


TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS OF LOCAL LIVELIHOOD TRANSITION ON THE HIGHLANDS OF MOUNT NONA, AMBON ISLAND

Hendri D. Hahury^A, Fibryano Saptенno^B, Lewi Batkunda^C, Fredy H. Louhenapessy^D, Hermi Oppier^E



ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received 04 November 2022</p> <p>Accepted 13 January 2023</p>	<p>Purpose : Tourism development in rural areas is considered as a strategic step to lower the poverty level through new potentials in household livelihoods. This study aims to investigate the tourism development and the impacts of livelihood transition in the highlands of Mount Nona, Ambon Island. As a result, both the government and the land owner are not able to manage this local asset</p>
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Tourism Development; Livelihood Transition; Rural Community.</p>	<p>Theoretical Framework : Due to huge contributions in tourism to the regional income, it is need more focused and coordination between the government and community. However mostly the area which had a plethora natural resources is the poorest area. It indicated that there are lack of the government contributions in developing tourism area and land owner issue. . To solve this issues, it is important to give an attention and explanation related to the natural resources management theory beside human resources. If the government can manage all with their policy and bureaucracy, it will be convenient to realize the development goals in tourism sector.</p>
	<p>Design/Methodology/Approach : This study was done using a qualitative method with a case study approach, studying a touristy attraction focusing on a selfie tourism called Siwang Paradise located in the highlands of Mount Nona, Ambon Island. The data was collected through in-depth interviews and observations done in two phases in November 2021 to February 2022. A total of 24 key informants participated in this study was selected using a purposive sampling technique based on the following criteria: first, the key informant must be part of the management of Siwang Paradise; second, the key informant must be the member of rural community benefitted from the opening of Siwang Paradise. After the data collection process, the data was analyzed following the stages proposed by Creswell.</p> <p>Findings : The results show that the development of Siwang Paradise did have a significant contribution to the creation of new livelihoods through increased income. However, on the other hand, this livelihood transition had a potential threat to the household economy of the rural community itself. This condition could be caused by the community's lack of knowledge and experience regarding the management of touristy objects, the uncertain tourist season, and the Covid-19 pandemic. These</p>

^ALecturer in Business and Economic Faculty, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. Faculty of Economics and Business, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: hahury31@gmail.com

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0955-761X>

^BLecturer in Business and Economic Faculty, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. Faculty of Economics and Business, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: fibrysaptенno1403@gmail.com

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3267-1194>

^CLecturer in Business and Economic Faculty, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. Faculty of Economics and Business, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: hendridony20@gmail.com

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0835-2804>

^DLecturer in Business and Economic Faculty, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. Faculty of Economics and Business, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: louhenapessy.fredy@gmail.com

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7480-8801>

^ELecturer in Business and Economic Faculty, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. Faculty of Economics and Business, Pattimura University, Ambon, Indonesia. E-mail: nopier76@gmail.com

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0021-8937>

various threats left the community with no other alternative to maintain their livelihood.

Future Implications : There are a limitations in this study which is need to be completed by future research. For instance tourism development arisen from the community level, the role of the government and the private sector was highly needed. It should also be followed by the rural community as targets for the tourism development to be given knowledge transfer, promotion, and the access to information and infrastructure. This phenomenon need to be discussed by further research more deeply by using another methods and approach such as mix method to suggest several recommendations and policy to solve the tourism issues in rural area.

Originality/Value : The findings of the study indicated that natural resources manajement and ownership theory are important to develop tourism business in rural area so that people will lived in poverty through wise management and economically. Otomatically, the regional income will be increase.

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.26668/businessreview/2023.v8i1.1255>

DESENVOLVIMENTO DO TURISMO E IMPACTOS DA TRANSIÇÃO DA SUBSISTÊNCIA LOCAL NAS TERRAS ALTAS DO MONTE NONA, ILHA AMBON

RESUMO

O objetivo deste estudo é investigar o desenvolvimento do turismo e os impactos da transição de vida nas terras altas do Monte Nona, na Ilha Ambon, e como resultado, tanto o governo quanto o proprietário da terra não são capazes de administrar este bem local

Marco teórico : Devido às enormes contribuições do turismo para a renda regional, é necessário um maior foco e coordenação entre o governo e a comunidade. No entanto, a área que tinha uma infinidade de recursos naturais é, em sua maioria, a mais pobre. Indicou que há falta de contribuições do governo no desenvolvimento da área de turismo e na questão do proprietário da terra. . Para resolver esta questão, é importante dar uma atenção e explicação relacionada à teoria da gestão dos recursos naturais ao lado dos recursos humanos. Se o governo puder administrar tudo com sua política e burocracia, será conveniente realizar as metas de desenvolvimento no setor de turismo.

Design/Methodologia/Proximidade: Este estudo foi feito utilizando um método qualitativo com uma abordagem de estudo de caso, estudando uma atração turística com foco em um turismo de auto-estrada chamado Siwang Paradise, localizado nas terras altas do Monte Nona, Ilha Ambon. Os dados foram coletados através de entrevistas e observações em duas fases, realizadas em novembro de 2021 a fevereiro de 2022. Um total de 24 informantes-chave participaram deste estudo foi selecionado usando uma técnica de amostragem proposital baseada nos seguintes critérios: primeiro, o informante-chave deve fazer parte da administração de Siwang Paradise; segundo, o informante-chave deve ser o membro da comunidade rural beneficiada com a abertura de Siwang Paradise. Após o processo de coleta de dados, os dados foram analisados seguindo as etapas propostas por Creswell.

