

## **Gender Inequality on Marine Tourism Development in Small Island**

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**Abstract:** *Tourism development have many environmental, economically and sociocultural benefits. Small islands have a lot of potential for marine tourism development. But, stereotype gender issues still dominate the social and cultural life of rural communities that have an impact on the gap in benefits of local development. The purpose of this study is find development strategy concept of marine tourism in small islands gender-based. This study found in the marine tourism development of small islands is not involved women, from planning to monitoring marine tourism development in small islands. It's influenced to the low of socio-economic of women in the coastal village and small islands. This condition is not usefull for sustainable development of marine tourism in small islands. Therefore, strengthening of livelihood assets by gender based through the marine tourism development in small islands is very important, that women can contribute to household welfare, bargaining positioned in social culture and increase broad access to local government development policies. It requires the full support of the government and relevant stakeholders through gender empowerment and strengthening of accessibility, connectivity, regulation, and design institution*

**Keywords:** *Gender inequality, marine tourism, development*

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### **I. Introduction**

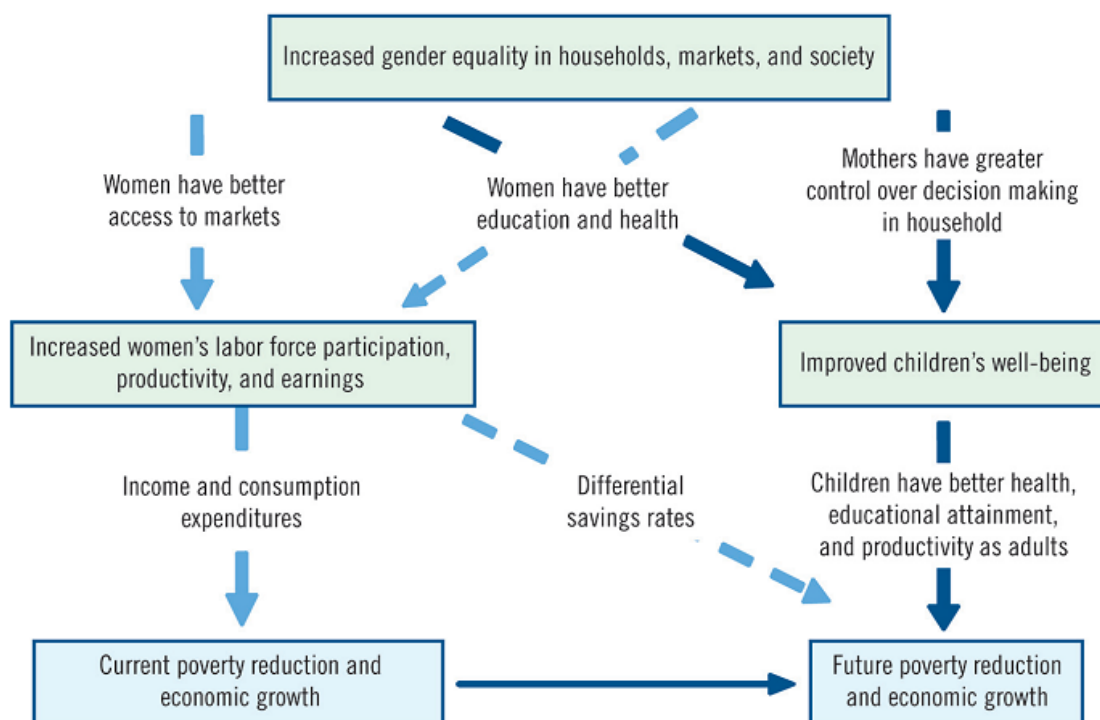
Trend Human Development (HDI) of small island developing states in the last decade as in [1] shows the enhancement of no significant in 2012 (0,64) and 2013 (0,66). And the Gender-Related Development Index (GRDI) indicates the gender inequality in small island development, also indicates inequality in development in small islands, this showed by Estimated Gross National Income (GNI) per capita in 2011 for men (12,017) higher than women (6,993 PPP\$) and participation level of the labor force in 2012 for men (73,3) higher than women (52,8).

These parameters indicate how gender equality efforts in empowering women has been implemented. According to [2] found that the single most important explanation across all aspects of gender equality with socioeconomic factors and institutional design factors exerting influence on one or two aspects. Historical legacy factors fail to show up as important explanatory factors for any aspect of gender equality. Multiple literatures suggest that the following factors may figure prominently in explanations of women's increasing empowerment: (1) socioeconomic development, (2) rising gender-egalitarian attitudes that transform economic development into a cultural process of human development, (3) historical legacies stemming from a society's cultural and political traditions and (4) institutional design factors. The tourism industry has been widely used to eradicate poverty, due to the ability to generate income, employment as well as improving the quality of life. The industry has faced rapid growth with support from local residents that were involved directly and indirectly in tourism activities [3].

