

THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ON COASTAL COMMUNITIES ON SMALL ISLANDS: CASE ON PARI ISLAND, SERIBU ISLANDS REGENCY

DAMPAK PARIWISATA TERHADAP MASYARAKAT PESISIR DI PULAU KECIL: KASUS DI PULAU PARI, KEPULAUAN SERIBU

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ABSTRACT

Marine and coastal tourism in the small islands is one of the fastest-growing tourist activities compared to the other tourism activities. However, along with the explosive growth of tourism activity, tourism has a potential impact on the small island; hence, the sustainability of tourism itself is questionable. This research was conducted in July-August 2021 on Pari Island, Seribu Islands Regency. This study aims to determine the impact of tourism development on the people's lives on Pari Island from the economic, socio-cultural, and political dimensions. The data were collected through a questionnaire with 317 respondents who were the head of the family; therefore, the data will be analyzed descriptively. The impact of tourism from the economic dimension is the development of livelihoods, reduced unemployment, improved quality of life, increased wages, and income levels, despite an increase in the cost of living. From the socio-cultural dimension, there are limited residential areas for people who have moved to and from Pari Island. Then, it is known that tourism does not influence the local community's cultural changes. Meanwhile, from the political dimension, the community has been included in making decisions regarding tourism on this island.

Keywords: tourism impact, economic, socio-cultural, politic, Pari Island.

ABSTRAK

Wisata laut dan pesisir pulau-pulau kecil menjadi salah satu aktivitas wisata yang berkembang paling pesat dibandingkan dengan wisata lainnya. Akan tetapi, bersamaan dengan pertumbuhan pariwisata yang eksplosif, timbul potensi dampak dari pariwisata di pulau kecil tersebut, sehingga keberlanjutannya dipertanyakan. Penelitian dilakukan pada Bulan Juli-Agustus 2021 di Pulau Pari, Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk mengetahui konsekuensi dari perkembangan pariwisata terhadap kehidupan penduduk Pulau Pari dari dimensi ekonomi, sosial budaya dan politik. Data dikumpulkan melalui angket/kuisisioner dengan jumlah responden 317 orang yang merupakan Kepala Keluarga dan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Dampak pariwisata dari dimensi ekonomi adalah berkembangnya jenis mata pencaharian, pengurangan angka pengangguran, peningkatan kualitas hidup, kenaikan upah, dan tingkat pendapatan, walaupun terjadi kenaikan biaya hidup. Dari dimensi sosial budaya adalah terbatasnya lahan pemukiman, perpindahan penduduk dari dan ke luar Pulau Pari. Diketahui bahwa pariwisata tidak memberikan pengaruh terhadap perubahan budaya masyarakat setempat. Sementara itu dari dimensi politik, masyarakat telah diikutkan dalam pengambilan keputusan terkait pariwisata di pulau ini.

Kata kunci: dampak pariwisata, ekonomi, sosial-budaya, politik, Pulau Pari.

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INTRODUCTION

Geopolitically, the small islands have a strategic aspect of establishing the regional boundary. Then, the small islands are assumed as one of the economic assets from the sight of the economy. Therefore, investment in the small islands is beginning to be encouraged nowadays (Satria, 2009). The Ministry of Marine Affairs Fisheries Republic of Indonesia, through Ministerial Decree No. 41/2000 concerned about The Management Guidelines of Small Islands for Communities Based emphasized that small islands are the group of islands which had functionally interact with each other from ecological, economic, social and cultural aspects either individually or synergistically increase the economic scale and management of resource.

One of the forms of utilization from the small islands is tourism objects. According to the growth of tourism, the area of islands has become the primary purpose for millions of tourists every year (UNWTO, 2014). The islands show the differences and significant particularities with the continental regions, especially in landscape, resources, biodiversity, social patterns, culture, and traditions. These particularities made the group of islands attractive as tourist destination (COCCOSSIS, 2001).

With the improvement of air and sea transportation infrastructure in the past decades, the islands have become easiest to access and preferably for tourists. Therefore, the islands, including the small island become a special attraction for the tourist who had been increased (Lockhart, 1994). The islands are fascinating to visit because they can invent the feeling of alienation and isolation, peace and tranquility also the sense of eternity (Keane et al., 1992). Furthermore, four main factors encourage the islands to become the exciting destination for the tourists as follows: (1) the distance is created by the sea, which can increase the experience for the tourists; (2) the cultural differences between the community of islanders and mainlanders; (3) the condition of geography and geology of the island; and (4) the climate, environment, and attractive also diverse species (Cameron, 2012).

