

DEVELOPMENT OF MOROTAI ISLAND TOURISM DESTINATIONS, A TROPICAL PARADISE IN NORTH MALUKU PROVINCE

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Abstract

Morotai Island Regency as one of the tourist destinations that has the potential for natural and cultural tourism that has the potential to be developed into an attraction for tourist visits, both domestic and foreign tourists. The charm of Morotai Island is able to divert the eyes of tourists so that more tourists come to Morotai Island and enjoy the beautiful charm of amazing tourist objects, with the charm of natural tourism and strong historical tourism able to make Morotai Island one of the 4 favorite tourist attractions in North Maluku by foreign tourists and domestic tourists. The purpose of this study was conducted to describe the strategy of the concept of developing the promotion of Marine Tourism and Historical Tourism as a strengthening of Identity as a tropical paradise region to attract tourist visits to Morotai Regency, North Maluku Province. The concept of marine ecotourism as the right model for the development base of tourist objects and attractions owned by Morotai Island Regency. The development of historical tourism in Morotai Island Regency can be in line with strengthening the identity of Morotai Island Regency as an area that became part of the history of World War II, by providing direction for the design of elements forming the image of the region, namely paths, nodes, landmarks, districts, and edges, based on the historical value of Morotai Island Regency. From the results of this study, recommendations can be given to the Regional Government of Morotai Island Regency to be able to develop and promote marine and historical tourism destinations in Morotai Island Regency as the main tourist attraction, and the natural beauty of Morotai Island Regency is an additional attraction that supports tourism potential in Morotai Island Regency as a whole.

Keywords: Tourism, Destination, Tropical Paradise, Morotai

1. Introduction

Tourism in Indonesia is an important economic sector in Indonesia. In 2021, tourism ranks second in terms of occupying foreign exchange receipts after oil and gas commodities and palm oil. From January to October 2022, the number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia reached 3.92 million visits, an increase of 215.16 percent compared to the number of foreign tourists in the same period in 2021, which was more than 9.4 million or grew by 7.05% compared to the previous year.

North Maluku tourism is supported by the potential of natural conditions and objects of past cultural relics such as cultural and ancient tourism, natural tourism, and marine tourism that can be developed in North Maluku. Nature tourism includes forest tourism, marine tourism in the form of beach tourism and marine park tourism, agricultural tourism, nature reserve tourism, and so on. As for historical tourism, most of them are

forts or historical heritage monuments found in all cities and regencies in North Maluku. In North Maluku tourism there are several islands that have interesting tourist objects that have exotic and influential ecotourism potential, one of which is Morotai Island.

Morotai Island Regency as one of the tourist destinations that has the potential for natural and cultural tourism that has the potential to be developed into an attraction for tourist visits, both domestic and foreign tourists. Tourism potential possessed by Morotai Island Regency such as underwater beauty with its wealth of coral reefs, the charm of the wreckage of warships and combat ships that sank during World War II, the silence, remoteness, and peace of the beach, and the exoticism of the beautiful beach.

In addition, Morotai Island Regency also stores many remnants of World War II between Japan and the Allies in the form of shipwrecks, planes, and weapons buried in the sea and also Morotai Island became the largest runway in Indonesia because during World War II America under the leadership of General Douglas Mc Arthur landed an Amphibious plane on Morotai Island as a stopover to attack the Philippines. The relics of the former World War II or (wreck) can be seen at sea depths of 10 to 45 meters at certain points. This makes Morotai Island Regency has abundant natural tourism resources from the nautical or marine side.

From the explanation above, the objectives in this study are: to develop the concept of Marine Tourism and Historical Tourism as a strengthening of Regional Identity to Attract Tourism Visits Morotai Regency, North Maluku as a tropical paradise in North Maluku"

2. Theoretical Background

In tourism activities, there are several important components that play a role in the Tourism Development process. In an area that is divided into two factors, namely the bidder component and the demand component of tourism (Zakaria & Suprihardjo, 2014). The supporting aspects in the tourism development process are attractions as the main product of a destination, accessibility related to the main facilities and infrastructure supporting the destination, amenities are all supporting facilities in meeting the needs and desires of tourists while in the destination, ancillary related to the existence of organizations and institutions managing tourist destinations (Mamarodia, 2014).

Heritage Development of Tourist Area. Hall and Arthur are divided into several types, namely artefacts, buildings, site (collection of building, artifact, and/or site of historical event), townscape, and landscape (Zakaria & Suprihardjo, 2014). While cultural tourism products consisting of attractions and relics, such as archaeology, history and cultural sites, cultural patterns that have distinctive characteristics, arts and crafts, economic activities that attract tourists, attractive urban areas, cultural festivals and museums and other cultural supporting facilities (Maryani & Logaya, 2014).

Elements forming regional identity. Identity is one of the components forming the image of the region. While identity as a potential is read out, or how one can understand urban images (Wulaningrum, Sd., 2010). The elements of the city's image are: (1) Path, in the form of a path used to move or move; (2) Edges, which are boundaries, which have a strong identity because of their clear visual appearance, can be in the form of a design, roads, rivers, and mountains; (3) District, is a part of the area that has a special recognizable character or activity; (4) Node, is a node or circle of strategic areas where directions or activities meet each other and can change in other directions or activities. (5) Landmarks, are visually appealing symbols with attention-grabbing placement properties.

World War II relics in Morotai. Morotai Island Regency is located in North Maluku Province which is the result of the expansion of North Halmahera Regency and was formed on October 29, 2008, inaugurated by the Minister of Home Affairs, based on Law Number 53 of 2008 concerning the establishment of Morotai Island Regency. Morotai Island Regency itself has a history of World War II and has several burial locations that store some evidence of World War II relics (Arsul. Lumenta, ASM., & Sugirato, 2015).

Traditional Morotai architectural form. Morotai Island Regency basically does not have traditional Morotai architecture. The traditional architecture of Morotai Island is currently developed from the traditional architecture of Tobelo City which is called the Hibualamo traditional house, which is used to accommodate the cultural aspirations of the people of Tobelo City. Hibualamo traditional house is a large house that is believed to be inhabited by large families from 10 tribes spread throughout the mainland of Halmahera, Loloda and Morotai Island itself as a meeting place of leaders and people and has universal value or meaning, namely as a center of kinship without distinguishing the origin of a person as long as he accepts the cultural values of the Hibualamo community (Qomariyah, Kirman, & Wicaksono, D., 2010).

