

Implications of Minatourism Policy on the Economic Growth of the Tanjungpinang City Community



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Abstract— Minatourism policy is an economic development strategy focusing on developing coastal tourism potential. The research will describe the policy implications of the development of minatourism areas in Tanjungpinang City, which focuses on the development of minatourism areas in Madong and Sei-Nyirih. The city is located in the Riau archipelago, Indonesia, which has rich natural and cultural potential to be used as a tourist destination. The purpose of this minatourism development is to increase the local community's economic growth by developing edu-tourism and eco-tourism sectors based on marine and fisheries aspects. This study investigates the implications of the minatourism policy on the economic growth of the Tanjungpinang City community, especially the local communities in Madong and Sei-Nyirih. This research method uses a qualitative approach by analysing secondary data such as government reports, economic data, and interviews with relevant stakeholders. The results showed that the minatourism policy has implications for the positive impact of community economic growth. However, it also has implications for large budget needs because the supporting infrastructure in this area has not been built as expected, plus there is no specific policy instrument such as Detail Engineering Design and minatourism Development Master Plan that supports its development.

Keywords—Policy, Minatourism, Economic Growth, Tourism

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries that has abundant fisheries resources both from the capture fisheries subsector and aquaculture. This is due to the geographical condition of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is spread over a cluster of islands that are connected by a vast ocean[1]. According to Law No. 27/2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, the utilization of small islands and their surrounding waters is prioritised for one or more of the following purposes: conservation, education and training, research and development, mariculture, tourism, fisheries and marine businesses and the fishing industry in a sustainable manner, organic farming and animal husbandry.

One of the regions in Indonesia with great maritime potential is Riau Islands Province, which consists of 2,408 islands with a coastline of 2,367.6 km. The maritime potential includes marine and fisheries resources, shipping transport services, trade, sustainable energy and tourism. Based on Statistics Indonesia 2022, it was recorded that capture fisheries production in Riau Islands Province in 2020 was 332,176 tonnes with a production value of IDR 10,571 billion[2].

Tanjungpinang City as the capital of Riau Islands Province which is located in the southern part of Bintan

Island, with an area of 144.56 km² based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 58 of 2021 concerning Codes, Data on Government Administration Areas and Islands, and a sea area of 149.13 km² based on technical calculations from the Geomatics Study Center of Bakosurtanal in 2007 (ignoring the limit of management authority as far as 12 nautical miles), also has marine and fisheries potential that needs to be developed more optimally[2].

In addition to the potential of fisheries and marine resources, the maritime area of Tanjungpinang also has the potential for coastal and marine-based tourism. According to data from the Tanjungpinang City Statistics Agency, there are 4 natural and 4 marine attractions in Tanjungpinang City[3]. Tanjungpinang City, which is mostly surrounded by the sea, has several residential areas on the coast, such as Madong Village and Sei Nyirih Village. In general, the topography of the two villages is a coastal area with muddy soil types and is categorised as estuary waters. Through this potential, Tanjungpinang City established a policy for the area as a minatourism area as stated in the Tanjungpinang Mayor Regulation Number 54 of 2023 concerning the Action Plan for the Development of the Kampung Madong Sei-Nyirih minatourism Area.

This article discusses the implications of the issuance of the minatourism policy on economic growth. Policy itself can generally be defined as a policy or decision made by the authorities (in this case the Government) which may involve other stakeholders concerning the public which roughly the process of making always starts from formulation to evaluation[4]. Meanwhile, minatourism is the development of community and regional economic activities based on the integrated utilisation of marine, fisheries and tourism resources in a certain area[5].

The tourism development strategy is a step that can be taken in order to develop the potential of tourism in an area, several ways that can be done such as improvements to existing infrastructure both physically and non-physically, this aims to improve the welfare of the community around the tourist area[6].

According to Haris, minatourism is a combination of the potential of capture fisheries and aquaculture, as well as agricultural technology tourism in an integrated management model that focuses on conservation[7]. The concept of minatourism arises because of the success of aquaculture activities supported by technology, which in turn invites tourist visits and provides opportunities for local communities to engage in tourism businesses. The operationalisation of the concept of minatourism area development that has been going on since 2014 until now

still experiences problems in the institutional aspect, namely the lack of synergy and integration between the various parties involved[7].

