CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Tourism is a term given to tourists who travel from one place to another, not permanently or temporarily, to seek pleasure and happiness with the environment in social, cultural and scientific dimensions. Meanwhile, according to Koen Meyers (2009), tourism is a travel activity carried out temporarily from a place of residence to a destination with the reason not to settle down or make a living but only to fulfil curiosity, spend free time, and so on. Destination. The definition of tourism is contained in Chapter I, article 1, paragraph (3) of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism which says tourism is a variety of tourism activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, people in business, government and regional governments.

The government has the most crucial role when it is within the scope of the tourism industry, where it has the power to increase regional income through the management and development of the tourism sector itself. Regarding control and development in the tourism industry, it is inseparable from the policies and decisions made by the government in making or establishing plans to develop and manage tourism in an area. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government provides opportunities for regions to work their households following the delegation of authority from the government to regional governments. The birth of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerns Regional Government, which regulates regional power, including tourism development. This gives authority to local governments to develop the tourism sector in their respective regions.

Indonesia is a relatively large country with various natural resources that can be processed and utilized. The Indonesian state is also rich in regional cultural arts, customs, and artefacts from earlier times. No less attractive is the beauty of its natural scenery, which has

the potential to be put to good use by tourism. Reliable Proven to improve people's welfare and the country's growth (Primadany et al., 2013) . Indonesia is also a country that has exciting development dynamics in the tourism sector. Along with the times, the government is more focused on efforts to develop tourism in Indonesia. This is because the development of the tourism sector has a critical role in the development of a country. The regions are currently making policies and programs to develop tourism in their respective areas.

Tidore Islands City is one area with a vast and rich tourism potential. The city, located in the northern province of Maluku, was formed naturally with natural conditions and potential for tourist attraction. Tidore City has several tourist destinations, such as cultural tourism, historical tourism, and natural tourism. Of the several tourist destinations in the city of Tidore, nature tourism and cultural tourism are the dominating tourist destinations because the town of Tidore has been presented with the exact nature with many beaches, islands, mountains and waterfalls that have great potential. Meanwhile, cultural tourism, where the City of Tidore Islands is one of the areas ruled by the sultanate its cultural values are still extreme. This must be considered so that the government develops it. Therefore, the management and development of the tourism sector in Tidore City must be supervised by the Government of the Culture and Tourism Office of the City of the Tidore Islands to maintain and increase tourism in Tidore City so that they can implement the government as executor of regional autonomy elements. This has been explained in the regional regulation of Tidore Number 9 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2030 Tidore City Tourism Development Master Plan in article 24 concerning the development of tourism infrastructure and facilities. The government's efforts in developing tourism in Tidore are by making rules and policies. Among them, by helping and permitting the implementation of Doe-Doe Guraping Festival activities.

The Guraping Doe-Doe Festival is one of the annual activities organized by the Guraping community to maintain and preserve local culture by providing a means for the

district to develop local cultural products through cultural arts creatively. These culinary and other creative performances aim to make Guraping a tourism-based village. This is because, apart from the Guraping people, whose culture is still very thick with the customs and traditions of their ancestors. The Doe-Doe Guraping Festival is also held because it sees the condition of the culture in Guraping Village has begun to erode along with the development of globalization where many young men and women have forgotten and do not even know the customs and customs in their own village. Considering that Guraping village located in Tidore Islands City is an area led by the Tidore sultanate where we know the customs and customs in Tidore Islands City are very thick because it is a sultanate area. This is what then triggered and stimulated the committee of the Doe-Doe Guraping Festival to hold the activity which is in accordance with the purpose of the activity program itself, which is to maintain the customs and customs in Guraping Village.

Geographically, Guraping is also a strategic area and has the potential to be developed in culture and tourism. Therefore, the Guraping Doe-Doe Festival, originally an activity carried out by the Guraping community, received support from various sectors, especially the government, which provided facilities for carrying out activities in the form of building tourist facilities on Doe-Doe beach, which is the venue for events and other supporting facilities. Not only the government. Meanwhile, a Tourism Awareness Group (PORDAKWIS) was organized to support the event and to make a real contribution to realizing the vision and mission of the Tidore Islands City itself. The activity, which was carried out on December 4 2021, is expected to be able to maintain traditional values, tradition, culture and local wisdom that have long been attached and attached to the Guraping community itself and is also expected to become a national activity to support development in the tourism sector.

A program's ability to meet expectations, meet goals, utilize everyday resources effectively and efficiently, and offer feedback on these elements through a single, synchronous,

and evenly distributed control mechanism for processes are hallmarks of a program's success.(Permatasari, 2015) . The purpose of holding this activity is to improve and maintain cultural tourism in the Tidore Islands City so that this activity can have positive impacts and results that the people in the area can feel. In line with the objectives described, it is hoped that the people participating in these activities will gain skills in providing information related to cultural tourism in the city of the Tidore Islands.

However, based on brief observations, the implementation of this activity is still not following what was planned, so the results and objectives are inconsistent. In addition, activity participants who act as outputs are considered not to have implemented and implemented the results of the implementation of the three, which are expected to be passed on to the next generation. Based on observations so far, there are still many people in the City of Tidore Islands who are still eroded by foreign culture, especially teenagers who are in the area.

Efforts to obtain conformity in a program planned by researchers must prepare a tool in the form of a Monitoring program. Monitoring is a routine process of collecting data and measuring the progress of program objectives, monitoring changes, and focusing on strategies and outputs. Thus, Monitoring can provide or provide data that will later answer all problems that occur in the program. Following Government Regulation Number 39 of 2006, it is explained that Monitoring is an activity of observing and identifying development processes in implementing activities or programs to provide solutions to problems that arise so that they can be resolved immediately. Possible.