The following extract from [4] highlights the economic benefits of tourism in small islands. Tourism is one of the strongest drivers of world trade and prosperity. Poverty alleviation is one of the greatest global challenges. Despite turbulent times for the world's economy, these basic facts are unlikely to change. Focusing the wealth creating power of tourism on people most in need remains an immense task and opportunity. Tourism in the recent years has been characterized by two main trends; firstly, the consolidation of traditional tourism destinations, like those in Western Europe and North America; and secondly, a pronounced geographical expansion. There has been a substantial diversification of destinations, and many developing countries have seen their tourist arrivals increase significantly. Arrivals to developing countries accounted for 46% of the total international arrivals in 2011. Tourism has become a major player in the economy of developing countries. In 2011, international tourism arrivals to emerging market and developing countries amounted to 459 million. Tourism is the first or second source of export earnings in 20 of the world's 48 least developed countries. In some developing countries, notably small island states, tourism can account for over 25% of GDP.

According to [5] that "greater gender equality in the family, the market, and society can help reduce poverty and promote growth—directly by boosting women's participation in the labor force, and indirectly

through the beneficial effects of women’s empowerment on child development outcomes Investments in gender equality can therefore help minimize the long-term negative consequences of crises on human outcomes and improve prospects for development in a post-crisis world” (See Fig. 1). As in [6] the important role of women contained in the point fifteen of Mauritius Declaration 2005 recognize that women and youth as well as the civil society are playing a key role in promoting sustainable development activities in small island to develop states and encourage them in their efforts.



**Fig. 1. Women’s Earnings, Children’s Well-being, and Aggregate Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth.**

In most developing countries, gender inequality is a major obstacle for development. In order to achieve the millennium development goals in 2015 one of the most important aspects will be, to try to diminish the gap between women and men in terms of capacities, access to resources and opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and conflict. One of the aspects in which gender (inequalities) issues can play an important role is tourism development. The objectives of the plan are derived from the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which aims are to benefit poor (also through tourism), protect the environment and empower women. Tourism is an important part of world’s GDP (more than 10 percent) and creates around 8 percent of world’s employment. All people employed in the tourism sector 60-70 percent are women as in UNWTO in [7]. It offers many opportunities to both developed and developing countries in rural, urban, regional or cultural areas. Tourism development can be a great incentive for development and thus for the empowerment of women, which makes the plan of the WTO a reasonable motivation to empower women through this sector. The empowerment of women could therefore significantly contribute to reaching gender equality. So, how can tourism help are: 1) increasing power and control over natural resources, 2) Economic empowerment: 3) Educational empowerment, 4) Political empowerment [7].

As an archipelago states, Indonesia has 17,504 islands and there are 7,870 islands has name, and there are 9,634 islands has no name. And 87 percent of total small islands or as 17,475 small islands have uninhabited and 92 outermost small islands as the border region to neighboring countries. In 2011 there were 289,100 people or 71, 290 household who lived in the small islands and outermost. In 2015, this number has been expect increase to 300, 838 people or 74, 815 household [8]-[9]. Most of the outer small island is a national strategic areas that have the potential of natural resources and environmental, such as coral reefs, mangrove forests and fisheries but the outer islands condition have not been empowered optimally, so it is still an underdeveloped area and still has high vulnerability [10]. Marine tourism in Indonesia is growing rapidly today until to small islands. But the benefits of the marine tourism development is still going on gender inequality. This paper will explain how the gender inequality on marine tourism develop in the indonesia small islands.

## II. Methodology

This research was conducted in the village Malangrapat as one of the marine tourist village at Bintan regency of Riau Islands Province. This study as a descriptive exploratory type. The unit of analysis of this study were 300 households of fishermen. Methods of data collection using participant observation, interviews and documentation. The researcher studied documents, textbooks, and articles on theories and concepts, as well as research works on marine tourism. The study has required references such as a transcript of an academic thesis, review of government reports on the marine tourism sector (The Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection). The purpose of the literature review was to collect, collate, and synthesise existing information and statistics regarding the role of women in tourism. The outcome of this work was a list of key issues facing women's participation in marine tourism along with a set of case studies illustrating best practice for women in marine tourism in Indonesia.

