Lampung Province Spatial Planning Convergence to Labor Absorption

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Abstract

The choice of Bali as the location for the G20 Summit is inseparable from its reputation and experience in organizing international events, which cannot simply be separated from the tourism aspect. On the other hand, Lampung has not been chosen as one of the locations for a series of activities for the G20 Presidency, which is certainly a big question mark, considering its strategic location at the tip of Sumatra Island, the spread of various tourist objects. This article focuses on the discussion of how the spatial planning convergence of the Lampung tourism sector affects employment. This study uses a normative approach and comparative-descriptive analysis. This article concludes that the tourism industry cannot be an economic sector with a single identity because tourism has a multidisciplinary character, so the spatial planning policy directions for Lampung Province, especially in the tourism sector, need to be adapted to the multidisciplinary character of tourism, namely by involving many parties including the private sector, banking, and especially Forkopimda Lampung Province.

A. Introduction

The passage of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation has impacted various aspects of life, including the spatial planning sector. This further prompted the government to issue Government Regulation number 21 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning as a mandate from the provisions stipulated in the Job Creation Law. The Job Creation Law changed some of the content in the Spatial Planning Law, the Law on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, and the Maritime Law. So,
in other words, the Job Creation Law becomes the legal basis for the implementation of national spatial planning.

Spatial planning has previously been regulated in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. The enactment of Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation automatically changes several things previously regulated in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. The following are several changes related to spatial planning in the Job Creation Law.

Figure 1. Changes Regarding Spatial Planning in the Job Creation Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Perubahan Nomenklatur Irz Pemanfaatan Ruang menjadi Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Luas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Perubahan Nomenklatur Irz Pemanfaatan Ruang menjadi Kesesuaian Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Luas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Penghapusan RTR KS Provinsi dan ditetapkan sebagai muatan RTRW Provinsi dan tidak menjadi RTR tersendiri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Penghapusan RTR KS Kab/Kota dan ditetapkan sebagai muatan RTRW Kab/Kota dan tidak menjadi RTR tersendiri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Perubahan Nomenklatur Pemerintah menjadi Pemerintah Pusat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pembagian Kewenangan Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintah Daerah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Penambahan Bentuk Pembiayaan Penataan Ruang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Daya dukung dan daya tampung lingkungan hidup dan KLU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Proses penyusunan dan Penetapan RTRW termasuk proses persetujuan substansi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Proses penyusunan dan Penetapan RTR termasuk proses persetujuan substansi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Penyelesaian ketidaksesuaian antara pola ruang rencana tata ruang dengan kawasan hutan, izin dan/atau hak atas tanah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Penambahan ketentuan pada Kriteria dan usulan baru pada Tata Cara Peninjauan Kembali Rencana Tata Ruang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ketentuan Sanksi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ketentuan pengawasan penataan ruang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The government considers the Job Creation Law and PP Number 21 of 2021 as one of the strategic steps in overcoming investment problems and job creation, which are caused, among other things, by overlapping spatial planning arrangements. This regulation was also issued to facilitate investment through the realization of strategic space utilization. So far, the spatial planning process is considered complicated and convoluted, so the issuance of these laws and regulations can resolve existing problems and provide convenience in the context of the investment climate.

Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021 states that the implementation of spatial planning is intended to integrate various cross-sectoral, cross-regional, and cross-stakeholder interests, which are manifested in the preparation of Spatial Plans, alignment between spatial structures and spatial patterns, alignment between human life and the environment, embodiment of balance growth and development between regions, as well as the creation of conditions for laws and regulations in the field of spatial planning that support the investment climate and ease of doing business.
Concerning this description, tourism activities occupy space in an administrative area or even more than one regional administrative area, so their existence is significant as part of regional spatial planning, and vice versa, tourism development must also refer to regional spatial planning. So there must be a reciprocal relationship between tourism development and regional spatial planning.