Supervision carried out by the Doe-Doe Guraping Festival Activities is carried out by internal and external parties. The organizers of the festival activities carry out interior maintenance. In contrast, external parties are carried out by the Tourism and Culture Office of the City of the Tidore Islands. Monitoring carried out by internal parties can be simple, so the data obtained is considered insufficient in evaluating the success of a program.

This study aims to see and also describe the extent to which the quality of Monitoring and Evaluation is carried out by parties who have interests related to the Doe-Doe Guraping Festival program activities, in this case, the Government of the Department of Tourism and Culture and the committee organizing the event, as well as community leaders involved in the program. It cannot be denied that tourism is an essential element in having a positive impact on an area, and tourism emerges as a form of need for every community and government where there will be an interaction between tourists and also the local community as well as the government and tourists (Susilo & Dharmawan, 2021) . The limitations in this study discuss how the quality of Monitoring and Evaluation is carried out by parties related to the program.

Based on the background described above, the authors are interested in conducting more profound research on the Monitoring and Evaluation of tourism programs by taking the title " Quality of Monitoring and Evaluation of the Doe-Doe Guraping Program Festival (Studies at the Guraping District Tourism and Culture Office). District, Tidore Islands City)"

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the description of the background above, the formulation of the research problem is as follows:

1. How the monitoring and evaluation process carried out by the committee for the Guraping doe-doe festival and the Culture and Tourism Office of the city of Tidore Island?

2. How the results of this activity program in the implementation process in accordance with the plan?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research objectives can be described as follows:

1. To find out the form and model of the Monitoring and Evaluation process carried out by the committee and local government in the island city of Tidore.

2. To determine the results of program activities in the implementation process are appropriate or not in accordance with the plan.

1.4 Research Benefits

Based on the objectives to be achieved in this study, there are two forms of benefits expected from this research, namely:

1. theoretical benefits

   This research is expected to provide knowledge and a positive impact for readers regarding Program Monitoring and Evaluation, namely increasing knowledge about the suitability between the results obtained from the Sail Tidore program and the planning carried out by stakeholders.

2. Practical benefits

   a) Provides an overview to readers about the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Sail Tidore Program which is addressed to the Government of the Tourism and Culture Office of Tidore City as an effort to increase tourism in Tidore City.

   b) Provide suggestions and evaluation results to all interested parties in the Doe-Doe Guraping Festival activities so that they can be improved in the future.

1.5 Literature Review

In conducting a study, researchers need previous studies where this is very important when researchers want to compile a study, this serves to provide differences and similarities related to this research with previous studies so that researchers can provide something interesting in a study. In this study, researchers used 30 journal articles which were related to the research title studied, namely Monitoring and evaluation of tourism activity programs.

Based on 30 journals taken, there are 10 articles that discuss monitoring and evaluation of tourism programs. Research from (Muktiali, 2009) and (Damayanti, 2012) explains that in carrying out an activity program, monitoring and evaluation instruments carried out by various interested parties are very necessary. this is related to efforts to encourage the monitoring and evaluation system of the activity program to be more effective so that it can provide the results of a complete and comprehensive device related to the activity program. Similarly, research conducted by (Kurniati & Haris, 2021), (Merdekawati & Agustin, 2018) and (Kirana, 2018) explains that the monitoring and evaluation instrument of the activity program is used in order to provide correction material in providing assistance in carrying out a program so that the activities carried out can achieve goals in an efficient manner to provide comprehensive results in order to provide feedback for the manager of the activity program.

This was supported by research from (Ariefni & Legowo, 2018) which explains that monitoring and evaluation applications carried out in implementing an activity program can improve the quality of the program implementation. This is related to the function of monitoring and evaluation itself which provides and finds a problem material so that the problem can be resolved as quickly as possible. Research from (Andriyani, 2018) which writes that the implementation of the activity program carried out in relation to progress, processes, obstacles faced, and outputs comes from the results of monitoring and evaluation carried out by parties related to the activity program.

In contrast to research conducted by (Taufik, 2013) which explains that the results of the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation instrument of the activity program can be used by the regional autonomy consideration board as material for applying and achieving standards of a member's performance in implementing the activity program. Research from (Mutiarin et al., 2018) explained that in an effort to improve the quality of activity programs, the government can carry out a monitoring and evaluation process that is well done in order to

find out the progress of the activity program planning. This is supported by (Maulana, 2016) which explains that a monitoring and evaluation process that is carried out properly and in accordance with the methods used can provide effective monitoring and evaluation process results. Thus, if the program and planning are not in accordance, there is a program evaluation as material to provide solutions as an effort in implementing the next activity program.

Then there are 15 articles that discuss the evaluation of tourism activity programs. As written by (Novalinda et al., 2020) and (Hajaroh, 2019) explained that program evaluation in implementing a tourism activity program is very important to use. It aims to determine the extent of the success of an activity program implemented, so that it can have a positive impact and reduce a problem from the activity program that will be carried out next. This is supported by research from (Hendra, 2014) and (Pramusanti, 2018) explained that the strategy carried out by the Culture and Tourism Office in implementing the activity program can be done by using and also looking at the components in the program evaluation as a benchmark for whether the activity program related to tourism has run in accordance with the established procedures. The same thing that was written by (Ambiyar & Muharika, 2013) which explains that the program components carried out when conducting an evaluation can show sub-components and indicators in measuring a program of activities that are being implemented. This requires expertise and ability to identify the program according to its indicators.

