The Effects of Tourism Event on Economic Growth in Surakarta

Dicky Sumarsono1,3,4, Putut Suharso1,2 and Sarbini5

1Postgraduate Program in Cultural Studies, Sebelas Maret University, Ir. Sutarmi 36A Street, Surakarta 57126, Indonesia
2Departement of Library Science, Diponegoro University, Prof. H. Soedarto SH Street, Semarang 50275 Indonesia
3Azana Hotels & Resorts, Honggowongso 57 Street, Honggowongso Square A8, Surakarta 57151, Indonesia
4Victoria Hotel School, Honggowongso 57 Street, Honggowongso Square A1, Surakarta 57151, Indonesia
5Communication of Islamic Broadcasting, Faculty of Ushuludin and Da’wah IAIN Surakarta, Pandawa Street, Pucangan, Kartasura, Sukoharjo 57168, Indonesia

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the influence of tourism events on the economic growth of the city of Surakarta. The research method was qualitative explorative through data collection, data analysis, and presentation of the collected data. Result of the study are the potential of tourism in the city of Surakarta is influenced by aspects of facilities and aspects of security or comfort. Tourism event is in demand by the community by looking at the tourism event has given the values of self identity and culture of the Surakarta community. Tour event organizing contributes to the increase revenue in business actors, and The conducting of tourism event in Surakarta has positive impact to the economic growth.

1 INTRODUCTION

Surakarta has been designated as the economic development center (Pemerintah Provinsi Jateng, 2010) of Eastern and Southern parts of Central Java and the industrial center of Surakarta-Yogyakarta. And Adi Sumarmo Airport as an international airport, Surakarta city is expected to be the gateway of international tourism in Central Java, complementing the function as a city of culture, tourism, industry, trade and education. In addition, the city of Surakarta as one of the cultural development center of Java and Tourism of Central Java. Through the regional regulation, Adi Sumarmo Airport is also designated as a national strategic area. This regulation puts Surakarta City as the center of economic growth and puts tourism as one of the economic drivers in the region. In the last 10 years in the city of Surakarta every year there are 15 cultural events to attract tourists from foreign and domestic. The events are funded by the city budget of Surakarta. In the year contribution of tourism sector to GRDP of Surakarta amounted to 21.09% (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017). Therefore, the tourism sector is a very potential sector to be developed to be able to drive economic growth and public welfare.

The tourism sector is able to give positive impact to the socioeconomic conditions of society (Tisdell, C. A., & Wilson, 2013), which contribute to state revenues (retribution and taxes), employment creation, working in the formal and informal sectors, increasing community revenues, and equitable development. While Archer (Archer, 1989) states that the amount of tourist spending will create a direct impact on the trade, hotels and restaurants sector and the transport sector so as to increase the GRDP (Gross regional domestic product). Trade sector, hotel and restaurant appear as main contributor in Surakarta. Local taxes and user charges from trade, hotels and restaurants are also the largest source of PAD (Pendapatan Asli daerah) in Surakarta (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2017).

Tourism has a very close economic linkage with many sectors, through so-called open-loop effects and induced-effects in addition to the commonly known term as trickle-down effect and multiplier effect). The role of tourism can also be seen from its contribution to GRDP and absorption of labors, although there is no exact figure for the 'tourism sector' in the statistical record. However, the increasing contribution of the trade, hotel and restaurant sector to GRDP clearly illustrates the role of tourism-related sectors. Trade, restaurant and hospitality sector (tourism) has a
bigger role in its contribution to GRDP. Surakarta tourism event encourages the community, both in the involvement of the event and the support of supporting facilities. The involvement of hotels, restaurants, culinary venues, batik outlets and the center souvenirs of Solo contribute to the growth of the economy. Visits of tourists both from outside the region and abroad are captured by the business as a potential for marketing the resulting product.

Dinas Pariwisata Kota Surakarta (Tourism Office) data shows that during 2017, there were 50 tourism events consisting of 20 main events and 30 supporting events. The success of the event during the year of 2017 can be seen from the increasing contribution of trade, hotel and restaurant sector to GRDP, and the contribution of hotel and restaurant tax to local revenue will have an effect on regional finance. Surakarta city has a good economy, the economic growth of Surakarta City in 2015-2017 was more than 6%. The economic structure of Surakarta City in 2017 was dominated by Trade, Hotel and Restaurant sector which donate the greatest, more than 27%; from the data, the question of this research is how the influence of tourist events to the economic growth in the city of Surakarta?

