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Tourism sectors contribution on the poverty reduction within tourism scope in Central Java

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ABSTRACT

Through tourism, several problems such as poverty alleviation and unemployment reduction can be solved. The development and development of tourism can bring huge benefits to the Indonesian people, especially the people in the tourist destination areas. The development of tourism plays a role in economic movements that can improve the well-being of communities, such as more open employment, business opportunities for communities, and increased revenue for the communities themselves and the country, especially local governments. This study aims to determine the types of poverty, causes of poverty, and the impact of tourism on the poor population in Central Java's tourist areas. A total of 60 coastal residents were sampled for the study using a purposeful sampling method. Data analysis uses qualitative descriptions. Data collection was carried out through interviews with key informants, literature research and field observations that could inform the development of rural tourism centres based on the participation of local rural tourism communities. Phases of data analysis include data reduction, data presentation, and validation/conclusion. The results of the study are as follows (i) Types of poverty in coastal communities, among which: 60 years old and above, low education level (primary school graduates), and average income below the monthly minimum wage, (ii) The factors that lead to poverty include natural factors, cultural factors and in The lack of poor people working in the tourism sector, and (iii) the impact of tourism on coastal communities is conducive to the creation of new employment opportunities, such as guest diving guests, porters and souvenir sellers by understanding the opportunities and promises to foster entrepreneurship, thereby reducing poverty in the vicinity of tourist villages.



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Introduction

Poverty is an urgent issue facing the Indonesian people and requires a systematic, comprehensive and integrated approach. Although government agencies and other agencies have carried out poverty alleviation projects, the results have not been satisfactory. This is because the current poverty alleviation efforts are generally limited to treating the symptoms rather than the root causes. Tourism is an option to improve the economy as it provides jobs and business opportunities. Some experts believe that a community-based approach to tourism could open a wider path for the poor to seize opportunities and the fruits of tourism development. This is in line with one of the goals of tourism development, which is poverty reduction.

Murdiastuti & Rohman (2014) pointed out that governments in developing countries are very confident that tourism development projects have great potential to help people escape poverty. Industrial Development.

There are many studies on the role of tourism in poverty alleviation, including in various countries in Suardana (2016); Ashley (2006) ; Darma Putra and Pitana (2010); Sudiyatta (2011); Madiun (2010), I shot Patera (2016). Kusuma (2018) pointed out that tourism leads marginalized local communities to seize business opportunities and be defeated by big entrepreneurs. Due to various social constraints, such as communication, funds, contacts, abilities, etc., it cannot compete with the strong pressure of the tourism market. This leaves the local community unable to.

Participatory tourism as a form of local community tourism. Multiple studies have shown inconsistent results on the role of tourism in poverty alleviation. Some researchers believe that tourism can reduce poverty (Suardana & Wayan, 2016; Sukmana, 2018). However, other researchers have stated that they are uncertain about the role of tourism in reducing poverty (Damanik and Kusworo, 2005: 107) in (Imron, 2015). Based on the existence of inconsistent findings, this study is expected to close the phenomenological gap and produce consistent findings. This study focuses on concepts developed by Thompson et al. (2006) using indicators related to poverty in Indonesia, specifically in Central Java. This study is an development of research conducted by Sudiarta and Suardana (2016). From an academic review, this study is expected to provide a scholarly contribution to the development of empirically-based tourism and poverty research models. The study is also expected to benefit the government and tour operators by using tourism as a tool to alleviate poverty in Central Java.

Method

This type of research is described using qualitative methods. The site of this study is a tourist site in the tourist area of Magelang, Semarang City, Semarang and Baganegara Regency (Dean). The focus of this study is as follows: Using tourism as a poverty alleviation tool in an effort to reduce poverty in Central Java. Data collection was carried out through interviews with key informants, literature research and field observations that could inform the development of rural tourism centres based on the participation of local rural tourism communities. Phases of data analysis include data reduction, data presentation, and validation/conclusion.

Result and Discussion

Social Type of Respondent Demographics Overview of Respondent's socio-demographic characteristics such as age, education, type of job, income, expenditure, number of household members, area of residence, ownership of assets, ownership of MCK (bathroom toilets), and the following Said clean water source. Respondents were 20-60 years old. There are still high school qualifications in the tourist area of Central Java, which is still suspected to be the reason for the poverty in the tourist area. This is supported by the results of Adnyani & Sugiharti (2019) showed that in households headed by a large number of household members and a low level of education, children face a higher risk of poverty than others. The same view was expressed by Affandi (2011), who pointed out that households with more than four household members with lower secondary education were more likely to be poor compared to the causes of poverty in Central Java. The concentration of poverty in each region is thought to be caused by several factors, namely 1) nature, 2) culture, and 3) low development opportunities.

