tourism Village.

Although labor participation has been provided in various tourism village activities, youth involvement has not been consistently achieved by all members. Interviews revealed that the main obstacle faced is limited time, as most young people are employed or have other personal commitments. This situation often results in their participation in tourism village activities depending on their free time. One informant stated,

"The younger generation usually wants to get involved because of an invitation from friends or youth organizations. The obstacles are time constraints and most of them are already working."(I Komang Ebi Suarjana, Chair of STT Sidan, interview, 20 April 2026).

This shows that the enthusiasm for participation of the younger generation is still influenced by the conditions and time availability of each individual.

Young people's involvement in village tourism activities is quite frequent, especially in specific activities that require assistance and community participation. However, several informants stated that this involvement is sometimes only occasional due to personal commitments. Factors that encourage young people to get involved are enthusiasm, a desire to gain experience, expand social networks, and a concern for village development. One informant said,

"Usually, young people want to participate because they want to gain experience, make new connections, and feel a sense of responsibility for the village's progress. But some rarely participate because they're busy with work or college."(Gusti Nyoman Alit Gunawan, Chair of STT Dukuh, interview, April 23, 2026).

This shows that the enthusiasm for participation of the younger generation is still influenced by the conditions and time availability of each individual.

In addition to assisting with village tourism activities, the younger generation also experiences various benefits from participating in these activities. These benefits include increased experience, insight, social relationships, and the ability to socialize with the community and tourists. Involvement in village tourism activities also helps

The younger generation is more familiar with their surroundings and the village's potential. One informant said,

"After participating in the village tourism activities, I feel like I've gained new experiences, made more friends, and learned more about my own village's potential. Activities like this also make us more confident in interacting with others."(I Gusti Ayu DillaSusmita Dewi, Chairperson of STT Jagaperang, April 23, 2026).

This statement shows that the participation of young people not only provides benefits for the development of tourist villages, but also for their own development.

These findings indicate that the younger generation has contributed directly through active participation in various activities in tourist villages, such as mutual cooperation, festivals, tourism promotions, and environmental cleanup activities. This aligns with the theory of Hamijoyo and Iskandar (Huraerah, 2008), which explains that labor participation is realized through the physical involvement of the community in carrying out an activity. The results of this study are also in line with the research of Pratama & Nafi'ah (2024, Siregar et al. (2022), and Sumardani & Wiramatika (2024) which showed that the community contributed through labor in supporting the development of tourism villages. This similarity shows that direct community involvement in implementing activities is still the most important form of participation in community-based tourism development. Despite the similarities, there are differences in the form of labor participation provided. In previous studies, labor participation was more visible through mutual cooperation activities and the construction of facilities for tourism villages. On the other hand, in this study, the younger generation is not only involved in mutual cooperation activities, but also actively plays a role in organizing festivals, tourism promotion, and other tourism village activities. This difference shows that labor participation from the younger generation tends to be more varied and adapted to the needs of current tourism development.

C. Property Participation

The research results show that the younger generation's financial participation in the development of Sidan Tourism Village is evident in the provision of assistance in the form of activity equipment, food, and other support for village activities. Although not all young people are directly involved, some informants stated that they have contributed according to their abilities. This assistance is generally used to support the smooth running of tourism village activities and social activities within the village. One informant stated,

"Young people usually help with food and supplies for village events or tourism activities. This assistance is provided according to each person's ability."(I Wayan Ariarta, Head of POKDARWIS Sidan Tourism Village, interview April 29, 2026).

This statement shows that the younger generation cares about village tourism activities through material and goods contributions that can support the implementation of activities.

The participation of the younger generation in property is usually given in traditional activities, mutual cooperation, social activities, and various village activities. related to the activities of the Sidan Tourism Village. This contribution is made as a form of support for the sustainability of village activities and to strengthen the sense of togetherness among residents. One informant explained,

"When there are village activities, especially those related to tourism or traditional activities, young people sometimes help provide food and equipment, or even contribute to the costs so that the activities can run smoothly."(I Kadek Aditya Dwi Prayoga, Chair of STT Bukit Sari, interview, April 20, 2026).

This shows that the participation of the younger generation is not only done through energy and ideas, but also through material assistance provided for the common good.

