

**Panji S. Pambudi**✉, Nurhasan, Nining W. Kusnanik

Surabaya State University

## Sustainable development of sport tourism in Banyuwangi

**Summary.** This research has an aim to examine the role of Sport Tourism through the program of Banyuwangi festival (B-Fest) and the impact of local content and deciding sustainable strategy of Sport Tourism Development. This research uses descriptive associative research method with qualitative and quantitative approach. Data Collection method done by observation, direct interview, questionnaire and collect the data from related instance. The result of this analysis shows that: (1) Banyuwangi Festival Program (B-fest) successfully increase the number of visitor in Kawah Ijen and Pulau Merah within total contribution of 75.9%; (2) The effect of sport tourism toward the change of local community in Kawah Ijen, on economic aspect contribute 100%. On social aspect contribute 11.6%. Environmental aspect, edelweiss flower no longer to be seen, Javan lutung and deer are rarely to be seen. Social Aspect contribute 2.6% toward people prosperity, 0.2% toward local satisfaction, 12.7% toward people participation; (3) Development strategy on sustainable sport tourism using the model of Sport tourism Participation and oriented to tourism characteristic.

**Key words:** sport tourism role, the effect on local content, sustainable development strategy

### Introduction

Sport tourism as a part of Banyuwangi Festival Event already implemented since 2012–2018 and focused on priority tourism place in Banyuwangi, such as Pulau Merah and Kawah Ijen. Promotion activity on both of tourism place is sport championship like International Surfing and bike racing International Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen (ITdBI). Those two activities designed in such a way passing through tourism destination. Thus, through that, expected to introduce tourism destination and gain more interest from traveller.

Generally, tourist destination being known as an effort to improve people prosperity and to help economic development of society<sup>1</sup>. A good and consistent cooperation between every stakeholder can cause any positive impact to improve social prosperity through tourist destination and bring the real effect of improving global competitiveness and foreign exchange earnings through community based tourism<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> P.J. Damanik: Pariwisata Indonesia Antara Peluang Dan Tantangan, Pustaka Pelajar, Jogjakarta 2013.

<sup>2</sup> M.T. Astuti: Potensi Wisata Olahraga Dalam Meningkatkan Kunjungan Wisatawan, Jurnal Kepariwisata Indonesia 2015, vol. 10, no 1, pp. 31–40.

✉ panji4you@gmail.com

Tourist attraction in district area is a part of regional development which is expected to give positive impact such as working opportunities for people, increase regional income and people income and leads into positive activities for youth generation<sup>3</sup>.

The contribution of sport tourism being packed through program of 'Banyuwangi Festival' not certainly measured of how much its contribution for economic growth and social condition of local people in tourist area. Related to that matter, there is no relevant information of whether the government program of 'Banyuwangi Festival' consider as suitable for people within continuity, thus, this point considered as an interesting matter to be studied deeply.

### Literature Framework

Visiting one place to enjoy certain purpose or activities can be called as tourism activities. Thus, tourism activities is every activities which visiting tourism destination and being supported by every facilities and services provided by people around tourist destination, entrepreneur, government and regional government<sup>4</sup>.

Sport is every systematic activity to support, guide and develop physical potential, spiritual and social<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, what it means by sport tourism is every kind of tourism activities being arranged and planned by traveller itself during certain time and makes a pleasure to enjoy the time or the moment.

Tourism is one of new industry which is able to provide a rapid economic development on employment opportunity, income, living standard and activating other production sectors inside the country of tourism destination<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, the role of participated people and stakeholders should be in one way. Moreover, to introduce various kind of culture of one region, need an interesting point to catch tourist attention, therefore the existence of sport tourism and its competition can be used as an effective way to improve an attractive point of a destination and that will involve on economic development<sup>7</sup>.

Banyuwangi Government held an annual event called Banyuwangi Festival. Banyuwangi Festival is one of promotional system to introduce Banyuwangi and its Tourism Destination. Furthermore, it will help Banyuwangi to increase their Economic-Social Aspect.

---

<sup>3</sup> P. Prasetyo: Strategi Dinas Kebudayaan Pariwisata Pemuda Dan Olahraga Dalam Pengembangan Potensi Objek Wisata Kota Tarakan, E-Journal Ilmu Pemerintahan 2013, vol. 1, no 1, pp. 151–164.

