

Identification of Potential Tourism in East Likupang Subdistrict Bangka Island North Minahasa

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Abstract—By using qualitative approach, this research intends to list the potential of tourism destination in the coast of Bangka island that is in North Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi Indonesia. From the discussion above it can be concluded that the Bangka island has seven potential coasts that can be integrated in the development of marine tourism, such as Kalipepu beach, Besar beach, Panjang beach, Sahaung beach, Sabora beach, Pahepa beach, and Lumowas.

Keywords-potential tourism, Coastal Tourism, Bangka Island, North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the country with the potential of natural resources and abundant culture where its existence became a potential flagship in the global tourism industry. Indonesia has a wealth of natural resources that include tropical forests, Flora-fauna, diverse landscapes from the coast to the mountains in principle is natural capital for the development of tourism itself [1]. Although Indonesia composed of various small and large islands, in the context of utilization of natural resources as tourist attraction, Bali is the only island which significantly successful to transform that wealth to become attraction resources that attracts tourists and overseas archipelago to come on vacation to Bali [2]. The success of Bali in moving the tourism sector as to give the contribution of what is important in foreign exchange, enhances the welfare of society and provide job opportunities to the population and encourage environmental conservation to be important lessons on the role of tourist sector development.

North Sulawesi province is a province in the island of Sulawesi which is known aggressive in the development of the tourism sector [3]. Although the revenue and the arrival of tourists to North Sulawesi province was not as big as in Bali island, but the climate and tourist sector growth in North Sulawesi considered great. In the context of tourism, the island of Bunaken are major mainstay tourism sector in North Sulawesi province as one of the provinces with small islands stretching from the North-South axis along the waters

of the Celebes Sea. These islands have diverse potentials of the abundant natural resources, but has not yet been entirely developed and flourished as objects and tourism attraction. [3], [4] Those small Islands are currently become the world's attention because of their vulnerable to global climate change and the threat of excessive exploitation of coastal resources and the mainland which threatens the existence of the island and its inhabitants who dwell in it. Small island development is thus directed to foster the industry greener and sustainable in order to maintain the integrity of the ecology systems and physical structure to avoid damage and extinction of the small island itself.

One of the Islands that have the potential for the development of tourism is located on Bangka Island Subdistrict of East Likupang North Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi. In the distinct of physiographic, Bangka island is a coastal region that have coastal landscape, sea with the biodiversity and beauty of the surrounding panorama that can be integrated in the development of tourism. Like other coastal villages in General, most of the mainland coast in Bangka island has been used for the location of the residential settlements, location of aquaculture, the location of the fishing activity, and a small part of the location of the developmental tourism.

Widespread throughout the island of Bangka is 2,919 ha with a population of 2,697 and an area of 726 heads of family spread in three different villages such as Lihunu Village, Kahuku Village, and Libas village [5].

Currently, there are four locations of marine tourist resort on the island of Bangka who has managed. Those are: Mimpri Indah Resort, Blue Bay Resort, Murex Resort, and Mata Karang Resort, all are lied in the area of Linuhu village administration. In these four locations of the resort has been built by investors some supporting facilities among others lodging (cottage), diving center, restaurants and other recreational facilities. The main attraction of these locations is the beauty of beaches with clean white sand, the beauty of the sea and the panorama around for the variety of attractions such as beach recreation, fishing, boating, swimming, and diving. In addition of having the potential natural tourism,

Bangka island also has the potential of cultural tourism and the annual arts customary celebration known as "Tulude". Cycle and duration of the appearance as well as the association with religion or myth from the festivities would be customary celebrations tourist attraction.

Bangka island as a small island in ecology has a range of limitations in its development. Hence, as ecologically and socially, the development of tourism on Bangka island has to have continuing vision and involve the participation of the people in it. Integration between natural resources and the potential culture by the aspect of human as the subject of development being the essential element both in the planning stages or the implementation of tourism management in the small island as well. Development of tourism on Bangka island this time is suspected does not involve most of the surrounding community but only become interest of the investors. The lack of community role in the management of tourism objects have led to the fact that in the recent time it has not have a positive impact especially in economy in order to improve the standard of living of the local communities.

According to [6], The local community, particularly the natives who live in the area of tourism are one of key players in the development of tourism because it is they who provide most of the attractions and determine the quality of tourism product at the same time. In addition to local community is the 'owner' of the attractions visited and enjoyed by the tourists at once. The changes in tourism areas will get in touch directly with their interests. Therefore, the utilization of resources for the development of sustainable tourism should involve local communities so it can provide optimal benefits for them. Furthermore, in the decision of the Minister of culture and tourism, Number KM.67/UM.001/MKP/2004 About general guide of tourism development in small islands [7], stated that one of the principles of tourism development in small islands is the principle of public participation. The process of community involvement either in active or passive should be started since the planning stages until the phase of management and development. This will foster a sense of belonging and responsibility that will determine the success and sustainability of tourism development in small the islands. Dialogue within feedback from the society in effort to the decision-making of the tourism development can really enrich and become an added value to the activities that would be performed. Society should be facilitated in its involvement included informing the consequences, and involvement to show how community participation becomes an added value.

