

Indigenous Tourism (Case Study Tidore Island)

Liliana Dewi¹⁾ Rais A Yudian²⁾ Siti Choerunnisa³⁾

Affiliation^{1,2,3} Tourism Department, Economy and Business Faculty, Nasional University

E-mail: Liliana.dewi@civitas.unas.ac.id

Abstract.

Indigenous tourism is a term that is not commonly heard and applied by most tourism actors in the region to develop regional potential. The level of kinship and Islamic faith-based customs that are still firmly held amid the development of globalization make Tidore Island unique to develop tourism in the region. The purpose of this study is to examine 1) the potential development of tourism products in Tidore Kepulauan, 2) assess the impact of tourism activities from a socio-cultural, economic and environmental point of view. Data were collected by two means of qualitative research methods. Data were obtained from interviews and literature studies. The results of the study are known that Tidore Islands has potential varieties that can be made into a tourist product, such as cultural tourism products, local people and nature are the main points that can attract domestic tourists. The impact of tourism activities on socio-cultural and environmental, economic and environmental is significantly changing.

Keywords: Indigenous tourism, Kota Tidore Kepulauan, Tourism Product



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1. Introduction

The term *indigenous tourism* has become a scientific study in the field of tourism which is generally associated with local communities, indigenous peoples of an area in tourism destinations, and is known as the phrase indigenous *people* (Hinch & Butler, 1996; Butler, 2021). The city of Tidore Islands is in the administrative location of North Maluku province known as Moloku Kie Raha or Four Mountains Sultanate in Maluku, with four major Islamic kingdoms of East Nusantara, namely: Bacan Sultanate, Jailolo Sultanate, Tidore Sultanate, and Ternate Sultanate (Iriyanto, 2019).

There are various tribes that inhabit the North Maluku region, namely the Madole Tribe, Pagu Tribe, Ternate Tribe, West Makian Tribe, Kao Tribe, Tidore Tribe, Buli Tribe, Patani Tribe, Maaba Tribe, Sawai Tribe, Vedic Tribe, Gane Tribe, East Makian Suku, Kayoa Tribe, BAcAn Tribe, Sula Tribe, Ange Tribe, Siboyo Tribe, Kadai Tribe, Galela Tribe, Tobelo Tribe, Loloda

Title
Authors

Tribe, Tobaru Tribe, Sahu tribe, Arab tribe (Badan Keuangan dan Pengawasan). These 25 tribes can be said to be indigenous *people*.

Along with the potential of *indigenous* tourism owned by North Maluku, superior tourism products developed by stakeholders, the government of the Culture and Tourism Office, local communities and other tourism actors in Tidore Islands City in the form of potential natural tourism products and historical tourism. The city is famous for spices in the form of cloves and nutmeg. The potential for historical tourism can be seen from the traces of the first European Bangsa to set foot in Tidore was the Spanish in 1512 in the form of evidence of real relics such as fortifications, museums. In addition, natural attractions such as *Ake Sahu* beach, Maitara Island marine park, and typical foods, such as *lapis tidore*, *bilolo cake*, *kale-kale cake*, *ash cake*, *tela gule*, *uge ake*, and *popeda*, *Ngam Saro*. Coupled with the cultural potential that is still maintained and carried out until now is the tradition of mutual assistance of the Tidore community in terms of building people's houses.

The diverse tourism potential can be a reason for tourists to visit and stay longer in tourist destinations. Different motivations and varying needs to explore an area can be the reason why *indigenous tourism* needs to be developed. The purpose of developing tourism products is to provide opportunities for people to increase economic value, protect and protect their environment and appreciate culture (Arcana, et al., 2016; Whitford & Ruhanen, 2019; Carr, et al., 2016). In addition to tourism development, it is also necessary to evaluate the impact of tourism activities so that tourist destinations can be maintained and protected (Chang & Huang, 2014).

The background of this study is the reason this study was conducted which examines the tourism potential in Tidore Island City, assessing the impact of tourism activities from a socio-cultural, economic and environmental point of view.

2. Research Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques carried out through interviews and literature studies. Data is obtained from primary data and secondary data, primary data is conducted by interviews with the management and the community, secondary data is obtained through literature studies (Miles, et. al., 2014).

3. Results and Discussion

The development of tourism in Indonesia is experiencing interesting travel dynamics in tourism development in the City of Tidore Islands. Tourism activities are currently underway development promoted by the Local Government which has an important role in the economic sector. The importance of developing tourism in Tidore Islands is stated in Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Master Plan for Regional Tourism Development of Tidore Islands City Year 2-15-2030, especially Article 24 concerning the Development of tourism infrastructure and facilities (Yudian & Dewi, 2022).

Administratively, Tidore Islands consists of four sub-districts, namely: Tidore District, South Tidore District, North Tidore District, and East Tidore District. The area according to sub-

Title
Authors

district area, namely: Tidore District covering an area of 36.08 km², South Tidore District covering an area of 42.40 km², North Tidore District covering an area of 37.64 km², East Tidore District covering an area of 34.0 km².