The area's naturalness is an important factor, so it becomes an attraction for tourists. The Kampung Madong Sei-Nyirih minatourism Area's attractiveness in Tanjungpinang City has shown good potential. However, whether the impact of its development on economic growth needs to be seen from the Government's commitment to develop the area sustainably. This article will describe the actual empirical conditions related to the area's development, starting from the geographical conditions, profession, education level, income, and infrastructure, especially roads. The reasons for accessibility and availability of infrastructure are the determining factors for developing a tourist destination[8]. Tourism is a driver of the economic sector so it should be a solution for the Government in increasing economic development[9].

II. METHOD

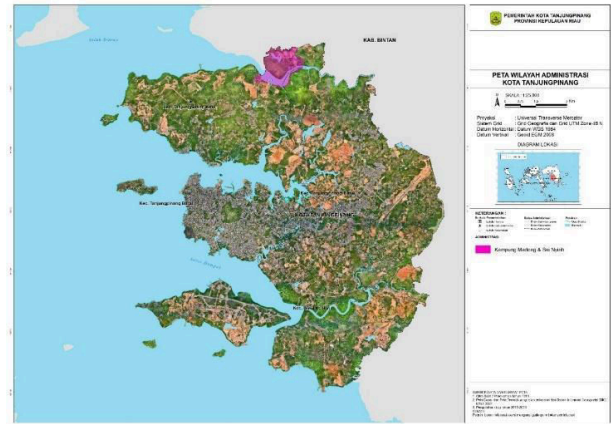
This research is qualitative, while the research approach used is phenomenological. Qualitative research methods are used to research natural object conditions, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are triangulated, data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization [10]. To obtain primary data on the Minatourism Policy and its implications for improving community welfare, the key informants are 1) Tanjungpinang City Planning, Research and Development Agency; 2) the Local community; and 3) Local fishermen. Secondary data sources are 1) Madong-Sei Nyirih minatourism Area Action Plan Document; 2) Regulation of the Mayor of Tanjungpinang City Number 54 of 2023 concerning the Action Plan for the Development of the Madong-Sei Nyirih Village minatourism Area; 3) Documents on the Strategic Plan of the Related Technical Agency. Research data collection and validation techniques: 1) Interview; 2) Observation; 3) Document search. Qualitative research data validity checking techniques used are as follows: 1) Credibility; 2) Transferability; 3) Dependability; 4) Confirmability. This study's research data analysis techniques are as follows: 1) data collection; 2) data reduction; 3) data presentation; 4) verification and conclusion drawing.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Kampung Madong and Kampung Sei Nyirih are located in RW 5 (RT 1 and RT 2) Kampung Bugis Urban Village, Tanjungpinang Kota Subdistrict, Tanjungpinang City, Riau Islands Province, with a total of 246 households and an area of ± 2.85 km². Geographically, the location of Kampung Madong - Sei Nyirih is at 0°58'20" North latitude and 104°28'06" East longitude to 0°59'12" North latitude and 104°29'16" East Longitude, with the following administrative boundaries:

- North bordering Tembeling Village, Bintan Regency;
- South bordered by Tanjungpinang Kota Urban Village;
- East bordered by Air Raja Urban Village; and
- West bordered by Senggarang Administrative Village

Figure 1. Location Map of Madong Village - Sei Nyirih



Source: Action Plan for Tanjungpinang minatourism Area, 2023

Sei Nyirih Village, which is located adjacent to Madong Village, is also a coastal area. Topographically, the height of Sei Nyirih Village from sea level is 10 MDPL with sloping land contours. The area as a whole has an area of 192.41 hectares, with Sei Nyirih village covering an area of 41.31 hectares. Most of Sei Nyirih Village is covered by mangrove forests with an area of 86.73 Ha which is still well preserved, so it has the potential for coastal aquaculture such as mangrove crabs, gonggong, and shrimp. In addition, in Sei Nyirih Village there is also a blue lake area of former mining excavations with an area of 64.37 Ha.