In contrast to the research from (Apriliani Dewi, 2012) and (Permitasari, 2016) There are still many government officials or those responsible for implementing programs who are still allergic to conducting program evaluation activities, because according to them this is related to their own achievements. When the results of the implementation of program evaluation carried out by government officials are not good, this will hamper their careers. So they see that program evaluation is only an additional activity and not an important part of implementing program activities. This is contradicted by (Munthe, 2015) and (Sariadi et al., 2019) which

explains that program evaluations carried out by various parties involved in the government and the community in implementing activity programs must carry out routine program evaluations. The evaluation in question is not just an assessment but a comprehensive one. So that the actors implementing the activity program can find out whether the program can be continued or is not feasible to continue, this seeks to provide development for the activity program.

Research from (Erlambang, 2022) and (Sari, 2022) explained that the program evaluation carried out by the culture and tourism office in managing tourist villages related to their implementation was in accordance with the characteristics of the value focus and duality of the value of the accuracy of the goals and objectives of the activity program. This is evidenced by the involvement of the tourism awareness group (PORDAKWIS). In addition, the interdependence of facts and values is evidenced by the actualization of tourist attraction targets including culture, tourist facilities, and marketing. In contrast to research from (Bagit et al., 2017) and (Ningsih et al., 2022) who wrote that the program evaluation carried out by the culture and tourism office did not go according to its planning can be seen from the supporting facilities that are the main factor in managing natural attractions in the tourist village. Among them, rearrangement of parking lots for visitors and tourists, construction or repair of gazebos, and toilets. This is one of the important instruments in the management of tourist villages carried out by the culture and tourism office which will have an impact on increasing the value of investment each month for the community.

Research from (Alvionita et al., 2021) and (Tarnando, 2019) The researcher also explained that in the tourism development process, program evaluation is needed to see the number of significant increases in tourism, increase the number of tourist attractions, open up business opportunities, change the bad image of an area, a means of educating the public in foreign languages and providing a sense of security for the area. However, of course, researchers found

several shortcomings in implementing the program, namely the absence of cooperation between tourism industries, the lack of quality and innovation in the implementation of the activities held.

Then there are 5 journal articles that discuss tourism programs. Such as research conducted by (Irfan & Apriani, 2017) and (Pradana, 2005) which discusses the use of information technology in e-tourism promotional media as a supporting tool in carrying out program activities in increasing the number of tourists. Some of the efforts made by the culture and tourism office are in the form of print media. TV media, internet, radio, and participating in tourism events. In contrast to research conducted by (Bahiyah & Hidayat, 2018) which explains that in carrying out the tourism program, the government of the culture and tourism office must optimize so that the expenses incurred do not exceed the income that increases human resources, especially those related to the tourism sector, in order to improve services to the community both in quality and quantity, socializing to the community about tourism awareness so that tourists who visit can enjoy the tourist destinations that have been provided.

Research from (Hilman, 2017) wrote that a good tourism activity program can be seen from the involvement between the institution and the community through those responsible for the activity program or policy makers directly, this seeks to see the pattern of government organization that is relevant to the conditions of the area where the activity program is held. In addition, aspects of transparency and community participation must be a driving factor in the making of the activity program implemented, so that the activity program implemented can be in accordance with the planning made by the institution that makes the activity program. In contrast to research from (Waani, 2016) which writes that one aspect of tourism development efforts is by implementing a tourism activity program by developing cultural values in the program. This seeks to increase visiting tourists because cultural values in tourism become the basic capital in the community to develop tourism.
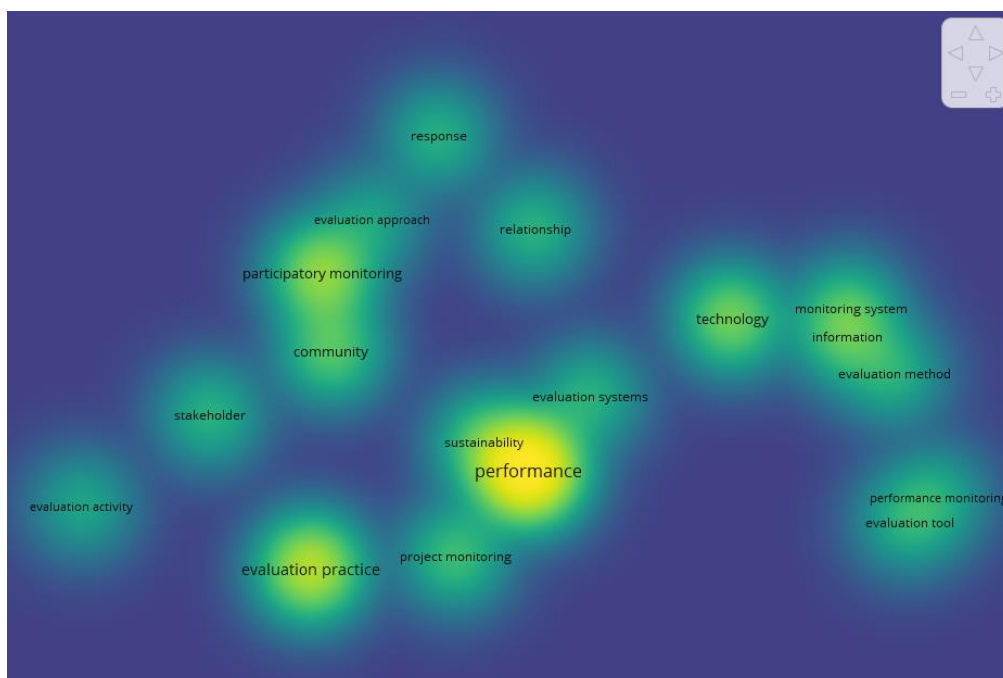
Table 1.1: literature review

