



Development of Culinary Tourism Using Community Based Tourism Perspective in Pangkal Pinang, Bangka Belitung

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine (1) the application of Culinary CBT principles in Bangka Belitung focus in Pangkal Pinang; (2) conformity between its management and the criteria for implementing CBT, and (3) its development efforts. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Type this research is a case study on the management of the Pangkal Pinang Culinary Tourism. With data collection techniques through interviews, observation and documentation. The results showed that (1) Pangkal Pinang has applied CBT principles in economic, social, cultural, politics, and the environment. On indicators of respect for different cultures yet maximum because the local community has not been open to visitors and has not cultural attractions. Indicators of increasing power have not materialized due to

POKDARWIS focuses on community assistance; (2) Pangkal Pinang Culinary Tourism in accordance with the CBT criteria, namely getting community support, economic benefits and tourism protect culture and environment; (3) has shown progress in terms of the quantity of infrastructure facilities as well as service quality. However, the availability of clean water, rest areas, cafes and lodging is still under standard.

Keywords — *Culinary Tourism, Community Based Tourism (CBT), Pangkal Pinang.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that is rich in biological and natural resources ecosystem consisting of animal natural resources, vegetable natural resources and their ecosystem or symptoms of natural uniqueness and/or other natural beauty as the gift of God Almighty (Purnomo, 2011). The development of tourism in an area will have a positive and negative impact negative impact. These impacts will affect the socio-economic life of the population that are around tourism objects, both physical conditions and social life economy (Soekadijo, 2000). In Indonesia, tourism management is managed by government, private sector and society. Management of Community Based Tourism (CBT) is to place the community as the main actor through community empowerment in various tourism activities, so that the benefits of tourism are maximized intended for the community, where the community together building and managing tourism (A'innun et al, 2015). Along with global changes, Indonesia's tourism paradigm has shown a significant change. In the past the spectrum of tourism development more oriented only to a few important areas, which is actually seen from the changing trend of the global market which prioritizes local resources as a tourism destination (Pramezwary et al., 2021)

Bangka Belitung has a wide variety of tourism potential. The potential is not only beach tourism, nature tourism, ancient tourism and forest, Bangka Belitung has a variety of culinary tourism and has historical value.

One of the cities that has a wealth of natural, cultural and historical heritage, especially in the field of culinary tourism in Indonesia, the highly developed Bangka Belitung Islands is the City of Pangkal Pinang.

Pangkal Pinang City which has a lot of potential for interesting culinary tourism objects, one of which is the Culinary Tourism of Mie Koba and Lempah Kuning. Study according Parani et al. (2021) stated that there are some issues that need to be addressed in tourism village related to tourism management, community involvement and village managers still did not work well.

The research problem of this research is as follows: 1. How is the application of Community Based Tourism (CBT) principles in economic, social, cultural, political and environmental aspects of culinary tourism in Pangkal Pinang City? 2. Does the



management of Culinary Tourism in Pangkal Pinang City comply with the criteria for implementing Community Based Tourism (CBT)? 3. How is the development of Pangkal Pinang City Culinary Tourism carried out by the local community?

II. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. (Creswell, 2014) The type of research is a case study, where the researcher will describe his findings in Pangkal Pinang City Culinary Tourism by visiting several places to eat, which are related to the formulation of the problem or research problem. The data collection technique in this study used observation by looking directly at it existing culinary tourism objects, interviews with key informants, namely the management of supporting informants from the tourism office, village heads and local communities as well as documentation of population data and reports from the management group. The data was processed using descriptive analysis through the stages of data condensation, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study were obtained through the results of interviews, observations, and documentation results. The results of the interviews were obtained by conducting direct interviews with the manager, the tourism office, the village and the local community to get an idea of how to apply the principles of Community Based Tourism (CBT) in economic, social, cultural, political, and environmental aspects. From the results of the interview, it is known about the suitability of the management of this natural tourism to the CBT criteria in Culinary Tourism in Pangkal Pinang City and the development efforts carried out by POKDARWIS. Observations were also made on the tourism objects offered to get an idea of the potential use of these objects in geography learning. The object is Pasir Padi Beach which faces directly to the South China Sea. This beach has a beautiful blue sea view, of course, it will make you calm and mesmerized. The Botanical Garden, which is located on Jalan Raya Pasir Padi Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung, offers the beauty of towering pine trees along the road. Blue Laut Restaurant is located on Jalan Raya Pasir Padi, this restaurant serves a variety of typical seafood. The results of the documentation in the form of a report from the manager illustrates the extent of the management carried out by POKDARWIS.

A. *Application of Community Based Tourism (CBT) principles in economic, social, cultural, political and environmental aspects in Pangkal Pinang City Culinary Tourism*

The basic principles of Community Based Tourism (CBT) according to UNEP and WTO (2005), include economic principles, social principles, cultural principles, political principles and environmental principles. The application of Community Based Tourism (CBT) principles in economic, social, cultural, political, and environmental aspects in Pangkal Pinang City Culinary Tourism is as follows.

