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Residents' happiness indicators living in Borobudur Temple, Central Java

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Abstract. Borobudur temple is one of the seven wonders of World-Heritage. Community who live surround in Borobudur temple is increasing year by year, and lessm migration cases. This research aims to analyze the definition of happiness from the perspective of well-being concept according to residents surrounding tourism spots. Second, to analyze the indicators of local residents' happiness indicators to well-being concept from tourism activities. Third, to analyze the impact of the development of Borobudur Temple tourist attractions on local residents to the well-being concept. The research subjects are local residents who already live and work in the Borobudur temple area. Data collection methods used are observation, interviews, and documentation. The data obtained through interviews and documentation studies. The results of the research analysis show that the thoughts regarding the definition of happiness for local residents in Borobudur Temple area get various their own thoughts including the Happiness in the definition of comfortable and calm life, Happiness in the definition of accepting whatever has been obtained from God (Gratitude), Happiness in the definition of family, Happiness in the definition of controlling happiness itself, Happiness in the view of well-being in the definition of not being in debt and having a lot of money, and happiness in the view of subjective well-being. Then, there is a positive relationship resulting from the indicators of happiness which are influenced by financial and also happiness which is influenced by environmental factors. Finally, the impact of tourism development greatly affects the lives of local residents and Key Informants in this study.

Keywords. Happiness, Well-being, Tourism, Borobudur Temple, Local Residents

Introduction

Happiness is an important aspect of life, and happy people are more likely to engage in acts and practices that benefit society (Diener 2000). Happiness describes how people feel about all elements and conditions of life, as well as how much they enjoy their time (Diener and Seligman 2004). An individual may feel well yet fail to attain his objectives, or he may achieve his objectives but be unhappy. Which dimension raises objective scientific issues and is influenced by happiness conditions? (Layard 2005). Happiness as a component of subjective well-being has been the focus of previous tourist studies. The standard assumption in consumer theory has long been that individuals's experiences are defined independently of the presence and interaction of other people (Andereck and Nyaupane 2011). However, a person's impression of his or her life experience is influenced by the circumstances of others (Frank 2007).

Destination conditions (such as the economy, the environment, and cultural identity) may not be totally associated with human perception, according to this study. Intervention variables can influence the relationship between tourist development and destination circumstances, as well as human perception. Intervention factors are influenced by human desires, expectations, and talents (Diener 1984). As a result, this study considers the potential influence of life circumstances, income effect, and quality of life as a mediator between tourism development and subjective happiness (Kozma, Stone and Stones, 2000).

Tourism development benefits not only the introduction of various tours to fulfill tourist interests, but it can also be used to address issues like poverty, cultural preservation, and environmental conservation. One of the country's most important sources of foreign cash, tourism has the ability to greatly contribute to development. Tourists are increasingly gravitating toward tourism products that prioritize the environment, nature, culture, and attractions, as opposed to traditional tourism products. Tourist pleasure is no longer exclusively decided by natural beauty and the extent to which tourist amenities are comprehensive, but also by the flexibility and intensity with which visitors interact with the environment and local populations (Susyanti and Latianingsih, 2017).

Tourism has long been recognized as having both positive and negative effects on local communities (de Kadt, 1979; Krippendorf, 1987). Growth in tourism could be a sign of economic modernization, resulting in the creation of jobs, an increase in revenue via a multiplier effect, increased viability of local businesses, economic rehabilitation and restructuring in towns with declining traditional industries, and a stimulus for inbound investment (Page & Connell, 2009). Economic consequences can be severe if there is an overreliance on tourists, low-paying jobs, inflation, seasonality, missed opportunity costs, or any combination of the foregoing (Andereck, Valentine, Vogt, & Knopf, 2007). Many studies have examined the negative effects that tourism has on society, including shifts in value systems, individual behavior, family ties, communal habits, traditional rituals, and community organization. (Milman & Pizam, 1988).

