

# The Influence Of Triple Track Strategies In Developing Tourism Against Economic Growth Province Bangka Belitung Island

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**Abstract**—The tourism sector has a contribution to the regional economy which is reflected in the GRDP and employment. Tourism development becomes one of the flagship programs of Bangka Belitung Islands Province which is contained in RPJPD so that the need for focused development efforts through Triple Track Strategy. Triple Track Strategy is a concept of tourism development that is reflected in pro-growth, pro job and pro-poor. The aim of this study is to test and analyze the influence of Triple Track Strategy in developing tourism to the regional economy of Bangka Belitung Islands Province. This research is a research with the quantitative approach with multiple linear regression method and model estimation using Ordinary Least Square (OLS). Variable to be studied is pro-growth measured from Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the tourism sector, pro-job measured from a labor of tourism sector and pro-poor which measured from poverty rate to regional economy as measured from total GRDP.

The data used in the study is secondary data consisting of GRDP, GDP of the tourism sector, tourism work force and poverty are presented in the form of time series from 2005 to 2017. The results of this study found that the variables that significantly affect the economy in the province of Bangka Belitung are measured from the total GRDP is the pro-growth variable measured from the PDRB of tourism and pro-poor which is measured from the poverty rate. While the variables that did not significantly affect the economy in the Bangka Belitung archipelago province as measured from the total GRDP were the pro job variables measured by the tourism sector work force.

The result of Triple Track Strategy estimation in tourism development toward the regional economy of Bangka Belitung Islands Province shows pro-growth variable as measured from GDP of the tourism sector, pro-job measured from labor of tourism sector

and pro-poor which is measured from poverty rate simultaneously has a significant effect on economy Bangka Belitung area measured from the total GRDP.

**Keywords**—Triple track strategy, Tourism development, Ordinary least square, Gross regional domestic product

## I. INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector is an economic activity that has a very long link, is expected to absorb employment opportunities for the surrounding community, increase people's income which in turn will reduce poverty. The more tourists come, the more economic impact they receive, such as encouraging the development of hotels and restaurants and other infrastructure [1]. Economic growth, employment, and poverty are components or variables that are considered to be a benchmark for the success of economic development in region. Economic growth is expected to have a positive impact on increasing sectoral economic growth, employment, and poverty. Triple track strategy is a concept that has its own role for economic growth, reflected in the economic policies of Pro-Growth, Pro Job, and Pro Poor, which are used as a basis to indicate economic development in various sectors, including the tourism sector. Tourism development orientation promotes growth, job creation, and poverty alleviation [2]. Referring to the tourism sector's contribution to the macroeconomic aspects, it is said that tourism is now a very attractive and promising sector to develop.

The World Tourism Organization estimates that the tourism sector able to contribute to 10 percent of gross domestic product globally, so that tourism is the world largest industry. This fact shows that tourism can

contribute to poverty alleviation for developing countries. So it can be said that the tourism sector is one sector that deserves priority for local economic development and economic independence.

Some studies on the economic impact of tourism development on economic growth are carried out by [3, 4, 5, 6, 7] with the conclusion that the tourism sector is able to provide income for a country by using different variables in each researcher. Other studies state that in addition to being a sector that has very long links, the tourism sector has provided employment opportunities for the surrounding community, will increase people's income and can reduce unemployment which in turn reduces poverty [1].

Bangka Belitung Island Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia which carries tourism as one of the leading sectors, this is motivated by the decline in the contribution of the mining sector, and the contribution of the tourism sector tends to increase towards GRDP. Another thing that is put into consideration in the development of tourism in this area is trend of tourist visits, the number of hotels and restructures and the number of tourist destinations has increased in the last 10 years. The increase is expected to be able to provide a multiplier effect in economic growth which is part of tourism sector, employment in tourism sector and reduction in poverty rates which will further impact the regional economy.

Based on this background, this research tries to elaborate further the direction of the relationship and the influence of tourism development with the concept of a triple track strategy on the economy of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Tourism

Tourism is an activity or human activity that travels temporarily, from its original place of residence to the destination with a reason not to settle or to earn a living but only to fulfill curiosity, to spend leisure time or holidays and other purposes [8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]. Tourism development must be seen as a system of linkages between its supply and demand components. The demand component consists of domestic tourists and foreign tourists, while the supply component consists of accessibility, tourist attraction objects, facilities and utilities, as well as people's attitudes towards tourism [16, 17].