Based on the description above, the State of The Art research can be described as follows:





Figure 1. State of The Art

3. Methods

The research was conducted in Morotai Island District, by reviewing mainly the potentials for the development of tourism activities. The research was conducted by taking into account the conditions of tourist attractions that have been developed before, both by central and regional agencies, or developed by local communities. The research was conducted using a qualitative approach, using descriptive methods (Putri, EA., Suwandari A., et al, 2015). This method is used to examine an object today and aims to make a systematic, factual and accurate description or description of the phenomenon under investigation by prioritizing the presentation of data, both obtained primary and obtained from secondary data obtained from related agencies both Internal and external (Bappeda, Tourism Office, Public Works Office and Health Office, as well as data from central agencies (Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing) as well as local communities and other parties identified later.

The question material in the interview given to respondents (the community) broadly includes responses to tourism development and wishes / suggestions and hopes for future tourism development, especially in supporting local government programs to realize Morotai as a prosperous and dignified tourist destination.

The determination of research subjects was carried out purposively or also known as the criterion based selection method (Betty G., Widodo, Y., Tari A.I.N., 2014). This method is done by placing research subjects in a planned manner, and allows to expand the necessary information, because in qualitative research the number of informants is not a determinant, but rather the quality of information owned by a research subject. Data collection was carried out by prioritizing literature studies, using secondary data, in addition to observing tourist areas in Morotai Island Regency.

Research analysis is carried out by first translating research variables and criteria into operational definitions. The variables and criteria used in this study come from three attributes, namely the first related to tourism development variables (Mamarodia, 2014), namely attractions, accessibility, amenity, and ancilliary. The second attribute is related to the tourism potential in Morotai Island Regency, namely natural tourism (marine) and historical tourism (heritage). The last attribute is related to the possibility for development (Opportunity For Improvement) and action for development (Action For Improvement).

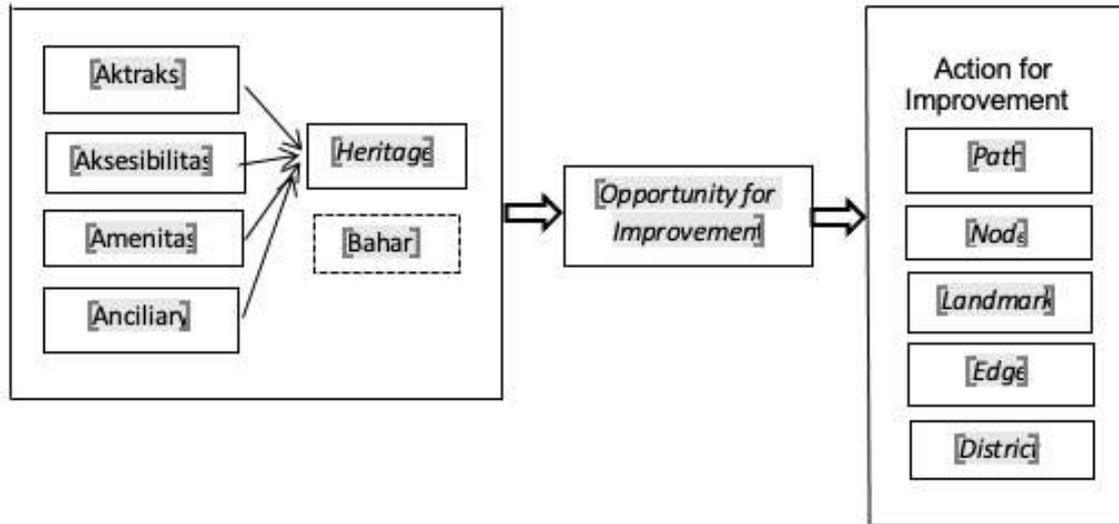


Figure 2. Analytical Mindset

The presentation of data and analysis is presented in a qualitative descriptive form. After the analysis and discussion were carried out, the research was carried out by formulating recommendations, recommendations related to strengthening the image of the area within the scope of 5 elements, namely paths, landmark nodes, edges, and districts in accordance with the characteristics of the region, prioritizing the concept of heritage, and also producing recommendations for local governments in the preparation of planning and licensing documents. And in certain parts it is interpreted according to generally accepted theories and frameworks of mind. The results of research or analysis are presented in the form of scientific reports.

The following stages of research will be carried out:

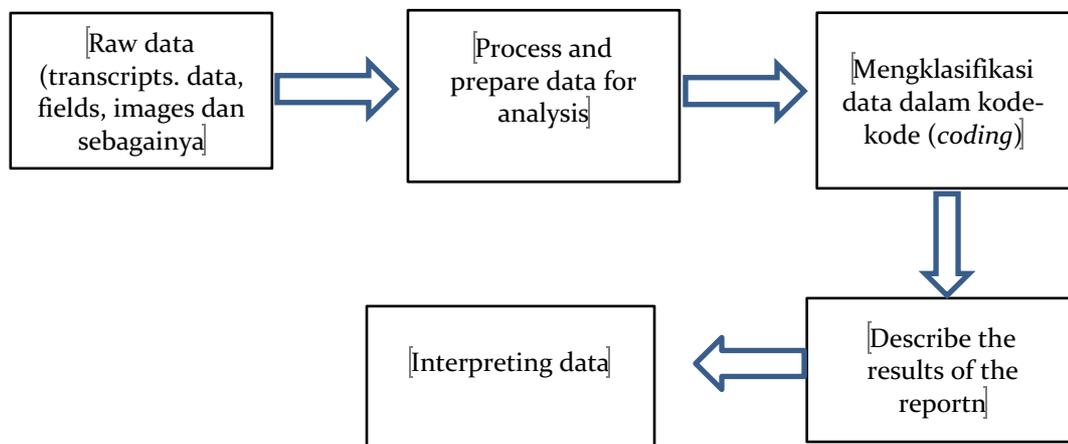


Figure 3. Stages of Research

4. Results and Discussion

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Morotai Island Regency, located at the northernmost tip of North Maluku Province, is a new regency resulting from the expansion of North Halmahera Regency based on Law Number 53 of 2008 concerning the Establishment of Morotai Island Regency, North Maluku Province. Astronomically, Morotai Island Regency is located between 2o00'00" to 2o40'00" North Latitude and 128o15'00" to 129o08'00" East Longitude.