Borobudur is one among seven wonder heritage of the world, and it is located in the middle of residential complex, where the number of civilization has been developed year by year. Keeping the most valuable heritage in the world is the heavy responsibility to keep Borobudur as the wonderful heritage. Previously, we have studies on the happiness indicators who affected by tourism development. Every human behavior and emotion will have different characteristics with the others, including when most of community have responsibility to take care of the most valuable heritage, which is Borobudur. Therefore, this study is conducted to describe about the truly definition of Happiness according to local residents and what factors that influenced to local residents' happiness indicators from tourism activities in Borobudur Temple, Central Java. Despite the fact that there have been numerous studies on the impact of tourism development on happiness indicators, the results from previous studies cannot be regarded as definitive. Because each person's behavior and emotions are unique in their own way. As a result, the objective of this research is to learn more about how visitors to Borobudur Temple in Central Java define happiness and how those indicators are influenced by their experiences as tourists in the area.

Literature Review

To be happy is to evaluate one's current situation in terms of both cognitive and emotional aspects. Individual satisfaction with work, family, and marriage can all be measured as part of a person's overall happiness through the use of cognitive evaluation. The evaluation

of affection is based on the frequency with which a person has positive and negative emotions (Diener in Astuti, 2007). In Al-Qarni (2012)'s view, happiness is a human experience that cannot be seen with the naked eye, cannot be measured with price, and cannot be limited by wealth, but can only be felt by the individual's emotions. From the emotional response to life's experiences, it can be shown that real happiness comes from this condition. People who are happy are more likely to experience positive emotions than negative ones. Unhappy people, on the other hand, may exhibit a greater concentration of negative emotions while also experiencing fewer high ones.

Most public economists use the framework of well-being economics to determine the level of income that society should strive for (Rosen, 2005:99). The economics of well-being provides a framework for evaluating the efficiency with which markets and policymakers allocate resources (Besley, 2002). There are various ways to allocate use-values in a society that are constrained by taste and technology, and this definition is one of those ways. Economists interested in promoting social well-being use economic analysis to examine the activities of individuals in society. To understand well-being economics, one must focus on the well-being of individuals rather than on the well-being of groups, communities or societies. Assuming that individuals are the best judges of their own well-being, welfare economics also assumes that people will prefer greater well-being over lesser well-being, and that well-being can be measured either in monetary terms or as a relative preference.

The status of a person's overall utility to society is referred to as their well-being. People's overall well-being is often defined as social welfare. Welfare can be measured either in terms of dollars (rupiah) or "utilities," or ordinarily in terms of the relative use value of the goods and services that are provided. The accuracy of the cardinal method is in doubt due to a host of interrelated issues, so it is rarely employed these days. Efficiency in the economy and income distribution are the two sides of the welfare economy coin. Traditional welfare economics only emphasize material well-being and ignore spiritual and moral well-being. The Sharia well-being economy aspires to provide for the material, spiritual, and moral well-being of the individual as a whole. As well as emphasizing economic well-being, the sharia welfare economy aims to promote moral and spiritual well-being, as well as social and political equality for all members of society. As a result, the concept of the Islamic economy of well-being is more comprehensive (Mannan, 1970).

The idea of "well-being" is crucial because it has been shown to be related to both increased productivity and civic involvement on the one hand, as well as higher welfare costs on the other due to stress, depression, and other mental health issues (Kahn & Juster, 2002). As a result, both the material and subjective well-being of a community's residents may be influenced by the presence of tourists, the number of tourists, and the scale of tourism development. However, in tourism research, terms like "happiness," "well-being," and "quality of life" are frequently used interchangeably (Bimonte & Faralla, 2012). As a result, if residents are happy with the current level of tourism, it will be easier to manage the growth of the industry. Because of the widespread belief that it improves people's quality of life, more people are willing to lend their support to it.