TABLE 1. Area of Madong Village - Sei Nyirih

No.	Description	Area (Ha)
Madong Village:		
1.	Aquaculture and Marine Farming	65,69
2.	Madong Village and Processing Site	15,50
3.	Mangrove Area (Natural Laboratory)	11,77
Total area of Madong Village		92,96
Sei Nyirih Village:		
1.	Blue Lake Area (Former Sand Mine)	64,37
2.	Villages and Processing Sites	41,31
3.	Mangrove Area (Natural Laboratory)	86,73
Total area of Madong Village		192,41

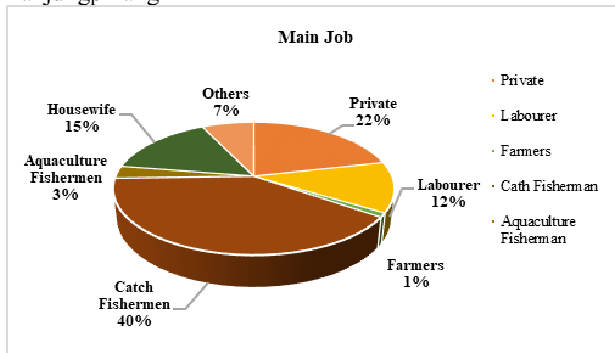
Source: Action Plan for Tanjungpinang minatourism Area, 2023

The Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries states that fisheries are all activities related to managing and utilizing fish resources and their environment from pre-production, production, and processing to marketing carried out in a fisheries business system. In the fisheries business system, the word Mina is often used to replace the word Perikanan, which essentially contains the same meaning as the word fisheries itself. The management and utilization of fisheries resources aim to improve the welfare of the community, especially the fishing community and other communities living in coastal areas. Tourism is a form of natural resource utilization that relies on natural services for human satisfaction. However, the condition of the area discussed in this study has not shown a correlation with community welfare.

Several things become the basis for the unrealisation of this area as an economic pillar, namely in terms of institutions that have not synergised, the suitability of

existing infrastructure, and existing community human resources that still cannot be optimised properly. The majority of family heads have an elementary school education (SD) or 46%, and some others have an education level up to junior high school (SLTP) and senior high school (SLTA), but there are still many family heads who have not graduated from elementary school, namely 24% and only a small portion have a Bachelor's degree (S1). Most or 53.29% of the family heads' average monthly income ranged from IDR. 1 million to 3 million.

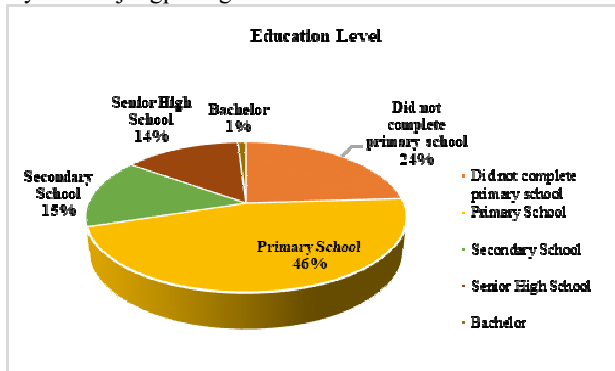
Figure 2. Main Job of people in Madong and Sei Nyirih Tanjungpinang



Source: Action Plan for Tanjungpinang minatourism Area, 2023

The picture above shows that the average community has a profession as a capture fisherman and very few as a cultivation fisherman. This is a major problem in the development of minatourism, because there should be strengthening in cultivation because it becomes an educational tourism destination. Then, the next picture explains the condition of community resources there by showing a picture of the average education of the head of the family is still at the level of finishing elementary school by 46% and followed by a second 24% not finishing elementary school. This condition is a policy implication that is quite heavy for future development and is considered not adaptive for the community there.

