

Building The Potential of Permis and Rajik Villages as Ecotourism Villages in South Bangka Regency

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Abstract

One of the villages that was developed as a tourist village is Permis Village and Rajik Village, South Bangka Regency, which are one of the villages that are members of the Fisheries, Plantation and Culture Cluster. Permis and Rajik Villages have development potential when viewed from a geographical and accessibility aspect. From a geographical aspect, Permis Village and Rajik Village are villages that are supported by the beach or the sea. From the aspect of accessibility, Permis Village and Rajik Village will be built a National Bridge connecting South Sumatra with Bangka. Based on this, this study aims to explore the potential for the development of Permis and Rajik Villages as local and cultural tourism villages based on studies of supply and demand aspects so that they are able to provide recommendations for future Village development. The approach used in this research is mixed methods, including qualitative methods to study supply aspects, community characteristics and policies, as well as quantitative methods to assess tourism demand aspects. The results showed that the Permis Village and the Rajik Village had the potential to be developed as local and cultural tourism villages.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Community-Based Ecotourism, Permis Village, Rajik Village

A. Introduction

Tourism is an activity of changing the temporary residence of a person, outside the daily residence for any reason other than carrying out activities that can generate wages or salaries. The demand component is everything related to tourism demand originating from tourists (Gunn and Var, 2002). There are three tourism activities that can strongly support the Community Based Tourism (CBT) concept, namely adventure travel, cultural tourism, ecotourism.



Figure 1. CBT concept

The concept of CBT is also the implementation of people's economy in the real sector, which is directly implemented and enjoyed by the people themselves. Permis Village, Simpang Rimba District, Central Bangka Regency has a lot of potential that can be developed in the context of village development. The plan of the central government will be to build a nuclear power plant that will later supply electricity on the islands of Bangka and Sumatra and the territory of Malaysia. Then the development of transportation is the construction of a connecting bridge between two provinces, South Sumatra and South Bangka which will facilitate logistics in and out of Bangka region. Permis Village and Rajik Village become a unity that has extraordinary tourism potential and if it is collaborated it will surely create an amazing tourist center.

Permis Village, Simpang Rimba District, Central Bangka Regency has a lot of potential that can be developed in the context of village development. The government plans in 2020 to build a nuclear power plant which will later supply electricity to Bangka Island and Sumatra as well as the territory of Malaysia. Then the government project plan in 2019 and above will build a crossing bridge connecting Bangka and Palembang so that Permis Village becomes the center of attention of various groups, both government and foreign parties.

Its location on the seafront makes a lot of tourism potential that can be developed, such as Pekapor Beach, hot springs, hills, docks and others. Rajik Village, Simpang Rimba District, South Bangka Regency is a village located next door to Permis Village. Permis Village and Rajik Village become one unit which has tremendous tourism potential and if it is collaborated it will certainly create a very amazing tourist center. Rajik Village also has tourism potential such as Akek Antak

Batu Bedaun Beach, mangrove tourism, hills of clean water sources, oil palm planting areas, and others.

Rajik Village also has tourism potential such as the Batu Bedaun Akek Antek Beach, mangrove tourism, clean water source hills, oil palm planting areas, and others. With the existence of a "Tourism Village" based on culture and local wisdom, a travel pattern can be formed which is very closely related to the determination and floating of spots, points of interest and photo spots that are expected to integrate all the tourism potentials in Permis and Rajik Villages so that they can develop villages and drive the village economy through tourism.

The difference between this study and previous research is that to be able to develop as a tourism village, it is necessary to have a comprehensive study related to the tourism system consisting of supply and demand aspects. Based on this, this study aims to explore the potential for the development of Permis and Rajik Villages as local and cultural tourism villages based on studies of supply and demand aspects so that they are able to provide recommendations for future Village development.

B. Literature Review

Zakaria and Suprihardjo (2014) in an Islamic journal That the factors of the Bandungan tourism village can be divided into two aspects, social aspects and physical aspects. For the social aspect consists of the daily activities of the community and traditional systems that still exist Ready. For the physical aspects of the building from the facilities and infrastructure which is located in Bandungan Village. From the social aspect, there are two way namely; the daily activities of the people adjust to the area of land to choose farming activities, and from a system of community customs based on the father 'babu guru rato, namely making religious leaders and parents as role models in daily life.