<sup>4</sup> UU 10 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepariwisataaan, <https://www.jogloabang.com/pustaka/uu-10-2009-kepariwisataaan>, (access: 02.03.2020).

<sup>5</sup> Tentang. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia, no 3, 2005.

<sup>6</sup> S. Atan, Y. Arslanturk.: Tourism and Economic Growth Nexus: An Input Output Analysis in Turkey, Elsevier Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences 2012, vol. 62(24), pp. 952–956. DOI: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.09.162

<sup>7</sup> J.S. Barandela, Á. Barajas, E. Alén, P. Sánchez-Fernández: Modelling of Sport Events And Their Use to Increase Tourism And Economic Impact, Proceedings: Sport Tourism Conference, Coimbra, Portugal 2014, pp. 114–124.

Sport tourism can be defined as free motion medium of a person on spending his leisure time and enjoying a moment of competition and others. Sport and Tourism is an important point to improve economic aspect for developing and developed country<sup>8</sup>.

Sport as a tourist attraction make a positive impact to state financial condition through domestic sport tourism or sport for Indonesian people outside the place organizing the event in the form of Rupiah for event organizer, consumer, commercial sport, commercial non-sport, voluntary, government sectors<sup>9</sup>.

Standardization system of tourism service and management is significantly important because it makes a benefit for customer, entrepreneur, government, environment and local community. There are some way of standardization on tourism management and service: 1) standard on managing natural tourism place. It includes: ecosystem conservation, preserving tourist attraction object, preserving socio-culture, satisfaction, safety, visitor convenience, economic benefit for people; 2) Standard of service on people and natural tourist destination include a good service for visitor, visitor safety, ecosystem function maintenance, efficiency and energy saving.

The concept of 'sustainable development' is an idea to adjust the current need and did not leave future generation needs; there are three principles on sustainable development: ecology, socio-cultural and economical factor for current era and future era. Sustainable development can be a process of developing the tourism place within the purpose of conserving natural resources for the sake of the future, however socio-cultural and economy as important resources on tourism development<sup>10</sup>.

Thus, the concept of sustainable development is a hope for every people who understand the meaning of sustainable itself which involved ecology aspect, social aspect, cultural aspect, and economic aspect. Therefore, it needs a better plan which can be integrated strictly by every stakeholder on its way to create a good sustainable tourism development, especially in sport category.

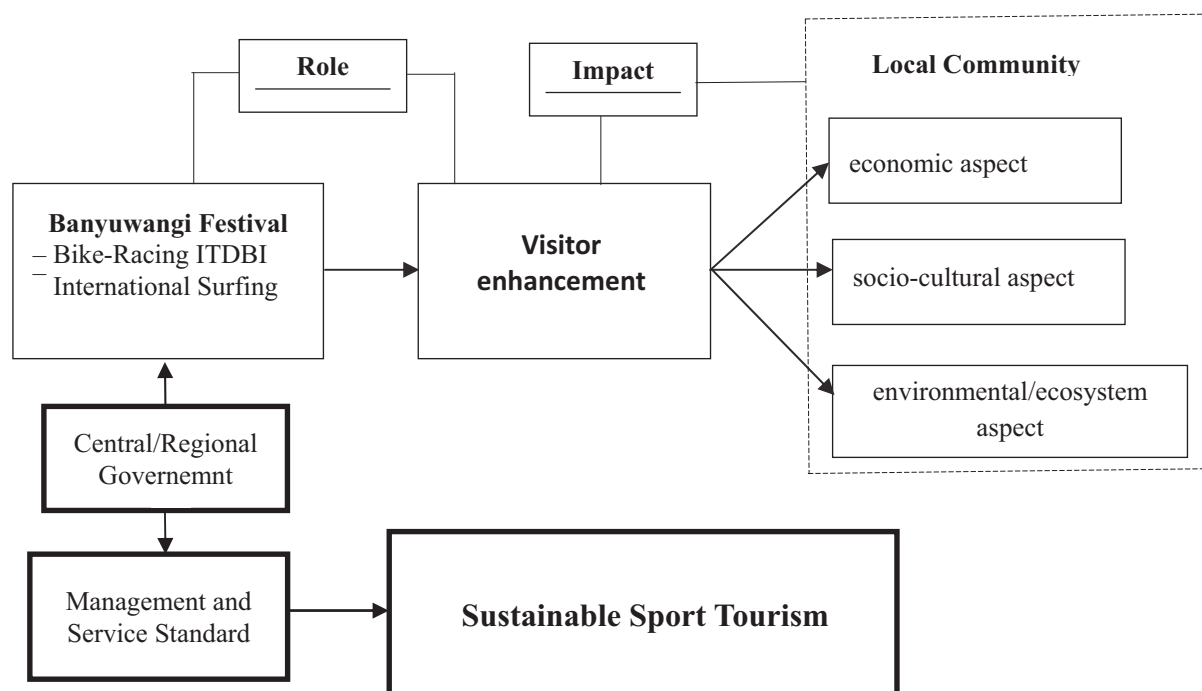
On the aspect of society, people around tourism destination preparing them to support tourism needs within the guarantee of safety, hygiene, convenience, guide, home stay, café & resto, local culture, souvenir and event. Therefore, if the activities around tourism destination have a good management system and there is a good synergy between people and government, it will cause a positive effect such as the development in economic aspect, income and working opportunities for people around. Thus, the number of jobseeker will be declined and prosperity of local people will be rapidly increased.