No	Theme Classification	Research Result
1.	Monitoring and evaluation in conducting program tourism activity	(Muktiali, 2009), (Damayanti, 2012), (Kurniati & Haris, 2021), (Merdekawati & Agustin, 2018), (Kirana, 2018), (Ariefni & Legowo, 2018), (Andriyani, 2018), (Andriyani, 2018), (Mutiarin et al., 2018), dan (Maulana, 2016) explained that the existence of activity program monitoring activities carried out by related institutions is expected to provide convenience to the community in obtaining information on tourism activity programs that are being implemented. This relates to the suitability of planning and implementation, meeting target targets, determining social changes that occur in the community, as well as the level of achievement of program activities with the objectives of the program.
2.	Evaluation tourism program activity	(Novalinda et al., 2020), (Hajaroh, 2019), (Hendra, 2014), (Pramusanti, 2018), (Ambiyar & Muharika, 2013), (Apriliani Dewi, 2012), (Permitasari, 2016), (Munthe, 2015), (Sariadi et al., 2019), (Erlambang, 2022), (Sari, 2022), (Bagit et al., 2017), (Ningsih et al., 2022), (Alvionita et al., 2021), dan (Tarnando, 2019) explained that after the tourism activity program has been implemented, the culture and tourism office and the group that runs the implementing program can evaluate the program in an effort to provide information related to the activity program worth continuing and becoming an annual agenda.
3.	Tourism Program	(Irfan & Apriani, 2017), (Pradana, 2005), (Bahiyah & Hidayat, 2018), (Hilman, 2017), dan (Waani, 2016) explained that a good tourism program can be seen from how the synergy between the culture and tourism office and community groups such as (PORDAKWIS). This seeks to make the community the main factor in encouraging tourism development in the area.

Source: Processed by Author

Based on the 30 journals described above, there are differences between previous research and this research. This research focuses more on the quality of Monitoring and Evaluation of tourism programs and what factors influence Monitoring and Evaluation of tourism program implementation. Therefore, Tidore City, especially Guraping Village, has extensive cultural tourism potential to improve the tourism sector so that it can have a positive impact on Tidore City itself.

The discussion in this section will focus on explaining several aspects of the research, particularly Monitoring and Evaluation program. This literature review will explain the interrelationships between the problems described in the background. Here are the bibliometrics of the journals that I have processed through the Vos viewers software:

Figure 1.1: Visualization of previous research networks regarding monitoring and evaluation

Source: Processed with Vos viewer

Based on the image that has been presented using the Vos viewer above, it explains that yellow keywords indicate that there have been many studies conducted using this theme. however, if the keyword is green, it indicates that the theme is still little used in research and has the opportunity to be researched. For the keywords participatory monitoring, community,

sustainability, performance, evaluation practice, technology, monitoring system, and information, it indicates that there have been many studies using these themes. While the green project monitoring, evaluation system, and evaluation activity are still few studies that use these themes. Therefore, this research uses the theme of project monitoring and evaluation activity as the research theme.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

1.6.1 Monitoring

According to Government Regulation Number 39 of 2006 Monitoring is the activity of observing developments in carrying out planning activities and behavior carefully, with the aim that the data that has been processed can provide a basis. Identify all problems that arise and can be prevented as early as possible. Another theory put forward by (Moerdiyanto, 2020) explains that Monitoring is an activity carried out by leaders in an action to see or monitor the process of running the organization in ongoing training and see the supporting and inhibiting factors in these activities. Monitoring programs and assessing whether activities have achieved their intended objectives. So that the output obtained from this monitoring program can be used as input for leaders in making improvements. According to (Mutiarin, 2019) Monitoring is a continuous function using systematic data collection techniques for indicators and targets to inform management or key stakeholders about ongoing initiatives regarding process progress and results of using funds or other resources.

Another theory put forward by (Mudjahidin & Nyoman, 2012) , states that Supervision is a necessary process carried out continuously or continuously. The assessment is systematic on the development and progress of a job. Monitoring also has the objectives of, among others, observing whether the Monitoring Program process carried out by the leadership has achieved conformity with planning, identifying problems that arise in carrying out an activation process to take action as an effort to overcome these problems, assessing whether carrying out activities

is following work patterns and management implemented to achieve goals, and find out whether activities and objectives are related to each other so that progress measures are obtained.

According to Casely and Kumar (1989: 76) quoted by (Tanuwijaya, 2005) , explains that Monitoring is a process of identifying successes and failures in carrying out real and potential activity processes as quickly as possible so that at any time, it can provide operational alignment to review and propose appropriate steps to help with specific tasks. Another theory put forward by (Rofifah, 2020) explains that Monitoring, in principle, provides certainty about the suitability of a program so that the activities carried out can go according to what was planned. This follows the monitoring function itself, obedience in which the monitoring actor decides whether the actors who are interested in the program are following existing procedures. Then an examination in which the monitoring officer can determine whether the services and resources intended for certain parties have met the target. The next is a report in which the monitoring officer can produce information that can help the public to be aware of social changes and impacts that occur after the implementation of the program of these. The last one is an explanation in which the monitoring officer can provide information results that can help the public to know more about the consequences of the policy and the suitability of a program that has been implemented.

Another theory dictated by (Moerdiyanto, 2020) Monitoring and evaluation as a process to produce decision-making, monitoring and evaluation is carried out in line with the steps related to the program to be implemented. There are four aspects as indicators in conducting a program monitoring and evaluation, namely:

    a. Program planning, these include the conditions of the institution to be evaluated, the objectives of the program to be evaluated, and the content of the program to be evaluated.

b. Program implementation, including the capabilities possessed by the implementers of program activities, implementation, feedback reflection, and the type of evaluation applied.

c. Program impact, includes the planned impact of the results of the implemented activity program, unplanned impacts related to the implementation of the program.

d. Program result, these include appropriate results, productivity, activity, efficient use of facilities and financial resources.

