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International Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen impacts to local community development in Ijen Crater – Banyuwangi

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to analyze economic, social, and environmental impacts of International Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen (ITdBI) to local community development in Ijen Crater – tourist destination in Banyuwangi. The research subjects were local communities, public figures, tour and travel agents, hotels, restaurants, and related institutions such as government, Statistics Bureau, Culture and Tourism Department, Regional Development Board, Nature Conservation Agency of Regional Conservation Section V, and South Banyuwangi Forest Management Unit. Data were collected by using observation, live-interview, questionnaire, and archival collection method from the aforementioned relevant institutions in Banyuwangi. Pearson's Correlation Coefficient was applied to analyze economic impacts. Cross Tabulation with Chi Square used to analyze socio-cultural impacts. Qualitative data analysis used to examine environmental impacts. The results showed that ITdBI gave impacts to the local community development. Economically, it contributed 100% increasing rate for ticket revenue, 43% increasing revenue for Small and Medium Enterprises, and 37% for decreasing unemployment rate. Socially, it contributed to 11.6% increasing rate for prosperity, 11.1% for the local communities' satisfaction level, and 44.4% for the local communities' participation. Environmentally, it contributed to the continuous waste management and conservation of natural habitat of both Ijen endemic flowering plant such as Edelweiss and animals such as Lutung Jawa and deer.

KEYWORDS

Ijen Crater; local communities; sport tourism; tourism impacts

Introduction

Tourist trend to visit Ijen Crater in Tamansari Village has increased significantly since Banyuwangi Festival program was held as a form of developing sport tourism in Banyuwangi. Promotion of tourist destinations through this program has an important effect to increase tourist visits and has a direct impact on changes in local communities around these tourist areas.

Survey results showed that economic growth in Banyuwangi has increased continuously, because all regional economic sectors stirred

together, from agriculture, fisheries, SMEs, goods and services to tourism. Tourism growth is also related to economic growth in an area (Jackman & Lorde, 2012; Polanec, 2014; Yildiz, 2015). Sport tourism shall restructure rural and urban communities from social and economic perspectives. Seemingly, sport tourism shall improve individuals' life quality through tourist attraction and results on economic local communities' prosperity (Homafar, Honari, Heidary, Heidary, & Emami, 2011; Swart & Bob, 2007).

Tourism development programs initiated by local government must have a positive impact on local communities around the tourist area, this is a very important parameter, because the existence of these events will be felt directly and lead to social and economic changes to local communities around the tourism area itself (Homafar et al., 2011; Soedjatmiko, 2015). Tourism sector contribution to foreign exchange earnings and job creation is quite significant at a macro level (Damanik, 2013; Drăghici, Diaconu, Teodorescu, Pintiliu, & Ciobotaru, 2016).

International Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen (ITdBI) is the most popular sport tourism in Banyuwangi. Since 2012, ITdBI has been able to attract tourist's attention to visit Banyuwangi. This competition is usually held in 4 days in May. Race track through village and city highway offers potential tourism destinations in Banyuwangi. Ijen, which is a mountain that has a beautiful crater and blue fire phenomenon at night, is part of the tracks.

This study aims to explore contribution of ITdBI on economic, social and environmental impact on local communities around Ijen Crater. Local communities in this study are surrounding communities around Ijen Crater who provide service, food and beverage or other business sectors. Combination of qualitative and quantitative approach was used to find out how big its contribution is. Qualitative approach was applied to describe any event and quantitative approach to analyze relation between sport tourism and its impact on local community development around Ijen Crater.

Literature review

International Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen

International Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen (ITdBI) is a long-distance cycling race with a sport tourism concept which held annually in Banyuwangi. This official cycling race competition is part of International Cycling Association (Union Cycliste Internationale/UCI). Banyuwangi Regional Government has initiated annual programs and agendas to introduce various cultures and natural resources through ITdBI event, which is an

international cycling race by crossing country tracks and Ijen Crater mountain tourist spots. Racetrack passes across village and city highway that offers potential tourism spots in Banyuwangi. For the first race in 2012, a Hong Kong professional cyclist, Chol Ki Ho, won this competition.

Sport tourism is all forms of active and passive involvement in sporting activity, participated in casually or in an organized way for noncommercial or business/commercial reasons that necessitate travel away from home and work locality (Standevan & Deknop, 1999). Sports tourism can be defined as a means of free movement for a person to play in their spare time and be happy or when enjoying a moment of competition and so on. Sports tourism is a new thing focused on developing countries, especially on a social and economic perspective in restructuring rural and urban areas to improve quality of individuals and communities in improving economic prosperity of surrounding societies through tourist objects. Therefore, sport and tourism are important in increasing economic growth in developed and developing countries (Marumo, Lubbe, & Pelsler, 2015).