---

<sup>8</sup> K. Marumo, S. Lubbe, T. Pelsler: Sport Tourism as a Developmental Initiative in The Economy of Mafikeng, *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure* 2015, vol. 4, no 2, [https://dspace.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/25715/2015Sport\\_tourism.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://dspace.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/25715/2015Sport_tourism.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) (access: 20.05.2020).

<sup>9</sup> L.A. Vries: Presentation from the Internasional Seminar on Developing Marine Sport Tourism, 2006.

<sup>10</sup> I.P. Anom: *Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Dalam Pusaran Krisis Global*, Udayana University Press, Denpasar 2010.



**Figure.** Schematic Conceptual Framework

Source: own elaboration.

### Research Methodology

This research is a descriptive associative research using the combination approach of qualitative and quantitative. Descriptive researcher describes any event and explained it qualitatively. While associative research is a correlational research to analyze the relation between the variable of tourism growth and the change of local community around tourism area of Kawah Ijen and Pulau Merah.

Subject of this research divided into some part: visitor, local people, public figure, tour and travel agency which include Banyuwangi, hotel, restaurant, related official instrument such as: Village Instrument, BPS, DISBUDPAR, BAPPEDA, BKSDA, and KPH South Banyuwangi.

Data Collection Technique within observation, interview, spreading questionnaire, and data archive from some related instance such as: Village Instrument, BPS, DISBUDPAR, BAPPEDA, BKSDA, KPH South Banyuwangi.

To understand how big the contribution of sport tourism program as a way to promote tourist destination. There are four factors of promoting tourist destination (information, satisfaction level, visiting enthusiast, and recommend it to others). Therefore, individually (each factor) done by statistical analysis crosstabulation and chi-square trial, while overall factor (simultaneous) using method of logistic regression analysis. while to understand how much the impact for local content, analysis technique divided into:

- economic aspect using correlation pearson,
- social aspect using crosstabulation and chi square trial
- environmental aspect using qualitative data analysis.

## Result

Survey outcome indicates that the program of Banyuwangi Festival (B-Fest) capable to increase the number of visitor in Kawah Ijen and Pulau Merah. There are four factors which has significant role on that success: information, visitor satisfaction, visitor enthusiasm and the ability to recommend any destination simultaneously.

The analysis result of individual correlation between the implementation of sport tourism activities (B-Fest) toward the increase visitor number of each indicator can be seen from Table 1.

**Table 1.** The result of coefficient correlation (r) (significant correlation of  $\alpha = 5\%$ )

Indicator	Method		Value	Approximate Significance	Note
Information	interval by interval	Pearson's R	0.623	0,000c	significant
	ordinal by ordinal	Spearman correlation	0.623	0,000c	significant
Visitor Satisfaction	interval by interval	Pearson's R	0.667	0,000c	significant
	ordinal by ordinal	Spearman correlation	0.670	0,000c	significant
Visitor enthusiasm	interval by interval	Pearson's R	0.510	0,000c	significant
	ordinal by ordinal	Spearman correlation	0.521	0,000c	significant
Recommendation	interval by interval	Pearson's R	0.218	0,029c	significant
	ordinal by ordinal	Spearman correlation	0.218	0,029c	significant
N of Valid Cases			100		

Source: own study.

