THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION OF BANDUNG'S TOURISM AND CULTURAL DESTINATIONS IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE

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Abstract— **for years, Bandung which earns a nickname as Paris Van Java is famous as a tourism destination, especially for the Japanese tourists. The Japanese tourists visit Bandung to enjoy the tourism and cultural places. Various tourist attractions and tourism activities have been developed so that it has attracted visitors from Japan. Japanese tourists who come to Bandung increase every year. According to data Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia in 2016 Japanese tourists who visited Bandung were 1,474. However, the Japanese tourists do not feel comfortable during their visit to Bandung. There are minimal information system services of tourism and culture destinations in Bandung, such as websites in Japanese. The rapid growth of tourism development in Bandung requires accurate information for foreign tourists. Therefore, we need innovation to develop tourism and cultural tourism information systems in Japanese in Bandung city. This study creates a Japanese website of tourism and culture destination at Bandung. The website is used by the Japanese when they are going to travel or stay in Bandung. Besides, this website is beneficial as a teaching material of Japanese language both for Indonesia and foreign learners. The research was conducted for three years in two courses Chujokyu Sakubun (Writing) and Chujokyu Kaiwa (Speaking) with the third level student's project work by using Research and Development (R&D). The results of this study create a Bandung's tourism and cultural information website in Japanese. The study contributes to creating the information about tourism and cultural destination in Japanese.**

Keyword: *Website Information, Tourism, and Culture of Bandung, Japanese Tourists and Japanese Language*

I. INTRODUCTION

Bandung as a tourism destination in West Java attracts both the domestic and foreign tourists. The Bandung's tourism is always visited by people throughout Indonesia and abroad, including Japan. Bandung is always crowded in the weekends and the major holiday by people who want to enjoy the refreshing weather, the foods, and the places of interest that attract the visitors.

The number of foreign tourists continues to grow every year. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded the number of foreign tourist arrivals in July 2016 reached

the highest record in one month, 1.03 million visits or increased 20.42 percent compared to the previous month.

Sasmito (2016) said that the surge in the number of foreign tourist arrivals was 17.68% compared to the same period last year due to an intensive campaign from the government and also tourist destinations which became the tourist attractions in Indonesia. According to data from the

Ministry of Tourism in 2016, 473,616 Japanese visited Indonesia, and 1,474 visited Bandung (Kemenpar: 2016).

The above description has proven that the tourism destinations of Bandung or "Paris Van Java" and "Kota Kembang" are the places that local and foreign tourists always want to visit. One reason is Bandung in 2008 was selected as a pilot project of a creative city in the Asia Pacific region by the British Council, in which Bandung became one of the benchmark cities of the creative industry in Indonesia (Soerdarsono & Wiyancoko: 2014). However, behind the beauty of Bandung's tourism destinations, re is lack of information about each tourism destination in a foreign language, especially in Japanese. If we try to find information on the internet, the websites are still challenging to find and to be accessed. This condition is due to the absence of Japanese people or practitioners who make the latest tourism destination information services in Bandung. In this era of technology and gadgets, all information should be obtained quickly in the cyberspace.

In previous research in Malaysia, Hiang (2008) has developed "Developing a Penang Cultural Tourism Website Prototype: A user Design Approach" in his research to establish a prototype of Penang cultural tourism site oriented to the design approach. This website aims to disseminate information about the multicultural traditions of Penang, which include performing arts, crafts, and festivals. Furthermore, Mugni (2014) states that after the Bandung Tourism GIS application was built, the brochure of Bandung city tourism objects became more useful. It produced more interactive information through the added tourist attraction video Augmented Reality feature. Besides, Sordarsono and Wiyancoko (2014) have developed a system design and tour guide facilities for Bandung in an "application twists Bandung" via NFC Wristband. Thus, it can be concluded that there are several types of research in developing some applications and websites related to tourism in Bandung. However, the development of Bandung's tourism information system in Japanese has not been available yet.

To overcome the mentioned problems, there must be an innovation in the development of tourism destination information websites in Bandung, which consists not only tourism but also the culture of Bandung in the Japanese language. When Japanese people visit and stay in Bandung, they will use the website to find the information. Also, this research activity will be an alternative teaching material for Japanese language learners in Indonesia. Therefore, the results of this study

will be beneficial for Japanese tourists in particular and Japanese language learners around the world to find out the tourism and cultural destinations in Bandung.