The islands are a group of two or more small islands which provide various tourism experiences for the tourist (Sheldon, 2005). Marine and coastal tourism in the small islands become one of the tourism activities that experience the fastest-growing rather than other tourism objects (Hall, 2001). The sea and environment are the areas with the fastest growth due to the world tourism industry (Miller, 1993). More country is developed in the tropics, which focused on tourism as the economic diversification efforts to make a coastal zone in the small islands to be placed in the front of the development (Wongthong & Harvey, 2014).

According to diversity tourism, the Indonesian Government has established the National Tourism Development Plan in 2010-2025. The document's content stated that the Government is established the 88 National Tourism Strategic Area, including the small islands, as the national tourism destination. One of the relatively closest strategies to the nation's capital is Seribu island in the Province of DKI Jakarta. Seribu Island is appointed as the ecotourism destination with the main attraction of natural tourism, cultural tourism, and human-made tourism.

The characteristic of the community in the small islands, from the social, economic, and cultural, has a unique type which is different from the main island. It may cause the development of

tourism on the small island, which can raise the impact on the condition of people who live there. The islands show differences and significant particularities rather than other areas, including the continent and land, in terms of nature, economic development, the community and culture related to the lifestyle and population (COCCOSSIS, 2001). Generally, the development of tourism will generate an effect on the social-cultural aspect of the tourism area because local people often use the area that is different from the tourist. The rising impact of the tourism development has favourable and unfavourable impacts on the tourism area, economy, and social culture of local people (Ernawati, 2011). Furthermore, Cohen (1984) divides the impact of social-culture on tourism into 10: 1) the impact towards the relation and involvement between local people with the outside of the area, including the level of economy or dependency; (2) the impact towards the interpersonal relationship of the member of the community; (3) the impact towards the basis of organizations or social institutions; (4) the impact towards the migration who come from or to the area of tourism; (6) the impact on the pattern of work division; (7) the impact on stratification and social mobility; (8) the impact on the distribution of influence and power; (9) the impact on increasing the social deviation; and (10) the impact on the field of art and tradition (Cohen, 1984).

In order to face the explosive of tourism development and the possibility of negative impact from tourism, the impact of tourism development becomes important to discover in order to the tourism on a small island can be done sustainably. The sustainably tourism development is expected to fulfil the needs of tourists and the tourism area while maintaining and increasing the opportunity in the future, therefore the needs of the economy and society can be fulfilled by maintaining cultural integrity, the process of ecology, biodiversity, and life support systems (McIntyre, G., Hetherington, A., Inskip, 1993). Tourism as a strategy option for developing predominantly economies on small islands will improve and impact tourism to achieve environmental sustainability of economic and socio-cultural that requires the ability to manage (Bramwell, 2003).

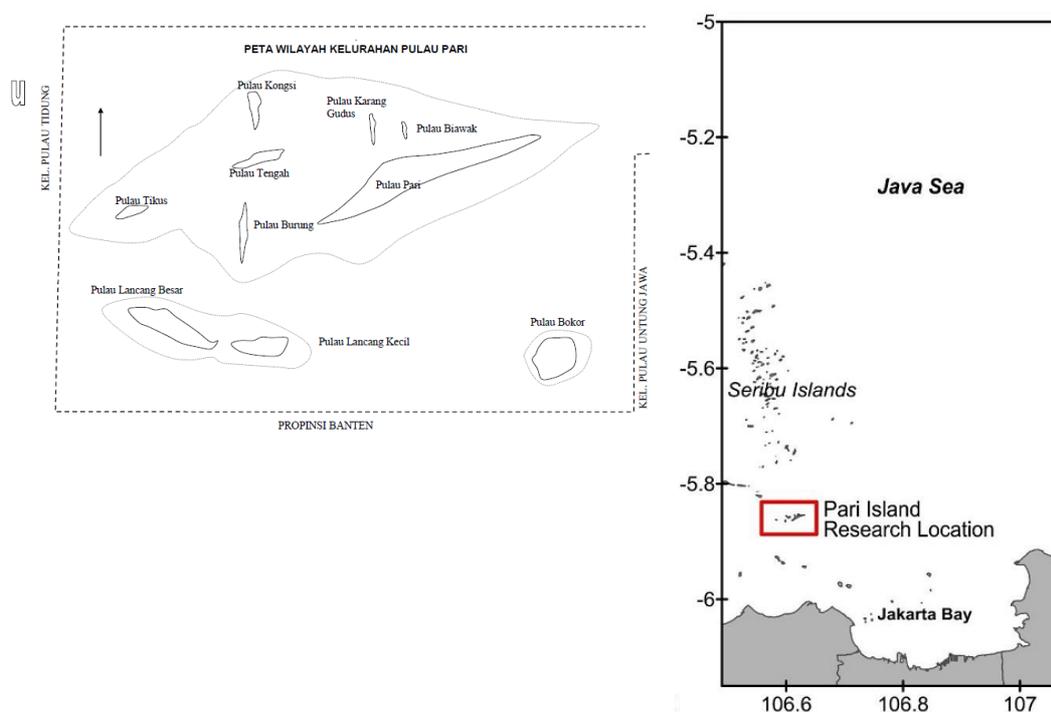
However, the small islands often fail in raising the issues of social sustainability forward (Campling, 2006). The issues and policies are only focus on the environmental aspects and economy from tourism sustainability in the small islands (Briguglio, L., & Brigulio, 1996). Literature on tourism sustainability outrageously emphasizes the environmental problems (Neto, 2003). Meanwhile, the discussion about tourism sustainability rarely considers the dimensions of social, psychological, and cultural (Berno, Tracy & Harrison, 2003).