Tourism is a powerful tool for improving the lives of locals in a wide range of places. The pursuit of happiness is strongly linked to multiple successful life outcomes (e.g. better health, higher income, stronger community ties) according to empirical evidence (Lyubomirsky, Sheldon, & Schkade, 2005). A key policy objective is to promote long-term happiness and well-being. As a result, an important policy issue is figuring out how tourism development affects the well-being and happiness of local residents. Tourism has an impact on

the lives of the residents of the community, and the support of those residents is necessary for a successful transformation. (Kim, 2002) (Jurowski, 1994). Visitors are more likely to return to a destination where they have a positive experience because residents who support tourism development are more likely to be friendly and welcoming (Carmichael, 2006).

Research Methodology

This study employs a qualitative methodology. The qualitative method is a research procedure that yields descriptive data in the form of spoken or written words from people or observable behavior. (Moeleong, 2006). Based on the definition of descriptive research by (Supardi, 2005), it is a method of research that focuses on describing all the data or the current state of a subject or object of study before comparing it with the current reality and attempting to find solutions to the problem. This method is beneficial to the advancement of science and can be applied to a wide range of subjects and problems. The location or object in this study is in the Central Java area, located in Borobudur District, about 3 km from Mungkid City (the capital of Magelang Regency). The key informants consists of eight (8) residents who lived in Borobudur with more than 10 years and aged in between 30 to 60 years old

Result and Analysis

The meaning of Happiness

By Key Informant, as is made from family, and happiness is acquired when someone meets and gathers with family. Even if he is poor, has a significant condition, or is otherwise unhappy, a person will be content when he meets and joins with his family. Happiness in the definition of addressing or controlling happiness itself.

"Always keep the happiness, it is relative feeling. It depends to each person, means, people could deal in every situation with happiness as it is"
(20 January 2022, Female, 52 years old).

Happiness is self-controlled. As stated by the Key Informant that happiness is relative. Relative here it can be said that the happiness obtained by one individual is not necessarily the other individual who will get that happiness. And vice versa, if someone has a serious problem, it is not necessarily the problem that will be heavy on other individuals.

- a. Happiness in the view of well-being is defined by not being in debt and having lots of money

"Happy? Happy is when we live without any burden. For example, we do not have any debt. Debt in money or even services, or debt praying to God. So, if you have debt, it will not feel comfortable. So, happiness is when we do not have any burden and we always glad to all things happen to our life, we always took the postive way"
(25 January 2022, Male, 44 years old).

Debt is a component that cannot be simply eliminated. Debt has become a part of life and makes individuals addicted to it continuously. Almost everyone finds it difficult to get out of debt. Even though life without debt is fun. As explained and said by Key Informant that happiness arises when a life without burdens, one of which does not have debt. In the sense of this debt, it is explained again, namely in the form of debt in the form of money, debt for services, and even debt of worship to God. By not having debt in life, you will feel comfortable and not forget

to always be grateful for what God has given you. In addition, in defining happiness always take the positive side of what has happened in life.

b. Happiness in the view of welfare/Subjective Well-being

"Kesejahteraan ya kita hidup sejahtera itu kalau masalah kebutuhan jasmani dan rohani bisa dapat tercukupi itupun dengan standar kita merasa cukup atau gak. Ya kebutuhan primer, sekunder, tersier ya semuanya yang penting tercukupi tapi tergantung kita merasa cukup atau gak itu saja."
(20 January 2022, Female, 52 years old).

As has been explained in the previous theory that conventional well-being economics only emphasizes material welfare, ignoring spiritual and moral welfare. Sharia well-being economy aims to achieve human welfare as a whole, namely material welfare, spiritual welfare and morals. The concept of sharia welfare economy is not only based on the manifestation of economic values, but also moral and spiritual values, social values and Islamic political values. Thus, the Islamic well-being economy has a more comprehensive concept. This is also emphasized by the Key Informant in defining happiness in the view of well-being that welfare is achieved when physical and spiritual needs are fulfilled according to the standard. These physical needs are detailed as primary, secondary, and even tertiary needs but with limitations according to the standard.