1.6.2 Program Evaluation

According to Government Regulation Number 39 of 2006, Evaluation is an activity to compare the realization of inputs, outputs, and results of an activity program against planning and following established standards. Evaluation can also be interpreted as a systematic and objective assessment of ongoing or completed projects, programmers, or activities related to design, implementation, and results so that they can provide relevance to progress, such as efficacy, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability (Mutiarin, 2019).

According to Arikunto and West Java (2009) in (Novalinda et al., 2020) , explaining that Program Evaluation is a process of collecting and describing data and information that will be provided to the person in charge of the activation process as an effort to consider whether the program activities need to be improved, completed, or continued. In this case, program evaluation seeks to collect, design, analyze, and process data to formulate a program's value, quality, benefits, achievements, and benefits made by the corporate sector, government agencies, and schools. To understand the level of program capacity when researching programs that have been running so that they can provide notifications or information to stakeholders who have decisions during the process of this activity.

Another theory put forward by (Hajaroh, 2019) , explains that Evaluation is the first step in implementing policies and learning programs. Through Evaluation, data about what has happened and what is still not fulfilled from a program will be provided. The evaluation results are used as a basis for improving existing programs. In other words, the Evaluation will consider the company's effectiveness, efficiency, quality, productivity and work ethic in carrying out its agenda and the desire to improve it. The most important part of the evaluation process is determining whether the program and related learning outcomes can be implemented effectively following expectations and can be achieved. From the evaluation process results, it can be determined what has happened and whether a particular program can meet predetermined criteria. Based on the results of the Evaluation, it is decided whether the relevant programs and activities will be: (1) implemented, (2) revised, (3) followed up, or (4) abandoned to achieve new goals, solutions, and alternatives. Different from the previous decision.

Another theory put forward by (Ambiyar & Muharika, 2013) in their book entitled "Program Evaluation Research Methodology" explains that Program Evaluation is a process carried out systematically using qualitative research methods to understand, assess, and help improve student learning. Program in all significant areas related to the activity, including when an evaluator is investigating an issue related to the action. Evaluation criteria include conceptualization and design, implementation and administration, and results and efficiency that produce recommendations. Program evaluation is carried out to provide a request for the activity program. Program evaluation effectiveness must use the most appropriate methodology to ensure that the Evaluation produces data that is accurate, reliable, and useful for program activities.

Another theory put forward by Subarsono (2016) in (Permitasari, 2016) explains that program evaluation is an activity in measuring the level of performance in a program, where this can only be done when the activity program is running. However, program evaluation does

not have a definite time limit for implementing a program. The indicators put forward by Subarsono (2016), cited in (Bagit et al., 2017), explain that there are several indicators in conducting a program evaluation so that it can become a focus in research, namely, Effectiveness, Adequacy, Socialization, Responsiveness, and Accuracy.

1.6.3 Tourism

According to Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, it is explained that one of the purposes of holding tourism activities is to be able to maintain the existing culture and maintain sustainability and the environment based on the principles of tourism. Spillane (1994) in (Susiyati, 2018), explained that tourism has a lot of motives that influence in carrying out tourism activities. These motifs can be proven by the existence of several types of tourism. Here are some types of tourism:

1. Pleasure Tourism, this type of tourism is carried out by any individual who leaves his place of residence to another place just for vacation as well as clearing his mind.

2. Recreation Tourism, this type of tourism is carried out by each individual with the aim of resting and restoring the condition of his body.

3. Cultural Tourism, this type of tourism is carried out by people to do research and learn the customs and customs of a place they visit.

4. Sport Tourism, this type of tourism is carried out by each individual or group of people to enjoy sports matches that are carried out in the area.

5. Business Tourism, this type of tourism is done When a businessman has the opportunity to spend time in between his busy schedules to go on vacation.

6. Convention Tourism, this type of tourism is in the background with conferences that must be attended in other regions.

It cannot be denied that the relationship between community participation in tourism is very strong. Because without the involvement between the community, especially the local

community and tourism, the activity program that is made will not be able to achieve a goal and be on target. Therefore, tourism as an empowerment approach involves the community as an important instrument in the context of sustainable tourism development, community-based tourism is believed to be able to provide opportunities in providing and awakening the potential and dynamics that exist in the community (Masriana, 2019).

Another theory put forward by Mill (2008) cited in (Adjie, 2018), explained that in planning a program for tourists include, Leadership, Budgeting, Scheduling, Facility Availability, Promoting the program. This is a measuring tool that will be an indicator in this study in an effort to find out the tourism program that has been made. According to Sujarto (1986;123) which was cited by (Novaria, 2019) A tourist model is a tangible attempt to rationally and methodically influence future tourism by successfully and efficiently utilizing available resources. For instance, this concrete endeavor is available in four models: The integrated tourist information system model, often known as integrated tourism (it), is a tourism strategy model that integrates a number of tourism potentials in accordance with the features of local communities. Such a model's growth consists of three elements: a) small scale; b) enhancing the local communities' management role; and c) utilizing the potential and natural beauty as managers. Next, the integrated religious tourism model which is a religious tourism model that integrates several potential tourist attractions with religious nuances. Then, the tourist village model which is a community area that offers an overall atmosphere that reflects the authenticity of local characteristic destinations. The form or shape of the destination can be in the form of (a) socio-economic life, (b) socio-culture, (c) daily customs, (d) building architecture, (e) typical spatial structure, (f) community activities that are unique and interesting and have the potential to be developed. and the last is an alternative tourism model which is various aspects of tourism that are required to be built for the development of an ideal

tourism presence in the destination, for example travel agents, tourists, transportation hotels, catering and souvenir shops.

1.7 Conceptual Definition

The conceptual definition is writing a concept briefly and clearly according to the researcher's point of view, which will also become a research limitation. Concept definitions may be understood when discussing or presenting theory in research. Here are some conceptual reports that relate to the subject to be addressed.