Furthermore, most informants stated that the younger generation's contributions were voluntary and based on mutual agreement. They provided assistance out of a sense of concern for the village's development and a desire to participate in supporting village tourism activities. One informant stated,

"The assistance provided is usually not forced; everything is done voluntarily because we want to help village activities run smoothly and the tourism village can continue to develop."(I Kadek Suparmayasa. Chairman of STT Blahpane Kelod, interview, April 23, 2026).

This statement shows that the participation of the younger generation's assets arises from social

awareness and a sense of responsibility for the progress of Sidan Tourism Village.

These findings indicate that the younger generation plays an active role by contributing goods, activity equipment, and other assistance according to their respective abilities. This aligns with the theory of Hamijoyo and Iskandar (Huraerah, 2008), which explains that participation can be realized through material donations to support an activity. These findings are similar to research conducted by Sumardani & Wiramatika (2024), which showed material contributions from the community in supporting the development of tourism villages. This similarity confirms that voluntary material assistance is one form of community support for the sustainability of tourism village activities. Although there are similarities in material participation, the types of assistance provided are different. The research by Sumardani & Wiramatika (2024) revealed that the community participated through donations of money and land, while in this study, the younger generation participated more by providing goods and equipment for activities. This difference indicates that material support is not always in the form of money or high-value assets, but can also take the form of assistance with equipment that supports the implementation of tourism village activities.

D. Skills and Proficiency Participation

The research results show that the younger generation in Sidan Tourism Village possesses various skills that can be utilized in tourism village development. These skills are utilized according to the needs of tourism village activities, such as dance and percussion. cultural performances, English language skills to assist tourists, photography and social media for promotion, and craft skills to support attractions and preserve local culture. Most informants stated that these skills have had a positive impact on tourist villages, particularly in supporting promotion and enhancing tourist appeal. One informant said,

"The young people here have many skills, including dance, percussion, photography, and social media promotion. These skills are quite helpful in introducing Sidan Tourism Village to tourists."(Gusti Nyoman Alit Gunawan, Chair of STT Dukuh, interview, April 23, 2026).

This statement shows that the skills of the younger generation are an important potential in developing tourist villages.

Research findings indicate that the skills of the younger generation have been utilized in various development activities in Sidan Tourism Village, such as art performances, welcoming and assisting tourists, and promoting the tourism village through social media. Furthermore, several cultural skills are also applied in traditional activities and performances that serve as tourist attractions. One informant explained,

"Young people's skills are usually utilized during art performances, village activities, or to help promote tourism. Some also assist tourists with English and photography skills."(I Wayan Ariarta, Head of POKDARWIS Sidan Tourism Village, interview, April 29, 2026).

This shows that the skills of the younger generation have been utilized in various activities that support tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village.

Furthermore, most informants stated that the younger generation develops their skills independently, despite village support in the form of art studios and various training programs from the village and relevant agencies. However, the utilization of these skills is still considered suboptimal due to several obstacles such as time constraints, lack of facilities, training, and marketing support. One informant stated,

"In fact, many young people have abilities, but not all of them can channel them properly due to limited time and inadequate facilities or training."(I Gusti Ayu Dilla Susmita, Chair of STT Jagaperang, interview, April 23, 2026).

This statement shows that the younger generation still needs better support so that their skills can develop and be optimally utilized in the development of Sidan Tourism Village.

These findings indicate that the younger generation is involved by utilizing their existing skills and expertise, such as dance, music, photography, social media use, English language skills, and craft skills. This aligns with the theory proposed by Hamijoyo and Iskandar (Huraerah, 2008), which states that participation in skills and expertise is generated through the utilization of individual abilities to



support development. Furthermore, the results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Pratama & Nafi'ah (2024) and Siregar et al. (2022), which shows that community skills are an important asset in the development of tourist villages. These similarities are evident in the use of community skills to support promotion, services to tourists, and the development of tourist attractions. Although the research results have similarities, there are differences in the subjects studied. Pratama & Nafi'ah (2024) and Siregar et al. (2022) examined community participation in general, while this study focuses more on the younger generation.