A. The Indicators to Local Residents' Happiness into Well-being Concept from Tourism activities

In determining happiness, the researcher examined and analyzed several factors or indicators that influence local residents at Borobudur Temple in improving Well-being from tourism activities. In this case, the researcher analyzes and explains whether the happiness of local residents in Borobudur temple can be influenced by finances and also whether happiness can be influenced by environmental factors. The following are the results of research and analysis on indicators to Local Residents' Happiness Indicators to Well-being Concept from Tourism activities.

a. Happiness is influenced by finances

"Ya pengaruh, tapi yo kadang finansial kurang bahagia juga banyak. Terus ya intinya tergantung yang menyikapi saja. Tapi memang ya finansial itu memang kita ya gak munafik toh, emang tetep butuh, perlu ya. Memang gak munafik emang itu perlu untuk fasilitas kita hidup, fasilitas kita untuk sesama manusia itu. Karena kebutuhan juga. Tapi tergantung yang menyikapi aja."
(20 January 2022, Female, 52 years old).

Finance is a basic need for individuals to meet their daily needs. With well-managed finances, the individual's mentality will be better. Because basically finance is very necessary and important. As explained and said by Key Informant that this happiness can be influenced by finances. Needs are the key factors that make finances can affect happiness. Then, finance is also a living facility that is used to fulfill daily needs and for the needs of fellow human beings. Because all individual needs and desires can be influenced by good finance. Good finance is

one of the factors or indicators in influencing the condition of individual happiness. However, health is also very important in influencing happiness. This is because good individual health will lead to mental health and happiness in life. Good finances will be meaningless if the individual does not have good health. Because the financial will continue to decrease and less sustainably for individual health treatment. In this case, good finances can indeed affect individual happiness, but it is more important in good health to increase individual happiness.

b. Happiness is influenced by the surrounding environment

"...it is influence also, if we are live in the same environment but we we do not enjoy and get along, it will automatically disturb our feeling. So, it will influenced. But if we are in neighborhood, if we are keep our life good, we live calm. So if we ee... our feeling will be calm too, right". (January 20th, 2022, Female, 52 years old)

A good environment will make individuals feel comfortable and calm in living life. In this case, a person's happiness can be influenced by the environment around him. A good environment will make social relations with other people comfortable and calm. Conversely, a bad environment will create and feel feelings that do not enjoy life in that environment. In life, there must be interactions with other people or the surrounding community. If there are problems that arise both within the family and neighbours, in living life they do not feel happy or can even be ostracized from the surrounding community. That way, the environment is an important factor to make that happiness. By helping each other, respecting, helping each other or just greeting each other it will make other people feel happy too. This can be done very simply but will have a positive impact on oneself primarily and on other people or the general public in general in creating happiness. On the other hand, if the individual himself does not help each other when someone is in trouble, it will have a bad impact, namely a feeling of restlessness on the individual and on the community.

B. The Impact of the Development of Borobudur Temple Tourism on Local Residents to the Well-being Concept

The impact of the development of Borobudur temple tourism on the general public, especially local residents who have lived and worked for a long time, both as employees at the Borobudur temple and as traders and service providers engaged in the tourism economy, will be explained clearly as follows.

a. Into the local residents

"The impact could improve our living going better. There are so much more things to received benefit. The benefit could be received in many aspects. Yes, if we have much visitors, they will need services, start from transportation, fodd consumption, accommodation, and any services which need by the visitors or tourism and could be received by them and benefited by the local residents in here. We will open the opportunity for entrepreneurs and increase the community economy in suround"

(20 January 2022, Female, 52 years old).

The impact of economic activity in tourist attractions boosts the community's economy to get a better life. With this tourism economic activity, visitors need services such as transportation services, food services, lodging services, and other services. This will open up business opportunities for the local Borobudur temple community to be present in developing

tourist attractions. The development of the Borobudur temple has a lot of influence on local residents. The majority of local residents in Borobudur are working as traders at the Borobudur temple. In addition, there are several other jobs such as photographer, tour guide, cleaning service and opening up business opportunities such as building lodging in the form of homestays around the Borobudur temple. There are homestays built in the area that come from government assistance and private funds. During the current pandemic, traders are empty of buyers due to the decline in visitors and economic activity in the Borobudur temple area. Local residents rely heavily on their income from activities at the Borobudur temple.

b. Into the Key Informant

"...if the impact, I feel it can increase the economy level. We receive the bonus every year when there is no corona"
(20 January 2022, Female, 52 years old).