Sport tourism impact

Tourism is one of many sectors that is very reliable in national development because tourism can increase national income and regional income as well as foreign exchange, direct impact of tourism development is an increase in tourist visits which have an impact on foreign exchange earnings country, growth of hotels, reducing number of unemployment, and improving people's prosperity (Caiazza & Audretsch, 2015).

Sport tourism is defined as sport-based travel away from residential environment for a limited time, where sport is characterized by unique rule sets, competition related to physical prowess and play (Hinch & Ito, 2017). Sports tourism is considered to be an effective tool for dealing with poverty and unemployment as well as increasing economic growth and social prosperity for people, especially in underdeveloped countries. The existence of tourism is felt by communities around these tourist objects as an advantage, in terms of increasing local communities' income (Prasetyo, 2013).

The Indonesian Republic Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning about Tourism mandates that tourism resources and capital are optimally utilized through the implementation of tourism aimed at increasing national income, expanding and equalizing business and employment opportunities, encouraging regional development, introducing and utilizing tourist attractions and Indonesian destinations and fostering a sense of homeland love and strengthen friendship among nations.

Tourism management and service standard

Standardized form of tourism management and services is very important, because it can benefit customers, entrepreneurs, government, environment and local communities. Standard forms of tourism management and services are 1) Natural tourism management standards (based on Indonesian National Standard/SNI) include ecosystem preservation, maintenance of tourist attractions, socio-cultural preservation, satisfaction, safety and comfort of visitors, and economic benefits for societies, businessmen and government. 2) Natural tourism societies service standards include excellent service to tourists, visitor safety, maintenance of ecosystem functions and natural tourism resources, energy efficiency and savings, water efficiency, solid and liquid waste management, environmentally friendly attitudes, educational programs, and communities' participation (Pusat Standarisasi Lingkungan dan Kehutanan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, Desember, 2015).

Conceptual framework

ITdBI competition is expected to increase the quantity of tourist visits, both local and foreign tourists, so that it has a direct impact on local community development. Local communities here include societies itself and its environment. Those relating to societies are focused on economic and social aspects, while those relating to the environment are focused on flora and fauna preservation, as well as ecosystem balance. [Figure 1](#) is an overview of the conceptual framework as the results of extracting a literature review and preliminary observations.

Method

This research is a correlational study, which analyzes the relationship between sport tourism impact and local community development around Ijen Crater. Data collection techniques through observation, interviews, distributing questionnaires, and archival data from related agencies. Pearson Correlation Test was used to analyze the economic impact; Cross Tabulation and Chi Square Test was used to analyze the social impact; and qualitative data analysis was used to analyze the environmental impact.

These research subjects are local communities, public figures, tour and travel agents, hotels, restaurants, and related institutions such as village government, Statistics Bureau, Culture and Tourism Department, Regional Development Board, Nature Conservation Agency of Regional Conservation Section V, and South Banyuwangi Forest Management Unit.