The boundaries of the administrative area of Tidore Island, as follows: the North is bordered by West Halmahera, the East is bordered by East Halmahera and Central Halmahera, the South is bordered by South Halmahera, the West is bordered by Ternate.

The potentials of natural and cultural resources become the tourism potential of Tidore Island. Tourism management in Rum Beach, Ake Sahu Beach, Cobo Beach, Luku Celeng Waterfall, Filonga Beach, Maitara Island, Tahula Fort, Tore Fort is supported by historical and cultural tourism potential such as the journey of the struggle of the Tidore people to defend their homeland from invaders, then the Lufu Kie ritual ceremony as a tradition carried out every year to coincide with the anniversary of the City of Tidore Islands (Hamid, et al, 2020) . Other traditions such as Panji Nyili-Nyili, Badabus and Jin (Hirto, 2023).

However, this wealth of natural and cultural resources has not been managed and developed by the community, until in 2003 the tourism industry began to be promoted along with the establishment of the Tidore Islands government based on Law No. 1 of 2003 concerning regional expansion. Tidore was previously included in the Central Halmahera Regency, which over time Tidore began to develop its area, especially in terms of economy, one of which was the tourism industry (Yudian & Dewi, 2022).

The development of tourism in Tidore Islands has experienced a significant increase which is marked by the development of marine tourism, historical tourism, cultural tourism and artificial tourism promoted by the local government. Along with the growth of the tourism industry, it is also accompanied by the provision of tourist accommodation, accessibility, and tourist attractions to support the sustainability of tourism activities.

This embryonic potential has a great opportunity to be developed by considering the positive and negative impacts of tourism activities. Of course, the impact of tourism activities when viewed from an economic point of view will develop and help regional economic growth. From the cultural side, there will be cultural acculturation where if the community is not ready, there will be friction between tourists and hosts, and from the environmental side it will be affected by this activity. Therefore, it is necessary to consider, measure and minimize the impact of this activity.

Cultural tourism is a journey to enrich insight and knowledge and to satisfy entertainment needs by attending exhibitions, traditional celebrations, nature reserves, and ancient reserves (Wahab, 2003; Reswari, et al., 2020). Meanwhile, indigenous tourism is local tourism or tourism native to the area. Where in indigenous tourism contains elements

1. Heritage, which is a value that is maintained and preserved for generations
2. History is a condition after the occurrence of contact/relationship between existing communities and migrants who occupy and establish government on indigenous people's land
3. Habitat is the condition or area or environment that affects the way of life of the community
4. Handicraft is an art activity that focuses on hand skills and functions to manage raw materials that are often found in the environment of origin.

Title
Authors

From the four elements above and the results of the research, Tidore Islands has not been designated as a cultural tourism area (heritage) by the local Government. There are prehistoric buildings left by Europeans and also houses of people who still hold customs. However, this does not seem to be a concern of the local government in preserving cultural heritage.

The history of Tidore is closely related to the island of Ternate. These two regions in ancient times were the seat of the Kaicil who controlled the geographical area stretching from the West to the island of Sulawesi, northern Mindanao, eastern Papua, and Seram and southern Ambon.

The city of Tidore Islands began to be widely known to Europe when the spice trade was discovered by Arabs, Chinese and Portuguese sailors in 1512 named Ferdinand Magellan. Magellan's travel expedition made Tidore increasingly known and became a fight between Europeans to the Japanese.

History is an important historical value or event that exists in a place. The events that occurred since the Magellan Expedition set foot in the City of Tidore Islands made this area have a long history to be known to Europe, Asia so that it became known as a spice area which at the time used to be something that had an expensive price value.

Habitat is an environment of a tourist spot where local people who still hold customs that affect their way of life. The majority of Tidore people adhere to Islam and hold a strong Islamic. The buildings of people's houses are thick with Islamic culture, on the other hand also add cultural variations when Europeans enter and influence local culture. Therefore, the landscape of the building also changed with colonial architecture.

Considering the movement of new tourism activities entered and carried out in the city of Tidore Islands in the 20th century since the issuance of regional regulations. So, the handicraft, or souvenirs that characterize Tidore have not been fully organized by the local government.

Tourism activities that have not been managed and developed properly have not shown significant negative and positive impacts on the economy, social and culture, as well as the environment. Therefore, this research can contribute to extending previous research on indigenous tourism that can benefit encouraging ancient culture sustainability and providing the socioeconomic aspects (Car, et al., 2016; Whitford & Ruhanen (2019).

4. Conclusion

Indigenous tourism in the city of Tidore Islands has not been commonly applied because it has not been implemented and managed properly by the local government, and the lack of public awareness of tourism has made some historical relics damaged due to neglect and concern for holding customs that have begun to erode and be consumed by foreign cultures.

The positive impact of tourism activities in Tidore Islands can be maintained and developed considering that this activity has just taken place so as to minimize negative impacts and optimize the positive impact of tourism activities in Tidore Islands.

Acknowledgment

Title
Authors

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