

# Economic Conditions and Social Conditions of the Padusan Pacet Tourism Village Community, Mojokerto

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**Abstract.** One of the tourist areas that is being the focus of the East Java Government is the Padusan Pacet Mojokerto Tourism Village. Padusan Village's growth as a tourist destination has resulted in various new developments in the hamlet. The purpose of this research is to comprehend the description of the social and economic conditions of the Padusan Tourism Village community as measured by changes in lifestyle and income. As a topic with direct interaction, the community plays a significant role in developing tourism in an area. The qualitative approach with design analysis from Miles and Huberman is used in this investigation. Data was gathered in the Padusan Village community through interviews, observation, and documenting procedures. From this research, it can be concluded that there are changes in social conditions in terms of ways and means of communicating. In addition, there have been changes in economic conditions in the form of additional income and types of music due to Padusan tourism. In general, the presence of the Padusan Tourism object has a positive impact on the community.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Condition, Economic, Social, Community

## 1 Introduction

Tourism contributes to various countries' gross domestic product (GDP) and employs one out of every eleven people [1]. Tourism is an essential sector of the Indonesian economy and in a few years, the tourism sector's contribution has significantly increased. It can be shown that the tourist sector's contribution to overall exports of goods and services expanded dramatically from 10% in 2005 to 17% in 2012. In 2019, the tourist sector contributed directly to GDP of 4.8 percent, a rise of 0.30 percentage points from 2018 [2]. This enhancing contribution is primarily supported by an increase in tourist visits and an increase in tourism-related investments.

The tourism sector is the most effective for boosting foreign exchange in Indonesia. One of the reasons is that Indonesia has many resources for tourism development. Aside from Human Resources (HR), a resource is the country's physical location and the diversity of natural resources, culture, cuisine, and wealth. This resource is the key draw for both domestic and international visitors. Indonesia has many exotic and stunning destinations. Not only diverse nature, the cultural tourism, and the history of Indonesia are also interesting. Indonesia also has hundreds of cultural tribes spread from Sabang to Merauke.

East Java, on the other hand, being one of Indonesia's autonomous regions with top tourism sites, is constantly improving tourism competitiveness to improve regional income.

Through tourism empowerment, the administration of East Java Province provides chances for the people to maximize tourist sites. East Java Province has certain areas that have very promising tourism potential because it has a unique and interesting tourism destination. Its area is different from other regions so it can open the interest of tourists from within and outside the region. East Java has 969 tourist destinations consisting of 387 natural attractions, 302 cultural tours, 280 artificial tours, 479 tourist villages, 2,225 hotels and 4,203 restaurants [3].

Padusan Pacet Tourism Village in Mojokerto is one of the tourist locations on which the East Java Government is now focusing. Pacet is a village in the Pacet sub-district, Mojokerto Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. The Pacet area is situated at the base of Mount Welirang and Mount Penanggungan, at an elevation of 600 meters above sea level. This places Pacet village as one of the potential tourism and plantation areas (BPS Mojokerto, 2018). One of the areas in Pacet which is famous for its hot spring tourism, is Padusan. The name Padusan Village comes from the name of the hot spring in the village, namely Padusan. Padusan is an abbreviation of two Javanese words, namely “panggone adus” which in Indonesian means a place to bathe. Currently, the hot spring has become a tourist location, namely Padusan hot spring tourism. Padusan Village has strategic potential as a nature tourism because of its location on the slopes of Mount Welirang. The tourist attractions in Padusan Village include Padusan Hot Springs, Grenjengan Waterfall, Krapyak Hills, Padusan Agro Tourism, Outbound and Rafting.

The increased number of tourists provides the chance for the community surrounding the Padusan area to gain income through economic activities like as kiosks and canteens that sell food and beverages, vehicle wash services, and accommodation enterprises. On the other hand, the development of Padusan Village which is currently one of the tourist destinations has led to several new things for the community. In this case, the development of Padusan Village tourism can provide huge prospects for people's well-being while also providing obstacles and risks to local populations and the surrounding ecosystem. Aside from that, the growth of tourism has a knock-on effect on various other sectors, including transportation, lodging, industry, trade, and services.