Community- based tourism (CBT) is one of the strategic approaches which is expected to contribute significantly in the three pillars of development those are the aspect of economic, social and environmental. The idea of community-based tourism emerged in the 1990s as one of the efforts to encourage the contribution of the tourism sector in the achievement of sustainable development [8]. CBT is often characterized by the principle and aim to increase profits of local communities, receive tourists in the context of locality, arrange that developed tourism in the context of community involvement, the presence of a fair profit sharing among the many parties involved and others [9]. Explained above that community- based tourism is the development model of tourism that assume the tourism should depart from

the consciousness of the needs of the community values in an effort to build the tourism to be more beneficial for needs, initiatives, and the opportunity of local communities.

CBT is not a business that aims to maximize the profile for investors but more related to the impact of tourism for the community and environmental resources. CBT was created from community development strategy by using tourism as a tool to strengthen the ability of local community organizations. According to [10], the implementation of those CBT principles in the small islands is really important because of the characteristic itself. In many ways, the small island is the ecosystem which is particularly vulnerable to a variety of changes and tends to be isolated that cause limitations both on the ecological aspects and the economy of the community as well.

Based on the above analysis, it is clear that the tourism development in a small such in Bangka island should not be separated from local community participation in the location object of tourism. Society needs to be involved and together creating the safety, comfort, protection of resources and tourist attractions, maintaining facilities and infrastructure are all factors that determine Bangka Island attraction. The wealth of nature in Bangka island is a potential that can be maximized in the tourism activity. Likewise, the culture of the local community is an asset that can be integrated and utilized to create the tourism industry in the Bangka island that competitive and sustainable. This is possible because local communities have the knowledge and local wisdom in order to manage natural resources sustainably that will indirectly influence the quality of the island's resources in its utilization as resources and tourism attraction.

In contrast from the background of the issue, this research seeks to uncover the potential of the tourism sector on Bangka island. This becomes very important in formulating the direction and strategy of the tourist development in the small island. A case study is that Bangka island is one of the small islands which is being developed into a new tourist area in the Regency of North Minahasa, North Sulawesi.

Based on the background of the problem, the problem of this research is formulated as follows : How is the tourism potential in the East Likupang subdistrict of Bangka , North Minahasa Regency?

Referring to the formula of the issue stated, the purpose of this study is to: Identify potential tourism in Bangka Island Subdistrict east Likupang, north Minahasa regency.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative approach. According to [11], qualitative research approach used to examine the conditions of natural objects (*natural setting*) Where researchers as the key instrument, the technique of the data collection was used in triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive, and the results of the study emphasizes the meaning instead of generalizing. Referred as qualitative because the data collected is qualitative and the analysis is more qualitatively. Another notion advanced by [12], that qualitative research is the study that intends to understand the phenomenon about what experienced by the subject of study itself, for example, behaviors, perceptions, motivations, actions and other as holistically by means of descriptions in

the form of words and language in a special context that has been experienced and utilize a variety of scientific method.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Administratively, Bangka Island is in the territory of east Likupang sub-district, North Minahasa Regency, North Sulawesi. The island is in east side of Likupang Narrow. Straight from the north and it is bordered by Sulawesi sea and Sitaro Island Regency (Siau, Tagulandang, Biaro) to the south in border of Likupang narrow. The administrative confines of Bangka Island are as follows:

1. In the north side bordered with Celebes Sea/ Sitaro Island.
2. In the east side bordered with Maluku Sea
3. In the south side bordered with Likupang narrow
4. In the west side bordered with Likupang narrow/ Gangga Island

In comparing with the other 5 island in Likupang water (Talise island, Gangga, Kinabuhutan, Lihaga, Tindila), Bangka the biggest island with 3 villages in it such as Linuhu village, Kahuku island, and Libas village. The distance between Bangka island from Manado city as the mother city of North Sulawesi is 70, 6 km. The trip from Manado to Bangka island is about 2 hours, land trip from Manado to Likupang dua village (capital of east Likupang sub regency) takes 40 km and 1/5 hours by boat, from Likupang dua village to Bangka island takes 16 sea mile (30,6 km) by boat.