Dewi, Fandeli, and Baiquni (2013) in their findings journal that the idea of developing a tourism village was carried out by the Tabanan Regency Government without involving the community as the owner of the resource, so that the Jatiluwih community was less understand the background of developing a tourist village. Parameter Community participation in the implementation stage is involvement in in the management of tourism businesses, for example, as inn managers, restaurant managers, tour guides, hotel employees, hotel employees, and tourist attraction managers. Local people have a very substantial role in control tourism village development due to control over the process decision making must be given to those who later bear the consequences of implementing development including failure or negative impacts resulting from the development of tourist villages. Therefore, decision making authority must be given to the local community.

Tanaya and Rudiarto (2014) In a journal stating the concept "Community-based" or "community-based", an aspect of management and the implementation aspects of community empowerment the main consideration, because the concept emphasizes on control high society. Based on the results of the analysis, for aspects management, the community still complains a lot about the lack community

involvement in tourism activities, and still not available a clear benefit distribution mechanism to the village and the community around the tourist attraction. Community involved in tourism activities in the Rawa Pening area are only as a complement, such as shopkeepers, workers, parking attendants, and several other jobs that are only as a complement.

Community participation in the management of tourism villages consists of two purposes, namely in the mechanism of decision making and participation in receiving benefits from the management of tourism villages. Therefore basically there are three main principles in the strategy of planning community-based tourism development or community based tourism, namely: involving the community in decision making, there is certainty that local people receive benefits and providing education about tourism to local communities (Sunaryo, 2013).

Damanik (2013) in his book states the concept of tourism rural is interpreted as a whole tourism activity utilize natural resources (natural, cultural and man-made) of the countryside as a tourism object and attraction.

C. Research Methodology

The data collection method is divided into primary and secondary data collection methods, primary data is collected by the method of observation, interviews and questionnaires, while secondary data is collected by interviews with the agencies.

In sampling, a purposive sampling method was used to determine the interviewees, namely to the Village Head and the Head of the South Bangka Regency Tourism Office, because it was assumed to have mastered the material, and the random sampling method was used to determine the questionnaire respondents, namely 50 respondents from Permis Village and 50 Village respondents so that the number of respondents for the questionnaire was 100 respondents.

The analytical method used in this research is quantitative and qualitative methods which are carried out with descriptive statistical analysis methods for the results of the questionnaire, scoring analysis of aspects of tourist objects and attractions and social aspects, and qualitative descriptive analysis for the final assessment of community-based ecotourism potential in Permis and Rajik Village.

D. Results And Discussion

Aspects of Travel Attractions

Tourism Attraction Analysis in this study was carried out on 5 variables, namely tourist activity, accessibility, transportation providers, environmental conditions, supporting infrastructure. To assess tourist attraction, three indicators are used, namely the type of tourist attraction, the number of attractions, and the culture of the community. The natural panorama and its beauty are the types of tourist objects in the villages in the study area, with natural panoramas in the form of pekapur beaches, bedaun stone beaches, hot spring baths and rock waterfalls.

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Table 1. Types of Tourism Objects

Statistics		Tourist Attraction
N	Valid	100
	Missing	0
Mean		40.2
Median		42.00
Std. Deviation		6.017
Variance		36.210
Percentiles	25	40.50
	50	42.00
	75	82.50

Source: Processed Data (2020)

There are, 40.2% of respondents stated that the recreation area is a pretty good type of tourist attraction and has a panoramic beauty. On average there are 1-3 tourism objects in each village, which is based on answers from 82.5% of respondents. Because it is still classified as a traditional area, there are still some traditional ceremonies and regional arts that are preserved and are still held in every village.

Table 2. Distance Indicator (%)

Statistics		Distance > 3Km	Distance < 3Km
N	Valid	100	
	Missing	0	
Respondents		43	57

Source: Processed Data (2020)

Accessibility is assessed by indicators of distance from the main road and distance from the city center. 43% of respondents said that their village was more than 3 km from the main road, the main road from the village of Permis to Batu Bedaun Plunge while 57% stated that their village was very close to the main road, namely *kases* from Rajik to the coast of Batu Bedaun and Stone Waterfalls. But Permis village is very close to Bukit Ninek, which is the Geopark of South Bangka Regency. For the distance from the city center, Permis Village is the closest, 64.6 km, and Rajik Village is the farthest, which is 75.2 km. In this accessibility the respondents complained that the damaged road in the border village between districts thus hampering the tourist time to reach.

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Table 3. Transportation Indicators (%)

Statistics		
		Bus
N	Valid	100
	Missing	0
Respondents		53.2

Source: Processed Data (2020)

Most public transportation providers to and from the study area were Damri Bus public transportation, which was stated by 53.2% of respondents.

