

Realization of Sustainable Tourism Developmen Through the Potential of Agropolitan and Minapolitan Commodities in Central Bangka District

By Devi Valeriani

Realization of Sustainable Tourism Development Through the Potential of Agropolitan and Minapolitan Commodities in Central Bangka District

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1

Article Info

Volume 83

Page Number: 5480 - 5488

Publication Issue:

March - April 2020

Abstract:

Central Bangka has set agropolitan tourism area with a goal to realize the agropolitan region and development of the local economy based on regional superior products such as food crops, horticulture and ¹³ntations. In 2010, Central Bangka was one of the districts which was set by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries as a minapolitan area. The potential of agriculture, marine and fisheries in Central Bangka is large, and needs to be supported by various policies, programs and development activities in the marine and fisheries sector in order to support and realize community independence. This study uses the Location Quotient (LQ) approach to determine the potential of agropolitan and minopolitan as a supporter of the tourism sector. In addition to using secondary data, this study also uses primary data in a qualitative description. The findings in this study, some 66 percent of food commodities, 44 percent of fruit commodities, 40 percent of vegetable commodities and 75 percent of plantation commodities can meet the needs of the tourism sector in Central Bangka Regency. As for the minapolitan potential, both capture fisheries and aquaculture have both been able to meet the needs of the tourism sector, but capture fisheries are more dominant than aquaculture.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism Development, Agropolitan, Minapolitan, Location

Article History

Article Received: 24 July 2019

Revised: 12 September 2019

Accepted: 15 February 2020

Publication: 28 March 2020

INTRODUCTION

I. Background

Tourism⁷ becomes one of the largest economic sectors. Through the acceptance of foreign exchange, the creation of field work, opportunities sought, as well as ⁷ the development of infrastructure, tourism serves as one of the key drivers of the advancement of socio-economic element of a country (Neraca Satelit Pariwisata Nasional, 2017). Besides that, tourism is an instrument of transformation in the management of social, cultural, and environmental aspects of an area. National contributions of tourism sector in 2018 amounted to US\$20 billion, or a rise of about 20 percent from 2017 of only around US\$16.8 billion. The increase

in foreign exchange happened in 2018 as the targeted 17 million foreign travelers visit Indonesia.

Central Bangka is one of the districts whose purpose of development is carrying the sector of tourism as one of the potential sector. The tourism development in Central Bangka is apparent from the increasing number of visitors in 2017 which reached 85,778 and in 2018 it increased into 96,457 people (Statistics of Bangka Belitung Province, 2018). Namang is one of the Agropolitan regions with commodities such as food crops, horticulture, and plantations. Some research on the development of the Agropolitan region has a lot to do and provide the positive impact for the community, such as the study by Afgani et al. (2012). Ahmad and Saad

(2010) found that the development of agropolitan area both qualitatively and quantitatively had a positive impact on people's lives. In addition to giving a positive effect, another matter that should be prepared in the development of the Agropolitan region is a source of power, such as a research conducted by Prasetya and Bisri (2014) of which title is *Analysis of Spring Agropolitan Area Development in Tulungagung*, concludes that human resources are the most powerful aspects of the development of agropolitan area, followed by artificial resources, social resources, and natural resources in their respective regions. Green Tourism Research in the Development of Bangka Belitung Tourism conducted by Wardhani & Valeriani (2016), qualitatively shows the results that the Pelawan Forest in Namang District, Central Bangka Regency is a potential area of Green Tourism which is an agropolitan area in Central Bangka Regency. Furthermore Saleh et al. (2017), reviewing the Development of Agropolitan Areas Based on Local Economic Potential (A Case Study: Agropolitan Learning Area, Enrekang District) shows that agropolitan results are the largest livelihood in Enrekang District (± 70 percent), proven to be the sector that has the largest contribution on the regional economy. In addition, according to Khiasi et al. (2015) researching ethics on the Sustainable agropolitan management model in the highland of tropical rainforest ecosystem, and that environmental characteristics, agricultural production characteristics, and rural economic characteristics are key factors in agropolitan sustainability. In 2010, Central Bangka Regency was one of 197 districts in Indonesia and one of four districts in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province which was determined by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries as a Minopolitan Area. (Bangka Regency Government, 2012). The potential of marine and fisheries in Central Bangka Regency is very large, so that the potential needs to be supported by various policies, programs and development activities in the marine and fisheries sector in order to support the tourism sector so as to