## III. Results

### 3.1. The Development Policy of Small Islands and Marine Tourism in Indonesia

References [11] shows that border regions and the outermost small islands will be developed with changing direction of development policies from in-ward looking to out-ward looking, become the gate of economic activity and trade with neighboring countries. For this purpose, using security approach and welfare, justice, and equity. This is special attention for the outermost small islands development.

As in Fig 2 showed success of the ministry of tourism and creative economic of Indonesia to promote tourism potential around the world. Tourism and the creative economy is merger two sectors inter-related and strengthens. The tourism sector contributes greatly to Gender-Related Development Index (GDP) value-added and employment in Indonesia. In 2013 the ministry of tourism and creative economy has facilitated development of rural tourism as much as 980 villages [12].

References [12] highlight to macro condition of tourism in Indonesia as long as in 2014. Contribution of tourism sector to national GDP showed by 4,2 percent, the resulting foreign exchange reached Rp 120 trillion, and job creation as much as 8,7 million people, and the micro condition shows that there are 9 million of foreign tourists and 250 million domestic tourists. According to WEF (World Economic Forum) in [12] that Indonesia ranked 70<sup>th</sup> in 2013 between 140 countries. The survey results PES (passenger exit survey) in 2013, there were five major contributor to the tourism product as the foreign tourists visitors; tourists who do shopping and culinary (80 percent), religious tourism and heritage (80 percent), marine tourism (35 percent), MICE tourism (25 percent), and sports tourism (5 percent). Growth of tourism sector in Indonesia shows 9 percent and higher from growth of the world by 5 percent. Many constraints faced by Indonesian tourism. According to [13] shows constraints of the tourism infrastructure (30 percent), ICT Infrastructure (39 percent), clean and health (41 percent), accessibility in connectivity, seat capacity, and direct flight (50 percent), regulation in licensing sailing boat /yacht, visa (61 percent).

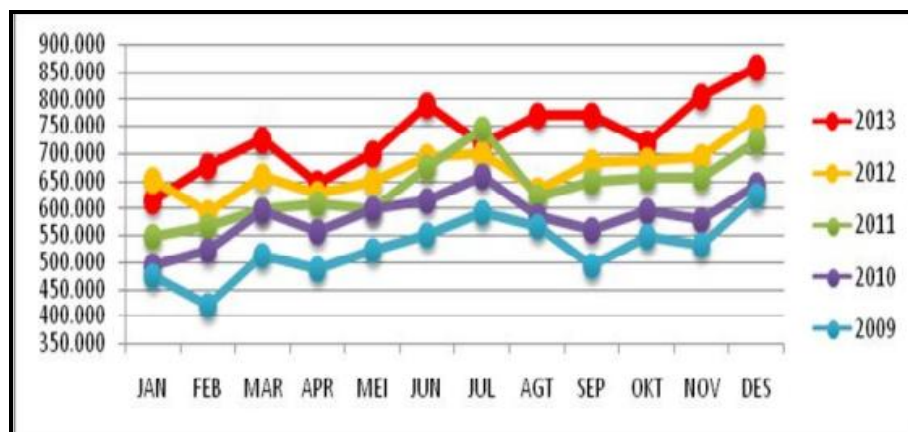


Fig 2. Tourists visit to Indonesia in 2009-2013

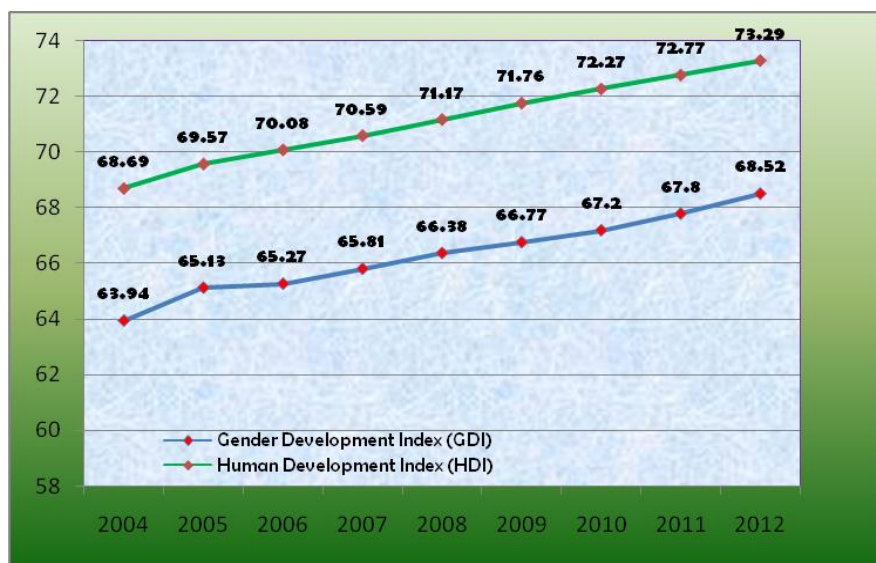
If the marine tourism can develop and sustainable on small islands, the creative economy of local communities can develop too and increase gender-equity and prosperity.