The impact of the development of Borobudur temple tourism on Key Informants is the increase in the family economy. Because by working as an employee at the Borobudur temple, you get an additional salary and bonus once a year if there is no covid 19 pandemic. In addition, it can open up business opportunities by opening homestays as lodging services for tourists who come to the Borobudur temple. However, at the time of the current pandemic, visitors who come are very quiet and also very influential on daily income.

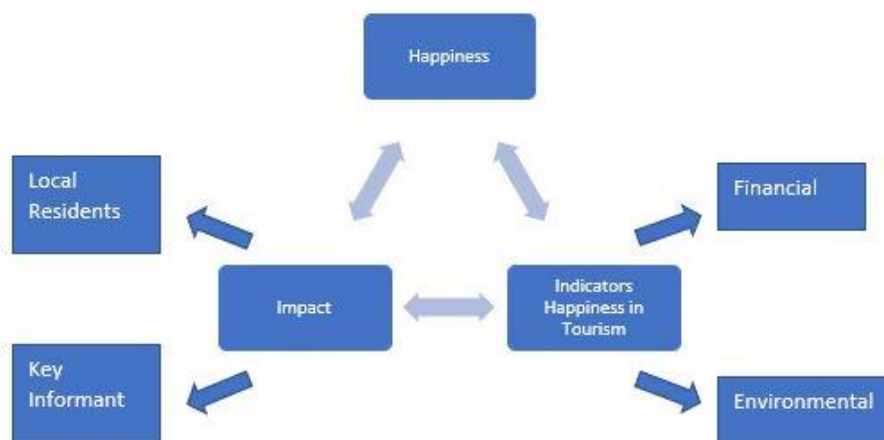


Figure 1: The Result of Content Analysis

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in this chapter, the analysis diagram in figure 2 can be concluded that the Happiness of Local Residents to Define the Well-being in Tourism Development (Study Case: Local Residents in Borobudur Temple, Central Java) is as follows.

The opinion and perceptions of local residents regarding the definition of happiness vary widely and define it according to the experiences and emotions of each individual. The definition of happiness includes "Happiness in the definition of a comfortable and calm life" meaning that happiness is achieved by creating a life that can respect each other, respect each other and can help each other. Then, "Happiness in the definition of receiving whatever has been obtained from God (thankful)" explains that individuals who easily accept everything

sincerely with gratitude have a high level of well-being ranging from happiness to satisfaction. Furthermore, "Happiness in the definition of family" the creation of happiness is based on families who appreciate each other. Because the family is a group of people who are bound in a relationship either marriage, birth or adoption who live in one household. So that the attachment in one family can support each other and appreciate each other and give happiness in itself. Then, "Happiness in the definition of addressing or controlling happiness itself" is the happiness created by controlling the emotions of each individual. Happiness achieved by one individual with another will be different. Because someone's happiness can be obtained from simple things, sometimes these simple things can't make other individuals get their happiness. Furthermore, "Happiness in the view of well-being is defined by not being in debt and having lots of money" which implies that an individual's mental condition will be disturbed if he has a lot of debt because this will increase the burden on his mind and make sleep uncomfortable thereby reducing happiness. in his life. Conversely, if the individual has a lot of money, the individual feels that all the needs in his life will be fulfilled. Finally, "Happiness in the view of welfare/Subjective well-being" is created when physical and spiritual needs are fulfilled according to the standards of each individual. Physical needs in question are basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter and others. In addition, spiritual needs include all obligations ordered by God to carry out worship every day. This fulfilled need will make the individual feel prosperous both in this world and in the hereafter.