realize community independence. The high potential of the fishery is seen from the results of the 2016 production period of 23 606.50 tons, and increased in 2017 to 23,969.66 tons. (Central Bangka Regency in Figures, BPS, 2018). The availability of great agropolitan and minopolitan potential is a supporting factor for the realization of Sustainable Tourism Development in Central Bangka Regency. Sustainable tourism development is defined as a process of tourism development that is oriented to the resources needed for future development. In this case, the policy of sustainable tourism development is focused on the use of natural resources and the use of human resources for a long period (Sharpley, 2000). Wiadnya (2011) in his paper explaining the Concept of Minopolitan Planning in Regional Development stated that minopolitan is a dynamic and cyclic process with the basic characteristics of an integrated multi-sector approach. Jayawardena et al. (2008), researching on Sustainable Tourism Development in Niagara Discussions, theories, projects and insights, shows the results that the development of sustainable tourism has negative impacts and positive impacts from travel and the tourism industry around the world besides the need for strategies for the Niagara region to increase competitiveness that supports sustainable tourism. Yazdi (2012), Sustainable Tourism Development, found the results of his research that one way to measure sustainability patterns in tourism is through the use of indicators namely the economic, natural and socio-cultural environment. Research on the Realization of Sustainable Tourism Development Through Agropolitan and Minopolitan Potential in Central Bangka Regency is an effort to find out how much the potential of natural resources both agropolitan and minopolitan are economically able to realize Sustainable Tourism Development

II. Review Of Theory

2.1. The Concept of Sustainable Tourism Development

Sustainable tourism is the concept of sustainable development (*sustainable development*). (WCED, 1987) provides an understanding of sustainable tourism as "developing the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs that means sustainable development" which is adapted to sustainable development considering needs at this time by not ignoring the ability of future generations to meet their needs. In addition, Chucky (1999) promoted development principles which include social sustainability, cultural sustainability, ecological sustainability, and economic sustainability that may apply to the present and future generation.

The linkage between the activities of tourism with the concept of sustainable tourism refers to the development of sustainability that Cronin, Stabler & Goodall emphasized. Lane (Sharpley, 2000) said that there are two things about the development of sustainable tourism: the sustainability of tourism in the activities of the economy and the sustainability of policy development that is more far-reaching like balanced relationship triangulation between people, business actors and tourism industry.

Aronsson (2000) expressed the basic idea regarding the interpretation of the development of sustainable tourism, namely: 1) Must be able to overcome the problem of environmental waste and have a view of the environment ; 2) it must be based on the empowerment of the community; 3) must provide benefits to the area of interest travel; 4) it should be stressed on the preservation of them while maintaining cultural heritage and traditional buildings. Gunawan and Lubis (2010) offered the concept that the development of tourism consists of meaning as follows: 1) awareness and bear responsibility shared between the government, the business players in tourism industry, people and travelers of *green industry* (environmentally friendly), 2) increasing the role of government areas in the development of tourism, 3) empowerment of industrial tourism that is able to create a product of tourism that can compete in international and welfare of people in places that interest tourists, 2) partnership and participation of the community in the development of tourism with the purpose of reducing the differences in the level of welfare rating and community in the area of interest travel . The Government of Indonesia, Gunawan & Lubis (2010), provides the concept that tourism development

consists of the following meanings: 1) Awareness and shared responsibility between the government, tourism industry business people, people and tourists who are green industries (environmentally friendly industries) 2) Increasing the role of local governments in tourism development, 3) Empowerment of the tourism industry that is able to create tourism products that can compete internationally, and prosper the community at tourist destinations, 4) Partnerships and community participation in tourism development with the aim of reducing differences in the level of welfare of tourists and community in tourist destinations.

2.2. Agropolitan Concept

Agropolitan is an approach to plan the development of the type of *bottom-up* that is desirous of achieving prosperity and equitable distribution of income more quickly than the strategy of *growth pole*. Characteristics of Agropolitan include: 1) geographical scale is relatively small; 2) the process of planning and decision-making that is autonomous and independent based on the participation of local communities; 3) the diversification of energy work countryside in the sector of agriculture and non-agriculture, emphasizing the growth of small industry, 4) the existence of functional relationships between urban-rural industries and *linkages* with local economic resources; 5) the use and enhancement of local resource and technology capabilities. The concept of Agropolitan development began as Myrdal paid attention to the state of the Asian countries that were generally densely inhabited and the system of farming was *labor intensive* in the scale of small business. Friedman and Douglass (1975) applied the Myrdal idea to the concept of agropolitan development .