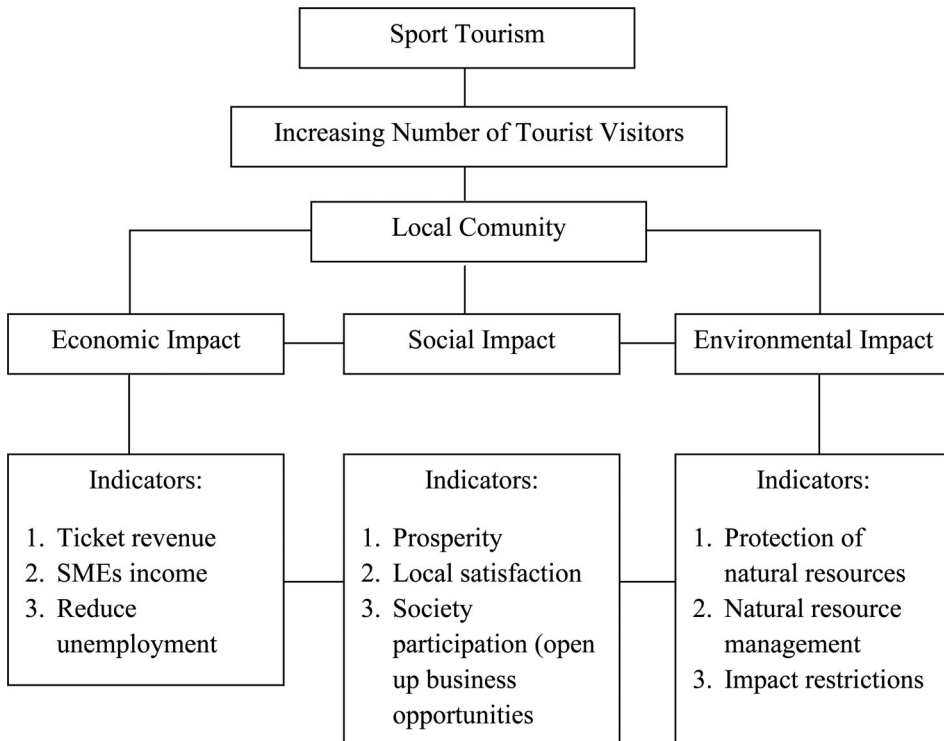


Figure 1. Conceptual framework.

Table 1. Year schedule of Banyuwangi festival sports tourism activities in Ijen Crater.

Year	Event	Date
2012	<i>Internasional Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen</i>	7–9 December
2013	<i>Internasional Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen</i>	6–10 November
2014	<i>Internasional Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen</i>	16–19 October
2015	<i>Internasional Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen</i>	6–9 May
2016	1. <i>Internasional Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen</i> 2. <i>Banyuwangi International Ijen Green Run</i>	11–14 May 3 December
2017	1. <i>Banyuwangi International Ijen Green Run</i> 2. <i>Internasional Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen</i>	23 July 27–30 September
2018	1. <i>Banyuwangi International Ijen Green Run</i> 2. <i>International Tour de Ijen</i>	8 April 25–29 September

Source: Culture and Tourism Department

Results

Economic impact

In this research, economic impact was measured by 3 indicators: ticket revenue, SMEs income, and unemployment reduction. Sport Tourism activities held annually in Banyuwangi (Table 1), and all activities impact to local community development. All of the indicators of economic impact showed positive results, where all economic impact showed rapid development changes as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Sport tourism visitors (2014–2018).

Year	Sport tourism visitors	Economic impact		
		Ticket revenue (Rp)	SMEs income (Rp)	Reduce unemployment (people)
2014	95.717	287.151.000	102.868	699
2015	169.447	508.341.000	105.368	683
2016	202.730	608.190.000	129.368	585
2017	176.095	528.285.000	134.368	508
2018	181.858	545.574.000	149.368	456

Source: Culture and Tourism Department

Table 3. Correlation analysis and contribution results of increasing number of tourism sport visitors to economic impact.

		Ticket revenue	SMEs income	Reduce unemployment
Increasing tourism visitors	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	1.000	0.657	−0.605
	<i>Contribution (R^2)</i>	100%	43%	37%
	<i>Sig. (2-tailed)</i>	0.000	0.228	0.279

a Listwise $N = 5$

Table 4. Calculation results of correlation between increasing number of tourism sport visitors and prosperity.

		Symmetric measures			
		Value	Asymptotic standardized error	Approximate T	Approximate Significance
Interval by interval	Pearson's R	.340	.094	3.580	.001
Ordinal by ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.340	.094	3.580	.001
N of valid cases		100			

The increasing number of sport tourism visitors is comparable with the increasing ticket revenue (Table 2), SMEs revenue and the decreasing number of unemployment. The correlation analysis results and contributions of the increasing number of tourism sport visitor to economic impact are shown in Table 3. The increasing number of visitors contributed 100% to enhance village-owned enterprises (Bumdes) ticket revenue. It also contributed 43% to enhance SMEs income and 34% to reduce the number of unemployment.

Social impact

Prosperity and local communities' satisfaction and participation are used to measure the social impacts of ITdBI. Table 4 shows the value of Pearson's R and Spearman correlation equal to 0.340 with a significance ($0.001 < 0.05$), or amount of contribution (R^2) = $(0.340)^2 = 11.6\%$. It means that an increasing number of tourism sport visitors offjen Crater contributed positively by 11.6% increasing prosperity of Tamansari villagers.

Table 5 shows the Correlation Results Pearson's R value of 0.333 with a significance ($0.001 < 0.05$), or amount of contribution (R^2) = $(0.333)^2 =$

Table 5. Calculation results of correlation between increasing number of tourism sport visitors and local societies satisfaction.