According to the analysis of individual correlation it can be seen that information indicator known as value pearson R and spearman correlation has the same number of 0.623 and significant score of 0.000. It means that the increase number of visitor has significantly explained by information indicator. Satisfaction indicator of visitor known as value pearson R of 0.667 and spearman correlation of 0.670 within the same significant score of 0.000. Enthusiasm indicator of visitor with the value of pearson R of 0.510 and spearman correlation of 0.521 with the same significant number of 0.000. Recommendation indicator known with value of pearson R and spearman correlation of 0.218 and significant value of 0.029.

Simultaneously analysis result can be seen on Table 2.

**Table 2.** Coefficient Calculation Result (Variables in the Equation)

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 <sup>a</sup>	Information (×1)	3.004	.882	11.589	1	0.001	20.169
	Satisfaction Level (×2)	4.117	1.194	11.881	1	0.001	61.349
	Visitor Enthusiasm (×3)	2.307	0.650	0.223	1	0.037	1.359
	Recommendation to others (×4)	4.341	1.366	10.091	1	0.001	0.013
	Constant	-13.851	3.709	13.946	1	0.000	0.000

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Informasi, Tingkat Kepuasan, Antusias berkunjung, Rekomendasi pada yang lain.

Source: own study.

Based on Table 3 it can be known the total coefficient of each estimator parameters, therefore logistic regression as what written below:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{p}{1-p} &= a + b_1 x_1 + b_2 x_2 + b_3 x_3 + b_4 x_4 \\ &= -13.851 + 3.004 x_1 + 4.117 x_2 + 2.307 x_3 + 4.341 x_4 \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\frac{p}{1-p} = e^{-13.851 + 3.004 x_1 + 4.117 x_2 + 2.307 x_3 + 4.341 x_4}$$

The analysis of logistic regression indicated that those four variable (information, satisfaction level, visitor enthusiasm, and recommendation) are significant on the number of 0.05. That result can be interpreted that log odds increase in number of visitor influenced by variable of information, satisfaction level, visitor enthusiasm and simultaneously recommendation.

**Table 3.** Hasil output Nilai R<sup>2</sup> (Model Summary)

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R <sup>2</sup>	Nagelkerke R <sup>2</sup>
1	54.349 <sup>a</sup>	0.569	0.759

a. Estimation terminated at iteration number seven because parameter estimates changed by less than 0.001.

Source: own study.

Based on table 4 Nagelkerke R<sup>2</sup> can be interpreted as R<sup>2</sup> on multiple regressions. Output result SPSS giving Nagelkerke R Square of 0.759 means that variability of dependent variable can be explained by independent variable of 75.9%. In other world that B-Fest simultaneously contribute 75.9% toward the increase of visitor number.

Economical aspect include three indicators such as: ticketing income, entrepreneur income and the decrease of unemployment number. To understand how much the impact of improvement on the number of tourism can be seen below.

**Table 4.** Analysis result of correlation and contribution of tourism increase toward economical aspect

Specification		Ticketing Income	UMKM Income	The number of unemployment
Visitor Number	Pearson correlation	1.000	0.657	-0.605
	contribution (R <sup>2</sup> )	100%	43%	37%
	sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.228	0.279
a Listwise N = 5				

Source: own study.

Based on the Table 4, it can be known that: 1) the increase number of visitor contributing on ticketing income 100%; 2) the increase number of visitor contributing on entrepreneur income around 43%; 3) the increase number of visitor contributing on reduction of unemployment around 34%.

Social Aspect involved three aspects which are: prosperity, local satisfactory, social participation. Here is the result of the effect on visitor change of each indicator.

**Table 5.** Result of correlation between the amount of visitor and the change of social condition in Kawah Ijen

Specification		Social Aspect Indicator		
		prosperity	local satisfaction	people participation
Visitor Number	Pearson correlation	0.340	0.333	0.666
	contribution ( $R^2$ )	11.6%	11.1%	44.40%
	sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	0.001c	0.22

Source: own study.

Based on the Table 5, correlation result of pearson R about 0.340 with significant ( $0.001 > 0.05$ ), and the contribution value of ( $R^2$ ) =  $(0.340^2) = 11.6\%$ . It can be said that the increase number of visitor in Kawah Ijen contribute 11.6% toward the prosperity of people in Tamansari village. Correlation result indicates pearsons R of 0.333 within the significant of ( $0.001 > 0.05$ ) and the amount of contribution ( $R^2$ ) =  $(0.333^2) = 11,1\%$ . The implementation of sport tourism event positively contribute 11.1% toward local satisfaction of Tamansari village. Pearson correlation of 0.666 within the significant of ( $0.22 > 0,05$ ) an value of  $R^2$  44.4%. Thus, the increase off visitor number contribute 44.4% toward the number of entrepreneur in Tamansari village.