Indicators on economic principles in Community Based Tourism (CBT) are the emergence of funds for community development, the creation of jobs in the tourism sector, and the emergence of local community income (Suansri, 2003). Based on information obtained from informants, it is known that the management of culinary tourism in Pangkal Pinang City has been managed with economic principles in Community Based Tourism (CBT), where in Pangkal Pinang culinary tourism has able to collect and utilize funds for community development from several sources and in subsequent developments using operational results group, namely from the visitor retribution each month. The existence of people who are involved in POKDARWIS membership or non-members indicates that there are types of work is determined based on service standards by the management group then by the community seeing an opportunity to take advantage of it by opening several businesses. According to Warpani (2007) opportunities employment arising from the tourism industry can be divided into two groups, namely the dynamic sector or as needed and the static sector or predetermined.

The presence of this tourist attraction has been able to create new jobs for community so that it can have a positive impact on income public. According to Oka (2008), the economic aspect of tourism cannot be separated from spending tourism



expenditure (tourist expenditure) is the money spent by tourists in the destination area tourism (DTW) to meet various needs during a visit to a certain place country or tourist destination. The money tourists spend in the tourism economy referred to as new money (new money) which has a positive impact on the economy country/region visited.

On social principles in Community Based Tourism (CBT) with indicators that are determined by Suansri (2003) is an increase in community pride, division of fair roles between men and women, young and old generations, and there are mechanism for strengthening community organizations. An overview of the increase community pride can be seen from the togetherness of this group with local community in serving visitors as a community that still uphold the spirit of family and togetherness. They are trying to give the best service for visitors to give the impression of being the host the good one. According to Murphy (1983), the application of social principles is closely related to the existence of host and guest/tourist interactions. relationship between the host (local community) with visitors/tourists in tourist destinations, it really depends on the duration of time, intensity, and nature of visits. In involving the community, this tourism-aware group does not discriminate against gender and age while placing the appropriate position with their respective statuses and roles. According to Potjana (2005), justice and gender equality, namely the creation of equal conditions and status of men and women to get the opportunity and enjoy their rights as human beings so that they are equal play an active role in development. In other words, the appraisal of the award by society towards the similarities and differences between men and women and their various roles. This tourism awareness group has direct management periodically and each section has duties and responsibilities.

Their discipline and creativity in their work determine the level of satisfaction of every visitor who visits will have an impact on the income they receive themselves directly from visitors. According to Agus Affandi (2013), community strengthening has meaning reinforcement to empower individuals to be more capable of playing a role in global groups and societies, in the process of enhancing individual capabilities, groups, organizations and institutions to understand and implement development in a broad sense on an ongoing basis. Based on this, it can be said that culinary tourism in Pangkal Pinang City has been managed with social principles in Community Based Tourism (CBT).

The principle of culture with indicators according to Suansri (2003), is to encourage people to respect different cultures, encourage the development of cultural exchange, and the existence of a culture of development that is closely attached in local culture. Based on the results of interviews with informants showed that Pangkal Pinang culinary tourism management has cultural principles applied in Community Based Tourism (CBT). However, based on the results of observations made by researchers, it was found that in general the local community still stiff and shy in welcoming visitors so that efforts to respect the culture different is not maximized. This can be seen when there are visitors then some people still stare at visitors for a long time without giving the slightest smile, visitors only receive a welcome from the manager so that it doesn't seem like there is yet maximum respect for different cultures. As well as cultural exchange has not emerged due to the absence of significant cultural attractions presented to visitors, whether it's an art performance, or a very beautiful work unique and unique in this village that is able to make them curious and want to know it. But this is understandable considering Pangkal Pinang only offers natural tourist destinations.

On the political principles in Community Based Tourism (CBT) with its indicators according to Suansri (2003), there is an effort to increase the participation of the population local, there are efforts to increase the power of the wider community and there is a mechanism that guarantees the rights of local communities in the management of natural resources. Based on searches through interviews, it can be said that the management of culinary tourism in Pangkal Pinang City runs in accordance with political principles in Community Based Tourism (CBT), namely there have been efforts to increase participation local residents who are marked by the provision of a boat number and subsidized housing from the government for each head of household based on land ownership and the division of special business areas for hamlets tourist area. In an effort to increase the power of the wider community cannot be reached because this community was built with the main purpose is the awareness and assistance of local communities in conserving nature mainstay tourism object and prioritize maximum service to visitors. According to Sastrayuda (2010), community empowerment will take place in stages. The stages that must be passed include; stage of awareness and behavior formation towards conscious behavior and requires increasing self-capacity, transformation stage abilities in the form of insight into knowledge, skills, basic skills so that they can take a role in the development and stage of innovative capacity building to lead to independence of intellectual abilities and skills, skills so take the initiative. Likewise, efforts to guarantee the rights local communities in the management of natural resources, which is temporarily carried out by tourism awareness groups and local government is the recognition of

land ownership rights as well as changes in the status of protected forests as village forests with the guarantee of maintaining environmental sustainability considering that this tourism arose because of the rejection of mining by the local community. On environmental principles in Community Based Tourism (CBT) with the indicator according to Suansri (2003), is that there is the development of the carrying capacity of the species biological (carrying capacity area), there is a friendly waste disposal system environment, and there is concern about the importance of conservation. Based on interview and the observation that the management of culinary tourism in Pangkal Pinang City has been managed with environmental principles in Community Based Tourism (CBT), namely there is already a carrying capacity area for each tourist spot. According to Phillips (2009), the tourism sector in addition to providing economic, social and cultural benefits, can also help achieve goals environmental conservation. The community and managers have also paid attention to the problem waste and to increase their knowledge about the environment, they form a partnership with environmental institutions and communities, both regionally, nationally and internationally.