Based on the background, the research questions are: 1) What are tourism destinations in Bandung?; 2) What are cultural destinations in Bandung? 3) What kind of development of information design for Bandung's tourism and cultural destinations in Japanese that can be used as a general information service ?; 4) What is the response of Japanese and Japanese learners about the development of tourism and cultural destination information system in Bandung?

A. *InternetInformationSystem*

The Internet is a digital communication tool in the globalization era where Indonesian people always use the social media. Now people can find all the information from the internet. Through the internet, the messages, letters and important documents can be sent in a short time. It does not take a long time to find the information through browsing and googling.

Nash and Robert (2006: 35), state information system is a combination of people, facilities, technology, media, procedures and controls which aim to obtain essential communication channels, to process the particular types of routine transactions, to give signals to other management towards the internal events ".

Information systems can be defined as follows:
a. A collection of interconnected sub-systems that form a component which includes input-output related to information management (data that has been obtained is more useful for the user).
b. A system within the organization that brings together the transaction processing needs supports operations, managerial, and strategy activities of an organization and provides certain external parties with these reports (Kristanto, 2003: 11).

B. *The Tourism Information System Web*

Websites or abbreviated as the web can be interpreted as a set of pages consist of several pages with information in the form of digital data, in the text, images, video, audio, and other animations provided through an internet connection (Abdulloh, 2015). The website is the entire web page in a domain that contains information (Hidayat, 2010).

The tourism information system is a system that provides information about the tourist attraction, tourist area or vehicle within the tourist attraction/tourist area. This system also presents some information that supports the tourism activities such as accommodation, transportation, tickets, hotels, and the others. The information is presented in one system so that it facilitates and support both domestic and foreign tourists. The tourism service information system support the development of tourism functions in the city/district. The functions of tourism development are (1) Development of

tourist objects and attractions (2) Improving and developing the promotion and marketing (3) Improving the tourism education and training (Nurmi, 2017).

The purpose of developing information systems for tourist and cultural destinations of Bandung in the Japanese language is to provide the sole up-to-date information for Japanese tourists who will visit Bandung and guide them during their visit to Bandung. Another purpose is to accelerate the additional knowledge for Japanese language learners around the world about tourism and cultural destinations in Bandung.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The method that will be used in this research is *Research and Development (R&D)* and survey techniques. The development method used in education and learning field is a research model that doesn't aim to test theories but to develop and validate educational and learning products, also to improve the quality of education and learning effectively and can be widely used (Sukmadinata, 2011 hlm.164). The methodology applied in designing this website uses collected data which was obtained through observation.

Product that will be developed in this research is the development information about Bandung's tourism and cultural destination in Japanese language. The development is carried out by dividing into two major parts: 1) Finding information and data relating to tourism, 2) Designing information services on tourism and cultural destinations, and 3) Creating web application in social media.

The subject of this research was looking for solid data related to 1) historical, natural, fashion, and culinary tourism destinations in Bandung, 2) photos and pictures of Bandung's tourism and cultural destinations. The reasearch stages that have been done are as follows:
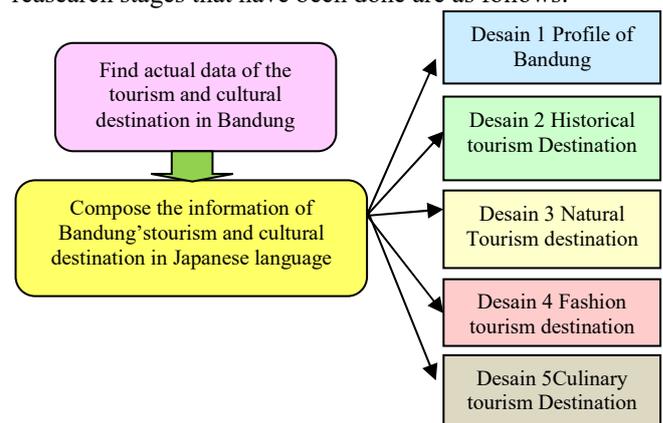

Fig.1The Stages of Website Development

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the problems and the constraints that occur currently, the results are:
1) Bandung's tourist and cultural information website in the Japanese language must be materialized. This website provides information about tourism and cultural objects

in Bandung quickly, accurately and efficiently for the Japanese tourists.
2) Developing a more dynamic website that can display the better web pages that facilitate the users in searching the information.