Conclusões : Os resultados mostram que o desenvolvimento do Paraíso de Siwang teve uma contribuição significativa para a criação de novos meios de subsistência através do aumento da renda. No entanto, por outro lado, esta transição de subsistência teve uma ameaça potencial para a economia doméstica da própria comunidade rural. Esta condição poderia ser causada pela falta de conhecimento e experiência da comunidade com relação à gestão de objetos turísticos, a estação turística incerta e a pandemia de Covid-19. Estas várias ameaças não deixaram a comunidade sem outra alternativa para manter seu sustento.

Implicações futuras : Há uma limitação neste estudo que precisa ser completada por pesquisas futuras. Por exemplo, o desenvolvimento do turismo surgiu do nível comunitário, o papel do governo e do setor privado foi altamente necessário. Também deveria ser seguido pela comunidade rural como metas para o desenvolvimento do turismo a serem transferidas, promovidas e o acesso à informação e à infra-estrutura. Este fenômeno precisa ser discutido mais profundamente através de mais pesquisas, utilizando outros métodos e abordagens, tais como o método mix para sugerir várias recomendações e políticas para resolver as questões de turismo na área rural.

Originalidade/Valor: Os resultados do estudo indicaram que o manejo dos recursos naturais e a teoria da propriedade são importantes para desenvolver o negócio turístico na área rural para que as pessoas vivam na pobreza através de uma gestão sábia e econômica.

Palavras-chave: Desenvolvimento Turístico, Transição de Meios de Vida, Comunidade Rural.

DESARROLLO TURÍSTICO E IMPACTO DE LA TRANSICIÓN DE LOS MEDIOS DE SUBSISTENCIA LOCALES EN LAS TIERRAS ALTAS DEL MONTE NONA, ISLA DE AMBON

RESUMEN

Propósito: El desarrollo del turismo en las zonas rurales se considera un paso estratégico para reducir el nivel de pobreza a través de nuevos potenciales en los medios de subsistencia de los hogares. Este estudio tiene como objetivo investigar el desarrollo del turismo y los impactos de la transición de los medios de subsistencia en las tierras altas del Monte Nona, en la isla de Ambon.

Marco teórico: Debido a la enorme contribución del turismo a los ingresos regionales, es necesaria una mayor coordinación entre el gobierno y la comunidad. Sin embargo, la mayoría de las zonas con abundantes recursos naturales son las más pobres. Esto indica que hay una falta de contribuciones del gobierno en el desarrollo de la zona turística y el problema de los propietarios de la tierra. Para resolver estos problemas, es importante prestar atención y dar explicaciones sobre la teoría de la gestión de los recursos naturales, además de los recursos humanos. Si el gobierno puede gestionar todo con su política y burocracia, será conveniente realizar los objetivos de desarrollo en el sector turístico.

Diseño/ Metodología/ Enfoque : Este estudio se realizó utilizando un método cualitativo con un enfoque de estudio de caso, estudiando una atracción turística centrada en el turismo selfie llamada Siwang Paradise, situada en las tierras altas del monte Nona, en la isla de Ambon. Los datos se recogieron mediante entrevistas en profundidad y observaciones realizadas en dos fases en noviembre de 2021 a febrero de 2022. Un total de 24 informantes clave participaron en este estudio, seleccionados mediante una técnica de muestreo intencional basada en los siguientes criterios: en primer lugar, el informante clave debe formar parte de la gestión de Siwang Paradise; en segundo lugar, el informante clave debe ser miembro de la comunidad rural beneficiada por la apertura de Siwang Paradise. Tras el proceso de recogida de datos, éstos se analizaron siguiendo las etapas propuestas por Creswell.

Conclusiones : Los resultados muestran que el desarrollo de Siwang Paradise contribuyó significativamente a la creación de nuevos medios de subsistencia gracias al aumento de los ingresos. Sin embargo, por otro lado, esta transición de los medios de subsistencia supuso una amenaza potencial para la economía familiar de la propia comunidad rural. Esta situación podría deberse a la falta de conocimientos y experiencia de la comunidad en materia de gestión de objetos turísticos, a la incierta temporada turística y a la pandemia de Covid-19. Estas diversas amenazas dejaron a la comunidad sin otra alternativa para mantener sus medios de subsistencia.

Implicaciones futuras : Este estudio presenta algunas limitaciones que deberán ser completadas en futuras investigaciones. Por ejemplo, el desarrollo del turismo surgido a nivel comunitario, el papel del gobierno y del sector privado era muy necesario. La comunidad rural también debería ser objeto de transferencia de conocimientos, promoción y acceso a la información y a las infraestructuras para el desarrollo del turismo. Este fenómeno debe ser analizado más a fondo mediante el uso de otros métodos y enfoques, como el método mixto, para sugerir varias recomendaciones y políticas destinadas a resolver los problemas del turismo en las zonas rurales.

Originalidad/Valor : Los resultados del estudio indican que la gestión de los recursos naturales y la teoría de la propiedad son importantes para desarrollar el negocio del turismo en las zonas rurales, de modo que la población pueda vivir en la pobreza mediante una gestión inteligente y económica.

Palabras clave: Desarrollo Turístico, Transición de los Medios de Subsistencia, Comunidad Rural.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism development plays an important and strategic role in the regional economy through its contribution to the regional income, employment and efforts to narrow the income gap between regions (Su, et al., 2019) . Meanwhile, for the community, the tourism development through the availability of natural resources around their settlements can be a new potential for their livelihoods, so that the efforts to meet household needs can continue to be sustainable (Bires & Raj, 2020; Lasso & Herindra, 2018). Oftentimes, the economic activities that arise as a result of the development of tourism objects cause the community to choose to switch their livelihoods.