1.7.1 Monitoring

Based on the theories above, the concept of Monitoring is an assessment process carried out continuously or continuously in carrying out activity functions in the framework of planning and implementation by stakeholders who have the part of observing the progress of a program being implemented, identify problems that arise during the performance of program activities, and provide solutions to the issues that occur so that they can be prevented and dealt with as quickly as possible.

1.7.2 Evaluation Program

Based on the theories above, program evaluation is a process of evaluating the performance of a program to provide a source of information about the extent to which program activities have been achieved by comparing a certain standard to provide information on whether there is a difference between the two. Thus, Evaluation can reveal a problem that arises in carrying out these activities and give feedback to improve and improve performance in a better direction.

1.7.3 Tourism

Tourism is an activity carried out by travelers who are carried out fully to tourist destinations and back to their original places. Tourism can be carried out both planned and

unplanned with the aim of obtaining the desired experience for travelers this is related to the positive and negative impacts of the travelers themselves.

1.8 Operational Definition

The operational definition in this study describes the process of monitoring and evaluating program activities that occur especially in Guraping Village.
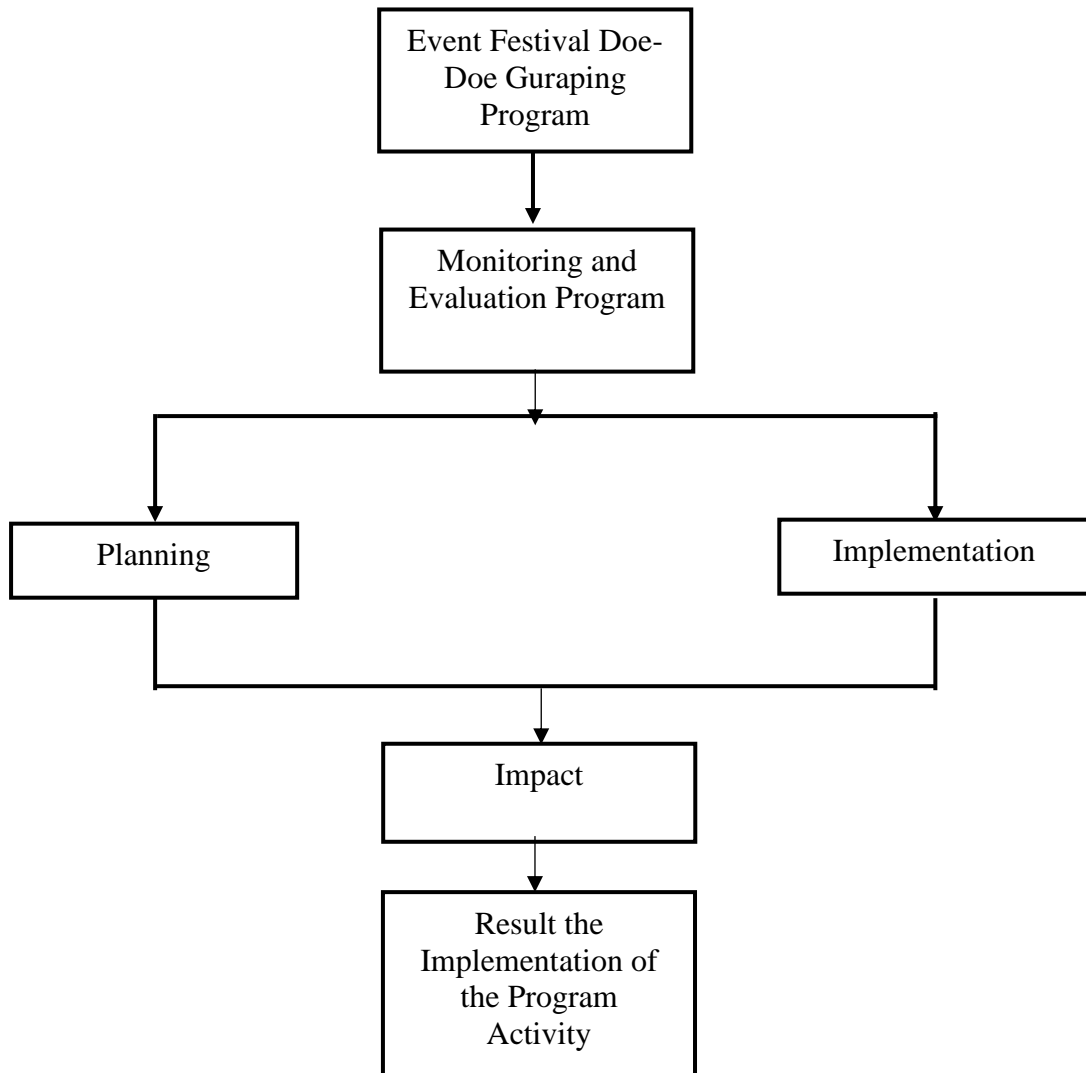
Table 1.2: operational definition

VARIABLE	INDICATOR	PARAMETER
Monitoring and evaluation (Moerdiyanto, 2020)	Planning	1. conditions of the culture and tourism office and the event committee of the doe-doe guraping festival activities. 2. objectives of the doe-doe guraping festival activity program. 3. the content of the doe-doe guraping festival activity program.
	Implementation	1. capabilities possessed by the culture and tourism office and the organizing committee of the doe-doe guraping festival event 2. participation of institutions and communities in program implementation. 3. how the implementation of the activity program is carried out
	Impact	1. The planned impact includes seeing positive improvements from the implemented program. 2. unplanned impacts include negative impacts that occur as a result of the implementation of these activities.
	Result	1. understanding to the community related to the implementation of the doe-doe guraping festival event program. 2. productivity and effectiveness related to the implementation of the doe-doe guraping festival event activity program.