E. Social Participation

The research results show that the social participation of the younger generation in the development of Sidan Tourism Village is evident through the relatively good cooperation among youth in supporting various tourism village activities. This cooperation is demonstrated through good communication, division of tasks, creativity in promotion, and active involvement in village activities. Most informants assessed that the younger generation is capable of working together cohesively to ensure the smooth running of tourism village activities. One informant stated,

"When there's a village tourism activity, young people usually help each other and work together. Some are in charge of promotions, others help with the event, and still others help maintain cleanliness to ensure the event runs smoothly."(I Gede Ardiyasa, Chair of STT Blahpane Kaja, interview, 20 April 2026).

This statement shows that social cooperation between the younger generation is one of the supporters in the development of Sidan Tourism Village.

Beyond cooperation, most young people also feel a sense of ownership and responsibility for the existence of Sidan Tourism Village. This is evident in their concern for preserving the environment, supporting village development, and maintaining the village's reputation to increase its recognition among tourists. The younger generation recognizes that the existence of a tourism village can benefit the community and its future. One informant explained,

"We feel that Sidan Tourism Village is part of our own village, so we help protect the environment, help with village activities, and want this village to become more well-known to many people."(I Gusti Ayu Dilla Susmita Dewi, Chair of STT Jagaperang, interview, April 23, 2026).

This statement shows the sense of social responsibility of the younger generation towards the sustainability and development of tourist villages.

The role of the Sekaa Teruna Teruni (STT) is also considered crucial in encouraging the younger generation to be more active in village tourism activities. STT serves as a forum that helps mobilize youth through direct invitations, effective communication, and support for various village activities. Through STT, young people are more easily involved in social activities and village tourism development. One informant stated,

"STT is very helpful in encouraging young people to be more active in village tourism activities. Usually, through communication and collaboration within organizations, young people are more enthusiastic about getting involved."(I Gede Ardiyasa, Chair of STT Blahpane Kaja, interview, 20 April 2026).

This statement shows that STT has an important role in increasing the social participation of the younger generation in Sidan Tourism Village.

These findings indicate that the younger generation participates socially through cooperation, communication, a sense of belonging, and active participation in various tourism village activities. This is in line with the theory of Hamijoyo and Iskandar (Huraerah, 2008), which explains that social participation is expressed through cooperative relationships and community involvement in social life to achieve common goals. This research is also in line with research by Pratama & Nafi'ah (2024) and Widjaja & Supratiwi (2025), which states the importance of community cooperation in

supporting the successful development of tourism villages. This similarity is evident in the active involvement of the community in ensuring the sustainability of tourism activities and supporting village progress. Although the research results have similarities, there are differences in the subjects studied. Pratama & Nafi'ah (2024) and Widjaja & Supratiwi (2025) examined community participation in general, while this study focuses more on the younger generation.

2. Participation Type

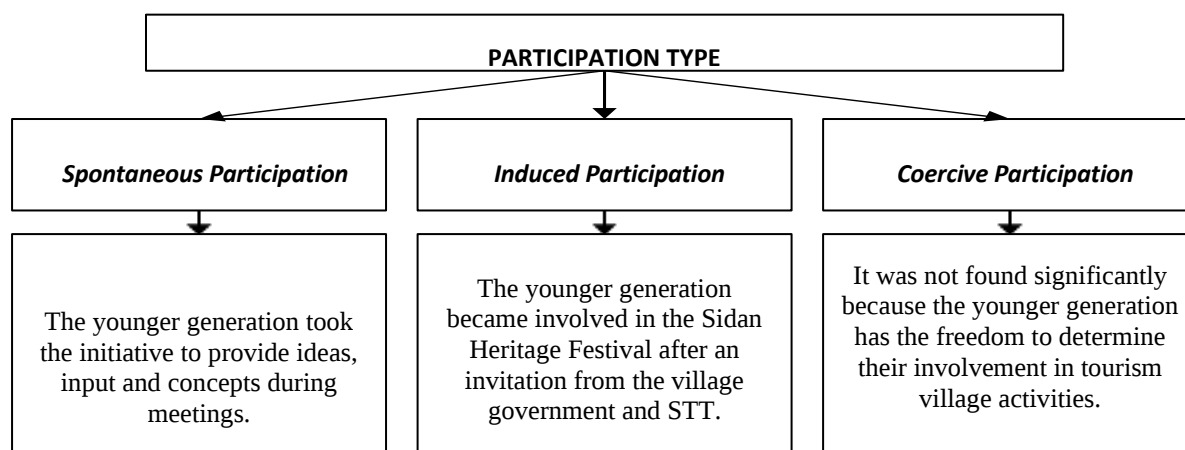


Figure 3. Participation Types

Source: processed data, 2026.