In addition, the study that concern tourism development have ever done by Kinseng (2018) on small island which emphasize on variable focus including negative impacts on society, culture, and human rights. It shows that tourism development can subtracted the social cohesion and lessened the traditional practice (Kinseng et al., 2018). On the other hand, it is different from the current study that has a variable focus on the impact on economic, social-culture, and politics. The current study shows that tourism gives the economic change, which increases the wage level; the tourism cannot change the culture that existed on the island, even the tourism cannot change the social order. Furthermore, tourism also allows native people to contribute to making a decision.

However, there are still few studies that discussed about tourism in small island, this study is conducted to determine the impact of tourism development on the life of local people who have been living in Pari Island from the dimensions of economy, social culture, and politic. As a small island that is also a tourist destination, Pari Island, naturally experiences the pressure from tourism from various dimensions such as social, ecology, economy, and culture. Thus, this study is expected to contribute in providing insight on small island tourism including its changing that experienced by the communities of the island.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study conducts in July-November 2021 on Pari Island. Then, Pari Island became one of the islands that the group of Pari Island has populated. Pari Island administratively includes Citizen Association No.04, Pari Island Village, Southern District of Seribu Island, the regency of Seribu Islands Administration, and the province of DKI Jakarta.



Source: Pari Island Regency (2021) and (Firdaus et al., 2021)
Figure 1. Research Site Map

The research activity started with a literature review to discover the initial conditions of the community and collect the result of related research on Pari Island. According to the research aim, the researcher has an internal discussion to compile the questionnaire that will be used as an instrument of data collection in the research location. Before the data collection conducted in the research place, the researcher applies the ethical clearance to the LIPI Research Ethics Clearance Committee as a sign that this research has been declared in accordance with the ethical clearance through the Decree on Clearance of Research Ethics in the Social Sciences and Humanities LIPI Number: 67/Klirens/VII/2021.

The type of this research is descriptive, which has been done to determine the factual illustration of the impact of tourism development on the coastal communities on Pari Island. Data is collected using the questionnaire with the target respondent of the head family as the representative. Before the use of the questionnaire, the researcher tested the validity and reliability of the questionnaire using SPSS software. The test results show that the questionnaire is feasible to use during the research from July-August 2021. Furthermore, the amount of data is around 317 respondents who have been occupied the questionnaire, 76,9% represents the total are the family head that written or registered in Pari Island (the amount of head family in Pari Island are around 412 family head) or 21,80% from the total amount of Pari Island (the total of the population in Pari Island are 1.441 souls).

Hence, in the month of November 2021, the researcher has Focus Group Discussion (FGD), in-depth interviews, and observations that have been done to complete the data, especially to the key informant related to research objectives to explore the issue of tourism development and the impact on the life of coastal people on Pari Island. Then, the data is processed by using Microsoft Excel to produce the frequency and observation from the data distribution and will be illustrated in the form of tabulation, chart, and graphic to be analyzed descriptively.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The documented history or the origin of local people in Pari Island is limited; hence the information about the origin of local people can be obtained from the interview with the elder of native people (Triyono & Rosmawati, 2020). The native people in Pari Island came from the descendants of coconut gardeners and the fishers from other islands to catch the fish around Pari Island, such as in Tangerang-Banten, Jakarta, North Coast of Java, the furthest area from Sulawesi. Hence, the native people from Pari Island mixed from various ethnic groups such as Sunda, Betawi, Jawa, and Bugis.