In connection with these conditions, the reality shows that the spread of touristy objects around the community's settlements will not only have implications for the social, cultural and ecosystem conditions in which the tourism development takes place (Harish et al., 2019; Jing Zhao, 2018; Nepal et al., 2022), but also the community's livelihood (Hoang et al., 2020; Xue & Kerstetter, 2018). Further, studies by Asyraf, et al (2017), and Daniela & Stroma (2019) revealed that gender roles also had an impact on the development. In this context, the gender roles are seen in terms of the division of labor between men and women, where it emphasizes the need to consider the balance of work between men and women so that the sustainability of tourism development can be sustainable.

The utilization of livelihoods originated from the development of tourism objects is quite diverse. This behavior depends on the level of living needs of each household which are varied among the communities and tend to increase from time to time. However, the behavior of choosing community livelihoods still has similar purposes: to make the household income obtained remain stable (Kassa, 2022). In other words, the implementation of livelihoods by the community is highly dependent on the conditions of vulnerability they face and the availability of livelihood assets they have (Ebenezer & Abbyssinia, 2018; Wang, et al., 2021).

Ambon City has the potentials for strategic tourism development for the regional economic growth. This condition is supported by the availability of abundant natural resources as well as the availability of supporting tourism facilities and infrastructure, such as the access to transportation. In recent years, the tourism in Ambon City has experienced a shift from a nature-based tourism to touristy objects / attractions offering photo spots with backgrounds of beautiful nature, known as a selfie tourism. One of the potential selfie tourisms in Ambon City frequently visited by visitors is Siwang (Paradise and Hok) located on the highlands of Mount Nona on Ambon Island.

The data published by Statistics Indonesia of Ambon City in 2022 reveals there is a total of 105 tourist attractions experiencing a growth compared to previous years located in five sub-districts. The growth of this new tourist attractions indicates that the tourism is not only related to the preferences of visitors who only want to enjoy the nature. In fact, there is also a desire to be able to capture the moment while they are at the touristy location. Susyanti & Latianingsih (2014) argued that the tourism was no longer only focused on the beauty of nature, but on the interactions between tourists with the natural environment and local communities captured through photography activities. Thus, the tourism is no longer limited to the element of "enjoying" the nature only, but focuses more on the "experience" which is captured through selfie activities (Buhalis & Law, 2008 and Cavagnaro et al., 2018).

Further, this selfie tourism has the potential as a new source of livelihood as well as an effort to maintain the sustainability of community household livelihoods. Reflecting on the existence of Siwang Paradise which has the potential for economic development for the owners, managers and the surrounding community, recently, it has experienced a shock which brings an impact on the number of tourist visits which has decreased significantly from time to time. Although in fact, Siwang Paradise is the first promoting the tourism based on a combination of nature and selfies. This reality underlines that although the development of tourism objects has a strategic and important role in the social and economic conditions, this tourism development effort cannot be separated from the existence of inhibiting factors of tourism, such as poor qualifications of workforce and infrastructure (Kolosinska, et al., 2018); poor involvement of private sectors (Nyikana & Harilal, 2019); lack of knowledge (Nguyen et al., 2022) as well as social interactions with the local community (Mai et al., 2020). Furthermore, these inhibiting factors are mostly found in developing countries (Zielinski et al., 2020).

Studies on the impact of tourism development on livelihoods have become an important issue discussed by many researchers. A study by Bires & Raj (2020) on the impact of tourism on diversifying the livelihoods of Ethiopians revealed that the rural communities were highly dependent on traditional livelihood strategies, such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry and handicrafts. They added that in developing countries, sustainable livelihoods required a diverse portfolio of livelihoods. In addition, the presence of tourism tended to benefit tourism companies more than the community households.

Similarly, Bixia, et al (2018) emphasized that the presence of tourism in rural areas in Japan had switched the livelihoods by providing significant benefits to the household income of the rural communities. However, there are several obstacles in developing the tourism, such as the poor involvement of the younger generation. Besides, the tourism development has triggered the community around the touristy attractions to adopt a multi-activity strategy by synergizing the tourism as a source of livelihood and other sources of income to sustain the livelihood. Further, this requires the involvement of various parties, including the government, community, village leaders, and management officials in order to achieve sustainable livelihoods (Westoby & Gardiner, 2021 and Xue et al., 2018).

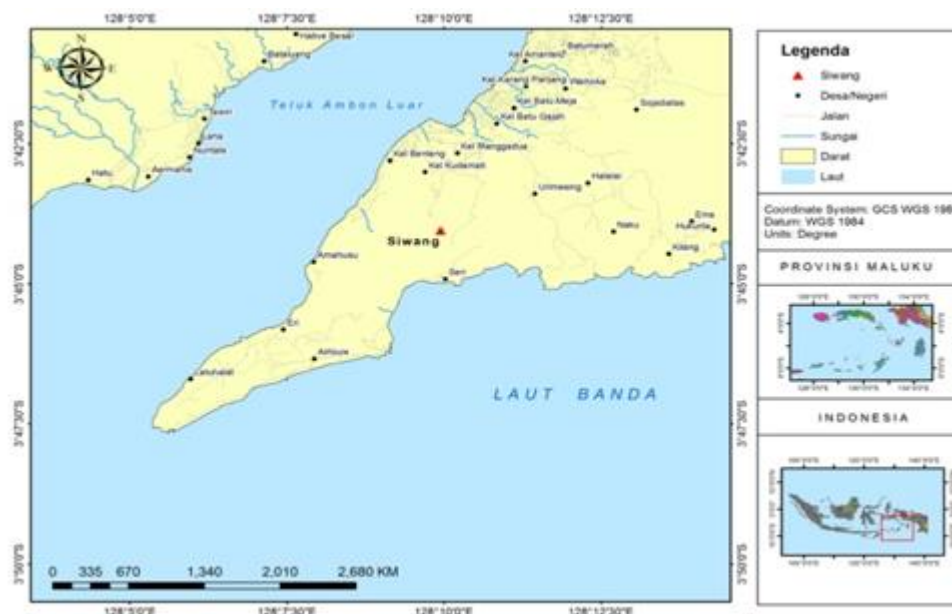
The studies above show that the tourism development has a significant impact on increasing the community's household income through the diversification of livelihoods and the involvement of various parties in the tourism development. However, the livelihood transition from the agricultural and plantation sectors to the tourism sector has the potential to pose a major threat or risk to the sustainability of the livelihoods of rural communities. Thus, if