Source: Processed by Researcher (2022)

1.9 Research Framework

Bagan 1.1: Research Framework

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┌─────────────────────┐
│  Event Festival Doe- │
│    Doe Guraping      │
│      Program         │
└─────────────────────┘
           │
           ▼
┌─────────────────────┐
│   Monitoring and     │
│  Evaluation Program  │
└─────────────────────┘
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│   Planning   │          │  Implementation  │
└──────────────┘          └──────────────────┘
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            ┌──────────────────┐
            │   Result the     │
            │ Implementation of│
            │  the Program     │
            │    Activity      │
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Source: Processed by Author (2022)

1.10 Research Methods

1.10.1 Type of Research

In this study, researchers used a qualitative research method with case study approach, the data to be studied would obtain facts and realities according to what happened in the field. According to Creswell (2013: 98-99) was cited by (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020), explained that in the case study method research Case studies begin by identifying one or more cases, the case must be more concrete, it can be individuals, community groups, and organizations the key to

this approach is a case that can be tied to set parameters and is a case that exists in the real world. Therefore, researchers not only obtained information data from stakeholders related to monitoring and evaluation of this activity program through interviews but also the community in the city of Tidore Islands, especially Guraping Village, which is the subject of the research, as well as obtaining information data from records and recordings related to the activity program so that the data obtained can be more accounted for and guaranteed authenticity.

1.10.2 Research Locations

The research location is the place where the activities in conducting the research are carried out. The area is determined to provide convenience and clarify the object to be studied. The research location related to the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Guraping Doe-Doe Festival Activity Program is in the Tidore Islands City, especially in the Tourism and Culture Office and Guraping Village, where the activities are carried out. Related to the location of this research because the parties have a significant role when carrying out a monitoring process so that it can provide results and impacts related to these activities.

1.10.3 Type of Data

This study uses two types of data used by researchers as data sources related to Activity Monitoring and Evaluation, namely Primary Data and Secondary Data.

1. Primary Data

Primary data is done by going directly to the field or place of research. This data was obtained by interacting directly with informants by conducting observations and interviews. Observations in this study were conducted to observe the process of Monitoring and evaluating activities in Guraping Village. At the same time, interviews were used to determine the monitoring and evaluation process, the results of actions, activity assistance, and the supporting and inhibiting factors that occurred in Guraping Village. Researchers use this data to get direct

sources of information about the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Guraping doe-doe festival activity program. The following are the tools used in conducting research using primary data:

Table 1.3: Primary data

No	Name of Data	Source
1.	a. Conditions of the institutions b. Content of the event activity program c. Objectives of the event activity program	Direct interviews with the culture and tourism office of Tidore Islands city, and the organizing committee of the event program.
2.	a. Capabilities of the implementers of the activity program b. Participation c. How the implementation of the activity program is related	Direct interviews with the culture and tourism office, the organizing committee, and the people who participated in the event activities.
3.	a. Planned impact b. Unplanned impact	Direct interviews with the culture and tourism office, the organizing committee, and the people who participated in the event activities.
4.	a. Understanding b. Productivity c. Effectiveness in implementing activity program	Direct interviews with the culture and tourism office, the organizing committee, and the people who participated in the event activities.

Suorce: Processed by Author (2022)

2. Secondary Data.

Secondary data is data obtained by using books, journals, and documents as a source accepting data related to research, which will later become supporting data in conducting research by researchers using secondary data as a supporting tool to strengthen and complement the information that the researcher has collected. Researchers carried out observation, interviews, and documentation with various parties related to Monitoring and evaluating the activities of the Guraping doe-doe festival. The following are the tools used in research using secondary data:

Table 1.4: secondary data

No	Name of Data	Source
1.	a. Conditions of the institutions b. Content of the event activity program c. Objectives of the event activity program	Reports, documents, articles and journals related to the doe-doe guraping festival event program.
2.	a. Capabilities of the implementers of the activity program b. Participation c. How the implementation of the activity program is related	Reports, documents, articles and journals related to the doe-doe guraping festival event program.
3.	a. Planned impact b. Unplanned impact	Reports, website, documents, articles and journals related to the doe-doe guraping festival event program.
4.	a. Understanding b. Productivity c. Effectiveness in implementing activity program	Website, reports, documents, articles and journals related to the doe-doe guraping festival event program.

Source: Processed by Author (2022)

1.10.4 Data Collection Techniques

In conducting research, researchers want to use several data collection techniques to obtain data and information sources related to the program to be studied. Data collection techniques are essential in research aiming to explain and answer research problems. Data collection techniques used by researchers include:

1. Interview

In simple terms, the interview is a question-and-answer process carried out by one party to another to obtain data sources that follow the study objectives. According to Yunus (2014) in (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020) , interviews are one of the techniques that can be used to obtain data. In the process, there must be interaction from the interviewer as the interviewer with the person to be interviewed as a resource person in securing research data. The process is carried out directly or face to face.

The interview process is needed to obtain data and information sources that will be examined from informants, namely monitoring officers from related agencies, activity implementing committees, activity participants and the community around the location to obtain supporting data. Related to the monitoring process carried out in the form of strategy, planning, and program implementation to know the results and impacts related to the Doe-Doe Guraping Festival activities. In this case, the researcher will provide various questions related to monitoring and evaluating program activities.