Friedmann strengthens a statement that the Agropolitan area provides various functions of services to support the ongoing activities of agribusiness. Expressions such a refinement of Friedmann and Clyde (1979), the strategy development of the region (rural or urban), which relies on the local resources to support the implementation of the aspects of political, economic and social, to achieve the objectives; 1) the diversification of activities of the economy; 2) encourage regional market expansion (even with import substitution); 3) encouraging capital

circulation (*recirculation*) in the community, 4) encouraging the learning process. Friedmann strengthens a statement that the Agropolitan area provides various functions of services to support the ongoing activities of agribusiness. Facility services include means of production (fertilizers, seeds, medicines, equipments), a means of supporting the production of (agency banking, cooperatives, electricity), as well as a means of marketing (market, transport terminal, means of transport). Several other models proposed by Friedmann as part of agropolitan development are *Sustainable Integrated Planning* (SIP) and *Locally Integrated Economic Circuit* (LIEC). The agropolitan model with SIP explains the practical aspects of implementing sustainable development. The views SIP, outlining that the construction can be carried out if the foundation of planning is adequate so that planning can be a guide to the implementation of the development in all regions at the regional, provincial and national levels. While strengthening the LIEC model, a local economic system is diversified and integrated, independent, dynamic, dominates the activities of the economic scale of the small business who runs the allocation of resources in a harmonious and sustainable as well as requiring the restriction of the territory that is relevant, the potential of the resource area, the capacity of the industry, technology local exact order, and institutional support. Furthermore, Scrimgeour et al. (2002), described agropolitan development as *Self-Centered Development*, so that government intervention was needed in the form of regulations to bypass structural barriers. Agropolitan development still refers to the concept of sustainable development by focusing on the socio-cultural, economic and environmental aspects. The social aspects consist of institutional, human resources, promotions and information. Economic aspects explores investment, sectors and relations between production sectors and demand. While aspects of the environment focus on the protected area, the area of cultivation, and special region (Williamson, 1994).

2.3. The Concept of Minapolitan

Minapolitan is an adoption or a derivative of the term development of the Agropolitan region, namely the area which consists of one or more centers of

activities in the rural area as a system of production of fisheries and management of the resources of particular nature which was indicated by the linkage of functional and hierarchical spatial units of the system of settlements and system minabussines. While in the general area of minapolitan is a part of the region which has the function of major economies which consist of a center for the production, processing, marketing of fishery commodities, care services and/or activities supporting others. The fisheries sector has a strong potential to serve as a major driver of the national economy, but is not optimally managed (Widyaningrum and Kurniawan, 2016). In building the economy of coastal communities, fisheries provide a contribution large enough (Merino et al., 2014). Fisheries are able to provide a large social and economic contribution to the community at the national, local and individual levels (Berkes et al., 2001). The rapid changes in various fields require fisheries development policies as an adjustment. The policy launched by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries is the blue revolution which is a demand for changes in way of thinking, from land to sea which is implemented through the concept of minapolitan (Sitorus, 2013). Minapolitan is a development concept based on regional economic management with a driving force in the marine and fisheries sector based on the principles of integration, efficiency, quality and acceleration (Aswanah et al., 2014). Minapolitan concept, more or less, nearly equals to the concept of Agropolitan which has been implemented over in the first place and is facilitated by the Ministry of Agriculture. Minapolitan concept is multi-sector and designed to improve the independence of the economic society with growing small cities as independent and reduce the density of population in the territory of the large cities in Indonesia; Interest minapolitan among others, increasing the strength of the economic society in the scale of micro and small, increasing the quantity and quality of the medium scale processed business products that is able to compete and makes the sector of marine and fisheries as a driver of regional and national economy.

III. Research Methodology

The parameters observed or measured in this study is the production plant sector of agriculture to measure the potential agropolitan and production of fisheries sectors to gauge the potential minapolitan. Agriculture sector is divided into subsectors of food plants, horticulture plants (vegetables and fruits), and crop plantations. While the sector of fisheries are divided into sub-sectors of fisheries catch and subsector of fishery cultivation.