these threats or risks are not handled properly, they can trigger income uncertainties which result in worse conditions.

For these reasons, this study focuses on the tourism development and its impacts of livelihood transition. The results of this study are expected to be able to contribute to the development of studies on livelihoods, rural economies and frameworks of community livelihoods in the tourism sector. Therefore, the research problems of this study are “How to develop the tourism in the highlands of Mount Nona?”; and “What are the impacts of livelihood transition from the agricultural sector to the tourism sector?”. Thus, this study aims to investigate the tourism development and the impacts of livelihood transition in the highlands of Mount Nona, Ambon Island.

METHOD

This study implemented a qualitative method with a case study approach in order to provide a holistic picture related to the tourism development and the impact of livelihood transition. The data was collected through in-depth interviews and observations done in two phases in November 2021 to February 2022 at Siwang Paradise, *dusun* Siwang, *negeri* (village) Urimesing, Ambon City located on the highlands of Mount Nona. The following Figure 1. presents the research location:



Source: Data of GCS WGS, 2021.

The first phase of data collection in November 2021 was carried out to collect documents and approach key informants, while the second phase started in December 2021 to

February 2022, done by observing the involvement of the surrounding community and interviewing the key informants in-depth.

In addition, the selection of key informants was done by using a purposive sampling technique and there was a total of 24 key informants participated in this study based on the pre-determined criteria. The key informants of this study must meet the following criteria: *first*, they must be part of the management of Siwang Paradise, and *second*, they must be the member of rural community benefitted from the opening of Siwang Paradise. The identity of key informants were remain anonymous to protect their privacy, and in this study, they can be distinguished through the following initials: EP, LB, ML, BG, FD, HH, FS, JP, ES, DL, HO, KH, ST, MM, PS, DA, CT, TL, BK, AS, CM, JL, OS, and LP.

After the data collection process, the data was analyzed following the stages proposed by Creswell (2016). The stages are as follow: *First*, the researchers should organize and prepare the data; *second*, the researchers must pay attention to all collected data; *third*, the researchers must code the data; *fourth*, the researchers must use the coding for for making descriptions; *fifth*, the researchers must connect the themes; and *last*, the researchers must interpret the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Ownership System of Dusung Siwang

The term *dusung* or *dusun* in the context of the Maluku community had a different meaning from the ones in other regions. The *dusun*, in the sense of Java area, referred to a smaller administrative area and was part of the village. However, for the Maluku community, the *dusung* or *dusun* was a plantation area planted with plants with short and long lifespan as a place to meet the needs of household life. Siwalette, et al (2018) stated that the *dusung* was a polycultural production system with agricultural, plantation and forestry crops and livestock in one area for food and economic needs. This traditional agroforestry system had been developed for generations in Maluku.

The management of *dusung* frequently utilized by the Maluku community included personal management, namely the process of managing *dusung(s)* carried out personally without involving other parties. The management done by *mata rumah* (clan/big family) referred to the process of managing the *dusung* on the basis of a mutual agreement but only within the scope of a certain family or clan. Meanwhile, the management of *dusung(s)* in groups could be defined as the process of managing *dusung(s)* carried out in groups in farmer groups and church-owned *dusung* managed collaboratively for the benefit of the church (Sitaniapessy et al., 2021).

Dusung Siwang was one of the *dusung*(s) located in Mount Nona area of *Negeri* Urimesing, Ambon City. The ownership of *dusung*(s) in *Negeri* Urimesing was similar to the ownership system of plantation land in Maluku. This *dusung* ownership system was based on a patrilineality. Therefore, the ownership of *dusung* Siwang was marked by the presence of Wattimena clan as the owner. The ownership of *dusung* Siwang was also inseparable from the existence of a big family (*mata rumah* or clan).

The inheritance of *dusung* Siwang to sons had been carried out by the Wattimena clan for generations to this date. Meanwhile, in the process of utilizing *dusung* Siwang, the responsibility of one of the sons to manage the *dusung* was based on a mutual agreement among the heirs. As for the types of plants to be planted, it was the right of the family members who were given the responsibility. This condition was motivated by the household necessities of of the *dusung* manager so that they were given the right to determine for themselves. Furthermore, according to a key informant, *dusung* Siwang as a selfie tourism object was used by the Wattimena family to hold a family gathering discussing the use of *dusung* Siwang as a tourist attraction location whose management and its responsibility would still be the previous family members’.