Because tourism is so complicated, several authors have argued for it to be researched from a social-scientific perspective, which includes sociology, social psychology, anthropology, business studies, marketing, economics communications, and geography [4][5]. Recent tourism research has also advocated for a more dynamic approach to unraveling the intricacies of tourism networks [6][7]. As a topic directly related to tourism activities, the community plays an essential role in tourism operations. As a result, community empowerment concerning tourism attractions should be handled from multiple angles. This research looks at the economic and social needs of the Padusan Pacet Tourism Village Community in Mojokerto. By understanding the community's situation, the growth of the Padusan Pacet Tourism Village will follow the circumstances and conditions in the area.

## **2 Literature Review**

### **2.1 Tourism Industry**

Tourism is one of the fastest-growing sectors on the planet [8]. Meanwhile, tourism affects three aspects, namely economic, social, and cultural [9]. [10] stated that The tourist

industry is a significant part of the Indonesian economy. This is because the tourism industry adds to the GDP [10], foreign exchange [11], and employment [12][13]. The tourism sector itself continues to be developed by the government. The development of the tourism sector is influenced by several factors. These factors are human resources, infrastructure, natural resources, culture, and culinary [8][11][14]. This factor ultimately gives the image and attraction of tourism [8][9].

## **2.2 The Role of the Community as Managers of Tourist Attraction**

Good development is one that involves the community, one of which is in the tourism sector [15][16][17]. Furthermore, Dewi (2013) [18] and Muganda et al. (2013) [19] explained that tourism development requires the participation of local communities starting from planning, implementation, and supervision. This is because local communities are actors involved and directly affected by tourism [19][20]. The neglect of community participation in tourism development will lead to failure in future implementation [18][19]. At the planning stage, the community is involved in the process of identifying problems, formulating goals, and making decisions related to tourism development [18][19]. In addition, the community must also prepare themselves in terms of abilities (language, service, marketing, entrepreneurship, and culture) [18][15]. Furthermore, at the implementation stage, the community is involved in managing tourist attractions, lodging providers, restaurant managers, and tour guides [18]. The last is community involvement in supervision. The community has an important role in controlling decision-making related to tourism development.

## **2.3 Community Social Living Conditions**

Social is how individuals relate to each other [21]. Social conditions can be formed through daily interactions with family, work, and the surrounding community [22]. Social conditions are related to attitudes and behavior, education, lifestyle, and appearance [22][23]. Therefore, it can be said that social conditions reflect the characteristics of a society [24]. In terms of tourism, an examination of the community's social conditions is required [25]. Tourism development without knowing the social conditions of the community will be in vain in the future. Knowing the social conditions of the community will help in the tourism planning process, such as educational preparation, community daily activities, and so on. Knowing the social conditions of the community also helps in highlighting the characteristics of tourism.

## **2.4 Community Economic Living Conditions**

The community's economic state is linked to people's income and how they earn it. Understanding the community's economic status is critical for growing tourism. This is due to the fact that the goal of tourist development is to benefit the surrounding community [26]. Tourist visits can increase inhabitants' revenue through economic activities such as selling, offering hotel services, transportation services, and so on [27].