The geographical distance between the location of tourist attractions and the origin of tourists is a spatial aspect that cannot be ignored. As a result of this geographical distance, transportation infrastructure and facilities are needed to support tourism activities, such as transportation networks, hotels, and other services. In this aspect, overlapping and conflicts of interest often occur over regional space, in addition to the distance between tourist destinations and tourists who are far apart, also the distance between tourist destinations that are not concentrated in one location but scattered over a wide area. This condition must be considered in regional spatial planning; not all infrastructure must be provided in every tourist destination because there will be a "crowding effect". The usual occurs in tourist areas (Warpani and Warpani 2007).1

The utilization of space in each tourist destination area must be integrated while still paying attention to environmental sustainability. For sustainable and environmentally sound development, it is necessary to develop a spatial planning pattern that harmonizes the use of land, water, and other natural resources in a single harmonious and dynamic environmental order and is supported by a unified management of population development.2

In line with the above, Lampung Province Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2010 concerning Lampung Province Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) from 2009 to 2029 in Article 2 states that the objective of regional spatial planning is the realization of regional development that is environmentally sound and sustainable based on industrial development, food security and tourism towards a prosperous Lampung Province. In other words, the legal politics of spatial planning in Lampung Province have been directed toward the tourism sector.

However, globalization and disease outbreaks have made public health an international concern. Some examples of cross-border health emergency situations are the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Ebola epidemics, the cholera outbreak in Haiti after the earthquake, the H1N1 and H3N2,1 influenza outbreaks, and more recently, the Corona Virus Disease

1 https://123dok.com/article/tata-ruang-pariwisata-tinjauan-pustaka.zw197ovq, accessed Saturday 17 December 2022, at 10.00 WIB.
2 Ibid.
2019 or Covid-19 pandemic.\textsuperscript{3} The COVID-19 virus, declared a global pandemic in 2020, has had an unprecedented impact on almost every aspect of life. It has many consequences for society and economic development.\textsuperscript{4}

Apart from causing severe damage to almost all aspects of life, on the other hand, the Covid-19 pandemic has also stimulated a large number of studies and scientific works.\textsuperscript{5}

The pandemic has also caused more women to lose jobs or become infected in essential jobs. Additionally, increased childcare and other household work caused by the closure of schools and public services have disrupted more women than men.\textsuperscript{6} The rapid spread of COVID-19 and posing severe threats to human life have caused great concern internationally and for governments.\textsuperscript{7}

The government issued several social policies to suppress the spread of Covid-19. The government's social policy has significantly impacted entrepreneurs and industry, especially in production, where raw materials and markets are imported. This policy caused many companies or industries to experience a decrease in revenue and even financial losses. The number of workers in Indonesia in August 2018 numbered more than one hundred million people. This number represents almost half of Indonesia's population.\textsuperscript{8}

Indonesia is a country that has not escaped the impact of COVID-19, which in mid-2021, began to see a decline in cases. Bali experienced a significant decrease in SARS-COV2 cases. Nearly 95 percent has decreased from the number of cases in August 2021. Meanwhile, the number of Balinese who received the first vaccination dose has reached 98 percent, the second dose is 80 percent. Such conditions have forced the government to relax restrictions on activities gradually. Such as the decision to reopen international flights at I Gusti Ngurah Rai Airport starting October 14, 2021. The opening of this international flight is part of an effort to reopen Bali's economic


\textsuperscript{7} Nima Norouzi, Heshmat-Ullah Khanmohammadi, and Elham Ataei, \textit{The Law in The Face of the Covid-19 Pandemic: Early Lesson From Uruguay}, HALREV Volume 7 Issue 2, August 2021, hlm 75 – 88. DOI: 10.20956/halrev.v7i2.2827

activities, which is very important considering that the primary source of people’s income comes from tourism.9

In comparison, the emergence of the tourism industry in certain areas has positive and negative impacts on the lives of local people, for example, in Gili Trawangan, North Lombok Regency, and West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB), Indonesia. The positive economic contribution of tourism on the island is evident. At the national level, there is a strong correlation between the development of tourism in certain areas and the reduction in the poverty rate, especially the contribution to the regional income of the North Lombok Regency. Tourism is a significant contributor to local revenues of around 60% of the total regional revenues of newly formed districts in the Province, 45% of which comes from tourism on the three known Gilis: Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno, and Gili Air.10

In line with the description above, the holding of the G20 presidency in the Province of Bali is inseparable from the magnetism of the island of Bali, which is well known abroad as a tourist destination that attracts tourists from various countries. The appointment of Bali as the host of the G20 Summit is appropriate because it has a reputation and experience in organizing international-level events, one of which was the Annual Meeting IMF-World Bank Group in 2018. The Nusa Dua area, which owns the Bali International Convention Center (BICC) and several five-star class hotels, often hosts international conferences.11