As in theory, the potency of tourism is all about potencies in some territory to be used and developed in tourism industry. Potency can be clarified in many categories, covers of natural resources, social, politic, economy and any other potency. This research in principle is focusing natural resource as basis of tourism attraction composer in Bangka island. In the small case like Bangka island, the natural attraction is prominent and becomes the main attraction rather than cultural- basis attraction. Attraction is the heart of tourism destination whose existence would be the reason of people to have the trip for [13][14] [1]

As destination, Bangka island has attraction capital to be served for the tourists. The elements of natural resources like the spread of coast, sea, rocks, water, trees, air, and others are the basic capital that can be optimized to become tourism attraction. However, those potencies would not be beneficial resources for the tourism unless all the elements could be used to satisfy and to complete the necessary of human being.

As in theory, Bangka island can be developed as natural tourism destination because it is qualified for much of basic characters in terms of provide the tourist's desire to visit such object and the attraction of natural tourism, those characters are:

1. Strategic geographical position. geographical position relates to space characteristic which is determining the related condition with other variables. Geographical position is strategically related to tourist accessibility going to the destination offered [15], [16].
2. The unique climate and weather, comfortable and destination characteristic. These two natural factors are affected by the longitude and elevation that has been

measured on sea surface, land, mountains, and so on. All together with geological factors, climate is the main determining factor from the physical environment that effects the structure of vegetation and the life of animals as the natural basic attraction of the tourism destination [1].

3. The interesting topography and landform. This natural aspect is the general form of the earth surface that makes several geographical areas turns into unique landform. These two aspects become attraction that distinguish the geographical condition of some territory/continent with other territory/continent makes interesting to bring it as tourism object [15]. For example, the rice plantation in Bali that appeared because of topographical structure and the spread of soil, where the soil existence became the tourism attraction that lots of tourist have come for [17].
4. *surface materials* that composes the variety of earth surface. For example: the natural rocks, sand, mineral, and more, which is really unique and interesting s it can be developed to be the natural tourism. Traditionally, white sand beach is the main destination of the tourists that generally all over the world. This white sand beach- tour is kind of tourism activity that has been known since long time ago [13], [15].
5. The water source existence. Water holds the important role in terms of determining the type and level of the outdoor recreation. By focusing on the water supply, a place could be developed to be tourism area such as beach/maritime, lake and river. Several of tourism activity that could be developed in the basic of water resources are sailing, cruises, fishing, snorkeling, etc. [13], [15].

A. *Ecosystem potential coast.*

Based on the observation and identification result in the research time, the coastal potency belong to Bangka island is the white sand beach with the appropriate slight for the beach tourism. Beach is the favorite tourism object all over the world that is interesting for tourists to visit. According to researchers, beach is the oldest object and the attraction that the tourist has ever been visiting to and it is still able to grab tourist's attention until now [13]. According to [1], beach is the landscape or natural spread that long time ago has been known as tourism destination. Beach, whether it is sandy or full of rock have always attracted the tourist's attention because of its beauty.

According to the identification result that has been done, there are seven beaches that have the potencies to be developed as tourism locations. 5 beaches are in administrative territory of Lihunu village, such as Kalipepu beach, Besar beach, panjang beach, Sahaung beach, and Sabora beach. In Kahuku village there is only one beach developed, it is Pahepa beach, while in Libas village there is also one beach that could be developed which is Luwonas beach. The physical condition of these seven beaches could be described generally as follows:

Kalipepu beach

Kalipepu beach is in the administrative territory of Linuhu village, located on the east side with 750 length of beach, the second length after Panjang beach that is located on the west part of Linuhu village. The ownership status of

the beach is combined with the surrounding area and those belong to single head of the family. This beach has the favorite landscape which is *Batu Gosoh* that has uniqueness of the beautiful view on two huge stones that seem like being 'piled' as they are without any adhesive thing. The local people called those stones as *Batu Gosoh* because they are piled one another in their position (Local language "baku gosoh"). Surrounding the stones there are some other single big stones that stand on their own. The stones were there since decades ago but its pile had never fallen/collapsed although it was stricken by the free wave or being shaken by the earthquake.

Other potency that Kalipepu beach has is the clean white sand spread in the shore of the beach. The slight and wide topography of the beach make it attraction for the beach tourism. Otherwise, the stable weather and the wind are really influential to the wave condition of the sea. The blue sea and the medium height of wave add more beauty to the landscape of the island. The beach can be reached over 8 km from Lihunu village. There is no proper street or any infrastructure to go to the beach. The only way that available is the track to the farms that has connected to the edge of beach. The difficult journey to the beach is often caused by the taught field like the track in the hill that we have to cross by. The vegetation across Kalipepu beach can be said in a good condition to protect the beach from the negative influence caused by the damage of the soil. There is indication system of processing the soil with the base of agroforestry in Kalipepu beach that has been done by the owner of the soil and his family, where the main plant is coconut with any other plant as well.