A. Spontaneous Participation(Spontaneous Participation)

The research results show that the spontaneous participation of young people in the development of Sidan Tourism Village has begun to be evident through their initiative to attend village meetings and gatherings. Some young people have demonstrated an awareness of their own involvement. At these meetings, young people also voluntarily share their ideas and suggestions regarding village tourism development. One informant stated,

"Some young people do come to tourism village meetings on their own, although sometimes they still have to be invited. Once they've attended, they usually immediately share their ideas or opinions about tourism activities and village promotion."(I Wayan Agus Darmayoga, Secretary of Sidan Tourism Village, interview, April 29, 2026).

This statement shows that the younger generation is starting to have the initiative to actively participate in village tourism activities.

In addition to attending meetings and offering opinions, some young people have also initiated tourism activities or programs on their own. These activities include arts festivals, youth creative activities, and promoting Sidan Tourism Village through social media. However, these activities still require coordination with the village to ensure their success. One informant explained,

"Young people have created their own activities, such as promoting tourism through social media. They want Sidan Village to be better known to the wider community."(I Kadek Suparmayasa, Chair of STT Blahpane Kelod, interview, April 23, 2026).

This shows that the younger generation has the drive to participate in advancing tourist villages through their creativity and initiative.

The spontaneous participation of young people is also evident in their willingness to provide input and evaluation of existing tourism activities. Most informants stated that young people voluntarily offer suggestions for improving future tourism village activities. The driving factors behind this initiative are a sense of ownership of the village and a desire to introduce Sidan Tourism Village to the wider community. One informant stated,

"We want Sidan Village to become more developed and known to more people, so after each activity, we usually provide feedback so that the next activity can be even better."(I Kadek Aditya

Dwi Prayoga, Chair of STT Bukit Sari, interview, April 20 2026).

This statement shows that the younger generation has concern and a sense of responsibility for the development of Sidan Tourism Village.

B. Induced Participation(Induced / Encouraged Participation)

The research results show that the induced participation of young people in the development of Sidan Tourism Village is evident through their involvement following invitations from the village government and tourism managers. Most informants stated that young people are usually invited or directly engaged to participate in tourism village activities, either through meetings, coordination with STT, or social media. One informant stated,

"Usually, young people are invited directly by the village or tourism management when there are village tourism activities. Sometimes they're invited through meetings, through STT, or they're given information via social media to get them involved."(I Wayan Agus Darmayoga, Secretary of Sidan Tourism Village, interview, April 29, 2026).

This statement shows that village managers have an important role in encouraging the involvement of the younger generation in village tourism activities.

After being invited to participate, most young people remain active in subsequent activities due to their interest and sense of responsibility for village development. Activities that typically involve young people include festivals and tourism events, art performances, tourism village promotion, mutual cooperation, environmental cleanliness, tourist services, and village tourism meetings and outreach. One informant explained,

"If you've participated in an activity before, young people are usually interested in joining again, especially if the activity is related to art, tourism promotion, or village activities that involve a lot of young people."(I Wayan Ariarta, Head of POKDARWIS Sidan Tourism Village, interview, April 29, 2026).

This shows that early involvement encouraged by the village can foster active participation of the younger generation in village tourism activities.

Furthermore, most informants stated that activities involving young people are generally planned in advance by tourism village managers. Nevertheless, young people are still given the opportunity to provide suggestions, criticisms, and input regarding the implementation of tourism village activities, particularly regarding the promotion and development of creative activities. One informant stated,

"Activities are usually planned by the village, but young people are still given the opportunity to provide criticism or suggestions so that village tourism activities can be more interesting."(Gusti Nyoman Alit Gunawan, Chair of STT Dukuh, interview, April 23, 2026).

This statement shows that the younger generation is not only a participant in activities, but is also given space to contribute to the development of Sidan Tourism Village.