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that the number of foreign tourists (tourists) visiting Bali reached 276,659 visits in August 2022. This figure has increased by 12.23% compared to the previous month. The number of foreign tourist visits to Bali has also become the highest since the Covid-19 pandemic. It looks like this in the following table:12

Figure 2. Number of Visits by Foreign Tourists to Bali (August 2020-August 2022)

9https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/45441/serapan-tenaga-kerja-dari-presidensi-g20-indonesia/0/infographics, accessed Sunday 20 November 2022 at 20.00 WIB.
Based on the entry point, foreign tourists visiting Bali by air recorded as many as 276,627 visits, while those by sea were 32. Based on their country of origin, the most foreign tourists visiting Bali in August 2022 were tourists from Australia with 79,102 visits, followed by tourists from India (20,731 visits), France (19,235 visits), England (18,642 visits), and Germany (15,555 visits). Cumulatively, the number of foreign tourist visits to Bali was recorded at 894,667 from January to August 2022. This number increased by 2,080,520.93% compared to the January-August 2021 period, which only had 43 visits.\footnote{Ibid.}

Thus, tourism is an important sector that can make a place known worldwide. When Indonesia is mentioned, the island of Bali first comes to mind for foreign tourists. If an international event and event is to be held involving various countries, tourism will be one of the primary considerations in determining the venue. That's why this article intends to measure the convergence of the spatial planning of the tourism sector in Lampung Province on employment.

Lampung Province is used as study material, given its geographical position at the tip of Sumatra Island. On the other hand, development in Lampung Province which is increasing rapidly still leaves problems with gaps and development inequality between regions which require adjustments to the spatial planning of the Lampung Province area by taking into account changes in policies, internal and external factors through the stipulation of changes to the Spatial Plan for Lampung Province from 2009 to 2029.

The question raised in this paper is how is Lampung Province's spatial planning convergence in the tourism sector towards employment. This study uses a normative juridical approach based on the main legal material by examining theories, concepts, legal principles and laws and regulations related to this research, and comparative-descriptive analysis, namely comparing the same variable for different samples.
B. Discussion
Convergence of Spatial Planning for the Lampung Tourism Sector on Labor Absorption

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, consisting of around 17,500 islands with a sea area of around 5.8 million km2. Most of these are small islands rich in natural resources and environmental services that offer great potential for economic development. Indonesia is a multicultural and multiethnic country with widely used Traditional Culture Expression (TCE) as a cultural heritage that needs to be protected from extinction and to explore its economic benefits for utilizing the local economy. The country's TCE has economic potential, especially related to tourism and creative industries.

In addition, the global phenomenon of high technology, faster communication, and transportation makes the mobilization process between countries much more accessible. Simultaneously, more and more corporations emerged and expanded their business internationally, with profit maximization as their primary objective. However, one problem is often ignored by corporations even though it is essential, namely human rights in business activities. This problem is also said to be a global problem.

The holding of the G20 presidency in the Province of Bali, of course, cannot be separated from the existence of the island of Bali itself, which is well-known abroad for attracting tourists from various countries. President Jokowi stated that the appointment of Bali as the host of the G20 Summit was appropriate due to its reputation and experience in organizing international-level events.

The G20 international forum is a virtual part world because it represents more than 2/3 of the world's population, 75% of global trade, and 80% of the world's GDP. However, the Summit is not the only activity because there are many G20 activities. G20 Indonesia consists of various meetings.

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18 G20pedia, page 7. See g20.org, accessed Monday 21 November 2022 at 20.00 WIB.
(estimated around 150) held in several cities in Indonesia. Around 19 cities other than Bali will be involved, such as Jakarta, Bogor, Semarang, Solo, Batam - Bintan, Medan, Yogyakarta, Bandung, Sorong, Lombok, Surabaya, Labuan Bajo, Lake Toba, Manado, Malang, and others.\textsuperscript{19}

Indonesia is the only member of ASEAN and G20, which is essential in recovering the world’s health and economy. Indonesia is ranked 10th in the purchasing power parity list among G20 members. Indonesia is also a new market power with a GDP of over US$ 1 trillion. It is estimated that 20,988 delegates will attend, with the following details:\textsuperscript{20} 429 delegates at the Summit; 4581 delegates to Ministerial Meetings; 1212 delegates at Deputies/Sherpa Meetings; 8330 delegates to Working Groups; and 6436 delegates to Engagement Groups Meetings.