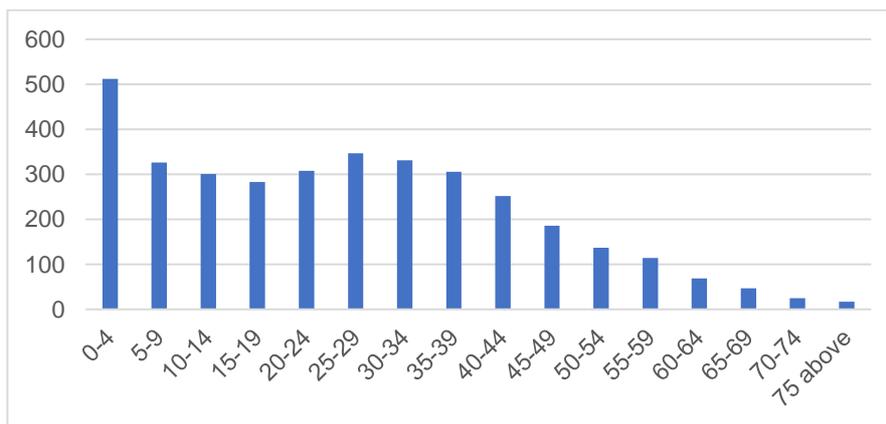
Table 1 shows that the total population in Pari Island Regency in 2021 has reached a total of 3.562 people, with the number of men being more than women. Local Government Regulation No.6/1999 stated that 12 islands in the area of Pari Island, there are only two islands that allocate for the use of settlement, such Pari Island, which has 41,3 Ha, and Lancang Island, which has 15,13 Ha (Pari Island Regency, 2021). Lancang island becomes the capital, with a total population of more than Pari Island. However, based on the category of Citizen Association, Pari Island became a Citizen Association with a total population higher rather than any other Citizen Association in the Pari Island Regency.

Table 1. The Distribution of Population in the Village of Pari Island 2021

Gender	Lancang Island	Pari Island	Total
Men	1,128	746	1,874
Women	993	695	1,688
Total	2,121	1441	3,562

Source: Pari Island Regency (2021)

Furthermore, Pari Island Regency has a dominant population in the age group toddler category (under five years old) and the age group of the productive category (15-64 years old). Right in 2021, Pari Island dominates with the productive category (15-64 category) that has been written in Figure 2 below. According to Figure 2, the toddler age group becomes the group with the highest total of the population rather than another age group. Based on the amount of productive category, the Pari Island Regency has the social capital in terms of labour availability (Nainggolan, R., 2012). On the other hand, from the number of toddler categories, Pari Island Regency has a vulnerable group because this category tends to need more attention from various aspects such as health facilities in their growth phase.

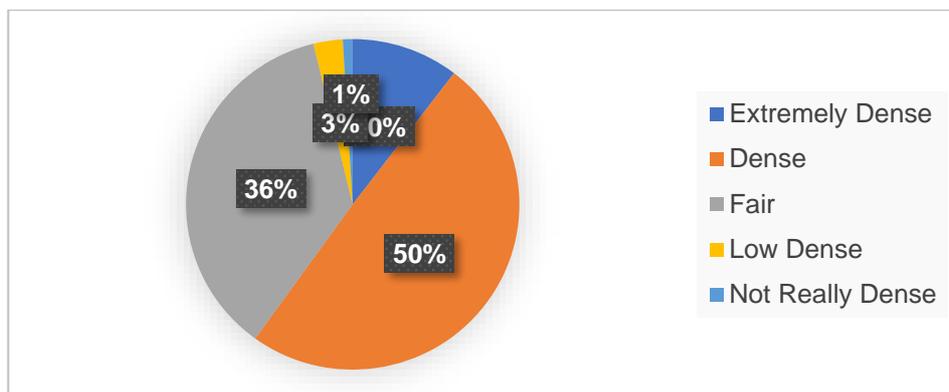


Source: Pari Island Regency (2021)

Figure 2. Population Distribution of Pari Island Regency based on the Age Group in 2021

One of the tourism impacts on Pari Island is sign by the increasing of population density. The density will be seen mainly on weekends or holidays when most tourists visit Pari Island. The number of tourists who visit Pari Island is experiencing the trend or development that continues to increase before the pandemic of Covid-19. Furthermore, the number of Pari Island’s visitors, mainly from April 2014 until August 2015, reached a total of tourists, with more than 1000 visitors each month. The peak total of visitors to Pari Island was in August 2015, around 6.522 visitors (Neksidin, 2016).

Half respondents have approved of the level of tourists density on Pari Island. 50% of respondents stated that the level of tourists density in Pari Island is already in the congested category. Besides, 3% of respondents revealed that the level of tourists sometimes placed on the low dense. Hence, the number of tourists can impact the dense population on the island, especially when the weekend or holiday comes. Therefore, the level of Tourists Density in Pari Island can be seen in Figure 3 as follows.