The geographical location of the Morotai DPP delineation is the administrative area of the district, namely Morotai Island Regency. The administrative boundaries owned by this district are, as follows:

- North : Pacific Ocean
- West : Halmahera Sea
- East : Halmahera Sea
- South : Morotai Strait

Morotai Island Regency has a land area of 2,337.15 km² and a sea area of 4 miles covering an area of 1,970.93 km². The length of the coastline is 311,217 Km. The number of small islands contained in Morotai Island Regency is 33 islands with details of inhabited islands totaling seven (7) islands and uninhabited totaling 26 islands. Morotai Island Regency consists of six (6) sub-districts and 88 kelurahan. Sub-districts on Morotai Island include: South Morotai District, East Morotai District, South West Morotai District, North Morotai District, Morotai Jaya District, and Rao Island District.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, Morotai came under the influence of the powerful Ternate Sultanate. It is the core of a large area called Moro which includes the island and the Halmahera Coast close to Morotai to the south. In the mid-16th century, the island became the site of Portuguese Jesuit missions. The Muslim Sultanates of Ternate and Halmahera were offended by the pioneering proselytizing activities and tried to prevent

the mission from the island in 1571, as a result of which the Portuguese fled the region. In the 17th century, Ternate used its power over Morotai by repeatedly ordering its inhabitants to move away from the island. At the beginning of the century the inhabitants moved to Dodinga, a small town on the strategic point of Halmahera's west coast. Then in 1627 and 1628, Sultan Hamzah of Ternate ordered the movement of Christian residents to Malayu, Ternate, to make it easier to control.

Morotai Island became an airfield for the Japanese during World War II. The island was captured by U.S. forces in September 1944 and used as a base for Allied attacks on the Philippines in early 1945 and into East Borneo in May and June of that year. It was the base for the attack on Java in October 1945 which was postponed after the Japanese surrender in August. Morotai Island is mostly forest and produces wood and resin and is very strategic as a trade route in eastern Indonesia. In addition, Morotai Island has natural wealth such as Gold, Iron Ore, and others, as well as the potential for enchanting marine tourism. According to locals, the name Morotai comes from the word Morotia which means the abode of the Moro people. The Moro people are mysterious humans or missing people (Javanese - Moksa) who are difficult to see with ordinary eyes, but have a culture as an ordinary human group. The people of Morotai Island Regency tend to live in groups, even though each other has different beliefs. Kegotongroyongan, mutual respect for differences in beliefs is one of the characteristics of the people of Morotai Island Regency.

Morotai Island, which is separated from the Big Island of Halmahera, does not have indigenous people who settled for generations. The current population who live and breed on Morotai Island comes from the Tobelo Tribe and Galela Tribe on Halmahera Island, precisely in North Halmahera Regency. These two tribes (sub-ethnicities) dominate the majority of the Morotai population to this day. The migration of people from these two tribes was caused by a natural disaster, namely the eruption of a volcano on the island. In addition to the two ethnicities above (Tobelo Tribe and Galela Tribe), other ethnic groups that participate in inhabiting Morotai Island include South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Java, Sumatra, Moluccan Chinese, and others. Some of these tribes have marriage relations with local natives and some stay temporarily to make a living. The majority of the population of Morotai Island is Muslim and Christian, the other small part adheres to Confucianism, Hinduism, and Buddhism.

Tourist attraction is everything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of a diversity of natural wealth, culture, and man-made results that are the target or purpose of tourist visits. Furthermore, tourist attractions are divided into three categories, namely natural tourist attractions, cultural tourism attractions, and man-made tourist attractions. Natural tourism attraction is a tourist attraction in the form of diversity and uniqueness of the natural environment; cultural tourism attraction is a tourist attraction in the form of human creation, taste, and charsa as cultural creatures; And man-made tourist attractions are special tourist attractions that are artificially created and other human activities outside the realm of natural tourism and cultural tourism. Based on data obtained at this time that Morotai Island Regency has at least 18 accommodation facilities in the form of hotels, resorts, and inns. Most of the accommodation facilities are located in South Morotai District, there is only one accommodation located in East Morotai District. Like accommodation, the distribution of restaurants in Morotai DPP is also more in South Morotai District, this is because South Morotai District is the center of economy and government in Morotai Island Regency.

Infrastructure in Morotai Island Regency was built on a large scale during the preparation of the 2012 Sail Morotai event. The construction of tourism supporting

infrastructure such as the main road that almost circles Morotai Island, fences that form a neat impression on residential areas passed by the main route, public toilets, and other infrastructure facilities that are built massively to support the event. The emergence of hotels and inns, restaurants, and the support of people's houses into homestays by the Regional Government is also a point of revival of tourism in Morotai Island Regency. But this did not take place sustainably, based on the results of interviews with related SKPD, after the Sail Morotai 2012 event was over, many inns and restaurants were closed, the facilities that had been built for Sail Morotai were not maintained. The condition of supporting aspects of tourism, namely attractions, accessibility, amenities, and ancillary in Morotai Island Regency will be further analyzed to see efforts that can be made to strengthen the identity of Morotai Island Regency based on existing historical tourism potential.

Morotai Island Regency consists of 53 small islands scattered around Morotai Island and has natural wealth, marine flora and fauna so that it has tourism potential to be developed. One of the tourism potentials possessed by Morotai Island Regency is historical tourism, namely there are several tourist spots that have relics of World War II, and are interesting for tourists to visit. Historical tourism products in Morotai Island Regency were formed because there are still many remnants of World War II, in the form of war equipment that are still on the seabed of the Morotai Islands, some of which have been stored in the Morotai World War II Museum which was built during Sail Morotai 2012 (Astuti and Noor, 2016). The World War II Museum is also one of the historical attractions in Morotai Island Regency. But unfortunately, from the results of observations in the field, this facility is not well managed, and is no longer open to the public. In addition, to see historical traces in Morotai Island Regency, monuments have been built to mark historical locations, such as Sum-sum Island which has been built Mc Arthur Statue, tourists not only get historical information, but also the natural beauty of white sand from this island. In addition, there are other historical attractions such as Nakamura Statue, glass water cave, and World War II relics can also be enjoyed by snorkeling and diving activities at several points in the waters of Morotai Island. Traditional community arts in the form of cultural dances such as cakalele dance or war dance are also one of the historical tourist attractions in Morotai Island Regency. However, there are also historical relics that have the potential to be a tourist attraction, but they are not managed properly, such as tank relics in South Morotai District, not equipped with adequate tourism supporting infrastructure, its location in settlements, the absence of markers, and poor access roads to enter the location are one of the lack of tourist interest to visit several points of historical tourist sites in Morotai Island Regency.