Measurements in this study as an indicator in determining local residents about happiness are examined from financial conditions and environmental factors. From the results of the analysis and discussion about happiness being influenced by finance, it shows the results of a positive influence where finance is the main source in living life. Finance is very important in meeting the needs and desires of individuals. The existence of finances that are managed well by individuals will make the individual's mentality better. However, the happiness that arises from this financial situation is part of or one of and not entirely the happiness of the financial situation. More than that, individual happiness will be greatly influenced by health factors. Good individual health will lead to mental health of individuals to be happy in their lives. Good finances will be meaningless if the individual does not have good health. Because the financial will continue to decrease and less sustainably for individual health treatment. This explains that good finances can indeed affect individual happiness, but good health is more important in increasing individual happiness. Then, individual happiness is influenced by environmental factors showing a positive relationship where the environment is one of and part of the emergence of individual happiness. This is explained in the results of analysis and discussion research that a good environment makes individuals feel comfortable and calm in living life. Social relations among neighbours are very important to achieve a peaceful life. Helping each other and respecting different views with others is one example of the formation of happiness that is influenced by the environment. Conversely, the lack of social interaction with other people around the environment will have a negative impact, especially on oneself and the wider community. However, there are certain limitations in conducting interactions and relationships with the surrounding environment so as not to create misunderstandings in providing views on a matter.

Lastly, the impact of the development of Borobudur temple on local residents who have lived for a long time and have worked as employees, traders or even service providers needed by visitors, namely boosting the community's economy in achieving a better life. The existence of this tourism development opens jobs and business opportunities to work and trade in the Borobudur temple area such as photographers, tour guides, cleaning services, ticketing,

information centers, and building lodging places such as homestays or even hotels. This is very helpful and provides an opportunity for local residents in Borobudur to increase happiness and well-being in living life in the tourist area of Borobudur temple.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis research and discussion described in the previous chapter regarding the Residents' Happiness Indicators to Define the Well-being in Tourism Development (Study Case: Local Residents in Borobudur Temple, Central Java). The definition of Happiness for local people in the tourist area of Borobudur temple appears with concepts and thoughts and emotions from the individual in defining the meaning of Happiness in the view of well-being. Perceptions about the happiness of local residents in Borobudur in defining happiness in the view of well-being get various thoughts including Happiness in the definition of a comfortable and calm life, Happiness in the definition of accepting whatever has been obtained from God (Gratitude), Happiness in the definition of family, Happiness in the definition of addressing or controlling happiness itself, Happiness in the view of well-being in the definition of not being in debt and having a lot of money, and happiness in the view of subjective well-being.

a. Happiness is define by financial and also happiness influenced by environmental factors that have been found in the findings of the analysis in this study. Happiness is influenced by finance is part of or one of the factors that determine that a person feels happy in living their life. However, not all individuals agree in viewing that happiness is strongly influenced by finances. In addition, individual happiness is strongly influenced by environmental factors because a good and calm environment will make individuals feel happy and live life comfortably.

b. The impact of tourism development greatly affects the lives of the local residents of Borobudur. The impact of this tourism development can boost the local resident's economy in Borobudur. The existence of economic movements arising from tourism provides business opportunities for local communities to become people of the tourism economy by opening up services needed by visitors such as lodging services, transportation services, dining services, and other services.

Research Limitations

The limitation number of Key Informants is still not able to describe the real situation and conditions as a whole. This study uses a qualitative approach, further research will be more perfect using a mix approach, namely qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Recommendation

Based on the conclusions that have been described, several recommendations can be made regarding the Residents' Happiness Indicators to Define the Well-being in Tourism Development (Study Case: Local Residents in Borobudur Temple, Central Java). This suggestion is addressed to improve the limitations of this study. In further research, it is recommended to take more Key Informants, this aims for better data accuracy (reliable data) in the research. Conducting sustainable research, this is in order to be able to see and assess any changes in Key Informant's behaviour and emotional from time to time. It is hoped that there will be additional variables or other indicators that might also affect many things in this research. For further research, the research will be more perfect using a mix approach, namely qualitative and quantitative approaches.

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