### **3 Method**

The tourism industry is one of the most powerful in the economy since it offers numerous benefits that can generate significant foreign cash for the country. Padusan Pacet Tourism Village, Mojokerto, is one of the tourist destinations that the East Java Government is now focusing on. This study was undertaken at Padusan Pacet Tourism Village in Mojokerto to investigate the social and economic implications of Padusan's emergence as a tourist attraction. The type of research used in this research is qualitative research, which is an understanding of a phenomenon by the research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others. Qualitative research can contribute to theory, practice, policy, social problems, and actions based on observations and facts that have been observed. Padusan Village residents served as key informants in this investigation. In this study, informants were determined using a snowball technique (snowball sampling), which means that informants continued to develop purposefully until the data acquired was deemed satisfactory or saturated. This study employed observation, documentation and in-depth interviews as data-gathering approaches. The stages in this research are preparation and implementation. [28] explained that data analysis is a very important phase of qualitative research because it is through this data analysis that researchers can obtain the form of the research they do. This study makes use of data reduction, visualization, and conclusion writing or verification. Furthermore, the study's findings were evaluated in terms of credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

### **4 Results and Discussion**

Tourism growth will have a direct impact on the community surrounding tourism. Padusan Pacet Tourism Village is one of the attractions that might entice people to visit and have fun. The government's development of Padusan Pacet Tourism Village, which includes rebuilding and developing infrastructure to support the comfort of visiting tourists, has resulted in an increase in visitors. This increase in visitors has had a social and economic impact on the Padusan community. The social condition studied in this study is the lifestyle of the Padusan community. Meanwhile, the economic impacts studied in this study are livelihoods and increased income.

#### **4.1 Social Impact**

The social impact studied in this study is the change in the lifestyle of the Padusan community as measured by changes in the use of communication and the use of mobile phone communication tools. Lifestyle or living habits are a person's actions that reflect his social position, particularly those connected to self-image [29]. The Padusan people have their own life characteristics which are marked by their living places which are mostly active in mountainous areas. Initially, several areas in Padusan were still having problems with the internet. But along with the development of tourism, the government began to improve the internet network in Padusan.

*“Initially, there was no network here. It's difficult to make phone calls. Maybe because our location is in the mountains” (Informant 1).*

*“Currently the network is quite good, sir, but the best provider is tel\*\*\*\*\*”. (Informant 3).*

In addition, the presence of Padusan tourism influences the lifestyle of the Padusan community and the interactions with tourists who visit cause this. Interaction with tourists has indirectly boosted the Padusan community's understanding of outside information. Pearce & Butler (1993) [5] and Sidarta (2002) [30], the tourism industry will expedite the pace of change since tourists from other cultures will interact with the local population. In addition, it also causes cultural acculturation and a process of cultural imitation in which a person adapts, experiences, and learns the way of life in the city. In the end, there was a process that [31] called the "imitation process". Social change elements accepted individually or collectively in a social system include changes in structure, social systems, values, and attitudes from the old style (village style) to the new style (city style).

*“Everyone should have a cellphone so they don't miss information, especially those related to work” (Informant 2).*

Changes in the Padusan community's lifestyle, among other things, have begun to realize the existence of communication technology. This is to research conducted by Hijriati & Mardiana (2014) [25] and Indah et al. (2021) [12] which states that one form of lifestyle that is affected by tourism is the use of technology and how to dress. Direct face-to-face conversation has given way to the use of communication technologies such as mobile phones. Every informant has a cell phone that they can use to communicate with their coworkers. This has lessened the habit of meeting directly with neighbors or family members because technological advancements have begun to supplant these behaviors. In addition, the existence of public knowledge in the use of mobile communication tools can facilitate their business in the tourism sector. This is strongly felt by informants who work in lodging services because tourists can order lodging services through the service owner's cellphone, this certainly makes it easier and facilitates the community's business.

*“On average, information about the village is conveyed in the whatsapp group” (Informant 3).*

*“Communication has become more reliant on the internet since the Covid-19 pandemic” (Informant 5).*

## **4.2 Economic Impact**

### **4.2.1 Livelihood Change**

Establishing the Padusan Tourism Village economically impacts the community's livelihood conditions. Initially, their main source of livelihood was only as farmers. However, with the development of the Padusan Tourism Village as a tourist destination that absorbs tourist visits, it provides new ideas for the community to take advantage of new business opportunities. Hiariy & Sahusilawane (2013) [32] in their research revealed that the existence of tourism causes the surrounding community to take advantage of the tourist area with various forms of utilization. The business activities carried out by the community are used as the main livelihood. According to Hermawan (2016) [33], The development of tourists in an

area positively impacts local communities' economic growth, including increased community income, job possibilities, and capability to do business.