Empirical findings of this study also show that *dusung* Siwang was not originally an area prepared as a tourism development location, but it was once a forest area overgrown with Kawa-Kawa ferns (combust grass) and only part of its area was used as a plantation land. The land used as the location for the development of this selfie tourism was accidentally discovered by an outsider (not the owner) who saw the view towards the sea who finally approached the village owner and later, developed the location as a touristy spot.

This phenomenon illustrated that for the rural communities (*dusung* owners), this view was an “ordinary” thing that could be encountered every day. However, this “ordinary condition” was also a great opportunity that could be used as a new source of livelihood for the community.

The Utilization of Resources, Role of Local Institutions, and Involvement of Local Community in Tourism Development

In various parts of the world, livelihood vulnerabilities (the poverty, economic crisis, and high unemployment) had triggered efforts to find alternative sources of other livelihoods by utilizing existing resources around their settlements. Binns & Nel (2002) argued that this behavior could encourage the local economy development. In the mainstream economists’ perspective, in terms of resources, there were natural resources and human resources (HR).

Meanwhile, the institutional economists argued that the resources were not only related to the nature and humans, but the resources could also be seen as something functional and dynamic (Dugger, 1996). At this level, the researchers believed that the resources were viewed by the population (actors) contextually so that the use of resources should be based on the perspective of the local community itself.

Furthermore, the ownership of resources at Siwang Paradise included the natural resources, HR and local institutions (both informal and formal). Siwang, in the local community tradition, could be defined as the “light”. Field investigations showed that the development of Siwang Paradise did not only involve the natural resources and HR, but also kinship relations (informal assets) as a local identity or a local institution. The local institution referred to a set of rules of the game mutually agreed upon and used to limit misconducts in an effort to meet their needs. Veblen in Yustika (2012) argued that the institution was a set of norms and ideal conditions reproduced through the habits of each individual generation.

For this reason, the kinship relationships created in the Mount Nona highland community in relation to the inheritance system in the plantation land management could be seen as rules of the game and norms that had been mutually agreed upon. At this level, the institution could also be seen as regulators of ownership relationships between individuals or groups of owners, objects of value for owners and other people as well as other people and parties involved in the ownership (Furubotn & Richer, 2000; Prasad, 2003). Therefore, gradually, this behavior could be a habit in the highland community of Mount Nona and considered as a resource that could be used to encourage the economic activities.

The community involvement in utilizing the existence of a touristy attraction was not only related to the community involvement as a manager, but it also involved the community around the touristy attraction. This community involvement was crucial in the tourism development, especially its expansion because the community was the one who better understood the region potentials. Singgalen & Kudubun (2017) explained that the community involvement in tourism activities had started since the planning stage to the implementation stage of these tourism activities.

Thus, the existence of a touristy attraction in an area certainly had a significant impact, such as the availability of new job opportunities for the local community, a better understanding of tourism and changes in the community’s economic condition. The management of touristy attraction should be supported by the availability of HR, commitment and experience so that the development of tourism activities could run well (Palimbunga, 2018).

In addition, the empirical findings of this study also show that the involvement of the surrounding community in utilizing the existence of Siwang Paradise could be seen through the emergence of new businesses engaged in by the surrounding community, both individually and in groups, such as food stalls and places selling sweet potatoes. A key informant explained that before the existence of Siwang Paradise, the key informant only worked as a motorcycle taxi driver and all household needs were borne by himself. However, Siwang Paradise had helped his family where his wife had the opportunity to work by selling food and soft drink in a stall. Meanwhile, he also helped arrange vehicles in the parking lot (as a parking officer). In one day, he received an income of between IDR 230,000 to IDR 300,000. It was obtained from the sale of food and soft drinks and the profit sharing of parking fee.

Meanwhile, the business managed in groups was in the form of parking services for two- and four-wheeled vehicles. This business was interesting as the parking lot was actually the front yard of the houses around the area. Initially, the use of this yard was free of parking charge, but with the increasing number of tourist visits to Siwang Paradise, the yard owners began to impose parking fees for these tourists. The parking fee for both two- and four-wheeled vehicle was IDR 2,000. The fee was fully managed and utilized by the land owners and labors who helped without sharing profits with the Siwang Paradise owners.

Furthermore, a key informant explained that the existence of Siwang Paradise brought an impact on a highly significant increase in terms of income. On average, they could only earn IDR 700,000 to IDR 1,100,000 monthly from the plantation. However, this selfie tourism object caused a large increase in their income, reaching IDR 9,000,000 per month. This increase in income had actually triggered other communities around the touristy attraction to open up small businesses and arrange parking spaces for two- and four-wheeled vehicles.

However, this increase in income did not last long due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. The government began to implement social restrictions on community activities so that it had an impact on the number of tourist visits. This condition also affected their income to decrease drastically. They could earn IDR 1,100,000 from their previous livelihood in the agricultural sector. Unfortunately, the Covid-19 spread massively and they could only earn less than IDR 300,000. As a result, the Siwang Paradise owner who was also a farmer could only hope for the government assistance to help him repair the facilities and infrastructure that had started to break down.