		Symmetric measures			
		Value	Asymptotic standardized error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate significance
Interval by interval	Pearson's <i>R</i>	.333	.084	3.499	.001 ^c
Ordinal by ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.312	.090	3.248	.002 ^c
N of valid cases		100			

^aNot assuming null hypothesis.

^bUsing the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

^cBased on normal approximation.

Table 6. Calculation results of correlation between increasing number of tourism sport visitors and societies participation.

		Societies participation
Increasing tourism visitors	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	0.666
	<i>Contribution (R²)</i>	44.4%
	<i>Sig. (2-tailed)</i>	0.22

a Listwise N = 5

11.1%. It means that the increasing number of tourism sport visitors of Ijen Crater contributed positively by 11.1% to local communities' satisfaction of Tamansari villagers.

Table 6 shows that the correlation value (Pearson Correlation) is 0.666 with a significance value of (0.22 > 0.05) and R² value is 44.4%. It means that the increasing number of tourism sport visitors contributed to increasing communities' participation in Tamansari village by 44.4%.

Environmental impact

Sport tourism impact on environmental aspect includes 3 indicators including protection of natural resources, natural resources management, and impact restriction.

Protection of natural resource

Preserving natural resources include 3 indicators: water, air, and environmental habitats such as flora and fauna. The preservation of water in Ijen Crater by keeping spring water clean and natural, not contaminated by garbage and sulfur. This form of preservation is carried out by cleaning storage tanks periodically and prohibiting non-officials from entering the areas of clean water reservoir.

The preservation of air in Ijen Crater is to avoid the effect of sulfur smoke. This is part of the management's effort to overcome the impact of sulfur smoke, by prohibiting tourists from approaching points where sources of sulfur smoke are available because it is poisonous and can cause

breathing problems. Nowadays, there are many rentals of nose masks to protect the respiratory system from sulfur smoke.

The conservation of flora and fauna environmental habitat factors are not only providing or installing warning boards to residents and tourists to help maintain and preserve flora and fauna environment. Lutung Jawa (*Trachypithecusauratus*) rarely seen around pathway to the top of the crater. Likewise, deer are rarely seen around tourist areas. Meanwhile, sport tourism impact on flora environment Edelweiss (*Anaphalisjavanica*) flowers has been greatly reduced, which used to appear very much or grow around crater.

Natural resource management

Natural resource management is measured by 2 indicators: energy and clean water. Energy management is carried out to supply electrical energy as lighting at tourist sites and access roads to tourist attractions. Electrical energy management is carried out by building an electricity network starting from Pal Tuding to the top of Ijen Crater by utilizing electricity from PLN.

Natural resource management to providing clean water is done by installing a water pipe from a natural spring that is accommodated in Pal Tuding and then flowing to the crater rim of Ijen's peak by pumping it for toilets and places of worship built along trajectory leading to the top of Ijen Crater.

Cellular Tower Building was also built in Pal Tuding and top of Ijen Crater. This BTS serves as a booster station for cellular networks and Internet access, making it easier for tourists to use communication tools without any network coverage problems.

Impact restriction

Impact restriction includes 4 indicators: liquid waste, garbage, air, and fire. The limitation impact of liquid waste only comes from toilets around tourist area. The impact restriction of liquid waste is carried out by constructing a drain for liquid waste from toilet at a soil infiltration or septic tank.

The impact restriction of waste is carried out by closing tourist areas to give officers time to carry out regular waste cleaning actions around the tourist area, namely once a month on the first week on Friday. The impact restriction of fire hazards is carried out by providing fireguard for 24h a day, if at any time a fire hazard occurs.

Conclusion

The International Tour de Banyuwangi Ijen (ITdBI) event impacts to local communities in Ijen Crater include economic aspects are contributing 100% to ticket revenue, 43% to increasing SMEs income and 37% to reducing the number of unemployment. ITdBI impact on local community aspects is contributing 11.6% to increasing local communities' prosperity 11.1% to local satisfaction and 44.4% to community participation. ITdBI on environmental aspects has impact of waste problems that need regular management, it impacts on flora habitat such as Edelweiss flower (*Anaphalis Javanica*) which is no longer visible, for fauna habitat, which is rarely seen Lutung Java and deer that are usually seen along path to the top of crater.

The results of this study can be used as input and additional insight into the positive impact of ITdBI on changes in local communities around these tourist areas. Planning program to develop tourism sector should be carried out in accordance with applicable standardization of tourism management and service system, considering in depth the 3 aspects comprising the improvement of communities' economy, socio-cultural balance, and environmental sustainability.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

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