The analysis results are a collection of the data groupings information system, such as:

1) Information on the profile of Bandung which contains general information (Figure 2).
2) Information of historical tourist destinations in Bandung including the Geology museum, Isola, Bandung Square, Gelora Bandung Lautan Api Stadium, Gedung Sate, Bandung 0 kilometers, and the UPI National Education museum (Figure 3).

Fig 2. Design1 Profileof Bandung

3) Information on natural tourism destinations in Bandung including Ranca Upas, Babakan Siliwangi, Dago Pakar, Farm House, Bukit Bintang, Dusun Bambu, Bandung Animal Kingdom, Maribaya Waterfall, Cliff Keraton, de Ranch Lembang, Kampung Tulip, Cikole Graphic, Tangkuban Parahu, Lembang Begonia Park and Maribaya The Lodge (Figure 4).

4) Information of fashion tourism destinations in Bandung including Pasar Cimol, Trunojoyo, Pasar Baru, Jalan ABC, Kampung Daun, Pascal Food Market, Braga Culinary Night and Jalan Cihampelas (Figure 5).
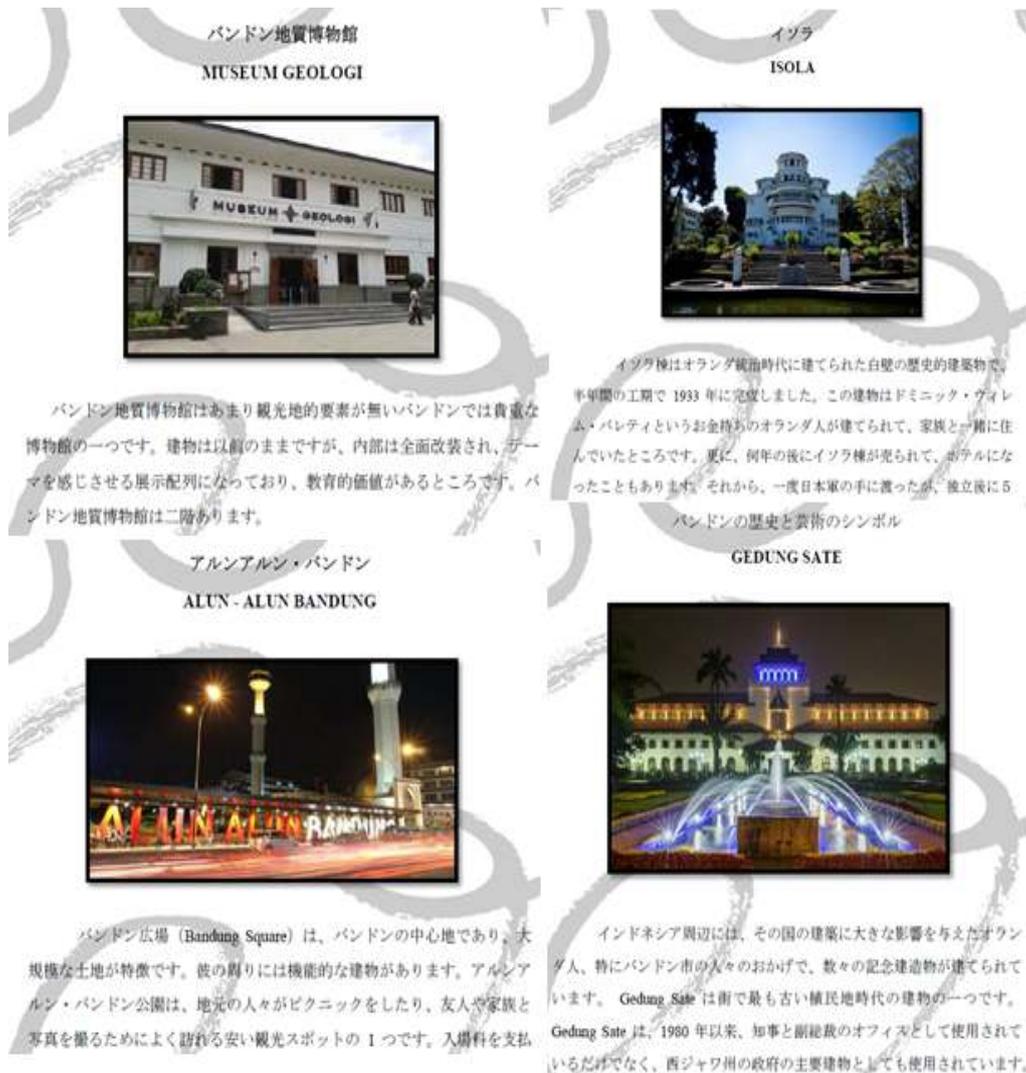
バンドン地質博物館
MUSEUM GEOLOGI