The Impacts of Community Livelihood Transition

The role of the tourism sector in reducing the poverty and increasing the welfare had been a topic of discussion by researchers for a long time. In fact, the tourism sector was considered as a sector with a significant contribution to poverty reduction, especially in rural areas and island areas. Studies by Khan, et al (2020), Scheyvens & Momsen (2008), Scheyvens & Hughes (2019), Croes (2014) and Winter (2019) provided the evidence that the tourism development did have an impact on increasing the income and improving the lives of rural and island communities. Moreover, the poverty had always been identified with people living in rural areas due to their high dependence on the produce from the agricultural sector, which were more dominantly subsistence (Andrei et al., 2020 and Babin et al., 2019). Furthermore, the rural communities were also faced with the limited access to assets, causing them unable to meet their daily needs (Clare et al., 2022 and Phadera et al., 2019)

The inability of the community to meet their household needs was such a real threat to the sustainability of their household livelihoods. Due to the threats that might arise, the rural communities had been trying to find new alternatives of livelihoods. This phenomenon underlined that when people were faced with threats, their main instinct as humans was to “being secure first”. The existence of these opportunities gave them a choice in order to overcome the existing threats, such as livelihood transitions. However, the emergence of this new opportunity did not necessarily mean that it had zero risk. On the contrary, each opportunity did have a risk. The livelihood transition towards the tourism sector even had several risks, although there were more opportunities for the creation of new sources of income (Winter, 2019).

The livelihood transition was very likely to occur in the rural communities with a low income level. However, the livelihood transition experienced by the community in the highlands of Mount Nona was not only due to the limitations experienced, but also due to the lack of other livelihood options whereas the rural communities were strongly identified with poverty and their high dependence on their livelihood in the subsistence agriculture. Bhandari (2013) mentioned that three quarters of poor people in developing countries directly depended on the subsistence agriculture for their livelihood.

Meanwhile, in the context of livelihood transition, the empirical findings of this study show that the community of *dusung* Siwang chose to switch their livelihoods from the plantation sector to the tourism sector with the main reason being to bring “cash” to their households more quickly. It was undeniable that this livelihood transition had had a major impact on increasing the household income, both for the land owners used as tourist attractions

and for the surrounding community, such as the street vendors selling food and beverages as well as the surrounding community managing the parking lots.

At this level, the present researchers argue that in the short term, the rural community would have a higher income. However, in the long term, this kind of livelihood transition had the potential to pose a great threat to the sustainability of their own household livelihoods, especially to the rural households. This could happen as the rural communities initially working in the agricultural and plantation sectors did not have previous knowledge or experience related to the tourism management (Leu, 2019; Westoby et al., 2021; Xue et al., 2018) Moreover, the number of tourist visits was also highly dependent on the tourism “season”, exchange rates, household income and outbreaks of infectious diseases such as the Covid-19 (Koronios et al., 2020 and Salvatore et al., 2018).

In other words, when the vulnerabilities or threats explained earlier occurred, the community no longer had the ability to be able to maintain the sustainability of their household livelihoods. Therefore, over time, their household livelihoods would fall into the poverty “gap” which was much more severe than the previous condition. This view implied that this present study attempts to uncover the “euphoria” of increasing the household income through the tourism development which did not consider the impacts that could arise and was more likely to damage the livelihoods of rural households. For this reason, a better understanding of the opportunities and challenges faced in the development of tourism objects as an effort to reduce the poverty through increasing the income must be the focus of mutual attention. Moreover, the livelihood transition activity from the agricultural sector to the tourism sector could also occur due to the “stress” and “shock” experienced (Li et al., 2016).

Reflecting on the views above, the tourism development could not only be done by the community itself, although their involvement started at the planning stage to the management. However, the government involvement was highly needed as a policy maker as well as a source of funding related to the tourism development. Apart from the government, the involvement of private sector was also needed as an advisor and as a provider of infrastructure as well as being part of the tourism attraction development. The role of private sector was absolutely necessary in the tourism development. They were also one of the determining factors for the success of tourism management. It was highly related to the dependence of the tourism sector on the variety and creativity of tourism management (Salvatore et al., 2018).

Moreover, in relation to the need for the involvement of the government, the fact showed that their involvement in the tourism development was found to be quite low. This condition happened due to differences in views between the government and managers, so that

collaborations in the tourism management had not been optimal. A similar condition was also shown in a study by Kapera (2018) on the efforts to develop a sustainable tourism by Polish local government. Further, Mei, et al. (2017) revealed that the collaboration in the tourism development between the government and the community was often hampered due to the lack of trust. Differences of views between the local government and the community occurred due to the absence of knowledge transfer and lack of attention to the public's opinion as part of the tourism development. Nevertheless, the involvement of government was still very much needed and had an important role in the tourism development, both the central and local governments (Kubickova & Campbell, 2020; Liu et al., 2020; Mei et al., 2017).

Thus, although the tourism development arisen from the community level, the role of the government and the private sector was highly needed. It should also be followed by the rural community as targets for the tourism development to be given knowledge transfer, promotion, and the access to information and infrastructure. In addition, it was also necessary to consider that the livelihoods of rural communities, both those originating from the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, were such highly complex activities and difficult to measure in order to be able to determine appropriate policies (Davis, 2003) as an effort to overcome various vulnerabilities or threats that might appear.

CONCLUSION

The tourism development in rural areas had an important and strategic role as an effort to lower the poverty. However, it could not only be carried out by the owner of a tourist attraction as it highly required the involvement of various parties, such as the government (central to regional) and the private sector. In the short term, the livelihood transition from the plantation sector to the tourism sector did have a significant contribution to increasing the rural community's income. Further, this study also finds that in the long term, it could actually cause worse conditions if the threats or vulnerabilities faced were not handled properly. For this reason, the rural community should be equipped with adequate knowledge regarding the management of tourism objects, funding assistance and government policies that support the development of tourism objects, such as promotions and exhibitions to introduce the existing touristy objects. Furthermore, this study had to be discussed more deeply by using different methods such as mix method and experimental to gain addition issues and solutions.