The geographical condition of Morotai Island Regency which is an archipelago area makes people's lives more directed towards coastal areas, this can be seen from the distribution of residential areas, most of which are in coastal areas. The main access to and from Morotai Island initially can only be reached by sea, by ferry or speedboat to and from Daruba Port. But now, Morotai Island Regency can be accessed by air through Pitu Morotai Airport which is a Military Airport that has also been opened for civil aviation. Currently, only one airline and one flight route per day serve flights to and from Morotai through Sultan Babullah Ternate Airport. The accessibility of main roads and neighborhood roads on the large island of Morotai is in good condition with the main road having 4 lanes of road demarcated. There are not many vehicles in Morotai Island Regency. Private vehicles are dominated by 2-wheeled vehicles, while public vehicles are dominated by bentors (motor rickshaws), and there are several black plate taxis that

operate more to take passengers from the airport to Daruba City at a rate of IDR 50,000 per person or IDR 150,000 per car if with a group. To get to tourist areas on small islands, tourists must use speedboats or katinting (small boats owned by many islanders) with undetermined price benchmarks, so there are unscrupulous boat managers who set high prices to tourists. This is also one of the shortcomings in the management of tourism to small islands in Morotai Island Regency.

From the results of field observations, the condition of amenities in Morotai Island Regency, there are already adequate hotels and inns. D'Aloha Resort, managed by PT Jababeka, for example, is the only resort in Morotai Island Regency. The existence of several hotels and other inns in the Daruba Urban Area is also not sufficient for the needs of tourists, this can be seen from the difficulty of finding adequate rooms. The existence of people's houses that are used as homestays is also an alternative accommodation option in Morotai Island Regency, as well as being able to experience people's lives directly. The existence of restaurants in Morotai Island Regency has been widely spread in the Daruba Urban Area, fish but the services obtained have not been maximized, there are still unscrupulous traders who provide high rates for tourists. In addition, for the sale of typical souvenirs, the Morotai Island Regency Trade Office has built a souvenir shop managed by the Regional Government by providing a place for Morotai crafts and culinary specialties to meet the needs of tourist souvenirs.

However, until June 2017, there are not many variants of existing products, and cannot provide an overview of typical Morotai products. Basic supporting facilities such as electricity and clean water can be said to be inadequate. From the observations, electricity in Morotai Island Regency is still not on continuously, every 2 days the power goes out, this makes some inns provide generators to meet electricity needs. Communication networks are also available, although only with 1 provider and sometimes no signal, but already serving 4G signals for internet access. To meet the finances of tourists, there are also banks that place branch offices and provide automated teller machines (ATMs) in Morotai Island Regency. Regarding the need for clean water, the Daruba Urban Area has been facilitated by the PDAM pipeline network, but the poor water of PDAM Morotai Island Regency is a problem in itself. Untreated water makes PDAM water cloudy during the rainy season and has a high lime content. This is shown by the high rate of kidney stone disease in the Morotai Island Regency community. As for health services, there are already regional public hospitals and puskesmas in each sub-district. Public toilet facilities are also one of the facilities built during the 2012 Sail Morotai event, and until now there are still those used by the community, but for public toilets located in tourist areas that are not close to settlements have become unmaintained and abandoned.

In the development of tourism in Morotai Island Regency, ancillary or related to the existence of organizations and institutions managing tourist destinations, currently local guides and tour agents are still in limited numbers. This has also not been supported by mastery of foreign languages being one of the shortcomings related to tourism development. Community organizations that focus on tourism activities have also not yet been formed. Tourism management in Morotai Island Regency is generally managed by the Regional Government, in this case the Morotai Island Regency Tourism Office. From observations and interviews with related agencies, the Tourism Office has provided activity programs related to the development of tourism-related human resources, such as local guides and tour agent managers.

Opportunity for Improvement (OFI)

The strategic function of Morotai Island Regency as a National Tourism Strategic Area, Morotai Special Economic Area, and Morotai Independent Integrated Area can be a potential for historical tourism development in Morotai Island Regency. With the Morotai Island district development plan, it can be promoted even more potential as an outer island, airport and port development as part of national defense, as well as the development of trade, tourism, and domestic and international transportation. This can be seen from the infrastructure and facilities development plan in Morotai Island Regency which has been prepared, and budgeted, which is 67 trillion rupiah until 2025, the infrastructure and facilities development plan in Morotai Island Regency that has been prepared, and budgeted, which is 67 trillion rupiah until 2025. For example, related to improving clean water supply infrastructure and wastewater treatment. In general, clean water on the island of Morotai is not all available with piping, and in some areas the water consumed contains lime. As for wastewater treatment, centralized installations for sludge treatment can be developed, including the provision of suction trucks, and the development of septic tanks both individually and publicly.

In addition, the geographical conditions and socio-cultural life of the community can also be a potential capital for the development of historical tourism in Morotai Island Regency. With settlement patterns that are mostly in coastal areas, there is potential for the development of settlements that make the ocean as the front porch, and the possibility to develop the potential for dynamic marine life. The existence of traditional Hibualamo house design can be one of the potentials for residential development that has tourist attraction with the concept of Vernacular Hibualamo, especially for public buildings such as terminals, markets, and TPI.