As part of the G20 presidency, Indonesia has received many benefits. From the benefits obtained by Indonesia, there is excellent potential for labor absorption. Absorption of labor is the number of jobs that have been filled which is reflected in a large number of working people. The working population is absorbed and spread across various sectors of the economy. The demand for labor causes the absorption of the working population. Therefore, the absorption of labor can be said to be the demand for labor.\textsuperscript{21} Then the presence of an international event affects the demand for labor, at least during the event.

Concerning the description above, the G20 has had a good economic impact on Indonesia. The G20 event contributed US$ 533 million, or around IDR 7.4 trillion, to Indonesia's GDP. Then the increase in domestic consumption to IDR 1.7 trillion. From the tourism side, contributing to the projected increase in foreign tourists of up to 1.8 million – 3.6 million and 600 thousand – 700 thousand new jobs supported by the excellent performance of the culinary, fashion, and craft sectors. The series of G20 activities in Indonesia involve MSMEs and absorb a workforce of around 33,000 people. In addition, it also encourages investment in domestic MSMEs, considering that currently, 80% of global investors come from G20 countries. Momentum shows the success of structural reforms, including the Job Creation Law, to increase global investor confidence.\textsuperscript{22}

Thus, implementing the Indonesian G20 presidency provides optimal benefits, especially from the absorption of labor during the G20 presidency activities. This indicates that when a city or island is to become a venue for national events, adequate spatial planning is needed to support the tourism sector, which will ultimately affect the potential for increasing employment.

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{19} Ibid., hlm. 7.
\bibitem{20} Ibid., p. 19.
\bibitem{22} Ibid., p. 25 – 26.
\end{thebibliography}
In line with the description above, these resources and capital need to be utilized optimally 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 destinations in Indonesia, and foster a sense of love for the motherland and strengthen the friendship between nations.

The trend of world tourism development from year to year shows very rapid development. This is caused, among other things, by changes in the social and economic structure of countries in the world, and more and more people have higher and higher incomes. In addition, tourism has developed into a global phenomenon, a basic need, and a part of human rights that must be respected and protected. The government and regional governments, the tourism business world, and the public are obliged to be able to guarantee that travel as a right of every person can be affirmed so that it supports the achievement of increasing human dignity and status, increasing welfare, and friendship between nations in the context of realizing world peace.23

As an additional factor, tourism creates new pressures on locations while providing opportunities for some people and excluding others. Among locations known for their farming systems, those responsible for creating and managing the landscape are often the last to benefit.24 In addition, the upper classes generally favor elite culture and more sophisticated activities. Members of the upper class were able to pursue the higher arts because they possessed cultural capital, meaning the professional credentials, education, science, and social and verbal skills needed to achieve "property, power, and prestige" to "advance" socially. The development of industrialization, capitalism, and consumerism became the dominant factors in creating culture.25

Because the tourism sector is multisectoral, many other economic activities depend on tourism. As a result, many sectors were paralyzed. The pandemic caused Indonesia's economic growth in 2020 to decline by 2.1% (BPS, 2021). The BPS (Central Bureau of Statistics) survey (BPS, 2020b) revealed that 14.1% of companies stopped operating, and 11.6% reduced their workforce. Meanwhile, the hotel occupancy rate decreased significantly from 56.73% to 28.07% during the period from July 2019 to July 2020. The tourist destinations in Bali, North Sulawesi (Manado), and the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) were the most brutal hit. Sari et al. (2022) the pandemic

reduced state revenue in the tourism sector by 20.7 billion dollars (Ministry of Tourism, 2020).

Before the pandemic, all countries, including Indonesia, enjoyed abundant benefits from tourism activities. Indonesia’s tourism sector in many regions has been developed, relying on natural attractions, local culture, and local uniqueness. Tourism actors can package attractions skillfully and incorporate several elements of education into businesses that consider cultural heritage, participation, and welfare of the local community, as well as incorporate efforts to preserve natural resources and the environment. Tourism, especially ecotourism, can harmonize natural environment preservation and economic development by adhering to the principles of community-based ecotourism.²⁶

With regard to this fact, if you look at and consider the geographical position of Lampung Province, which is strategically located at the southern tip of Sumatra Island, natural capital jointly owned by the people of Lampung Province must be managed and utilized in a harmonious, balanced, efficient, effective and sustainable manner. In order to improve welfare and justice for all people of Lampung Province.