These are the result of local community development on environmental and ecosystem aspect around Kawah Ijen (Tamansari Village):

#### 1. Conservation of Natural Resources.

Conservation of water was done by regularly clean the main resource of water. Conservation on air factors is only a matter of the effect of sulfur fumes. The effort to minimize the fumes prohibited the visitor of being close to the source of sulfur fumes because it contains of toxic and can destroy human respiration system. Besides, around Kawah Ijen there are many people selling mask for protection. Conservation of Flora and Fauna doing by attached warning board on every place to support environment preservation of Flora and Fauna.

#### 2. Impact Restriction

Restriction of impact on liquid waste usually comes from public toilet around the tourism area. To prevent any harm caused by liquid waste, there should be a sewer exists of each public toilet or WC. Restriction of trash impact doing by close the area at certain time and give the cleaning team time to clean tourism area. It is done regularly by Friday of first week. Restriction on the impact of fire hazard doing by providing every

firefighters support for 24 hours to maintain the area, in case there will be a fire happen in unpredictable times.

Calculation result of the influence on decrease of visitor number in Pulau Merah from economic aspect can be seen on indicator Table 6.

**Table 6.** Total correlation of tourism number toward the change of Pulau Merah’s economic condition

Specification		Ticketing Income	UMKM Income	The amount of unemployment people
The number of tourist	Pearson correlation	0.939	-0.44	0.501
	contribution (R <sup>2</sup> )	88.2%	19.4%	25.1%
	sig. (2-tailed)	0.006	0.382	0.312
a Listwise N = 6				

Source: own study.

Based on the table 6, it indicates that: 1) the amount of tourist make an influence on ticketing income around 88.2%, 2) the amount of tourist make an influence on the income of entrepreneur around 19.4% and 3) the amount of tourist make an influence on reduction of unemployment people around 25.1%.

**Table 7.** The impact of the change on the number of visitors

Specification		Social Aspect Indicator		
		prosperity	local satisfaction	people participation
Number of visitor	Pearson correlation	-0.161	0.04	0.356
	contribution (R <sup>2</sup> )	2.6%	0.2%	12.70%
	sig. (2-tailed)	0.111	0.694c	0.489

Source: own study.

Based on the Table 7, the correlation result indicates that value of pearson R and spearman correlation has the same value of -0.161 within the significance of (0.111 > 0.05) or the amount of contribution (R<sup>2</sup>) = (-0.161<sup>2</sup>) = 2.6%. This can be explained that the change of visitor number in Pulau Merah make an influence of 2.6% toward people in Sumberagung’s prosperity.

Correlation result indicates that the value of pearson R of 0.040 within significance of (0.694 > 0.05), and the contribution (R<sup>2</sup>) = (0.040<sup>2</sup>) = 0.2%. Thus can be explained that the amount of visitor only contributed 0.2% toward local satisfaction of people in Sumberagung.

Based on the Table 7, can be indicated that: pearson correlation with 0.356 within the significance value of (0.489 > 0.05) and R<sup>2</sup> is 12.7%. The change of visitor number involve 12.7% toward the number of enterpreuner in Sumberagung Village.

Those are the result of local community and ecosystem development in Pulau Merah (Sumberagung village):



### 1. Protection of Natural Resources.

Conservation of clean water done by took care of water resources such as water well and water pump. Therefore, clean water can be stream through public toilet and worship place.

### 2. Management of Natural Resources.

Energy management (electricity) in Pulau Merah, electricity supply gain from State Electricity Company (PLN). Management system of clean water by built some wells around tourism area for the needs of public toilet.

### 3. Impact Limitation.

Limitation on the impact of trash in Pulau Merah done by activating ecorenger as the selected employee to clean all the trashes around tourism area and gave a public counseling for people of how to manage organic trash into non-organic trash.

Development Model used here is Sport Tourism Participation Model. According to Weed and Bull<sup>11</sup>, Sport Tourism Participation Model is dynamic model to improving knowledge of sport tourism behavior, how the effect of tourist destination is and how the management works to improve successful sport tourism. Here are the stages to improve the model of sport tourism participation.