### 3.2. Gender inequality on Marine Tourism Development in Small Island

Women's participation in development and economic activity in rural areas and small islands is very important to reduced gender inequality. So far, the people who lived in small islands are experiencing difficulty accessing local resources because of their socio-economic limitations.

Research conducted by [14] found the marine tourism development in the coastal region has multiplier effect on the socio-economic life of the local community. Marine tourism activities significant can have effect on social economic conditions of households. This shows from before and after involved to the marine tourism activity. Research results showed the overall value of the Keynesian Multiplier in Pramuka Island of 1,44 means that the increase in tourist spending by 1 dollars will have an impact on local communities increase by 1,44 dollars, equal to Rp. 4.896.525. In addition, marine tourism development in the coastal rural can be able to have employment opportunities for the local population, as indicated by an increase in the percentage of heads of household involved with marine tourism activities, namely from 6,2 percent to 17,7 percent. Social economic conditions of Pramuka Island are mostly fishermen catch by 40 percent, revenue among the communities involved greater tourist activity than people not involved in marine tourism activities.

In general by [15] that Human Development Index and Gender Development Index in Indonesia showed an increase from year to year (see Fig 3).



**Fig 3. Gender Development Index (GDI) and Human Development Index (HDI) in Indonesia year 2004-2012**

But in marine tourism still show inequality. Many residents specially of women living in rural areas have not been touched by the marine tourism development programs the coastal villages. Results of research conducted by [16] found that from 59,72 percent of productive women age in the coastal village, 62,07 percent of them only primary school completed and 27,59 percent were illiterate. They lived in poverty with have no sustainable livelihoods.

**Gender inequality marine tourism sector in Indonesia found in several forms:**

(1) Differences in non-agricultural employment in the tourist village by gender. It is show from the results of the study by [17] that non-farm employment opportunities more filled male workers (54,1percent) than women (45,9 percent). Developing non-agricultural sector is 63,7 percent industrial sector, the services sector 31,8 percent, and 4,5 percent of trade sector. Growing industry sector is a small industry that produces goods souvenirs to supply tourism businesses.

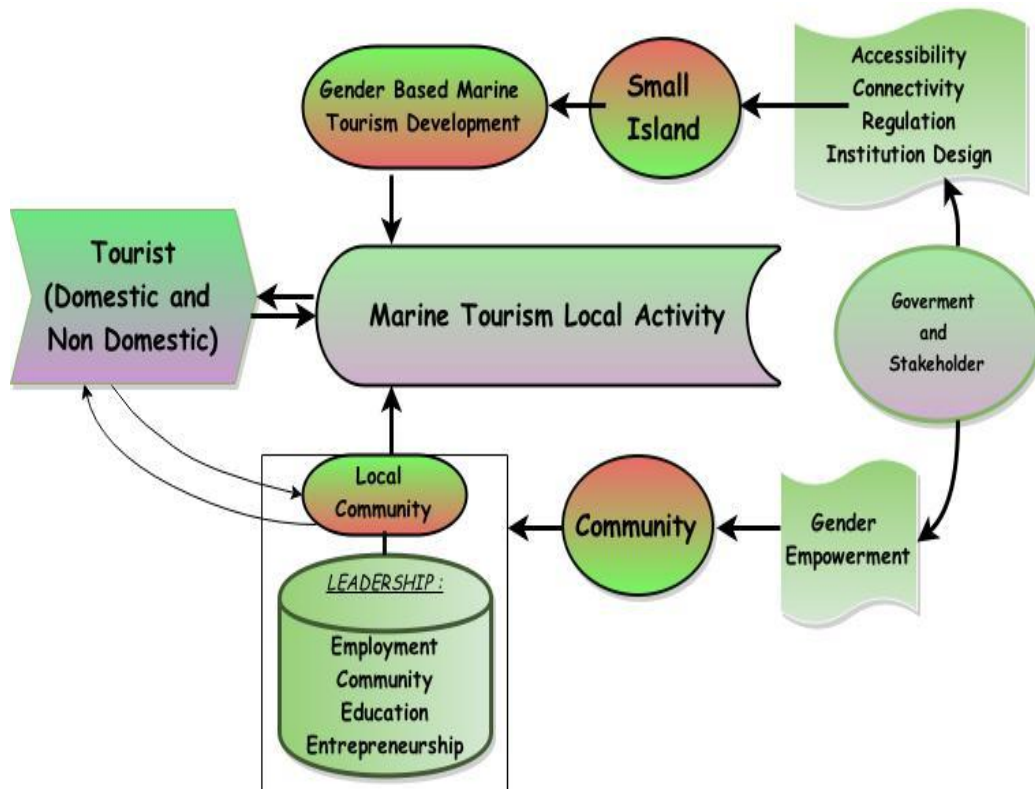
(2) The difference in wage between men and women. Employment in marine tourism businesses there are gender differences in the amount of wages as the data of research conducted by [14] that the data wages in the non-agricultural sector. In 2010, the average wage of non-agricultural women in Indonesia reached 1,292 million rupiah per month. Value is still lower wages than the wages received by men who reached 1,594 million rupiah per month.