Nonetheless, Lampung Province was not chosen as one of the locations for the many events in the series of activities of the past G20 Presidency. This then raises a big question mark, whether the geographical position of Lampung Province still does not meet the criteria to be considered as a location for holding international events. In other words, homework related to Lampung Province’s spatial planning needs to be addressed, especially in the tourism sector and other accompanying aspects.

In line with the above, according to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics for Lampung Province, in 2021, the number of star-rated hotel accommodations in Lampung Province will be 29 units with an occupancy rate of 43.38 percent. Meanwhile, the number of non-star hotel accommodations was 362 units, with an occupancy rate of 25.07 percent. The number of restaurants/restaurants in Lampung Province has increased since 2017. In 2021, the number of restaurants/restaurants will reach 1,769 units, of which 29.22 percent are in Bandar Lampung City. The following table will describe the tourism portrait of Lampung Province in the last two years.²⁷

| Tabel 1. Number of Accommodations, Rooms, and Beds Available at Bintang Hotels by Regency/City in Lampung Province 2020 – 2021²⁸ |

²⁷ Processed from Lampung Province in Figures 2022, Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) Lampung Province, p. 522.
²⁸ Ibid., p. 533 – 534.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regency/City</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>Like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanggamus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamtse</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamtim</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Sulawesi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lam-Ut</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way Kanan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pringsewu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesuji</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubaba</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesibar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Lampung</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMPUNG</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.567</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table shows that in 2020 there are still 11 out of 15 regencies/cities in the Province of Lampung which does not have accommodation, rooms, and beds at all, including West Lampung, Tanggamus, East Lampung, North Lampung, Way Kanan, Tulang Bawang, Pesawaran, Mesuji, Tulang Bawang Barat, Pesisir Barat, and Metro. Meanwhile, in 2021 there will only be two different regencies/cities, namely Way Kanan Regency and Metro.
Municipality. However, this fact is undeniably influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic, which has affected all aspects of life, including tourism.

With regard to the above, according to Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2010 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Lampung Province from 2009 to 2029 in the mandate, it is stated that development in Lampung Province is increasing rapidly remains the problem of gaps and uneven development between regions, it is necessary to adjust the spatial planning of the Lampung Province area by taking into account changes in policy.

Provincial Spatial Plan, now abbreviated as Provincial RTRW, is a general spatial plan for a regional area, which refers to a national Spatial Plan, Island/Archipelago Spatial Plan, and National Strategic Area Spatial Plan. Provincial Strategic Areas are areas whose spatial planning is prioritized because they have a significant influence within the Province on the economy, society, culture, and/or environment. The objective of regional spatial planning is the realization of regional development that is environmentally sound and sustainable based on industrial development, food security, and tourism toward a prosperous Lampung Province.

However, to achieve the objectives of regional spatial planning as referred to in Article 2, policies and strategies are implemented, which include:

- Improving accessibility and equity of socio-economic and cultural services throughout the Province;
- Maintaining and realizing environmental sustainability, as well as reducing the risk of natural disasters;
- Optimizing the utilization of cultivation area space in accordance with the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment;
- Increasing the productivity of leading sectors in accordance with the carrying capacity of the land;
- Opening investment opportunities in order to improve the regional economy;
- Supporting regional functions for defense and security through integrating particular function areas for defense and security with the surrounding areas.

Efforts to achieve the provincial spatial planning goals cannot be directly proportional to the fact that there are still ten regencies/cities in 2020 and 8 regencies/cities in 2021 that are vacant Accommodation, Rooms, and Beds Available at Star Hotels. However, further, it needs to be elaborated whether the nine regencies/cities already have tourism objects or not, and

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29 See article 1 number 15 of Regional Regulation Number 2019 concerning the RTRW of Lampung Province for 2009 - 2029
30 Ibid., Article 1 Number 20.
31 Ibid., section 2.
whether these tourism objects are widely known regionally or nationally where this affects tourist visits.