Source: The Result of Data Analysis (2021)

Figure 3. The level of Tourists Density in Pari Island

The level of density in Pari Island is also predicted to experience increased and population growth. The population number in Pari Island reached 51% more than the result value in 2010. Therefore, the population number in Pari Island is reported to reach a value around 1.441 people in 2021, which was only reached 697 people in 2010. As a result, the population of Pari Island will be more encouraged to seek a place to live their life; because, the place that they use to live their life is limited because of the unfinished conflict over the claim of land ownership.

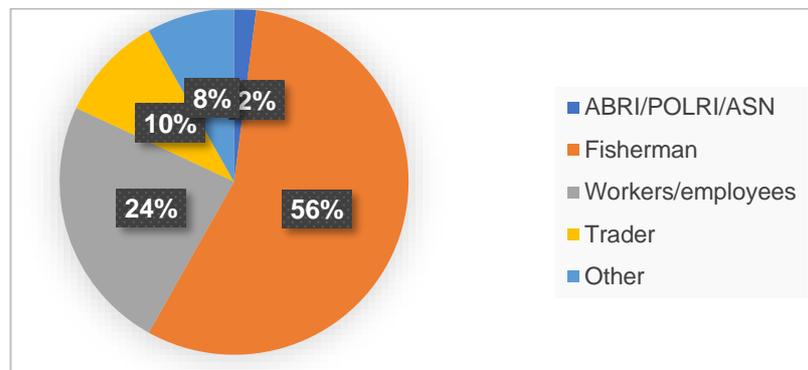
The Tourism Impact on the Economy

According to history, the livelihood of native people in Pari Island started working as coconut gardeners and fishers. In the early 1980s, the native people were introduced to seaweed cultivation on Pari Island, which made cultivation become primary source of income for native people until the 2000s. Due to the deteriorating water quality and the appearance of disease found in the seaweed, this attempt is no longer giving a profit, and in the end, it was left by the people of Pari Island.

A study that has been done by Neksidin (2016) shows that 79% of respondents stated that marine tourism is an attempt that can give a profit rather than other attempts such seaweed cultivation and the fish or shellfish catcher (Neksidin, 2016). Furthermore, Neksidin (2016) shows that 30% of people who became seaweed cultivators before; switching their livelihood to tourism; hence the number of native people who attempt in the tourism sector reaches 39%. Then, the number of traders in Pari Island increased to 15%, which before the increasing value only showed around 5%. The livelihood of fishers has increased from 12% become 15% because of the demand for the sea result, such as the fish and shellfish, which has been enhanced as well as the amount of tourists who visit the Pari Island.

The tourist development that happened on Pari Island has changed the livelihood of native people in Pari Island. The coastal community is referred to as the number of people who live in the coastal region, in which the source of their economy depends upon the use of marine and coastal sources, either fishery or non-fishery sectors. (Nikijuluw, 2001). Following the area condition, most people in Pari Island Regency have a livelihood as fishers, the rest of the people in the sector non-fishery such workers, employees, trade and others such as tourism. In Figure 3, the population in Pari Island regency is dominated by fishers for 56%. It can happen because of the high demand for

sea results, which coincides with the increasing number of tourists who visit Pari Island. Besides, 10% of the population changed their livelihood to a trader in the tourism sector. These amount of livelihood can be seen in Figure 4 as follows.



Source: The Result of Data Analysis (2021)

Figure 4. The Amount of Population in the Pari Island Regency based on the Livelihood in 2021

Tourism in Pari Island allows native people to provide lodging services for the tourists. The existing houses of native people are changing into a homestay for the tourists every weekend and holiday. 44,62% of respondents admitted that their house had been rented to tourists on weekends and holidays. As the impact on tourism development on Pari Island, the number of houses used as homestays is increased. In 2012, the number of homestays was written only 49 units, then in 2014, it increased around 265 units or known to be 86% of the total existing houses on Pari Island at that time (Neksidin, 2016). The tenancy of the population's houses becomes the primary source of alternative income for native people on Pari Island. In the end, it impacts the half of communities that use the tenancy income to improve or renovate their home; hence the houses are more worthy of being used by the tourist to stay.