Local shipping activities in Morotai Island Regency have also not been supported by good management, so tourists still experience obstacles to get transportation to small islands at appropriate prices. In addition, the need for local shipping in Morotai Island Regency, can be pursued by developing and multiplying gas stations for fishermen and tourist boat owners. Related to the accommodation needs of tourists, hotels that are still few are opportunities for local governments to be able to make regulations for new hotels, in order to add special ornaments that support strengthening the impression as an area that needs to be known for its privileges in the events of World War II, for example by arranging building facades. In addition, it is necessary to develop good hotel service standards in accordance with the service needs of foreign and domestic guests. In addition, there needs to be a restaurant association and setting food price standards, so that no unreasonable prices are found. In addition to the potential of the sea, it is necessary to develop typical foods and souvenirs with nautical flavors. The lack of souvenirs available in the Morotai market is an opportunity for local business development, the direction of souvenirs needs to be adjusted to the image of the city to be developed, namely the heritage of World War II. The potential of historical tourism in Morotai Island Regency has also not been supported by tour agents who provide historical tour packages and qualified guides. The condition of the historical wizard object is also not equipped with markers that show the historical value that exists in each historical tourist location. The high interest of tourists who come and tourism promotion on social media about historical tourism and the beauty of Morotai Island is also a potential in the development of tourism in Morotai Island Regency in general.

Action for Improvement (AFI)

The development of historical tourism in Morotai Island Regency can be done with a framework to increase regional image elements, namely paths, nodes, landmarks, districts, and edges. The improvement of the image elements of the existing area is carried out by providing the main concept of regional development based on the historical values of Morotai Island Regency. This can be in line with strengthening the identity of the Morotai Island Regency area which has the historical value of World War II, and supporting the development of historical potential in Morotai Island Regency. The description of the direction of each element forming the image of the region is as follows:

Table 1. Action for Improvement (AFI)

No	Element	Location	Action Plan Recommendations
1	<i>Path</i>	The road from one tourist attraction to another → Morotai coastal ring road	Marking by using ornaments or terms as typical street <i>furniture</i> , and providing direction for the design of street facades that regulate the front design and ornaments that form the façade of the area. In order to develop historical identity tourism, connectivity between historical tourism objects also needs to be developed by providing public transportation, with clear cost standards.
2	<i>Node</i>	Airport, Daruba Port, Morotai Ferry Port, City Park, Market, Terminal	Buildings or locations that become node points need to be designed that illustrate the historical value and cultural value typical of Morotai Island Regency. The existence of a traditional Hubialamo house design can be used as a design concept for the building
3	<i>Landmark</i>	Trikora Monument, Mc Arthur Statue on Sum-sum island, Nakamura Statue, World War II Museum, Glass Water Cave, Nakamura Cave, Daruba Port Beach, Former World War II Aircraft Wreckage, Allied Amphibious Tanks, Allied Army Landings, Pitoe Airport	Strengthening and maintaining existing historical tourist landmarks and the construction of new landmarks in areas of historical value, to provide additional tourist attractions. This also needs to be supported by improving tourism supporting infrastructure in each tourist attraction, such as road access, clean water and sanitation.
4	<i>District</i>	Daruba Urban Area	The Daruba urban area is the center of economic activity, the center of government, and is the gateway to Morotai Island Regency. The arrangement of the Daruba area can use the concept of <i>Water Front City</i> with a thematic design concept that describes the history of Morotai Island Regency. This development concept can be used as well as a <i>pilot project</i> for the provision of public facilities for tourism activities and Solving clean water and sanitation problems in Morotai Island Regency in general.

5	<i>Edges</i>	Coastal District of Morotai Island	The coast of Morotai Island Regency is one of the tourist attractions with the beauty of white sand beaches. The coastline is also the gateway to Morotai Island Regency from the sea route. This can be developed into a gateway with character with the concept of World War II
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In addition to strengthening the image of the region, a tourism system is also needed that supports or raises the historical value of Morotai Island Regency which became one of the parts of World War II. This can be done by developing historical tourism packages by empowering local communities, as well as growing public awareness to maintain and preserve the relics of World War II in Morotai Island Regency. Tourist attractions in Morotai Island Regency are natural attractions such as underwater natural tourism, beach tourism and cultural tourism from historical relics such as World War II historical relics. Tourist activities that can be enjoyed by tourists on Morotai Island include beach recreation, snorkeling, diving, (especially at the site of the wreck of World War II), sun bathing, and historical tourism which is the main mainstay of other peculiarities are unique cultural tourism and typical of eastern culture and there is an assumption that foreign tourists are happy with destinations that provide cultural attractions because according to tourists are very exotic and worthy of visited and enjoyed.

Based on the interview results, the main destination for tourists in Morotai Island Regency is Dodola Island. Dodola Island is located in the western part of Morotai Big Island which can be reached by speed boat from Daruba for approximately 20 minutes. Another island that is a natural tourist attraction is Zum Zum Island. This island is very special because the leader of the allied forces for the Asia-Pacific region during World War II General Douglas Mac Arthur once lived here. Other natural attractions that are no less interesting are Tanjung Gorango and Tanjung Sopi. Tanjung Gorango is located in Gorua Village and Korango, North Morotai District, while Tanjung Sopi is located in Sopi Village. Cape Gorango is famous for its white sand panorama while Tanjung Sopi is famous for its big waves because it directly faces the Pacific Ocean so this is a point for surfing. A natural tourist attraction destination that is no less interesting is Air Kaca. Glass Water is the bathing place of General Douglas Mac Arthur called Glass Water because of its clear and glass-clear water. The natural attractions of Morotai Island Regency are not only on land but also under the sea. To see the underwater nature in Morotai Island Regency, there are 28 dive points scattered in Morotai waters. Dive points in Morotai Island Regency include shark dive and wreck dive. Shark dive is a dive location with a target to see sharks that live in Morotai waters while wreck dive is a dive location in addition to seeing coral reefs is seeing World War II relics in the form of aircraft wrecks.

In addition to natural attractions, the tourist attractions offered are historical attractions. Based on the results of the interview, Zum-Zum Island and Glass Water not only have beauty value but also have historical value because General Douglas Mac Arthur once settled and lived in that place. Another historical tourist attraction is the Pitoe Platform which is an airstrip used during World War II which amounts to seven runways, this causes this runway to be called the Pitoe Platform. During World War II, General Douglas Mac Arthur landed with allied aircraft in Morotai Island Regency and became a military base because of its strategic location close to the Philippines and the entrance to the Pacific Ocean. A historical tourist attraction related to the Indonesian nation is the Trikora museum as a commemoration of Sukarno's order in the context of the liberation

of West Irian under Dutch rule and making Morotai Island Regency as the outermost base of the Indonesian army to attack the Dutch in West Irian. Japan is very interested in the existence of Morotai Island Regency because in terms of history many Japanese soldiers died in the war and were buried en masse in Morotai Island Regency. One of the historical evidence of Japanese soldiers once existed in Morotai Island Regency is the existence of Nakamura Cave which is a hiding cave of a Japanese soldier named Teruo Nakamura who hid from allied soldiers in the Galoka mountain forest because he refused to surrender to allied soldiers. In 1974 or 30 years later Teruo Nakamura was found by the Air Force team at the request of the Japanese government. One of the evidences of Morotai Island Regency being a military base in World War II was found many World War II relics such as weapons, bullets, coins, spoons, forks, necklaces.