(3) The differences division of labor. There are many types of activities in marine tourism businesses caused differences in the type of work performed by men and women. For example, as porter of diving equipment, massagers, and entrepreneur. Research conducted by [18] found that women are actively participating as diving porter, the work do through division of labor and revenue agreed groups of men and women. This work be carried out alternately so that women gain economic benefits of marine tourism activities.

Gender inequality to get economic benefits of marine tourism activities can also takes place in many coastal villages that have the potential for development of marine tourism. Socio-economic conditions of women living in rural areas and small islands makes it difficult to gain access to the marine tourism development in their village. To strenghten the thousands of small islands which are undeveloped in Indonesia, including the outer small islands, should start from empowerment of local community that inhabit these islands.

The low level of education, knowledge and skills them and the difficulty of access to information, requires the seriousness of the government and stakeholder to help them. The more fundamental is to makes change in household welfare rural areas (coastal villages) must start by changing their women. Due to the increasing ability of women in social and economic changes will have a direct impact on their children and other household members. Research conducted by [19] found that women in fishermen household have a very good personal asset status as an important dimension to create sustainable livelihoods of households, but they do not have much choice of livelihood. Development of marine tourism in the coastal village more impact on alternative livelihoods for the male population. Actually, many productive activities can be developed through development of marine tourism for women. So, eventhough their village developed as marine tourism village, but no significant influence can change their livelihood. So that women in the coastal village must ready to follow the marine tourism development in their village through empowerment program of the government. Research conducted by [19] to 29 female heads of household in the village of the district Malangrapat Bintan, Riau Islands Province showed only 10.34 percent female heads of household were involved in marine tourism activities. Malangrapat village is one of the coastal villages in recent decades grown into a village of marine tourism. which 10 percent that is actively involved in marine tourism activities proved can be gained from business to the better welfare level and sustainable. They are more confident to voice their opinions in the forums village meetings.

The various poverty alleviation efforts that promoted during this time are not yet able to offer a significant impact to sustainable prosperity, especially for fishermen households. One dimension which is very rarely discussed within the framework of agricultural development is the power of leadership personal assets. Results of this observation showed a significant relationship between the leadership personal assets with status of the sustainable livelihoods household's of fishermen, where of several dimension of livelihood assets that most influence a sustainable status is a leadership personal asset. It's concluded that the failure of various empowerment programs because it is not supported by the power of leadership personal assets.



**Fig 4. Development strategy for marine tourism in small islands gender based**



In the last decade shows an increasing number of households headed by women in the coastal village due to her husband died when at sea. It shows the opportunities for the marine tourism development be an alternative livelihood for fishermen households to improve their welfare. Women's have potential to develop his skills such the small-scale economic activity to souvenirs supply to support the marine tourism sector. To realize it requires the full support of the government and relevant stakeholders through gender empowerment and strengthening of accessibility, connectivity, regulation, and design institution. So that local people who lived in small islands may develop in a sustainable livelihood activities and create prosperity gender (Fig. 4).

#### **IV. Conclusion**

The results of this study indicated that involving women to reduced gender inequality in the marine tourism development in small islands is very important. Because of women's have economic contribution to welfare of the members households in the small islands community. Creating public welfare in small islands and outermost in Indonesia means strengthening the state union of republic of Indonesia, especially with countries borders.

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