B. The suitability of the management of Pangkal Pinang City Culinary Tourism against Community Based Tourism (CBT) criteria

According to Russell P. (2018), Community Based Tourism (CBT) can provide economic and social regeneration while protecting culture against the increasing tide of globalization. Therefore Community Based Tourism (CBT) must meet the following criteria:

- 1) Get local community support and participation
- 2) Provide economic benefits for the local community
- 3) Tourism activities protect culture and natural environment

Based on information from the manager and by looking at the number of people involved in Pangkal Pinang City tourism, it can be said that in general, the community is very supportive and participates in tourism activities in this city even though there are rules that limit their involvement, but for those who are not involved continue to provide support considering the benefits they feel by existence of this tour in their area. Based on the observation that the shape of the support they provide is to maintain cleanliness and safety, organize fences and beautify their homes while the form of participation is by directly involved in serving visitors based on their respective roles.

Community support and participation is getting stronger, because the existence of tourism in their hamlet is able to provide additional income so that they can it is said that tourism activities in this village provide economic benefits for the community local community. According to Cohen (1984), tourism activities will provide positive impact on the local community economy including the impact on: government income, ownership, development, foreign exchange, employment opportunities, prices, community income and distribution.

From the results of interviews and observations of researchers at tourist sites, that in tourism it protects culture and the natural environment. physically visible, these tourist objects are still preserved their authenticity, the river is still natural and garbage well-managed and the local cultural life that is still inherent in the community, for example the culture of the river birthday, procedures for cutting trees and building house.

Based on the description of the processing of nature tourism by the Tourism Awareness Group, it follows that the researcher concludes that the management of Culinary Tourism in Pangkal Pinang City has complied with the criteria for Community Based Tourism (CBT).

C. Development of Culinary Tourism in Pangkal Pinang City done by local people

According to Gamal Suwanto (2004), important elements to consider in the development of this tourism object include: a) supporting facilities, b) accessibility, c) resources human resources, d) promotion, and e) Institutional. Development of nature tourism by POKDARWIS was formed from the cooperation built by the management, village government, district government, local community and social institutions and other environment. According to Damayanti and Handayani (2003),



Tourism management it is important to cooperate with other institutions as partners, such as; local and national government tourism offices, and management bodies natural resources, especially those in charge of forests and national parks, institutions non-governmental organizations, especially in the field of environment, small business and traditional community development, international organizations, funding agencies both government and non-government, and the mass media, both print and electronic.

Seeing the development efforts carried out by this tourism-aware group shows a great desire to make tourist destinations that they manage continuously has developed both in terms of quantity of infrastructure and quality service as manager. According to Gamal Suwanto (2004), tourism facilities are generally quantitatively refers to the number of tourist facilities that must be provided, and qualitative which shows the quality of services provided and which is reflected in the satisfaction of tourists who receive services. It's just that researchers see it's still there several things that need to be developed, for example the provision of clean water which is still very limited. Likewise, a place to rest for visitors, various kinds of culinary which is still very minimal and there is no lodging even though it is still a home stay system. According to James J. Spillane (1994), a tourist attraction must have attraction, lodging, food, drinks, water and roads so that tourists can feel satisfied in enjoy the trip.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results and discussion, the conclusions for this research are as follows:

1. Pangkal Pinang City Culinary Tourism in its management has been apply the principles of Community Based Tourism (CBT), namely in the economic, social, cultural, political, and environmental. However, on the cultural aspect of the indicators respect for different cultures has not been maximized because the community the local area has the impression that it is not yet open to visitors, as well as the indicators of cultural exchange that have not been seen due to the absence of a culture that is attracted. On the political aspect with indicators of increasing more power area has not materialized because tourism awareness groups only focus on community assistance and visitor services.
2. Management of Pangkal Pinang City Culinary Tourism is in accordance with Community Based Tourism (CBT) criteria, namely getting support and participation local communities, providing economic benefits in the form of additional income for local communities and tourism activities protecting culture and the environment natural.
3. Development efforts carried out by tourism awareness groups in stages both in terms of supporting facilities, accessibility, human resources, promotion, and institutional shows progress both in terms of the quantity of infrastructure and service quality. However, there are some conditions that must be owned by a company tourist attractions are still minimal, for example the availability of clean water, resting places or stopover for visitors, cafes / places to eat and drink, and lodging.

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