**Tabel 2. Tourism Objects in Regencies/Cities that are Empty of Accommodations, Rooms, and Beds in 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District/City</th>
<th>Tourism site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tanggamus</td>
<td>Kiluan Bay, Shark Tooth Beach, Lamuran Waterfall, Mount Tanggamus, Sawmill Beach, Way Lalaan Waterfall, Needles Lebuay Waterfall, Batu Tegi Dam, Bukit Pagar Alam Sulfur Crater, Pelangi Valley Waterfall, Green Lake, Muara Indah Beach, Terbaya Beach, Margo Tirto Dam, Karang Putih Beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>East Lampung</td>
<td>Way Kambas National Park, Way Jepara Lake, Mangrove Forest, Pugung Raharjo Archaeological Park, Megalithic Pond, Seven Wells, Sukadana Beach, Kuala Kambas Beach, Kuala Penet Beach, Kerang Mas Beach, Camp Eru, Batu Tanjung Bintang, East Lampung Cultural Museum, and Cemara Beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Onion bones</td>
<td>Way Tulang Bawang, Kota Tua Menggala, Cakat Raya, Tulang Bawang Islamic Center, Rawa Pacing, Kuala Teladas, Kampung Tambak Rawa Jitu Timur, Jurang Seribu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32 https://www.andalastourism.com, accessed on Saturday 26 November 2022 at 21.00 WIB.
Based on the table, the existence of tourist objects in the nine regencies/cities shows that the absence of accommodation, rooms and beds in star hotels in 9 regencies/cities in Lampung is not due to the absence of tourist objects or attractions that are not yet well known regionally and nationally, but can be said to be influenced by at least three factors, including:

1) The Covid-19 pandemic and the implementation of PPKM have limited activities in various sectors of life, including tourism

2) Tourists do not stay overnight

3) Tourist attractions are not yet known both regionally and nationally

In line with the description above, Tourism is an activity that can be understood from many approaches. In the Republic of Indonesia Law, number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, it is explained that tourism is a travel activity carried out by a person or group of people by visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development, or studying the uniqueness of the tourist attractions visited, in a temporary period; Tourists are people who travel; Tourism is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, business people and the government; and Tourism is the whole activity related to tourism and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary that emerges as a manifestation of the needs of each person and country as well as interactions between tourists and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Offer</th>
<th>Mesuji</th>
<th>West Onion Bones</th>
<th>West Coast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mount Betung, Kelagian Island, Tangkil Island, Klara Beach, Betung Waterfall, Curup Sinar Tiga, Balak Island, Mount Pesawaran, Marines Eco Park, Gita Persada Butterfly Park</td>
<td>Simpang Pematang Square, SP8 Pier, Kehati Park, GSG Bridge, Simpang Pematang Grand Mosque, Way Serdang Rest Area, Crocodile River, Mesuji River, Wiralaga River.</td>
<td>Tugu Rato Statue Monument, Pulung Kencana Agro Tourism Park, Megalithic Statue of Pagar Dewa.</td>
<td>Labuhan Jukung Krui Beach, Pemerihan Eco Tourism, Flower Breeding, Independent Beach, Shoot Beach, Ujung Bocur Beach, Krui Beach, Banana Island, Tanjung Setia Beach, Way Jambu Beach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the local community, fellow tourists, the Government, Regional Governments and entrepreneurs.33

According to Ahmad Erani Yustika and Yukavina Baksh34, There are a number of ways of defining tourism, and for this reason, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) started a project from 2005 – 2007 to develop a glossary of standard terms for tourism. They define tourism as a social, cultural, and economic phenomenon that requires the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional reasons. These people are called visitors (tourists or excursionists; residents or non-residents), and tourism is related to their activities (UNWTO, 2008). At the world level, export earnings generated by tourism have grown to reach US$ 1.7 trillion (UNWTO, 2019). This makes the tourism sector a global force for economic development, promotes job creation, and acts as a catalyst for innovation and entrepreneurship. Tourism helps build a better life for millions of individuals and transforms entire communities.

