Ekonomi pariwisata sebuah wilayah yang berdekatan dengan kota metropolitan : studi kasus di Provinsi Banten Indonesia = The economics of tourism in a region close to a mega city : case study of Banten Province, Indonesia

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk meneliti dampak ekonomi sektor pariwisata di Provinsi Banten, daerah yang berdekatan dengan kota metropolitan Jakarta. Penelitian ini merupakan studi empiris di negara berkembang, yang terutama mengeksplorasi pentingnya pariwisata lokal/domestik, dampak langsung / tidak langsung dari kegiatan pariwisata dan peluang pengembangan keterkaitan dengan ekonomi lokal. Studi kasus ini menggunakan analisis kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Model kuantitatif menggunakan tren analisis, tren statistik dan simulasi input-output. Untuk analisis kualitatif, penelitian ini menggunakan wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan beberapa stakeholder pariwisata di Kabupaten Pandeglang. Ditemukan bahwa pariwisata lokal dan domestik adalah kontributor paling signifikan dalam pendapatan pariwisata Banten. Namun, data yang ada tidak secara jelas menjelaskan dampak fenomena ?wisatawan sehari? (excursion). Simulasi input-output mengungkapkan bahwa efek "tidak langsung" dari sektor pariwisata nilainya lebih besar dari "efek langsung" dari koefisien multiplier sektor pariwisata. Temuan ini membuktikan bahwa industri pariwisata adalah "sektor pemicu" tetapi bukan mesin utama pertumbuhan ekonomi di Banten. Keterkaitan sektor pariwisata dengan ekonomi lokal untuk mengurangi impor/kebocoran ekonomi pariwisata bahkan membutuhkan proses industrialisasi di dalam industri pariwisata itu sendiri;

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this study is the freshman student of Faculty of Psychology at The purpose of this study is to explore economic impact of tourism in Banten Province, a region close to Jakarta (a mega city in Indonesia). This research is an empirical study of tourism economic in developing country, mainly explores the importance of local/domestic tourism, direct/indirect impact of tourism activity and linkage opportunity. This case study uses quantitative and qualitative analysis. The quantitative model uses trend, statistical and input-output analysis. Input-output simulation shows the multiplier effect of increasing tourist arrival and import substitution. For exploratory analysis, this study uses semi-structured interview with key important persons from major stakeholder groups in Pandeglang District (one of the most-preferred coastal tourism destination in Banten). It is found that local and domestic tourism are the most significant contributor in Banten tourism revenue. However, existing data do not clearly explain ?one day tourism visit? phenomena (excursion) of this local/domestic tourism from neighbouring cities. Input-output simulation reveals that ?indirect? multiplier effects of ?less tourism-dependent sectors? are greater than the ?direct? multiplier effect of ?most tourism-dependent sectors?. The finding proves that tourism industry is a ?trigger sector? but not the main engine for economic growth. In the other side, local linkage as an option to reduce tourism import (the leakage), requires industrialisation in tourism industry itself. Industrialization in manufacture sectors is still the key for economic growth in Banten.

The limitation of this paper is the restriction of underlining-assumptions of IO model: ?no supply constraint?, ?constant return to scale?, ?fixed commodity input structure?, and ?fixed output-ratios?, which might contrary to real conditions. The paper might not capture the in-depth micro-economic analysis of linkage feasibility. Another limitation of the study is that the result could not be generalized to different contextual situations;The focus of this study is the freshman student of Faculty of Psychology at The purpose of this study is to explore economic impact of tourism in Banten Province, a region close to Jakarta (a mega city in Indonesia). This research is an empirical study of tourism economic in developing country, mainly explores the importance of local/domestic tourism, direct/indirect impact of tourism activity and linkage opportunity. This case study uses quantitative and qualitative analysis. The quantitative model uses trend, statistical and input-output analysis. Input-output simulation shows the multiplier effect of increasing tourist arrival and import substitution. For exploratory analysis, this study uses semi-structured interview with key important persons from major stakeholder groups in Pandeglang District (one of the most-preferred coastal tourism destination in Banten). It is found that local and domestic tourism are the most significant contributor in Banten tourism revenue. However, existing data do not clearly explain ?one day tourism visit? phenomena (excursion) of this local/domestic tourism from neighbouring cities. Input-output simulation reveals that ?indirect? multiplier effects of ?less tourism-dependent sectors? are greater than the ?direct? multiplier effect of ?most tourism-dependent sectors?. The finding proves that tourism industry is a ?trigger sector? but not the main engine for economic growth. In the other side, local linkage as an option to reduce tourism import (the leakage), requires industrialisation in tourism industry itself. Industrialization in manufacture sectors is still the key for economic growth in Banten.

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