REFERENCES

- Andrei, J. V., Popescu, G. H., Nica, E., & Chivu, L. (2020). The impact of agricultural performance on foreign trade concentration and competitiveness: empirical evidence from Romanian agriculture. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*, 21(2), 317–343. <https://doi.org/10.3846/jbem.2020.11988>
- Anh Vu Mai, Kim Chi Nguyen Thib, T. N. N. T. and T. Le. (2020). Factors influencing on tourism sustainable development in Vietnam. *Management Science Letters*, 10, 1737–1742. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.msl.2020.1.006>
- Asif Khan, Sughra Bibi, Ardito Lorenzo, J. L. and Z. U. B. (2020). Tourism and Development in Developing Economies: A Policy Implication Perspective. *Sustainability*, 12, 1618. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12041618>
- Asyraf Afthanorhan, Z. A. and S. F. (2017). Perception of Tourism Impact and Support Tourism Development in Terengganu, Malaysia. *Social Sciences*doi:10.3390/Socsci6030106, 6. <https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci6030106>
- Babin, D., Deubel, A., Jacquiod, S., Sørensen, S. J., Geistlinger, J., Grosch, R., & Smalla, K. (2019). Impact of long-term agricultural management practices on soil prokaryotic communities. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 129, 17–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.soilbio.2018.11.002>
- Bhandari, P. B. (2013). Rural livelihood change? Household capital, community resources and livelihood transition. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 32, 126–136. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2013.05.001>
- Bires, Z., & Raj, S. (2020). Tourism as a pathway to livelihood diversification: Evidence from biosphere reserves, Ethiopia. *Tourism Management*, 81, 104159. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2020.104159>
- Bixia Chen, Zhenmian Qiu, N. U. and K. N. (2018). Tourism's Impacts on Rural Livelihood in the Sustainability of an Aging Community in Japan. *Sustainability*, 10, 2896. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10082896>
- Buhalis, D., & Law, R. (2008). Progress in information technology and tourism management: 20 years on and 10 years after the Internet—The state of eTourism research. *Tourism Management*, 29(4), 609–623.
- Cavagnaro, E., Staffieri, S., & Postma, A. (2018). Understanding millennials' tourism experience: values and meaning to travel as a key for identifying target clusters for youth (sustainable) tourism. *Journal of Tourism Futures*.
- Clare Balboni, Oriana Bandiera, Robin Burgess, Maitreesh Ghatak, A. H. (2022). Why Do People Stay Poor. In *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* (No. 29340; NBER Working Paper, Vol. 137, Issue 2). https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w29340/w29340.pdf
- Daniela Moreno Alarcón & Stroma Cole. (2019). No sustainability for tourism without gender equality. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2019.1588283>
- Dugger, W. M. (1996). *Redefining economics: from market allocation to social provisioning.* "Political Economy for the 21st Contemporary Views on the Trend of Economics."

Falen J. Sitaniapessy, Marcus. J. Pattinama, J. F. S. (2021). Pengelolaan Sistem Dusun Di Negeri Laha Kecamatan Telutih Kabupaten Maluku Tengah. *Jurnal Penelitian Agrisamudra*, 8(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.33059/jpas.v8i1.3703>

Furubotn, E. and R. R. (2000). *Institutional and economic theory: the contribution of the new institutional economics*. The University of Michigan Press.

Getahun Kassa. (2022). Agroforestry as a Pathway to Climate-Smart Agribusiness: Challenges and Opportunities to Smallholder Farmers in Developing Countries. *Systematic Review*. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1102134/v1>

Harish Kumar, B.W. Pandey, Subhash Anand. (2019). Analyzing the Impacts of forest Ecosystem Services on Livelihood Security and Sustainability: A Case Study of Jim Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand. *International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks*, 7(2), 45–55. [/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgeop.2019.05.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgeop.2019.05.003).

Hoang, T.T.H., Van Rompaey, A., Meyfroidt, P. (2020). Impact of tourism development on the local livelihoods and land cover change in the Northern Vietnamese highlands. *Environ Dev Sustain*, 22, 1371–1395. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-018-0253-5>

Ika Pujiningrum Palimbunga. (2018). Keterlibatan Masyarakat Dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata Di Desa Wisata Tabalansu, Papua. *JUMPA*, 5(1), 193–210.

Jing Zhao; Shu-Min Li1. (2018). The Impact Of Tourism Development On The Environment In China. *Acta Scientifica Malaysia (ASM)*, 2(1), 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.26480/asm.01.2018.01.04>

John W. Creswell. (2016). *Research Design: Pendekatan Metode kualitatifm kuantitatif dan campuran* (Achamd Fawaid & Rianayati Pancasari (ed.); Edisi IV). Pustaka Pelajar.

Junior R. Davis. (2003). *The Rural Non-Farm Economy, livelihoods and their diversification: Issues and options*. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=691821

Kapera, I. (2018). Sustainable tourism development efforts by local governments in Poland. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 40, 581–588. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2018.05.001>

Koronios, K., Dimitropoulos, P., Kriemadis, A., Ioannis, D., Papadopoulos, A., & Manousaridou, G. (2020). *Tourists Satisfaction with All-Inclusive Packages: The Moderating Impact of Income and Family Size* (pp. 597–610). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-36342-0_46

Kubickova, M., & Campbell, J. M. (2020). The role of government in agro-tourism development: a top-down bottom-up approach. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 23(5), 587–604. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2018.1551338>

Lasso Aldi Herindra, D. H. (2018). Are tourism livelihoods sustainable? Tourism development and economic transformation on Komodo Island, Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 23(5), 473–485. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2018.1467939>

Leu, T. C. (2019). Tourism as a livelihood diversification strategy among Sámi indigenous people in northern Sweden. *Acta Borealia*, 36(1), 75–92. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08003831.2019.1603009>