C. Coercive Participation(Coerced Participation)

The research results show that youth participation in Sidan Tourism Village activities is not coercive, although on several occasions they have been asked or invited to participate. Most informants stated that youth involvement remains voluntary, with no pressure to participate. One informant stated,

"Young people are sometimes asked to participate in village tourism activities during special events, but they're never forced to. It all comes down to their individual willingness to help with village activities."(I Wayan Ariarta, Head of POKDARWIS Tourism Village Sidan, interview, April 29, 2026).

This statement shows that the participation of the younger generation is based more on personal awareness than because of any element of coercion.

Furthermore, the involvement of young people in Sidan Tourism Village extends beyond the implementation phase. Most informants stated that young people are also involved in planning, providing input, and evaluating village tourism activities. Although some young people have not yet experienced direct benefits, they continue to participate out of a sense of responsibility, concern for the village, and a desire to expand their experience and social connections. One informant explained, *"Even though the benefits have not been felt directly, many young people still take part in activities because they feel they have a role to play. responsibility towards the village and wanting to seek new experiences."* (Gusti Nyoman Alit Gunawan, Chair of STT Dukuh, interview, April 23, 2026).

This shows that the participation of the younger generation is not only influenced by personal gain, but also by concern for village development.

Most informants also stated that there is no social pressure or customary obligation forcing young people to participate in Sidan Tourism Village activities. Young people still have the freedom to decide whether or not to participate in tourism village activities. One informant stated, *"There's no obligation or pressure forcing young people to participate in village tourism activities. Everyone is free to choose, but there's usually a sense of self-awareness to contribute to village activities so that Sidan Tourism Village can thrive."* (I Wayan Agus Darmayoga, Secretary of Sidan Tourism Village, interview, April 29, 2026).

This statement shows that the participation of the younger generation in Sidan Tourism Village is more driven by a sense of social responsibility and concern for the village.

Based on the research results, the type of youth participation in community-based tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village is categorized as induced participation. This is evident in the involvement of young people in various activities in the tourism village, such as attending meetings, providing ideas and suggestions, assisting with activity implementation, and participating in the promotion and development of the tourism sector. However, decision-making authority is still limited.

Strategic matters are still more in the hands of tourism village managers and village governments.

This finding aligns with the concept of induced participation proposed by Tosun (1999), who explains that communities are given the opportunity to participate and express their aspirations in the development process, but decision-making remains dominated by the Government and Sidan Tourism Village Managers. In Sidan Tourism Village, the younger generation has been involved in various tourism development activities, but their role is still more dominant in implementing activities than in making decisions.

This study shares similarities with the findings of Ningrum et al. (2025), who showed that the type of community participation in tourism village development is dominated by induced participation. In that study, the community was involved in various tourism development activities, but decisions were still largely held by tourism village managers and the village government. This similarity is seen in the involvement of the younger generation in Sidan Tourism Village, who have been given the opportunity to express opinions, participate in activities, and support tourism development, but have not yet had a significant influence in determining tourism village development policies. The findings of this study also differ from those of Siregar et al. (2022), who showed that community participation has reached the level of citizen power, a condition where the community has a significant influence in decision-making and management of the tourism village. Meanwhile, in Sidan Tourism Village, the younger generation does not yet have significant authority in determining policies or the direction of tourism village development. This difference may be due to different levels of community empowerment, local organizational capacity, experience in tourism village management, and the space for participation provided to the community in the decision-making process.



The Relationship between Forms and Types of Young Generation Participation in Sidan Tourism Village

The participation of young people in community-based tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village demonstrates a close relationship between the forms and types of participation that emerge in tourism village activities. The forms of participation identified include the contribution of ideas, energy, material possessions, skills and expertise, and social participation. Meanwhile, the types of participation that emerged were dominated by spontaneous participation and induced participation. These two types of participation are factors that influence how young people contribute to various forms of participation.

Participation in ideas is strongly linked to induced participation. Young people generally convey ideas, opinions, and suggestions after being given the opportunity through village meetings or forums organized by the village government and tourism village managers. Although the ideas expressed originate from the youth's perspective, the space for participation arises from facilitation by the management. This demonstrates that encouragement from the village government plays a crucial role in providing opportunities for young people to contribute to the tourism village planning process.

On the other hand, the participation of ideas is also related to spontaneous participation. Several young people have shown initiative in expressing ideas, evaluating activities, and offering solutions to various tourism village development needs without having to wait for direction from others. This demonstrates that awareness and a sense of ownership of tourism villages can encourage young people to actively participate in the decision-making process.