Based on the results of interviews and observations, one of them is the Morotai Island Regency tourism offer, which contains aspects of availability and affordability are relatively low. One example is the availability of infrastructure and facilities as well as tourism infrastructure such as hotels, restaurants, souvenir centers and affordability that is less easy but currently has undergone changes in a fairly good direction such as the opening of air routes from ternate-morotai-ternate but only 1 flight a day (roundtrip). Morotai Island Regency is one of the small islands that has high economic potential to be developed as a special economic zone in the field of tourism. In addition to having high historical value, this area also has a wealth of diverse marine life. But so far it has not been optimally utilized to improve the welfare of the surrounding community. Based on direct observations, there has been no economic movement in the tourism sector even though it has been designated as a SEZ area such as the number of visits that do not significantly increase except during the Morotai Sail event. In addition, the lack of access to certain destinations so that it takes time due to inadequate road conditions and the development of tourism infrastructure that has not met the target such as land acquisition by PT Jababeka Morotai is still 50% of the target until the end of the agreed contract.

Morotai Island District Transportation Accessibility Plan Analysis

Connectivity in Morotai Island Regency in general can be said to be still low (still like an isolated island). Accessibility to and from the Morotai Island Regency area can be achieved by air and sea. Morotai Island can be accessed through Ternate City, Manado City, and currently there is no direct flight access from Jakarta or from abroad. The pandemic condition resulted in restrictions on access to entry/exit of Morotai, but after the decline in the scale of PPKM, access to Morotai began to open. Accessibility by air through the number of flights entering Pitu Airport (Morotai) under normal conditions as many as seven (7) times a week, while during the pandemic for now only three (3) flights a week have been opened. An overview of accessibility and transportation from and to the Morotai Island Regency area can be seen in the tables below.

Table 2. Accessibility in and out of Morotai Island Regency

Accessibility	Route	Operator	Mode of Transportation	Availability
Airways	Jakarta – Ternate	Lion Air, Batik Air, Garuda, Sriwijaya Air, Citilink Wings Air	Aircraft	Every day
	Ternate-Morotai		Aircraft	Sunday, Wednesday, Friday

Sea Lane	Ternate-Daruba Manado- Morotai	ASDP ASDP	Ferry Ferry	4x a week 1x a week
Sea-Land Route	Ternate-Sofifi Sofifi-Tobelo Tobelo-Daruba Tobelo-Daruba	ASDP Individual ASDP Individual	Ferry Rental car Ferry Speedboat	Every day Every day Every day Morning-noon

Source: Analysis Results, Year 2023

Aksesibilitas pariwisata di Kabupaten Pulau Morotai terdiri dari:

1. Tourism Accessibility and Connectivity

Tourism to Morotai Island has several accesses, namely from air, sea and land transportation connectivity through:

- 1) Ternate City – Morotai Island (Direct PP).
- 2) Ternate City - Morotai Island (Via Halmahera).
- 3) Tobelo City - Morotai Island
- 4) Manado – Morotai Island
- 5) Bitung – Morotai Island
- 6) Sorong – Morotai Island
- 7) All Flights – Morotai Island

2. Kondisi Transportasi Darat

Roads as a means of supporting transportation have an important role, especially for land transportation. Morotai Island Regency has a district road length of 215.84 km and a national road length of 193.79 km, so the total road length as a whole is 409.63 km. The Trans Morotai outer ring road is a hotmix asphalt road that has circled the entire island, only the Wayabula-Sopi road section is still under construction to fit the national road class. The main obstacle is because the topography of the area tends to be hilly with an average slope level above 20 percent, so technically it requires extra handling and higher costs. The Trans Morotai Road is the main support for the mobility of goods and passengers (including tourists) in the Morotai Island area. Land transportation modes for goods and passengers are served by motor rickshaws and vehicles without routes, most of which are concentrated in the city of Daruba. There is also a fleet of Damri buses serving the Pitu-Kota Daruba Airport and Daruba-Sopi City routes.



Source: Field Visit Results, Year 2022

Figure 4. Public Road Network in Morotai Island District

Sea Transport Conditions

Characteristics The characteristics of the Morotai Island Regency which is an island cause the sea transportation system to have an important role. Morotai Island Regency has three (3) ports that are actively operating, namely the ferry port in Juanga Village, providing sea transportation services using ferries with the Juanga route, Morotai Island-Tobelo, North Halmahera; then the speed port provides sea transportation services using *Speedboats* with the Daruba route, Morotai Island-Tobelo, North Halmahera; and, Daruba Port which provides services using sea transportation in the form of passenger ships, namely Geovani Ship and Queen Maria Ship with Daruba route, Morotai Island - Ahmad Yani Port, Ternate.



Source: Field Visit Results, Year 2022

Figure 5. Water Transportation Facilities and Infrastructure in Morotai Island Regency



Source: Field Visit Results, 2022

Figure 6. Speedboat Pier and Fisherman's Pier in Morotai Island Regency

Sea accessibility to and from Morotai Island can be reached in the following ways:

1. Ternate-Morotai ferry PP (length 1 night, fare 160k)
2. Tobelo-Morotai ferry
3. Speedboat Tobelo- Morotai
4. Manado-Morotai ferry (by motor boat 1 day 2 nights)
5. Bitung-Morotai (PELNI boarding program, tentative schedule)
6. Sorong-Morotai (PELNI boarding program, tentative schedule)

Air Transport Conditions

Morotai Island Regency offers air transportation using Lion Group airlines, namely Wings Air which uses ATR 72 series 500/600 aircraft with 72 seats. Wings Air provides

services on the route Morotai Island (Pitu Morotai Airport) – Ternate (Sultan Babullah Airport) every day with a flight schedule at 13.00 WIT.