Table 4. Culinary Indicators (%)

Statistics		
		Culinary
N	Valid	100
	Missing	0
Respondents		48.2

Source: Processed Data (2020)

The rest answered buses and other public transportation facilities, such as village transportation. As for culinary availability, 48.2% of respondents stated that each village has a food stall. The low availability of culinary is comparable because Usaha Kecil Mikro dan Menengah (UMKM) in each village are quite low, this is because the community's low will due to mining is still a priority in the work of surrounding communities.

Table 5. Environmental Indicators (%)

Statistics		
		Cleanliness
N	Valid	100
	Missing	0
Respondents		70.3

Source: Processed Data (2020)

Environmental conditions are assessed by 4 indicators, namely village regulations on the environment, environmental sanctions, forms of environmental awareness, and the economic value of the environment. As many as 70.3% of respondents stated that the form of environmental awareness is to maintain environmental cleanliness, because there is still a lot of garbage and community ignorance in maintaining the cleanliness of the tourist attraction.

Table 6. Indicators of Community Service (%)

Statistics		Community Service
N	Valid	100
	Missing	0
Respondents		29.7

Source: Processed Data (2020)

The form of environmental awareness in the study area is the regular holding of community service work. As for the economic value obtained by the community, as many as 29.7% of respondents said that this tourism object had no direct influence by the community because the management of these attractions had not yet been formed so the packaging and promotion had not gone well.

Clean water, energy (electricity), telecommunications (signal), and sanitation conditions in all villages are in poor condition. Signals and electricity still need attention from the government because there are still frequent blackouts in Permis and Rajik Villages.

Community Based Ecotourism Potential

The overlay results from the scoring aspects tourist attraction and social aspects are used to map ecotourism potential in the area of Permis Village and Rajik Village spatially, namely with the category of villages with the highest ecotourism potential on Baru Bedaun Beach, Hot Springs, Batu Waterfall, Bukit Ninek, Culinary Lempah Kuning. In the concept of "community-based", aspects of management and aspects of the implementation of community empowerment are the main considerations, because the concept emphasizes high community control. Based on the results of the analysis, for the management aspect, the public still complained a lot about the lack of community participation and activity in tourism activities even though the village government had made a map of the concept of village tourism planning, and there was still no improvement in the overall infrastructure, whether infrastructure in tourist objects or infrastructure in village.

Based on the analysis results, the potential of community-based ecotourism in the area of Permis Village and Rajik Village is divided into four village categories, namely villages with ecotourism potential, villages with community-based potentials, villages with community-based ecotourism potentials, and villages that do not yet have potential, which are spatially mapped in Figure 2. Ecotourism-based villages are villages that are able to take advantage of their natural potential and local culture. This potential collaboration can develop the community's economy by creating tourism innovations that are different from other villages.

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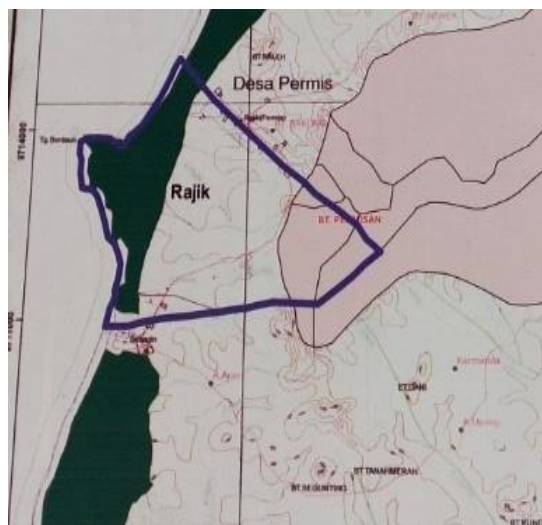


Figure 2. Village Tourism Planning

E. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the Permis and Rajik Villages, represented by Batu Bedaun Beach, Hot Springs, Batu Waterfall, Bukit Ninek Tourism, Culinary Lempah Kuning have good potential to be developed as community-based ecotourism areas, because they are not only has tourism resources in the form of natural and cultural tourism, but also has potential community resources to be empowered in these tourism activities, and there are also several government programs and policies to develop ecotourism in the region.

Recommendations that can be given are to develop the concept of community-based ecotourism based on the potential of the village, namely villages with ecotourism potential, villages with community-based potential, villages with community-based ecotourism potential, and villages that do not yet have these potentials.

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