Labor participation also shows a close relationship with induced participation. Young people's involvement in festivals, community service, environmental cleanliness, tourist services, and other village activities generally begins with an invitation or involvement from the village government or youth organizations. Through this encouragement, young people become more active in supporting village tourism activities. This indicates that labor participation develops largely through the mobilization and coordination processes carried out by the village.

However, labor participation is not entirely dependent on external encouragement. Some young people are still willing to participate.

volunteering their labor out of concern for the village and a desire to gain experience. This situation demonstrates the development of spontaneous participation after the younger generation experienced the benefits and importance of involvement in village tourism activities.

Material participation is linked to spontaneous participation. Assistance in the form of food, activity equipment, and other material support is provided based on each individual's awareness and ability. These contributions are made without any obligation or pressure from any party. The desire to assist in village activities demonstrates a growing sense of social responsibility within the younger generation.

Participation in skills and expertise is also closer to spontaneous participation. Young people utilize their abilities, such as dance, percussion, photography, social media use, and English to support village tourism activities. The use of these skills largely stems from personal initiative and a desire to contribute to village development. Although there is training support from the village, the use of these skills remains dependent on the willingness of young people to participate.

Meanwhile, social participation is linked to both induced and spontaneous participation. The role of the Sekaa Teruna Teruni (STT) organization is a factor that encourages young people to get involved in various village tourism activities. Through this organization, young people are encouraged to collaborate, communicate, and participate in village activities. However, this involvement is also supported by social awareness, a sense of ownership, and concern for the development of the village tourism.

The relationship between forms and types of participation shows that youth participation in Sidan Tourism Village does not occur in a single, isolated pattern. One form of participation can be influenced by more than one type. For example, both intellectual and social participation can emerge through encouragement from the village and through the personal initiative of the youth. This demonstrates that the participation process is dynamic, adapting to the conditions and needs of the



tourism village.

Based on research findings, induced participation is the most dominant form of participation influencing the emergence of various forms of youth participation in Sidan Tourism Village. This is evident in the involvement of the younger generation, which usually begins through invitations, involvement, and support from the village government and tourism village managers. However, in several forms of participation, particularly skills and expertise participation, material participation, and social participation, elements of spontaneous participation are also identified, demonstrated through the initiative, awareness, and desire of the younger generation to voluntarily contribute to the development of the tourism village.

These findings demonstrate that the success of community-based tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village is determined not only by the diverse forms of participation undertaken by the younger generation, but also by the ability of the village government, tourism managers, and youth organizations to encourage the growth of more independent participation. The greater the awareness, sense of ownership, and ability of the younger generation to take initiative, the greater the contribution they can make to supporting the sustainability of Sidan Tourism Village.

Conclusion

This study shows that youth participation in community-based tourism development in Sidan Tourism Village is manifested in five forms: participation in ideas, labor, property, skills and expertise, and social participation. Participation in ideas is seen through the delivery of ideas and suggestions in village tourism meetings and gatherings, while participation in labor is manifested through involvement in festivals, mutual cooperation, environmental cleanliness, promotions, and tourism activities. Participation in property is carried out through the provision of food and activity equipment, while participation in skills and expertise is manifested through artistic abilities, photography, social media, English, and crafts. Social participation is seen through cooperation, communication, a sense of belonging, and involvement in youth organizations. In terms of type, youth participation is dominated by induced participation, although spontaneous participation is also found in some forms of involvement. These results indicate that youth involvement has developed in various activities, but strategic decision-making still lies mostly with the village government and tourism managers.

The limitations of this study lie in its focus on the forms and types of youth participation in one tourist village, making the results difficult to generalize to other tourist villages with different characteristics. Furthermore, the study used qualitative data from purposively selected informants, so the findings are highly dependent on the informants' experiences and perspectives. Future research is recommended to compare youth participation in several tourist villages, examine the factors influencing the shift from induced to spontaneous participation, and employ quantitative or mixed-method approaches to gain a broader picture. Practically, village governments, tourist village managers, and the Sekaa Teruna Teruni organization need to expand the space for youth involvement in planning and decision-making, improve skills training, and provide a platform for youth creativity and innovation to enhance their independent and sustainable participation.

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