Basic thinking on this development of this research identified in some point: 1) decrease on the number of visitor in Pulau Merah; 2) Decline on income of entrepreneur in Pulau Merah; 3) decline on satisfaction level of visitor in Pulau Merah; 4) hold international surfing event which these past few year has been forgotten in Pulau Merah.

The focus of this sport tourism development is to invite the visitors for participate on sport activities as participant not only as viewer

Participation Model of Sport Tourism oriented on the object of tourism place which have various kind of characteristic such as insidental, sporadic, occasional, and regular and committed tourism. For sporadic and insidental tourism, there will be an activity called tourism with sport content such as beach volleyball, beach soccer, jogging, bicycling, and horse-riding. For occasional tourism there will be an activity with recreation purpose and training sport such as surfing with the right guidance. While for committed tourism, there will be training sport and event competition such as: bike racing of tour de Ijen, surfing competition and triathlon competition.

## Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that:

1. Banyuwangi Festival Program (B-Fest) successfully increase the number of visitor in Kawah Ijen and Pulau Merah with total contribution of 75.9%.
2. The impact of sport tourism toward the change of local community in Kawah Ijen, on economical aspect contribute 100% for ticketing, 43% for people income, 37% for decreasing the amount of unemployment. On social aspect contribute 11.6% for poverty, 11.1% for local satisfaction and 44.4% for people participation.

<sup>11</sup> M. Weed, B. Chris: Sports Tourism: Participants, Policy and Providers. Routledge, London 2012. DOI:10.4324/9780080474441

3. Sustainable Sport Tourism Development Strategy using the model of Sport Tourism Participations oriented to Tourism characteristic.

Development using three kind of categories of sport tourism which is: 1) tourism with sport content category; 2) training sport category which mean the provider of tourism facility within the provider of sport training; 3) event competition category which provide any tourism facility by having sport championship event.

For the tourism management, this research can be an input material and references to improving quality of sport tourism facility provisions and can be used to improve the potential of tourism visit with an environment friendly, therefore the originality of natural resources will remain preserved.

For academic subject, the result of this analysis can be used as additional insight knowledge of sport tourism within a good continuity and rule of not destroying any component of environment.

## References

- Anom I.P.: *Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Dalam Pusaran Krisis Global*, Udayana University Press, Denpasar 2010.
- Astuti M.T.: *Potensi Wisata Olahraga Dalam Meningkatkan Kunjungan Wisatawan*, *Jurnal Kepariwisata Indonesia* 2015, vol. 10, no 1, pp. 31–40.
- Atan S., Arslanturk Y.: *Tourism and Economic Growth Nexus: An Input Output Analysis in Turkey*, *Elsevier Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences* 2012, vol. 62(24), pp. 952–956. Doi: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.09.162
- Barandela J.S., Barajas A., Alen E., Fernandez P.S.: *Modelling of Sport Events And Their Use to Increase Tourism And Economic Impact*, *Proceedings: Sport Tourism Conference*, Coimbra, Portugal 2014, pp. 114–124.
- Damanik P.J.: *Pariwisata Indonesia Antara Peluang Dan Tantangan*, Pustaka Pelajar, Jogjakarta 2013.
- Marumo K., Lubbe S., Pelsler T.: *Sport Tourism as a Developmental Initiative in The Economy of Mafikeng*, *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure* 2015, vol. 4, no 2, [https://dspace.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/25715/2015Sport\\_tourism.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://dspace.nwu.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10394/25715/2015Sport_tourism.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) (access: 20.05.2020).
- Prasetyo P.: *Strategi Dinas Kebudayaan Pariwisata Pemuda Dan Olahraga Dalam Pengembangan Potensi Objek Wisata Kota Tarakan*, *E-Journal Ilmu Pemerintahan* 2013, vol. 1, no 1, pp. 151–164.
- Tentang. *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia*, 2005, no 3, p. 1.
- UU 10 Tahun 2009 tentang *Kepariwisata*, <https://www.jogloabang.com/pustaka/uu-10-2009-kepariwisataan> (access: 02.03.2020).
- Vries L.A.: *Presentation from the Internasional Seminar on Developing Marine Sport Tourism*, 2006.
- Wahab S.: *Manajemen Kepariwisata*, Pradnya Paramita, Jakarta 2003.
- Weed M., Chris B.: *Sports Tourism: Participants, Policy and Providers*, Routledge, London 2012. Doi:10.4324/9780080474441