The transition of the population's livelihood to the tourism sector has been written in Table 2, showing the economic impacts on Pari Island, such as income level, wage level, types of work, and unemployment level. The result of the questionnaire shows that 57% of respondents admitted that the income level of native people has become better, and 53% of respondents answered that the wage level had been increased because of tourism. It also has a relation to the types of work which shows that work types in Pari Island are more diverse along with the existence of tourism. It has been agreed with 84% of respondents who stated that the existence of tourism increased the work types on Pari Island. The existing tourism activities made most of the population who lived on Pari Island involved as the tour guides, the lodging services, the food and drink providers, boat rental service providers and other equipment such as bicycles, snorkelling equipment and diving equipment. The types of work that have been increased also impact the unemployment level of the population on Pari Island. This case has been stated by 85% of respondents who answered that tourism impact decreases the unemployment level.

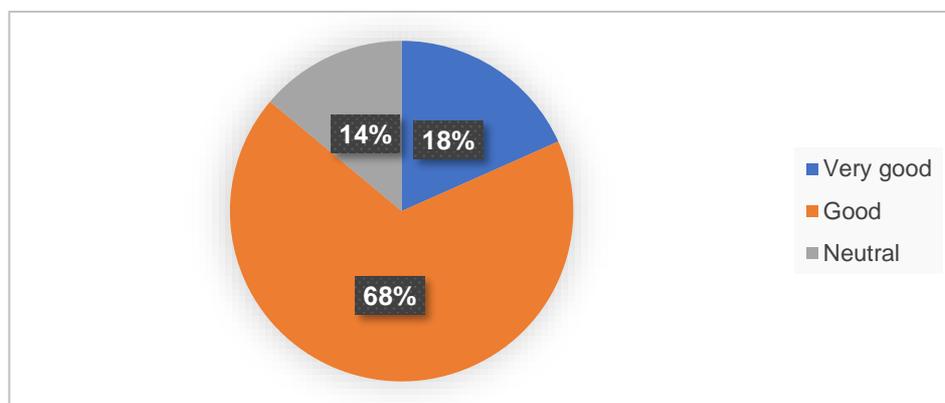
Table 2. The Tourism Impact on the Economy of Population in Pari Island

The Tourism Impact	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
A. Income level		
-Very good	102	32
-Fairly good	182	57
-Neutral	33	10
-Bad	0	0
-Very bad	0	0
	317	100
B. Types of work		
-Increasing	267	84
-Neutral	46	15
-Decreasing	4	1
	317	100
C. Wage level		
-Increase	168	53
-Decrease	14	4
-Not change	135	43
	317	100
D. Unemployment level		
-Decrease	269	85
-Not change	48	15
	317	100

Source: The Result of Data Analysis (2021)

The changes in the populations' income level because of tourism can be influenced by the life quality of the people who live on Pari Island. Life quality is defined as the interpretation of life satisfaction (Ferrans, 1996; Zhan, 1992), then, the life quality is also defines as the life experience, life satisfaction, and prosperity (Afiyanti, 2010) is defined individual whose life quality purely can be measured through the objective indicator of income, occupation, education, and individual physical functioning.

On another hand, (Pearlman, R. A., & Uhlmann, 1988) defined the life quality from the individual subjective indicator, that is, a perception of an individual on the feeling of their prosperity subjectively. According to the indicator income level, which is becoming better, the amount or types of work that is continuously increasing, also the decreasing the level of unemployment; hence the life quality of people who lived in Pari Island can be implied as better because the existing of tourism in Pari Island. The quality of life becomes better following 68% of respondents who admitted that their life quality is better with the existence of tourism, which has been explained in Figure 5.