Tourism sector can be said undeveloped on this beach because the owner of the area is only focusing to his farm beside the beach. In this plantation, coconut is the main plant grown by the owner. Beside coconut, Bamboo is the important plant for the local people of Lihunu. Bamboos have grown a lot in the farm. Bamboos can be used in many ways, as the main material of building house, furniture, boat equipment, fishing tools, etc.

Besar Beach

Other potency in Bangka island is besar beach. It is located in the east part of Linuhu village. This beach has the gorgeous natural panorama with the spread of white sand beach in 600 meters. Compared to other beaches, this beach has its own breathtaking features where most of the sand made in the form of granules as small as black pepper. With the condition and the panorama, this beach is potential to be tourism area. Compared to Kalipepu beach, the distance between the beach and the local residence of Linuhu is relatively near which is less than 500 meters. Same as Kalipepu beach, Besar beach also owned by a single family. The dry land that is bordered with the beach has already been planted by coconut in the extensively area of 1,5 ha. Coconut plantation beside Besar beach is one of the small farms that can be integrated in developing the beach tourism as one of the objects and tourism attraction as well.

Panjang beach

This beach is located at the south part of the administrative region of Linuhu village. The beach is called Panjang beach because among other beaches, this one has the longest shore line in Bangka island, which is 900 m. Panjang beach is owned by a single family. On this beach, we can

find soft white sand and its color is cleaner than any other white sand in Bangka island. Coconut plant is still the main plant for the local community and the owner of the plantation beside Panjang beach as well. Nevertheless, if we compare with other beaches, we can see that the beach vegetation is in a little bit distracted. There are not much of big trees with the strong root, this condition would be a weakness for the beach in terms of decreasing the damage threat because of the influence of the surrounded area.

Not only provide the beauty of landscape panorama, other potency on this beach region is the beauty panorama under the sea. The effect made by the medium blowing wind and the condition of the calm sea support the scuba diving attraction in this region. Geographic location of panjang beach gives relatively benefits to create the sea situation which is safe from the sea flow and big wave.

Sahaung beach

Sahaung beach is located at the south east of Linuhu village. This beach has white sand substratum that relatively clean along 550 meters with slight topography. From Sahaung beach, we can see the view of Likupang narrow and Molucas sea. As other beaches are, coconut is the important plant beside the beach. Beside the beauty of landscape panorama, other potency in this region is the beauty under the sea. The blue clear water becomes attraction for scuba diving. Besides, the existence of the unique *kuhia* stone and other stones around as spot diving are also attractions for the tourists who enjoy the sea panorama at this region.

Pantai Sabora

Sabora beach is in located at the west side of Linuhu village. This beach has a beautiful natural view in the white sand area along 650 meters with granular white sand as small as black pepper. Sabora beach is one of the ports for some fishermen where in many locations were also built the simple residences of them. The blue and clean water condition in this area are still protected with the undersea panorama that is very mesmerize making tourism activity such diving to see its beauty become appropriate to do in this area. Other supporting factors to keep this area beneficial is the slight topography which has the variety of beach ecosystem.

Pahepa beach

Pahepa beach is included in the administrative region of Kahuku village. This beach has the long shore line, which is 700 meters. The sand condition on this beach is very soft and white clean. In the left and right side of the beach grows mangroves and sea swamp that are solid adding more potential tourism attraction to the coast of Pahepa. From Pahepa beach, the view of Likupang narrow, Gangga island and Talise island can be clearly seen.

Luwonas Beach

Luwonas beach is included in the administrative region of Libas village. Like any other beaches in the coast of Bangka island, this beach has the slight topography and the substrate grain of the white soft sand. Nevertheless, this beach has quite short of shore line, which is 350 meters. The areas beside Luwonas beach can be said good enough to protect the beauty of the white sand that spread along the beach. This situation has shown by the vegetation that relatively in a good condition. The agroforestry of coconut and the mixture of plantation look dominant in many spots,

and ecologically, this thing is very important in terms of protect the integrity of Luwonas beach ecosystem.

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At the west part of the beach is dominated by the proximity of vegetation slopes from the various plants. The combination between the slightly white sand beach and proximity of vegetation slopes is one of the tourism potencies that can be developed in Bangka island.

IV. CONCLUSION

From above discussion, it can be concluded that Bangka island has seven potential coasts that can be integrated in the development of maritime tourism, which is Kalipepu beach, Besar beach, Panjang beach, Sahaung beach, Sabora beach, Pahepa beach, and Luwonas beach.

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