Furthermore, Gartner [18] defines tourism on the movement of tourists to a place far from the neighborhood and/or workplace for a temporary time. French, Craig-Smith, J., & Collier [19] say that: For the temporary short term, tourism is movement of people to destinations outside the places, where they usually work, live and their activities during their stay at these destinations. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) focuses tourism on the demand side and the spatial part, by setting the time dimension for travel by tourists, which is not more than

one year in a row. According to WTO, Tourism is comprised of the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for business, leisure and other purposes not remunerated from within the place visited.

Leiper [20], explains that tourism is an open system of five elements that interact with the wider environment, namely one human element (tourists), three geographical elements (origin, transit and destination), and one economic element (tourism industry). The five are arranged in functional and spatial/spatial relationships, interacting with technological, physical, social cultural, economic and political environmental factors. This means that tourism is not only for commercial activities, but also for another such as nature, an ideological view of history, and tradition, a view that has the power to reshape culture and nature for its own needs. Based on the notions that have been stated, it can be seen that there are important elements that are the focus of attention about tourism, namely individuals who travel out of their place of residence and workplace temporarily, while business/tourism industry is a link between goods and services to form travel experience.

The tourism system model needs to be one of the focuses in the development of tourism, with economic aspects, which reveals the linkages between the supply side and the demand and external factors that influence it. Gunn [21] argues that to satisfy market demand, a country, region, or community must provide a variety of development and services (supply side). Suitability between the supply side and the demand side is the key to success in the development of the right tourism, furthermore that the success of the tourism system is also influenced by external factors. Several factors can have a major influence on how tourism must be developed. There are nine external factors that can affect tourism systems, namely cultural resources, natural resources, finance, labor, organization/leadership, society, entrepreneurship, competition, and government policies [21]. Following Gunn's model of tourism development.

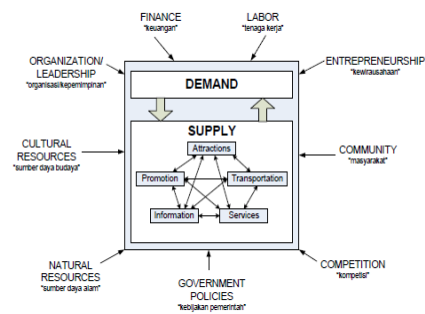


Fig. 1. Gunn tourism system, 1977

### B. Economic Growth

In general, economic growth is an increase in an economy in producing goods and services. In other words the direction of economic growth is more to quantitative changes (quantitative change) and usually is

calculated using data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or the final market value (total market value) of the final goods and services (final goods and service) produced from an economy for a certain period of time and usually one year [22].

High economic growth is one of the development priorities in a country and is one indicator of development success. Economic growth can be used to measure a country's economic performance. The view of economic expert Mankiw [23] states that economic growth calculated from the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a summary of the economic activity of a society over a certain period of time. When it is assumed that there is an increase in the economic activity of the community, there will be an increase in the value of services and goods resulting from all economic activities, then increasing the number of employment opportunities, reducing unemployment and poverty.

The regional economy in this study is measured by the value of GRDP which is an indicator of macroeconomic for region and describes the presence or absence of regional economic development. GRDP will show the rate of economic growth that represents an increase in production in various sectors of the existing business field [24]. In the regional concept, regional economic growth is a number that is indicated by the magnitude the growth rate of a region's Gross Regional Domestic Product measured at constant prices. There are four factors that can affect economic growth, namely natural resources, human resources, capital formation, and the last is technology. This is in line with the neo-classical theory which focuses on capital and labor and technological change as a new element [25].

The expansion of the tourism sector is an inseparable part of regional development and takes place on an ongoing basis, aiming to improve the standard of living and welfare of the community through sources of growth consisting of quality and number of workers, additional capital through savings and investment, as well as technological improvements [24].