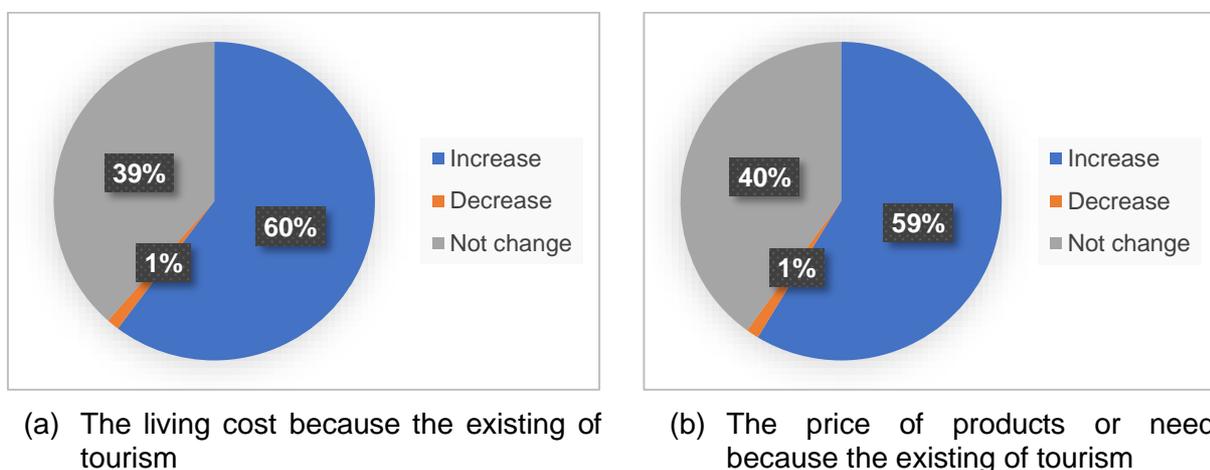


Source: The Result of Data Analysis (2021)

Figure 5. The Life Quality of Pari Island's Communities with the Existing of Tourism

Therefore, the tourism development in Pari Island impacts the increasing on the living cost even though from the side of populations' life quality is increasingly better. 60% of respondents admitted that the living cost had increased with the existence of tourism on Pari Island, as shown in Figure 5a. The increase that happened is assumed to cause the increase in the populations' lifestyle. The populations' income has been increased because the tourism attempt might cause an increase in the population's expenses, especially in terms of the board or housing needs. The expense that basically for board or housing needs is used to improve the condition of the building house of communities which only made from booth/wicker/bamboo in the past now are walled and used air conditioner (AC).

The increase in living costs for communities on Pari Island can be influenced by the price of the products or needs (Neksidin, 2016). The increase has been admitted by 59% of respondents who stated that the price of products or needs is influenced by the increasing demand for the products, especially at the weekend and holidays because of the increase in the number of tourists who visit Pari Island that has been explained in the Figure 6b. Besides, the inflation in the closest area also becomes the influencer of the increasing price of products or needs. The products which become the population's needs in Pari Island, the majority has supplied from the mainland area in Tangerang. Furthermore, Tangerang becomes the closest area for the trader to buy the communities' needs on Pari Island. Hence, the inflation in Pari Island can be influenced by the inflation that happened in the near City or Regency. On the other hand, it also can be influenced by the obstructed the product distribution because the climate conditions that cannot conducive.



Source: The Result of Data Analysis (2021)

Figure 6. The Increasing of Living Cost and the Price of Products or Needs on the Communities in Pari Island Because the Existing of Tourism

The Tourism Impact on Social-Culture

Additional consequence of tourism development is a system of social culture in the communities. Eventually, the social condition of communities on Pari Island has dynamically changed. Social changes can happen in the various aspects of life. One of the external factors that can influence social change is the existing tourism development on Pari Island. The ethnic diversity

who lived on Pari Island is less influenced by the social order and people's culture. The area administratively as the part of DKI Jakarta Province also the people who migrated from Tangerang, Jakarta, Bekasi to the Pari Island made the social order, and the culture of Betawi and Sunda dominates the people's culture on Pari Island (Triyono & Rosmawati, 2020).

The cultural differences between native people and tourists become a concern that can negatively influence the social life on the island. The tourist's appearance on Pari Island has the potential to become the cause of the social deviation the disharmony in the relationship between one tourist and another; also, the conflict might appear among communities. However, the communities of Pari Island do not feel disturbed by the existence of tourism in Pari Island. 93% of respondents stated that they do not feel disturbed by the existence of tourism on Pari Island either now or forward. Then, 80% of respondents stated that communities and tourists have good relations, including the correlation between communities also has been admitted does not have any conflict between them. It also goes to the safety aspect of the existence of tourism. 81% of respondents have admitted that the area is secured enough even the tourism has existed on Pari Island.

Table 3. The Tourism Impact on the Social Relation

Questions	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
A. Do the existing of tourism is bothered?		
-Yes	16	5
-No	296	93
-Sometimes	5	2
	317	100
B. Supports the existing tourism in Pari Island either now or future		
-Yes	317	100
-No	0	0
-Not Sure	0	0
	317	100
C. The relationship between communities and tourists		
-Very good	40	13
-Good	255	80
-Neutral	22	7
	317	100
D. The relationship among communities		
-Very good	27	9
-Good	254	80
-Neutral	36	11
	317	100%
E. The conflict among communities		
-Yes	29	9
-No	284	90
-Not Sure	4	1
	317	100
F. The area safeness with the existing of tourism		
-Very good	37	12
-Good	258	81
-Neutral	22	7
	317	100

Source: The Result of Data Analysis (2021)

Another impact of tourism is a migration from and to the tourism place (Choe & Lugosi, 2021; Cohen, 1984). In tourism destinations, migrant workers make significant contributions to economic development, cultural diversity, innovation, and entrepreneurship, as well as knowledge intercourse

(Lugosi & Allis, 2019). The economic benefit from the tourism attempt becomes attractive for other island communities to be involved in the tourism activity. The distance is not too far from the capital country (Jakarta). Also, Tangerang, which is right in Banten, may cause the tourist appearance on Pari Island to encourage the community's migration from another island.