3.1. Data Analysis Techniques

The Method of analysis used to determine the commodities featured in each observed sector is *Location Quotient (LQ)*. *Location Quotient (LQ) Model* can be expressed through the following mathematical equation :

$$LQ = \frac{\text{Production subsector district} / \text{total production subsector (Province)}}{\text{Production subsector district} / \text{Total production subsector (Province)}}$$

or

$$LQ = \frac{Rik / Rtk}{Nip / Np}$$

Where:

Rik = Revenue (production) subsector *i* at the level of district

Rtk = Total Revenue (production) subsector regency

Nip = Revenue (production) subsector *i* at the province level

Ntp= Revenue (production) subsector province

Calculation model that is made to get the results of Location Quotient (LQ) of Central Bangka Regency can be expressed through equations. If $LQ > 1$, then the sector that is a sector basis and if $LQ < 1$, then the sector that is the sector of non-base. Structure formulation LQ provide some value as follows:

- (1) $LQ > 1$: means that the rate of sub-sector growth *i* in the area of study *k* is more substantial when compared with the rate of growth subsectors are the same in the referenced economic area *p*. Thus, subsectors

p is a sub-sector of the base to be developed much further by area were *k* investigated.

- (2) $LQ < 1$: means that the rate of growth subsector *i* in the area of study *k* is much smaller compared with the rate of growth subsectors are the same in the referenced economic area *i*. Thus, sub sector *i* is not a base sector.

- (3) $LQ = 1$: means the rate of growth subsector *i* in the area which investigated *k* is equal to the rate of growth subsectors are the same in the referenced economic area *p*.

Assumptions were used in the analysis of *Location Quotient (LQ)* are as follows:

1. Residents in the area in question has a pattern of demand for territory that together with the pattern of demand nation wide.
2. Regional demand for an item is met in advance by the production of that region and the shortfall is imported from other regions

Research is assumed that with agropolitan and minapolitan commodities that have $LQ > 1$ and $LQ = 1$, ² agropolitan and minapolitan commodities will be able to meet the needs of the tourism sector, and it is expected that this fulfillment is not only for the needs of the tourism sector at this time but continues to the needs of the tourism sector in the future in Central Bangka Regency.

IV. Results And Discussion

Potential Agropolitan in research is measured by the value of LQ potential Agropolitan in the District of Central Bangka which consists of commodity foods, fruits, vegetables and plantation. While for potential minapolitan, it is measured from LQ fisheries catch and fishery cultivation. *Sustainable Tourism Development* were measured from the results of the calculation of *Location Quotient (LQ)* in 2010 up to 2017 for potential Agropolitan as appears in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1. Potential Agropolitan Regency of Central Bangka 2010 - 2017

No	Food Commodities	LQ Value (average 8 years)	Information
			16
1	Paddy Rice	0.18	Non Base
2	Rice Fields	0.41	Non Base
3	Corn	2.78	Base
4	Cassava	1.58	Base
5	Sweet Potatoes	2.15	Base
6	Peanut Soil	2.00	Base
No	Commodities Fruit -Buahan	LQ Value (average 8 years)	Information
1	Watermelon	1.31	Base
2	Avocado	1.92	Base
3	Duku	1.01	Base
4	Durian	1.25	Base
5	Guava	0.52	Non Base
6	Rose Apple	0.51	Non Base
7	Siam Orange	2.69	Base
8	Big Orange	3.67	Base
9	Mango	0.91	Non Base
10	Mangosteen	0.54	Non Base
11	Jackfruit	0.52	Non Base
12	Pineapple	0.27	Non Base
13	Papaya	1.31	Base
14	Banana	0.78	Non Base
15	Rambutan	0.97	Non Base
16	Salak	0.30	Non Base
No	Vegetable Commodities	LQ Value (average 8 years)	Information
1	Shallot	2.23	Base
2	Welch Onion	1.09	Base
3	Chinese Cabbage	0.83	Non Base
4	Radish	0	Non Base
5	Red Beans	0	Non Base
6	Yarldlong Beans	1.35	Base
7	Chili (Cabe Besar)	1.55	Base
8	Chili (Cabe Rawit)	1.28	Base
9	Tomato	0.65	Non Base
10	Eggplant	1.02	Base
11	Greens Bean	0.89	Non Base
12	Cucumber	0.75	Non Base
13	Siamese Pumpkin	0.63	Non Base
14	Kale	0.61	Non Base
15	Spinach	0.87	Non Base
No	Plantation Commodities	LQ Value (average 8 years)	Information
1	Pepper	0.46	Non Base
2	Rubber	1.07	Base
3	Palm oil	1.02	Base
4	Coconut	1.06	Base