### *C. Labor*

Workers are residents who are already or are working, are looking for work and doing other activities with a limit of 15 years. Simanjuntak [26], agree with Ananta [27], Sitanggang & Nachrowi [28], say that labor is part of the total population which potentially can produce goods and services, which means that labor is part of the population that can produce goods and services when there is demand for goods and services. Whereas in Act Number 13 of 2003 states that labor is a population who is in working age or what is referred to as labor is anyone who is able to do work in order to produce goods and or services both to meet their own needs and society. Some general employment concepts [29]: a) Man power or working-age population (UK) are working-age residents (aged 15 years and over) or the total population in a country that can produce goods and services; b) The labor force is a resident whose main activity during the past week worked

and a resident looking for a job; c) Non-labor force is a population aged (15 years and over), but the main activity during the last half of the week was school, taking care of the house hold and others; d) The Labor Force Participation Rate is describing the number of labor force in an age group as a percent age of the population in that age group, by comparing the labor force with labor; e) Unemployment rate (unemployment rate) is a number that show much of the work force is actively looking for work, which is comparing the number of people who are looking for work with the number of labor force.

### *D. Poverty*

The World Bank defines poverty by using a capacity/purchasing power measure, ie US \$1 or the US \$2 per capita per day [30], while the Central Statistics Agency defines poverty based on the poverty line. The poverty line value used to determine poverty refers to the minimum needs required by a person, namely 21.00 calories per capita per day, coupled with the need for minimal non-food which is a person's basic needs which include: board, clothing, school, transportation, and the needs of the house hold and the underlying individual. According to BPS, a person/individual whose expenditure is lower than the Poverty Line then said someone/individual is poor. Furthermore, (Bappenas, 2004) says that poverty is a condition where a person or group are unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. These basic human rights include fulfillment of food, clean water, clothing, health, land, education, workers, housing, resources and the environment, the right to participate in socio-political life and a sense of security from the treatment or threat so facts of violence.

Friedman's view states that poverty is defined as the inequality of opportunity to accumulate the basis of social power. This social power base includes: (1) productive capital such as housing, land, health, means of production. (2) Financial resources. (3) Social and political organizations that can be used for common interests such as cooperatives, social organizations and politic parties. (4) Social assistance. (5) Knowledge and skills. (6) Information that is useful for the advancement of life [30].

## III. METHODS

The analytical method used in this research is Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method, using secondary data, is time series of observation period 2005-2016. The variable in this study consists of the dependent variable is economic growth and the independent variables are Growth, Job, and Poor. Based on these variables, the model in this study is a model for analyzing the effect of Growth, Job, and Poor on the economic growth of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

The functions used in this study are:  $GRT = f \{GRp, Jobp, Poor\}$  (1)

From the function then formed model estimation research as follows:

$$GR_t = 1 + 2GR_p + 3Job_p + 4Poor + \varepsilon$$

(2) GR<sub>t</sub>: is economic growth measured from total GRDP; GR<sub>p</sub> is Growth which is measured by the GRDP of the tourism sector; Job<sub>p</sub> is a Job measured by the number of workers who work in the tourism sector; Poor is the level of poverty. This research was conducted by analyzing data for a period of 12 (twelve) years from 2005 to 2016.

Research data as follows:

Table I. GRDP, Growth<sub>p</sub>, Job<sub>p</sub> and Poor 2005-2016 Province of Bangka Belitung Islands

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of partial test (t test) obtained by Job (Job<sub>p</sub>) have no significant effect on Economic Growth (GR<sub>t</sub>), while Growth (GR<sub>p</sub>) and Poor (Poor) have an effect on economic growth (GR<sub>t</sub>), with R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.98 Table II.

TABLE 1. GRDP, GROWTH<sub>P</sub>, JOBP AND POOR 2005-2016 PROVINCE OF BANGKA BELITUNG ISLANDS

Year	GRDP	Growth <sub>p</sub>	Job <sub>p</sub>	Poor
2005	8707294	1589863	27672	95300
2006	9024693	1669020	33370	117410
2007	9401432	1761660	40778	95100
2008	9827915	1879202	42016	80280
2009	10214032	1961534	47741	76010
2010	10777716	2097071	54653	67750
2011	11447615	2276269	185350	65550
2012	12118551	2439227	85019	70200
2013	12777356	2601726	84979	69400
2014	13326249	2748522	95363	67200
2015	13858733	2882914	97177	74090
2016	11043781	2173365	72193	72760