Source: Field Visit Results, 2022

Figure 7. Pitu Airport in Morotai Island Regency

Infrastructure Needs Analysis

Clean Water Needs Analysis

According to SNI 03-7065-2005, water needs for star hotel guests are 250 liters / person / day while 120 liters / person / day for staff or employees. The determination of the number of staying guests can be known based on the number of available rooms as described in the tables below:

Table 3. Number of Guests by Number of Cottages

Cottage Type	Number of Cottages (units)	Cottage Capacity (persons)	Total Capacity (person/day)
Small cottages	24	2	48
Large cottages	13	4	52
Total			100
Tingkat hunian 60 persen			60

Source: Analysis Results, Year 2022

Table 4. Water Requirements for Resorts

Clean Water Users	Number of Users (people)	Water Requirements (liter/orang/day)	Total Water Demand (liter/day)	Total Water Requirement (liter/month)
Resort Guests	60	250	15.000	450.000
Employee	25	100	2.500	75.000
Total			17.500	525.000
TOTAL m3				525

Source: Analysis Results, Year 2022

The table above uses the assumption that the Resort occupancy rate is 60 percent of available capacity, or = 100 x 60 percent = 60 people per day. With this assumption, the water requirement for the Resort is 525 m³ per month.

PDAM already has five (5) sources of clean water from 3 artesian wells and two (2) waterfalls (Nakamura Waterfall and Raja Falls). Based on existing data, the discharge of clean water sources at the PDAM SPAM installation of Morotai Island Regency is 199

liters / second while the existing power capacity can only distribute water of 159 liters / second. This causes the available water sources cannot be distributed optimally to customers and cannot serve customers for 24 hours. Some problems in the service and distribution of clean water to customers include: inadequate reservoir capacity and leaks in pipelines. Data related to water demand also does not reflect the actual condition because of the 3,932 customers in Morotai District, only 310 customers have active meters while the rest cannot be recorded water usage.

Electricity Needs Analysis

Hotel is a form of business that prioritizes the comfort of customers or consumers, so that electricity consumption usually exceeds mathematical calculations. The largest electricity needs are for lighting and air conditioning (AC). Buildings other than cottages tend to be semi-open buildings, in addition to circulation considerations also due to considerations of efficiency in the use of lights and air conditioning. The number of light points and air conditioners can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. Electricity Needs for Lighting and Air Conditioning

Building Type	Number of Buildings	Number of Lights	Total electricity consumption (kWh/day)	Total Electricity Consumption (kWh/month)
Small cottages	24	5	43,2	1.296
Large family	13	7	32,76	982.8
Main Building	1	20	7,2	216
Beach club	1	10	3,6	108
Restaurant	1	10	3,6	108
Sub Total electricity consumption of lighting lamps				2.710,8
Building Type	Number of Buildings	Number of air conditioners	Total electricity consumption (kWh/day)	Total electricity consumption (kWh/month)
Small cottages	24	1	288	8.640
Large cottages	13	2	312	9.360
Sub Total konsumsi listrik pendingin ruangan				18.000
TOTAL				20.710,8

Source : Analysis Results, Year 2021

Assumption:

1. Lighting using 30 watt LED lamps, lit for 12 hours per day
2. Electric cooling uses AC 1 PK with 1000 watts of electric power, turns on for 12 hours per day

Currently, PLN's electricity network in Morotai Island Regency has a power capacity of 5,150 kW, while the new maximum usage is 4,197 kW so that there is still a surplus of electricity that can be used to support other development activities in Morotai Island Regency.

Telecommunication Needs Analysis

The provision of telecommunication networks is an integral factor in an effort to support the development of the tourism industry. Telecommunication is a complement to Attractions, Access and Amenities (3A) which continues to be developed. Today's communication needs are not only for telephone communication but also for data communication in the form of super-fast internet.

Telecommunications on Morotai Island are currently served by one of the network operation centers (NOC), namely the Palapa Ring Tengah fiber optic backbone, located

in Gotalamo (South Morotai). It is a telecommunications network that is satellite-based, which can provide super-fast internet access. The penetration of 4G network access in Morotai Island Regency has reached 40 percent. Access speed at Morotai Terminal Station can be up to 40 Mbps (Megabyte per second). While the access speed around Morotai City Park is up to 30 Mbps. The speed has increased from previously only around 2 Mbps. The government has currently built 29 BTS (Base Transceiver Station) spread throughout the Morotai Island Regency.

Waste Generation Analysis

Garbage waste generated from the Resort and the surrounding environment consists of two types, namely organic waste and non-organic waste. Handling of organic and non-organic waste will be different, according to the type of waste. What needs to be done at the beginning of processing is to provide a different trash can for each type of waste, in sufficient quantities so that it can be ensured that the waste is not thrown anywhere. The next details for the processing of each waste are:

1) Organic waste

Organic waste is waste derived from food waste, vegetables, fruits, and other organic waste originating from plants within the *Resort* area. One method of processing organic waste that is environmentally friendly is the composting method. Through composting, organic waste is processed and converted into compost which is useful for plants within the *Resort area*.

2) Non-organic waste

Non-organic waste requires a special processing process or does not throw waste in any place so as not to damage, pollute, and have a negative impact on the environment. For the processing of non-organic waste will use *Incinerator technology*, which is a waste burning machine that adopts environmentally friendly and energy-saving technology. This tool has advantages, including not producing smoke and other harmful substances because it has gone through complete combustion (*double burner*), filter and *smoke treatment*. This tool is a form of appropriate technology for minimizing waste problems with furnace systems and water *treatment* so that it is very efficient in fuel use.