Natural factors

Both areas are coastal areas directly facing the mountains. The community relies on farm workers and fishermen for a living. Most of the available land is dry land and ocean. This situation is indeed very ironic, because the area has developed tourism, but poverty still exists. This is exacerbated by the presence of people selling seaside land to become hotels or business premises Suardana (2016); Ashley (2006), Madiun (2010) and I Made Patera (2016).

Cultural factors

Cultural factors, including residents' habit of engaging in non-productive activities such as gambling chicken (tajan/chicken connect) Another habit is drinking alcohol, especially tuak and arak, especially if there is a death ritual Suardana (Suardana & Wayan, 2016).

Gain Development

The low access to development, especially the growing tourism industry in the region, is due to the lack of human resources in education for poor households, with only junior high school education and many people

not attending schools Ashley (2006), Madiun (2010) and I Made Patera (2016). Average burden per RTM (poor households) (three more people and a lot of infrastructure damage).

While the development of tourism in Central Java has contributed to livelihood changes that have an impact on the economy, not all of these changes have had a direct impact. This is due to inhibiting factors from both internal and external factors. This is consistent with Tosun (2000), who divides the barriers to community participation into operational barriers, structural barriers and cultural barriers. Therefore, cultural barriers are one of the reasons for the existence of poor families in the two tourist areas of Central Java. As in Darma Putra and Pitana (2010) and (Sudiarta & Suardana, 2016). Poor households with education level of junior high school or above. The job types of the poor heads of households (RTM) in the tourist areas of Central Java show a similar pattern, namely farmers, laborers, traders and gig workers. Respondents had the following side jobs: laborers handling diving equipment, traders and guides and drivers. With education levels still low, most people can only pursue rough livelihoods, such as working as diving gear porters (Sudiarta & Suardana, 2016).

With the development of tourism in these two regions, the typology of the poor can be described as follows: 1) Communities with long-term livelihoods, eg fishermen, construction workers, excavators, cultivators; 2) Communities with side jobs, such as fishermen and local guides; 3) Shifting livelihoods from fishermen to communities of hotel gardeners and souvenir sellers The growth of tourism in these two regions has led to a decline in the number of people not working in the industry, with more than 60% of tourism jobs out of 90%.

Therefore, the role of tourism indirectly contributes to the improvement of the community economy. This is in line with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 10 of 2009 on Tourism, which mentions the importance of the role of tourism in general development and poverty reduction in particular. This supports the findings of Ashley et al. (2006); Darma Putra and Pitana (2010); Sudiarta & Suardana (2016).

Conclusion

Based on the above research, the following conclusions can be drawn. The type of poverty in Central Java, i.e. first of all, the livelihood of the community is the same as before the development of tourism. Second, communities have secondary livelihoods in addition to their primary livelihoods. Third, the community has changed from the previous livelihood, that is, tourism is the main livelihood. The characteristics of poverty that appear in the tourist areas of Central Java are believed to be caused by natural factors such as poor land, low development opportunities such as low education and limited infrastructure, and cultural factors such as spiritual and cultural attitudes. The development of tourism has had different impacts on the changes of people's livelihood. Overall, poor people responded positively to the development of tourism, seeing it as an activity that could improve community well-being. But there are still poor people who do not play a role in tourism. This is due to internal and external barriers to participation. These community participation barriers are divided into three parts, namely operational barriers, structural barriers and cultural/cultural barriers. The pace of community participation in tourism is slow, people's psychological attitudes are less willing to step out of the circle of poverty, and enthusiasm for productive work remains low.

In terms of poverty reduction and improvement of people's livelihood, three suggestions can be made. First, the community is expected to use the development of tourism in Central Java as an opportunity to improve tourism economy, education and capacity. Second, governments and tourism actors are expected to provide assistance to improve tourism

Infrastructure to reduce accessibility barriers and help skills. The university is also expected to play a role in energizing communities to raise awareness of the role of tourism in reducing poverty and increasing employment opportunities. Third, future research needs to be conducted in a wider field in order to generalize the findings more broadly.

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