バンドン地質博物館はあまり観光地的要素が無いバンドンでは貴重な博物館の一つです。建物は以前のままですが、内部は全面改装され、テーマを感じさせる展示配列になっており、教育的価値があるところです。バンドン地質博物館は二階あります。

イソラ
ISOLA

イソラ棟はオランダ統治時代に建てられた白壁の歴史的建築物で、半年間の工期で 1933 年に完成しました。この建物はドミニック・ヴィレム・パレティというお金持ちのオランダ人が建てられて、家族と一緒に住んでいたところです。更に、何年の後にイソラ棟が売られて、ホテルになったこともあります。それから、一度日本軍の手に渡ったが、独立後に5

アルンアルン・バンドン
ALUN - ALUN BANDUNG

バンドン広場（Bandung Square）は、バンドンの中心地であり、大規模な土地が特徴です。彼の周りには機能的な建物があります。アルンアルン・バンドン公園は、地元の人々がピクニックをしたり、友人や家族と写真を撮るためによく訪れる安い観光スポットの 1 つです。入場料を支払

バンドンの歴史と芸術のシンボル
GEDUNG SATE

インドネシア周辺には、その国の建築に大きな影響を与えたオランダ人、特にバンドン市の人々のおかげで、数々の記念建造物が建てられています。 Gedung Sate は街で最も古い植民地時代の建物の一つです。Gedung Sate は、1980 年以来、知事と副総裁のオフィスとして使用されているだけでなく、西ジャワ州の政府の主要建物としても使用されています。

Fig 3. Design of Historical Tourism Destination

グラフィカ・チコレ
GRAFIKA CIKOLE

デェランチ
DE'RANCH LEMBANG

ケラトン崖
TEBING KERATON

バパカン・シリワンギ
BABAKAN SILIWANGI

Fig 4. Design of Natural Tourism Destination

5) Information on culinary tourism destinations in Bandung including some trademark food and drinks such as pangalengan milk candy, es cendol Elizabeth, Seblak Deu'Tjenghar, surabi, Bandung Makuta, Bandung Princess Cake, Bandung Kanaya, Kopi Aroma and Bandung Kunafe (Figure 6).

Fig 5. Design of Fashion Tourism Destination

Fig 6. Design of Culinary Tourism Destination

Innovation in developing tourism information systems and culture in Japanese in Bandung city aims to enable Japanese tourists to find out information about tourism and culture in Bandung when they stay in Bandung. In addition, this website can be used as teaching material for Japanese learners both in Indonesia and abroad. However, in compiling information on the city of Bandung, it is necessary to add an introduction to simple Indonesian language that can be used directly by Japanese people. Also data on the latest or most up-to-date information on Bandung city needs to be added.

IV. CONCLUSION

The tourism information system web is advantageous in the selection of tourism objects and makes it easier for the tourists to obtain more comprehensive and efficient information. The tourism information system web provides convenience, such as (a) easy way to search the information about tourist objects, the price of admission in the tourist attractions, the maps of tourist locations, prices of trademark food and beverages in Bandung, (b) accelerate the data searching of tourist objects since there is a database, (c) provide the accurate and reliable information for the tourists and related parties. The attractiveness of the tourism information website and Bandung culture can be seen from the development of the design that will be displayed. The latest news and information will display the reality conditions that exist in every tourism and culture objects in the city of Bandung.

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