In this regard, according to Regina Scheyvens, for example, ecotourism can act as a tool of empowerment when used at the local level. He asserts that ecotourism can be successful ‘if local communities have some control and share the benefits that arise from ecotourism activities equitably.35

Regarding ports, for example, when viewed from a resource-based approach, Magala, suggests that strategies for ports that can catch up must focus on using resources such as better logistics, good transportation networks and intermodal arrangements, available land for expansion, skilled workforce, efficient cargo handling and storage facilities, effective supply chain configuration, and managerial talent that is unique to regional ports and valuable to port customers. The goal is to seek market superiority and competitive position and compete for growth. Land distribution and accessibility are also the cornerstones of port competitiveness. In addition, the location of the port is a crucial factor. Ports on shipping lanes have the distinct advantage of being on trade routes, so they don’t experience detours to gain access to/from ports and red.36

33 Ismayanti, Fundamentals of Tourism: An Introduction, Sahid University, Jakarta, 2020, p. 2.
Because of this, the tourism industry cannot be an economic sector with a single identity, as defined by religious experts and even the UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organisation) as a world tourism body which states that the movement of tourists from their origins to their destinations will always involve products and services related to various sciences. Tourism is characterized by products and services, including accommodation and travel services. Tourism products and services are consumed by both foreign and domestic tourists and are involved in various parties, ranging from the provision of travel services, tourist transportation, and food and beverage businesses. In summary, tourism is said to connect various businesses to meet the needs of tourists. Handicrafts, recreation, sports, and entertainment attract tourists, and local people benefit. Local governments, banking institutions, and other institutions jointly develop tourism. Educational institutions must prepare new professionals who can provide satisfactory products and services. These characteristics emerge as a result of multidisciplinary tourism, including the Sociological approach; psychological approach; anthropological approach; political approach; geographic approach; ecological approach; agricultural approach; p.splanological approach; marketing approach; legal approach; business approach; transportation approach; hospitality administration approach; and educational approach.

Therefore, based on Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning the Lampung Province RTRW from 2009 to 2029, the Development of the Lampung Province Urban System, which includes the Lampung Province National Activity Center (PKN) established in Bandar Lampung City, is intended to serve the Province and/or areas surrounding areas in Southern Sumatra, nationally and internationally should accommodate tourism aspects. This is in line with the theory of convergence law stated by Danrivanto Budhihjanto that convergence is a conceptual and theoretical understanding of the unification of technological, economic, and legal variables towards human and society relations in the digital information age.

In other words, the multidisciplinary character of tourism with the pick-up policy rolled out by the local government for tourism based on spatial planning, will be able to open space for the emergence of MSMEs and business diversification from hotels, resorts, restaurants that previously existed, of course involving the participation of many especially the private sector and banking. However, of course, this must also involve Forkompimda of Lampung Province so that tourism activities in Lampung Province are in line with national and regional spatial planning regulations.

With regard to the aspect of employment absorption, the total labor force in 15 regencies/cities in August 2022 was 4,595,900 people, an increase of 101 thousand people when compared to August 2021, where the working population was 4,388,000 people, an increase as many as 103,600 people. Jobs

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that experienced the most significant percentage increase were in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. In other words, the tourism sector has not become the sector with the most significant percentage of employment in Lampung Province. This is a paradox, considering that Lampung Province is so rich in biological natural resources and the presence of coasts and small islands that can become tourist attractions which can increase the absorption of the workforce.

C. Conclusion

The tourism industry cannot be an economic sector with a single identity because tourism has a multidisciplinary character, so the direction of the Lampung Province spatial planning policy, especially in the tourism sector, needs to be adapted to the multidisciplinary character of tourism, namely by involving many parties including the private sector, banking, and especially the Provincial Forkopimda Lampung.

D. Suggestions

The Provincial Government of Lampung and District/City Governments throughout the Province of Lampung must have the same understanding that the tourism industry views aspects of tourism as not being an economic sector with a single identity. Therefore, the direction of spatial planning policy should be adapted to the multidisciplinary nature of tourism. This then demands the participation of all parties, namely the private sector, banking, and the Lampung Provincial Forkompimda as well as District/City Forkopimda throughout Lampung, academics, and community leaders, the media, as well as tourism actors, both investors and tourism activists, to immediately sit down together and taking strategic steps in addressing the spatial planning of Lampung Province, especially in the tourism sector, one of which is by collaborating with Vocational High Schools (SMKs) and Universities that focus on tourism and hospitality so that workforce absorption can at least be accommodated more systematically and sustainably.

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