Source: processed by researchers, 2019

5 Based on the results of the analysis on the potential agropolitan, it is found that commodity food that can meet the needs of the area that includes the needs of the sector of tourism and exports includes corn (LQ

= 2.78); potato timber (LQ = 1.58); sweet potatoes (LQ = 2.15) , peanut land (LQ = 2,00). This means that there a 3 66 percent of food commodities that have been able to meet the needs of the tourism sector in Central Bangka Regency. While 2 commodity wishful rice paddy and rice fields have not been able to meet the needs of the region itself. It is because the value of LQ of the two commodities does not reach 1, which is caused among others by soil, irrigation and climate factors: The factors that determine the level of production of paddy fields and rice. In order to meet the needs of both food commodities for economic activities in the sector of tourism such as the needs of hotels, restaurants, as well as culinary industry, then imports from outside Central Bangka are required to tackle shortage of supplies. In addition to food commodities, fruit commodities also become a staple for the tourism sector. LQ value calculation results on fruit commodities is known that 44 percent of fruit commodities are able to meet the needs of the tourism sector in Central Bangka Regency, which means that a shortage of fruits must be imported from outside the Central Bangka Regency, namely fruit commodities whose LQ value < 1.

Vegetable commodities as a tourism sector needs, which can be met by Central Bangka Regency's regional production by 40 percent, meaning that vegetables whose LQ value <1 is

estate which consists of pepper, rubber, palm oil and coconut is a commodity that is contained in Central Bangka. Pepper is the only one that is not a potential commodity for LQ value that is less than 1. 75 percent of plantation commodities can meet the needs of the tourism sector in Central Bangka Regency Rubber, oil palm, and coconut are a potential commodities for the adequacy of the availability of resources such as local raw materials, local resource skills, local production technology and other local infrastructure. Meeting the needs of the tourism sector from plantation commodities can be met by the region, but fo 2 pepper it is only sufficient for its own needs, it has not been able to meet the needs of other regions. While rubber, palm and coconut, besides fulfilling the needs of the regions themselves, can be exported by these regions to other regions. Agropolitan commodities must be supported by the activities of the economy by encouraging the expansion of regional markets (even with substitution of imports), to encourage turnover of capital (*recirculation*) in the community , and to encourage the process of learning. Other things that must be strengthened are service facilities including production facilities (fertilizers, seeds, medicines, equipment), production support facilities (banking institutions, cooperatives, electricity), as well as marketing facilities (markets, transportation terminals, transportation facilities). As for the minapolitan potential, both capture fisheries and aquaculture have both been able to meet the needs of the tourism sector, but capture fisheries are more dominant than aquaculture. Potential minapolitan which consists of fisheries catch and fishery cultivation as appears in Table 4.2 below:

even if the needs of the area are not fulfilled then it will be satisfied from outside the area. Commodities

Table 4.2 . Potential Minapolitan Regency of Bangka Tengah Tahun 2010 - 2017

No	Fisheries Commodities	LQ Value (average 8 years)	Information
1	fisheries catch	2.63	Base
2	fisheries Aquaculture	1.83	Base

Source: processed by researchers , 2019

Results of the LQ calculations showed that the two fisheries have the potential to meet the needs of tourism sector and exports. Minapolitan commodities should be able to increase the strength of the economic society in the scale of micro and small and increase the quantity and quality of the processed products so that they may compete with fixed attention to the principle of integration, efficiency, quality and acceleration .

V. Conclusion

3.66 percent of food commodities that have been able to meet the needs of the tourism sector in Central Bangka Regency.

2.44 percent of fruit commodities are able to meet the needs of the tourism sector in Central Bangka Regency.

3.40 percent of vegetable commodities as a tourism sector needs, which can be met by Central Bangka Regency's regional production.

4.75 percent of plantation commodities can meet the needs of the tourism sector in Central Bangka Regency Rubber, oil palm, and coconut are a potential commodities for the adequacy of the availability of resources such as local raw materials

6 Acknowledgment

This research was funded by a grant from the University of Bangka Belitung University Lecturer Research scheme in 2015. Thanks to the Central Statistics Agency of the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands, the Agriculture Service of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, and the Marine and Fisheries Office of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, and the Islands Province Tourism Office Bangka Belitung and the Tourism Office of Central Bangka Regency for their support of research data.

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