Source: Central Statistics Agency

TABLE II. THE RESULT OF ORDINARYLEAST SQUARETEST

Variable	Coeff	Std Error	t-Statistic	Prob
Growth	4.49	0,12	36,22	0,00
Job	0,83	1,83	0,45	0,65
Poor	15,16	2,33	6,49	0,00
R-square	0.98		Mean depend	1104378
AdjustedRsqu	0.98		var	1
uare			SD	1703683
SE.of	19827		dependent	27.44
Regression	8,9		var	27.56
Sun square	3,54E		Akaike info	27.40
resid	+11		creation	
Log	161.67		Schwarz	
Likelihood	1.46		Crieterion	
Durbin			Hannan-	
Watson Stat			Quinn criter	

Source: Data Processed (2018)

The coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) (at the output of R-Sq) is obtained by a value of 0.98 percent which means that the variability of the GRT, GR<sub>p</sub>, Job<sub>p</sub> and Poor variables simultaneously is 98 percent with 2 percent explained by error term or other variables not included in the regression model. In other words, the goodness of the regression model that is formed is 98 percent. These results show that labor in the development of the tourism sector in the province of Bangka Belitung Islands has no effect on regional economic growth, this is because the labor of the tourism sector still has many limitations of education, skills and competence in the field of tourism, so with these limitations lead to wages accepted is not a consideration of labor, what is important for them is how they have a job. Meanwhile, if viewed from the side of demand then the company is only willing to pay high salaries when the labor they receive has the skills, skills and competencies that standards in the tourism sector. With wage limitations received, it has not had an impact on increasing consumption, which in turn has no effect on economic growth. Another thing that happens is that many workers in the tourism sector have an educational background which is not in the field of tourism, even this condition is the cause of the work force's ineffectiveness on economic growth in tourism development in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands.

The results of the normality test are seen from the results of the jarque fallow test as shown in Figure 2.

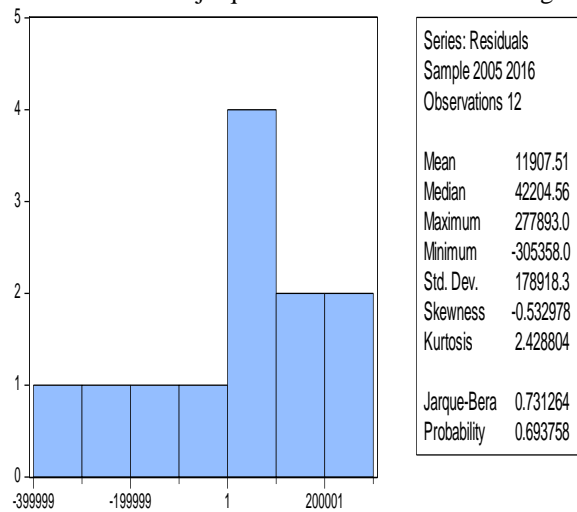


Fig. 2. Jarque Bera Normality Test Results

**TABLE III. THE RESULT T DAN F TEST**

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	0.275867	Prob. F(2,7)	0.7668
Obs*R-squared	0.822979	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.6627

Variable	Coeff	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GROWTH	0.029799	0.141968	0.209897	0.8397
JOB	-0.609322	2.275937	-0.267723	0.7966
POOR	-0.246049	2.569166	-0.095770	0.9264
RESID(-1)	0.311652	0.426716	0.730349	0.4889
RESID(-2)	-0.046695	0.516606	-0.090389	0.9305
R-squared	0.068582	Mean dependent var	11907.51	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.463657	S.D. dependent var	178918.3	
S.E. of regression	216458.4	Akaike info criterion	27.70252	
Sum squared resid	3.28E+11	Schwarz criterion	27.90457	
Log likelihood	-161.2151	Hannan-Quinn criter.	27.62772	
Durbin-Watson stat	1.881791			

Source: Data Processed (2018)

Seen from the results of jarque test bera above that its probability value of  $0.693 < \alpha = 0.05$ , so the data used in this study normal distribution. While testing by T Test and F Test as in Table 3.

Based on some test results can be concluded that job (Jobp) has no significant effect on economic growth. This shows that the tourism workforce does not contribute to economic growth in tourism development in Bangka Belitung Islands.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the Bangka Belitung University who has funded this research, as well as all parties who have helped and provided full support in writing this article. The authors hope this article can provide additional knowledge for further researchers especially in tourism research and regional economics.

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