*“The existence of this hot spring made us change our mindset about how to take advantage of opportunities” (Informant 4).*

Labor is absorbed due to the Padusan Tourism Village's tourism development by establishing tourism-related business units. According to Kurniawan (2015) [34] research, the existence of tourism can promote labor absorption through economic teams that emerge as a result of tourism. Lodging service firms, street vendors, food and beverage enterprises, and entertainment businesses are all formed.

*“Since the hot spring was established, I stopped being a farmer and chose to work as a entrepreneur” (Informant 6).*

Tourism objects that are increasingly developing certainly open up many job opportunities for the people of Padusan Village, one of which is along the road to tourism objects, there are many traders, both those who have fixed and non-permanent kiosks. Padusan Tourism Village community, namely as street vendors, especially food and beverages. This is because the business is easy to do. The community opens their sales stalls in their own homes, so they are easier to monitor.

*“Alhamdulillah, the sales results can meet your daily needs, sir. Profits are also quite high, especially during the holiday season” (Informant 6).*

In addition, around the Padusan Hot Springs tourist attraction, it can be seen that near the tourist attraction area there are many lodging areas or villas built so that many people switch jobs from farmers to villa brokers, this, of course, creates a fairly large dependence of the community on the tourism sector.

#### **4.2.2 Changes in Total Income**

Initially, the Padusan community's income only came from farming. However, the development of the Padusan Tourism Village as a tourist destination, which is located very close to the village where the community lives, has an impact on the Padusan community's way of life in terms of increasing their income by taking advantage of business opportunities that can be used as a new source of income. The involvement of the Padusan Tourism Village community in tourism by opening new business units for their income has an impact on increasing income, this is due to the emergence of additional or new jobs for the Padusan community to meet their living needs. According to the Central Statistics Agency [35], the average income obtained by the Padusan community through their involvement in Padusan Tourism Village tourism is classified into four groups, one of which is the very high-income group, with an average income of more than 3,500,000 IDR per month. You belong to the high-income group if your average salary is between 2,500,000 IDR and 3,500,000 IDR. The medium-income has an average monthly income of 1,500,000 IDR until 2,500,000 IDR, while the low-income group has an income of less than 1,500,000 IDR. Based on the income classification, it appears that prior to the development of Padusan Tourism Village tourism, the income conditions of the rural community were almost all classified with low income

levels. This is more because the people's sources of income are still very limited, they still depend on their livelihoods through farmers' livelihoods. However, after the development of the Padusan Tourism Village, it showed a reduction in people's income which was classified as low.

The decrease in the number of low-income groups demonstrates that the establishment of Padusan Tourism Village tourism can increase Padusan community revenue. This is consistent with the findings of Martina (2014) [36] research, which found that tourism activities have a beneficial economic impact and can enhance the income of local populations. Padusan Tourism Village's existence could boost the community's economy and quality of life. This is consistent with Hijriati & Mardiana (2014) [25] research, which claims that community-based ecotourism changes the community, particularly in ecological, social, and economic aspects, by opening up opportunities to work with business units that can generate income. Similarly, Anggraeni (2013) [37] discovered that tourism economically impacts people's earnings.

## 5 Conclusion

The results of the research on the social and economic of the community that the existence of the Padusan Hot Water tourism object has a good influence on changes in social life and economic income of the community around Padusan Village, Pacet District, Mojokerto Regency. This is evident in the Padusan Village community around the Padusan Hot Springs tourism object experiencing changes in social terms, especially related to the use of information technology and the economic sector, especially in increasing income to switch jobs from farmers to the tourism sector. The social and economic situations of the Padusan village community are improving, and basic needs may be met.

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