Furthermore, the benefit of economic factors can be achieved from the tourism sector, which is assumed to encourage the communities from other islands to come and stay with native people on Pari Island. Migration data of population, either from or to the Pari Island, are limited in time series. Population mobility from and to Pari Island can be drawn from the mobility data of populations written in the Pari Island Regency, especially in October 2021. According to the observations and depth interviews, Pari Island; mainly in Citizen Assosiation No.04 becomes an area with the highest population arrival, around six people. Population mobility to the Pari Island is supported by 50,47% of respondents who were admitted as an immigrant or non-native people in Pari Island, and only 49,53% of respondents who stated as native people of Pari Island.

The Tourism Impact on Influence and Power

The tourism development in Pari Island has also impacted the political dimension, such as the distribution of influence and power. According to Mihalic (2016), the interpretation of political surroundings is neither point out political events nor systems (despite the fact that each of them is probably applicable to tourism development) however it's illustrate the political authority, leadership, composition, mechanisms and techniques or regulations for the implementation sustainable of tourism development (Mihalič et al., 2016). This is in accordance with the impact on the influence and power distribution. These influences and power can be seen on every actor who has an ability (including the communities) in accessing the resource. An ability differences in accessing the resources can raise the resource conflicts, which defined in 3 points: (1) who has the right to dominate the resources; (2) who has the right take an advantage of resources; and (3) who has the right to make a decision in controlling and the using of resources (Dietz, 1998). The communities in Pari Island have a convenience to access the tourism facility which existed in Pari Island. This case is admitted by 57% respondents who stated that the access to the tourism facility is easy to be accessed. In other hand, according to the observation result, the communities have an access limit on the use of land to build the new house. This is because there are still land tenure/ownership disputes between the communities and private sector which not finished yet.

Either in the planning phase or term implementation shows that the majority of communities are passive actors and not as the main movers from the tourism in Pari Island. There are 27% respondents who admitted to be a participant in the planning process or implementation on tourism development in Pari Island. Based on the history, tourism in Pari Island is activated and operated by tourism operator from Jakarta who have seen the beach potential in Pari Island that can be changed as a tourism object. The beach is known as Pasir Perawan Beach that currently become main tourism icons in Pari Island. The crowd from tourists visit to the Pari Island gives an opportunity for the communities to get involved by opening the attempt that related to services for the tourists such

as homestay, catering, boat rentals, snorkeling equipment rentals, tour guides and others. Even though the initiator of tourism development in Pari Island started from a few people, however, most of the communities are welcomed to take part in the tourism development in Pari Island. This has been admitted by the majority of respondents around 98% stated that they are welcomed as the part of tourism development in Pari Island and half of respondents around 54% stated that they have an opportunity to participate on making decisions in the communities until these days.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The impact of tourism on coastal communities in small islands, especially on Pari Island; consider the effect on the economy, social culture, and politics. The increasing visitor to Pari Island changes the population who live on Pari Island. This matter has influenced the tourism development on Pari Island that had a favourable impact on the community life on Pari Island. First, from an economic aspect, the development of tourism becomes the addition of livelihood types which brings the communities a better life, decreasing the unemployment; even though the living cost has increased, the lives of communities in Pari Island gain better. Furthermore, from a socio-culture aspect, tourism on Pari Island cannot change the culture in the communities. Hence, the development and appearance of tourism cannot affect the social order but become a tradition that has completed each other. However, based on the political aspect, it shows that communities have an access limit on the use of land to build the new house because of the disputes between the communities and the private sector, which are not finished yet.

Suggestion

The deficiency of involvement in communities, especially on the stage of tourism plan, can raise the alienation of the native people on their island. It makes the communities become secondary actor in the implementation of tourism. The lack of involvement of communities, especially in the tourism planning, can raise the consternation of the tourism that has developed on Pari Island, which cannot consider the expectancy of communities. They cannot determine the direction of whether the tourism can develop as they expect or not. Participation active from communities can determine the direction of tourism development on Pari Island in the future. Therefore, the implementation design of community involvement needs to establish from the planning stage until deciding on the tourism development on Pari Island. This establishment expects to build the high ownership of communities on Pari Island; hence, they can maintain and conserve natural resources on Pari Island as the leading tourism enticement.

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