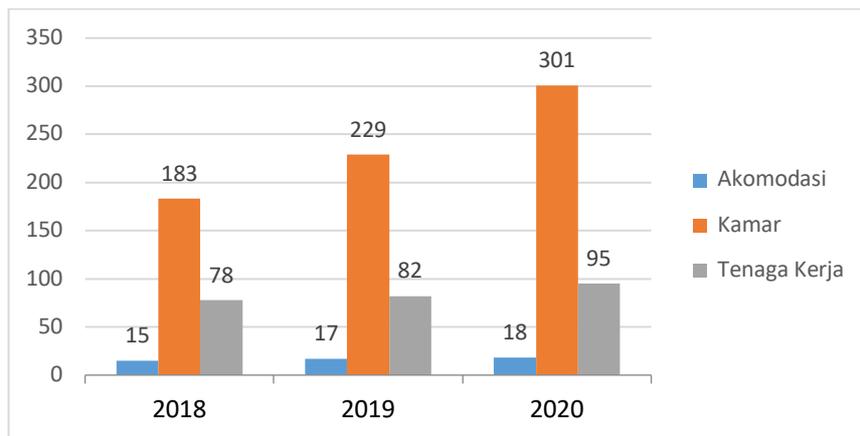
Sumber: Hasil Penelusuran Internet, Tahun 2021
Figure 8. Pindad Production Incinerator

Competitive Advantage

Factors supporting competitive advantage on Morotai island based on Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism explain that Tourism is the entire activity related to tourism and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary. Tourism development includes the tourism industry, tourism destinations, marketing, and tourism institutions. Tourism development is carried out based on the tourism development master plan consisting of the national tourism development master plan, provincial tourism development master plan, and district/city tourism development master plan.

In this case, the Morotai Islands which have potential in marine tourism and World War II history must have readiness and support from the local community, so that with the determination of the Morotai Islands designated as a strategic area, one of which is in the field of tourism, it can improve the welfare of the people in the Morotai islands.

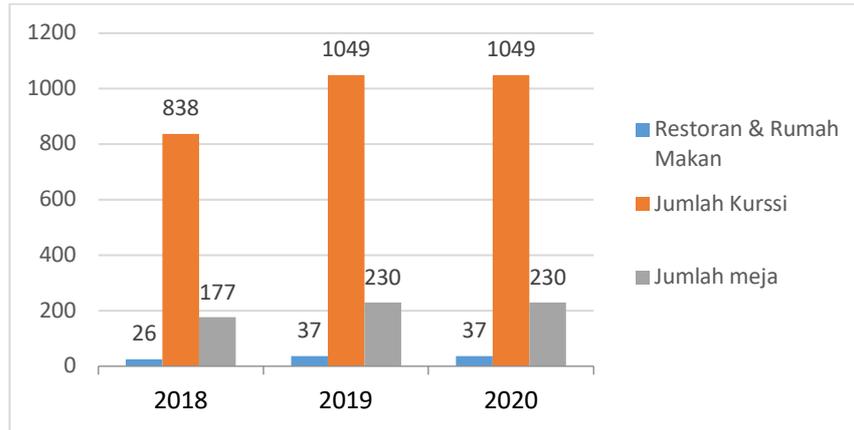
The past Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on the number of tourist visits to Morotai Island Regency. However, the number of tourist visits to Morotai Island Regency before the pandemic had increased quite well. The peak of domestic tourist visits to Morotai Island Regency was in 2019, while for foreign tourists the highest peak was in 2018. The high number of visits triggered the development of the number of accommodation facilities in Morotai Island Regency from 2018 to 2021. Along with the increase in accommodation facilities in Morotai Island Regency, it also has an impact on creating job opportunities in the tourism sector.



Source: *Tourism Office of Morotai Island Regency (2021) and Morotai Island Regency in 2019, 2020, and 2021 Figures*

Figure 9. Development of Accommodation Facilities at DPP Morotai in 2018-2020

There was also an increase in eating and beverage facilities in Morotai Island Regency during the 2018-2020 period which was reviewed based on the number of restaurants and restaurants, the number of tables, and the number of seats available. Details can be seen in the following graph.



Source: Tourism Office of Morotai Island Regency (2021) and Morotai Island Regency in 2019, 2020, and 2021 Figures

Figure 11. Development of Food and Drink Facilities in Morotai Island District Morotai in 2018-2020

The number of health facilities in Morotai Island Regency in 2020 consists of one (1) hospital, namely Morotai Regional Hospital, thirteen (13) community health centers, 93 posyandu, and four (4) health clinics/centers. The health workers owned by the health facility consist of eight (8) specialists, eighteen (18) general practitioners, and seven (7) dentists. Currently, there are seven (7) Puskesmas that have been accredited according to the classification. Puskesmas that have basic accreditation are Puskesmas Daruba (South Morotai District) and Sangowo Health Center (East Morotai District), for intermediate accreditation are Sopi Health Center (Morotai Jaya District), Tiley Health Center (South West Morotai District), Wayabula Health Center (South West Morotai District), Posi-Posi Health Center (Pulau Rao District), while the main accreditation is Bere-Bere Health Center (North Morotai District).

Table 6. Distribution and Number of Health Facilities in Morotai Island Regency

District	Rumah Sakit	Phc
South Morotai	1	3
Eastern Morotai		2
South West Morotai		3
North Morotai		1
Morotai Jaya		2
Rao Island		2
TOTAL	1	13

Source: BPS Morotai Island Regency, Year 2021

Morotai Hospital has a Hyperbaric Chamber health therapy tool *or better known as Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT)*. This hyperbaric therapy device is the only one in North Maluku and is only owned by Morotai Island Hospital. The existence of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy devices is expected to greatly support the marine tourism sector on Morotai Island. Tourists who have done *diving* and *surfing* will be more guaranteed safety and health with the presence of this tool, especially if it decompresses.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion contains a brief summary of the research results and a discussion that answers the research objectives.

The development of historical tourism in Morotai Island Regency can be in line with strengthening the identity of Morotai Island Regency as an area that became part of the history of World War II, by providing direction for the design of elements forming the image of the region, namely paths, nodes, landmarks, districts, and edges, based on the historical value of Morotai Island Regency. Until now, historical tourism on Morotai Island has not become the basis of the main priority for development in the tourism sector, and emphasizes more on marine tourism. The lack of maintained existing historical tourism facilities, lack of available information, and the unavailability of adequate infrastructure in historical tourism objects, are the causes of the lack of interest of tourists who come to visit historical location spots. From the results of this study, recommendations can be given to the Regional Government of Morotai Island Regency to be able to develop and promote historical tourism in Morotai Island Regency as the main tourist attraction, and the natural beauty of Morotai Island Regency becomes an additional attraction that supports tourism potential in Morotai Island Regency as a whole.

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