Table 1.5: list of informants

No	Agent	Interview
1	Office of Culture and Tourism of the City of Tidore Islands	1. Erlina (The head of cultural division) 2. Mariati Mahmud (Staff of cultural division)
2	Guraping Doe-Doe Festival Activities Committee	1. Idham Sabtu (The head of committe of Guraping Doe-Doe Festival) 2. Purnomo Ahmad (The Secretary of committee of Guraping Doe-Doe Festival)
3	Guraping Village Society	1. Salma Ibrahim (Society and Participant) 2. La Dedi (Participant)

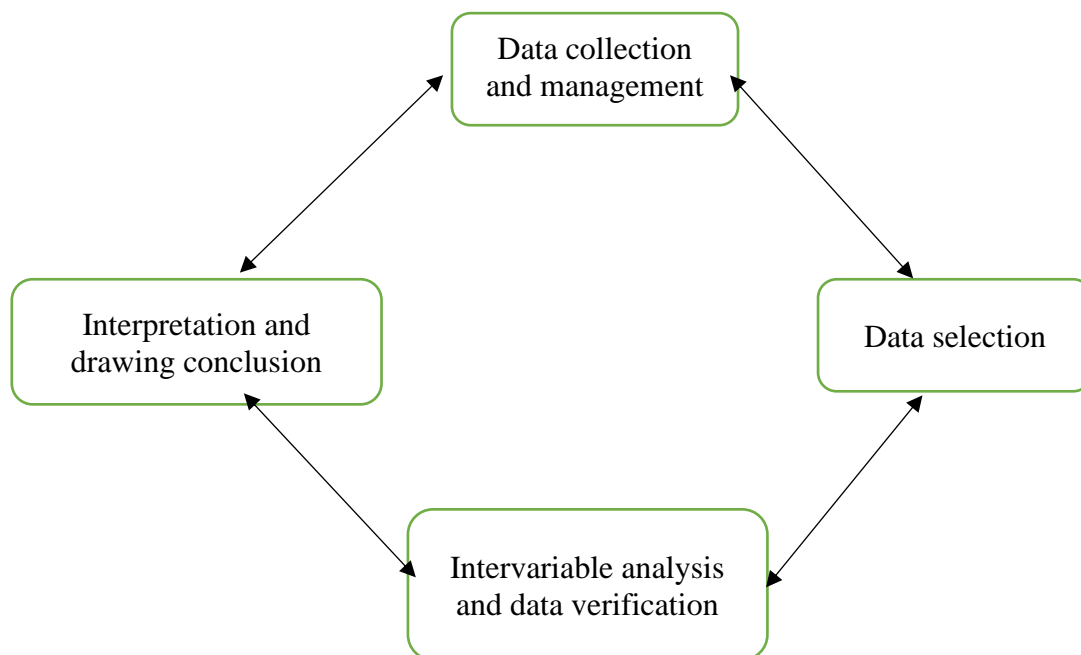*Source: Processed by Author (2022)*

2. Documentation

According to (Rukajat, 2018) , documentation is a data collection technique using pictures, photos, documents, books, and other audio-visual tools. This technique is recommended to describe policies, objects, and further details that can improve the understanding of researchers concerning the symptoms of the problem under study. According to (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020) , documentation is the process of collecting data by researchers through archives and previous books as a source of data obtained and questions opinions, theories, and so on related to research topics and problems. However, the authorities obtained must be valid and can be trusted by government agencies and NGOs. In this case,

documentation data can be taken and received by researchers in the form of a profile, historical and cultural data, as well as documentation that has been collected during the activation process.

1.10.5 Data Analysis Techniques

According to Moleong (2019), in (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020) , explaining that data analysis is an effort made by working through data, organizing it, selecting and grouping it into units that can be classified, synthesizing it, finding and identifying patterns, determining what is significant and what is learned, and decide what can be shared with others. Typically, data analysis involves grouping them into categorizations to make the data detailed and specific. This is done so that the data collected can be clearly understood so that it is easier for others to benefit from the findings.

Bagan 1.2: Four steps of data analysis

Source : (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020)

In this study, data analysis was carried out after the data collection process required in the study had been collected. Then the data obtained is used as the target of descriptive analysis

as a form of effort to provide accurate sources of information following the facts of phenomena that occur in the field. In this regard, of course, researchers need steps in carrying out a process of data analysis. According to (Al-Hamdi et al., 2020) , there are four essential steps in carrying out the data analysis process:

1. Data Collection and Management

   Data that has been obtained through interviews and documentation will be managed according to research needs. this relates to the condition of the culture and tourism office and the organizing committee of the doe-doe guraping festival activities, the objectives of the doe-doe guraping festival activity program. The content of the doe-doe guraping festival activity program, the capabilities possessed by the culture and tourism office and the organizing committee of the doe-doe guraping festival event, the participation of institutions and the community in the implementation of the program, how the implementation of the activity program is carried out, planned impacts include seeing positive improvements from the implemented program, unplanned impacts include negative impacts that occur as a result of the implementation of these activities, understanding to the community regarding the implementation of the doe-doe guraping festival event activity program, productivity and effectiveness related to the implementation of the doe-doe guraping festival event activity program. These data are sourced from primary data and secondary data which in turn can find existing problems.

2. Data Selection

   In this step, the data that has been collected relating to the variable indicator parameters of the activity program carried out in this study, is selected again in order to obtain useful and relevant data.

3. Inter-Variable Analysis and Data Verification

   After selecting the data, the next step is to connect the indicators of one variable with the indicators of another variable. researchers will connect indicators or variables related to the indicators of the guraping festival doe-doe program research parameters carried out by the culture and tourism office and members of the Guraping doe-doe festival event organizer to the community. in this case the indicator or variable must be in accordance with other variables.

4. Interpretation and Drawing Conclusions

   At this step, the researcher will present the data that has been obtained from the culture and tourism office and the committee implementing the activity program that is in accordance with the research parameter indicators. this is to find out and answer various problems that arise so that a conclusion can be drawn.