Figure 4. Education Level of people in Madong and Sei Nyirih Tanjungpinang



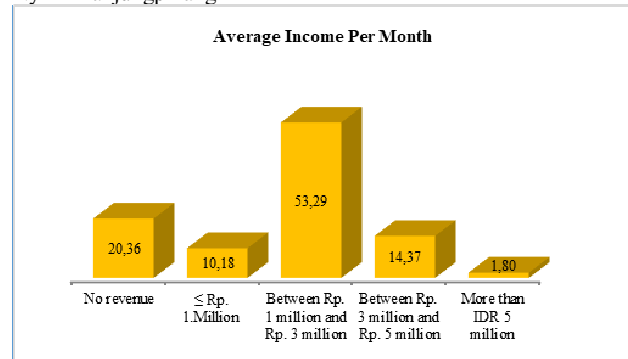
Source: Action Plan for Tanjungpinang minatourism Area, 2023

An area or region has the potential to be developed as a tourist destination if the area has a unique speciality, especially for tourism activities[11]. Referring to the geographical conditions, the ability of small islands to

provide natural resources is evident. However, consideration must be given to the rate of exploitation of natural resources and the utilisation of space on the island, so that management is required in the hope that there is integrity and accountability in the utilisation of resources[12].

Universally, the condition of the community has been touched by national development activities, such as the availability of public facilities, including health and education facilities in various parts of the country. However, the reality of national development cannot be denied that the results and values still need to be improved with the aim and hope that classic social problems such as the level of social welfare can be accommodated[13]. The Government should focus more on improving Human Resources and Community Welfare first as a basic service obligation. When viewed from the average monthly income of the community, there is still the highest at 1-3 million, followed by no income, which can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 3. Average Income Per Month of people in Madong and Sei Nyirih Tanjungpinang



Source: Action Plan for Tanjungpinang minatourism Area, 2023

Other basic things that should be fulfilled, for example in terms of infrastructure, the condition of buildings in Madong Village - Sei Nyirih in terms of building irregularities, building density, and building quality, which can generally be described as follows.

Figure 5. Building Condition in Madong Village - Sei Nyirih



Source: Action Plan for Tanjungpinang minatourism Area, 2023

The condition of the neighbourhood roads in Madong Village - Sei Nyirih is in terms of service throughout the neighbourhood and the quality of the neighbourhood roads, which can also be generally described as follows:

Figure 6. The condition of the neighbourhood roads in Madong Village - Sei Nyirih



Source: Action Plan for Tanjungpinang minatourism Area, 2023

There are still many roads that are only dirt, which is incompatible with tourist activities. No good access and conditions that have not attracted visitors should be improved. The most expected road services from the ranking of importance and satisfaction are safety at tourist sites, placement of travel signs, driving comfort, the number of road lighting and the number of roadside rest areas[14].

Efforts to attract tourists to visit an area must certainly provide its own characteristics that can provide pleasure to tourists to always enjoy tourist attractions[15]. Seeing the existing conditions in this area has not shown a distinctive and attractive with infrastructure that is still sober.

The research findings also show that this infrastructure has not been well developed due to land issues that have not been acquired from the community. When viewed from the policy aspect, the Tanjungpinang city government has also not compiled a Detail Engineering Design (DED) for infrastructure development in this minatourism area. Policies such as the master plan for regional development have also not been prepared by the Tanjungpinang City government. This can also be an empirical finding that can be developed and studied academically regarding the feasibility of the area as a Minatourism area.

IV. CONCLUSION

Madong-Sei Nyirih Minatourism shows that the destination is not yet following infrastructure conditions, especially in terms of roads, and does not have adequate tourist attractions. Inadequate road conditions can hamper accessibility to tourist destinations, making it difficult for tourists to reach the place comfortably and safely.

In addition, the lack of tourist attractions such as interesting objects, recreational activities, or supporting facilities that are attractive to visitors can make the destination less attractive to tourists. Therefore, significant infrastructure improvements and development of tourist attractions are needed to make Madong-Sei Nyirih a more attractive and sustainable tourist destination.

The implication of the lack of infrastructure and tourist attractions in Madong-Sei Nyirih is that this tourism policy

has not had a positive impact on the economic welfare of the local community, and overall, the destination is not yet viable as a sustainable tourism destination. It is recommended that the Tanjungpinang City government can think about making a Detail Engineering Design (DED) first to support this area and the minatourism development master plan policy. Human resources there also need to be strengthened, as the inability of the local community to provide good service to tourists, both in terms of customer service, tour guides, and information provision, can result in a poor tourist experience.

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