Li, Y., Yu, H., Chen, T., Hu, J., & Cui, H. (2016). Livelihood changes and evolution of upland ethnic communities driven by tourism: a case study in Guizhou Province, southwest China. *Journal*

of Mountain Science, 13(7), 1313–1332. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11629-015-3631-6>

Liu, C., Dou, X., Li, J., & Cai, L. A. (2020). Analyzing government role in rural tourism development: An empirical investigation from China. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 79, 177–188. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2020.08.046>

Lokendra Phadera, Hope Michelson, Alex Winter-Nelson, P. G. (2019). Do asset transfers build household resilience? *Journal of Development Economics*, 138, 205–227. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2019.01.003>

Mariana Kolosinska, Oksana Petrashchak, Ievgen Kolosinskyi, A. K. (2018). Tourism Sector In Transition Economy On Example Of Ukraine: Determinants Of Competitiveness. *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 11(1), 239–252. <https://doi.org/DOI 10.30892/gtg.21119-284>

Megbowon Ebenezer and Mushunje Abbyssinia. (2018). Livelihood Diversification and Its Effect on Household Poverty in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 52(1), 235–249. <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/676875/pdf>

Mei, X. Y., Lurfald, M., & Bråtå, H. O. (2017). Networking and collaboration between tourism and agriculture: food tourism experiences along the National Tourist Routes of Norway. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 17(1), 59–75. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15022250.2016.1262514>

Nepal, S. K., Lai, P.-H., & Nepal, R. (2022). Do Local Communities Perceive Linkages Between Livelihood Improvement, Sustainable Tourism, and Conservation in The Annapurna Conservation Area In Nepal? *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(1), 279–298. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1875478>

Nguyen, D. T. N., d’Hauteserre, A.-M., & Serrao-Neumann, S. (2022). Intrinsic barriers to and opportunities for community empowerment in community-based tourism development in Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(4), 723–741. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1884689>

Nyikana, V. H. and S. (2019). Factors inhibiting large enterprises from establishing sustainable linkages with black-owned tourism SMMEs in South Africa. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 8(3), 1–14.

Prasad, B. (2003). Institutional economics and economic development The theory of property rights , economic development , good governance and the environment. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 30(6), 741–762.

Regina Scheyvens & Janet H. Momsen. (2008). Tourism and Poverty Reduction: Issues for Small Island States. *Tourism Geographies: An International Journal of Tourism Space, Place and Environment*, 10(1), 22–41. <https://doi: 10.1080/14616680701825115>

Regina Scheyvens and Emma Hughes. (2019). Can tourism help to “end poverty in all its forms everywhere”? The challenge of tourism addressing SDG1. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2018.1551404>

Robertico Croes. (2014). The role of tourism in poverty reduction: an empirical assessment. *Tourism Economics*, 20(2), 207–226.

Ross Westoby, Sarah Gardiner, R. W. (Bill) C. & N. S. (2021). Sustainable livelihoods from tourism in the “10 New Balis” in Indonesia,. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 26(6), 702–716.

[https://doi: 10.1080/ 10941665.2021.1908386](https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2021.1908386)

Salvatore, R., Chiodo, E., & Fantini, A. (2018). Tourism transition in peripheral rural areas: Theories, issues and strategies. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 68, 41–51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2017.11.003>

Siwalette, J. D. (2018). Transformation of Production Organization of Dusung based Nutmeg Plantation (Case Study of Industrial and Farmers' Partnership in Hila Village, Moluccas Province). *Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal*, 5(3 SE-Articles). <https://doi.org/10.14738/assrj.53.4248>

Su, Ming Ming; Wall, Geoffrey; Wang, Yanan; Jin, M. (2019). Livelihood sustainability in a rural tourism destination - Hetu Town, Anhui Province, China. *Tourism Management*, 71, 272–281. [https://doi.org/ doi:10.1016/j.tourman.2018.10.019](https://doi.org/doi:10.1016/j.tourman.2018.10.019)

Susyanti, D. W., & Latianingsih, N. (2014). Potensi desa melalui pariwisata pedesaan. *Epigram*, 11(1).

Tony Binns and Etienne Nel. (2002). Tourism as a local development strategy in South Africa. *The Geographical Journal*, 168(3), 235–247.

Wang, M.; Li, M.; Jin, B.; Yao, L.; Ji, H. (2021). Does Livelihood Capital Influence the Livelihood Strategy of Herdsmen? Evidence from Western China. *Land*, 10(7). <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10070763>

Winter, T. (2019). *Poverty and Inequality: Exploring the Role of Tourism in Brazil's Northeast*.
Xue, Lan; Kerstetter, D. (2018). Rural Tourism and Livelihood Change: An Emic Perspective. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*. [https://doi.org/ doi:10.1177/1096348018807289](https://doi.org/doi:10.1177/1096348018807289)

Yerik Afrianto Singgalen, E. E. K. (2017). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan Pariwisata : Studi Kasus Kelompok Museum Pemerhati Sejarah Perang Dunia ke II di Kabupaten Pulau Morotai. *Jurnal Cakrawala*.

Yustika, A. E. (2012). *Ekonomi Kelembagaan. Paradigm, Teori dan Kebijakan*. Penerbit Erlangga, Ciracas. Jakarta.

Zielinski, S., Kim, S., Botero, C., & Yanes, A. (2020). Factors that facilitate and inhibit community-based tourism initiatives in developing countries. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 23(6), 723–739. [https://doi.org/10.1080/ 13683500.2018.1543254](https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2018.1543254)