2 RESEARCH METHODS

This study aims to analyze the influence of tourism events on the economic growth of the city of Surakarta, and Formulate the strategy of tourism development events in the city of Surakarta to support economic growth. Therefore this research used qualitative explorative method. Research was done through; (1) data collection, (2) data analysis, and (3) presentation of data analysis result (Hair, J., Anderson, R., & Black, 1998). Research location was in Surakarta City, and research data collected through; First, structured interviews and in-depth interviews to the actors of tourism and tourist events, while the determination of informants through purposive sampling was the method of sampling with a sample aimed or appropriate criteria of the community who have followed (Alasuutari, 1995) or seen the tour events of Surakarta City and stakeholders who are perpetrators of the tourism industry in the City of Surakarta; Second, observations and surveys to the actors of events; Third, document studies, Solo Dalam Angka (BPS), Mayor Accountability Report, Tour Impact Assessment (Bappeda), journal, research report, newspaper textbooks and online media relevant to the research problem. To test the validity of the data the researcher did triangulation for each finding. As for the analysis using content analysis, the data in the form of collected numbers interpreted and then described in the form (Decrop, 1999; Pereiro, 2010; Fatchan, 2015) of research reports. Describe data to identify the characteristics of tourist events and tourism characteristics in Surakarta City.

3 RESULT

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3.1 The Main Events in Surakarta

Tourist events are an activity undertaken by tourists when they take advantage of a destination. Activities or events are participatory followed by tourists. Tourism activities are mostly done in mountainous or rural areas or in the area on the seashore. The location of the activity is related to the natural environment and natural resources. There are various forms of tourist activity that can be done by tourists, activities undertaken driven by the motivation and hobby of the tourists themselves. Events tours many forms and manifold, some require certain knowledge and expertise. such as jogging, cycling, seeightseein, attending cultural events, watching religion ceremony and others (Pariwisata, 2017) (Table 1).

Table 1: Calendar of tourism events in Surakarta 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Tourism Events</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Peringatan Tahun Baru Solo Zoo</td>
<td>January, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wilujengan Nagari Maesa Lawung</td>
<td>January, 26, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Grebeg Sudiro</td>
<td>January, 28, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Solo Great Sale, located in shopping centers</td>
<td>February, 1-28, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Festival Imlek, located in Gedhe Market</td>
<td>February, 1-28, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Festival jenang</td>
<td>February, 14-17, 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kirab Budaya for the 273th anniversary of Solo, located at Jl.</td>
<td>February, 18, 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2 Choice of Tourism Events in Surakarta

Surakarta City Government has many agenda of tourism events every year. In the year of 2017, the Government of Surakarta had 50 agenda of tour events, consisting of 30 main events and 20 support events. Those tourism events agenda were in great demand by the people of Surakarta. The type of tourist events that most interested by the people of Surakarta (Bappeda, 2016) (Table 2).

Table 2: Calendar of tourism events in Surakarta 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Solo Batik Carnival</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sekaten</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Solo Carnival</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Solo Great Sale</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Solo International Performing Art</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Festival Jenang Solo</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kirab Malam 1 Suro</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Solo Indonesia Culinary Festival</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Solo 24 Jam Menari</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Solo Batik Fashion</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Imlek Festival</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Solo City Jazz</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Hut Car Free Day</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Grebeg Mulud</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Solo Keroncong Festival</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Keraton Surakarta Festival</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Slamet Riyadi – City Hall of Surakarta

8 Festival Musik Kolosal, located in Benteng Vastenburg

9 Mangkunegaran Performing Art, located in Pura Mangkunegaran

10 Travel Mart, located in some hotels

11 Solo Indonesia Culinary Festival, located in Manahan Stadium

12 Festival Hadrah, located in Benteng Vastenburg

13 Solo Menari, located in Car Free Day

14 Solo International Festival Gamelan, located in Benteng Vastenburg

15 Semarak Budaya Indonesia, located in Balekambang Park

16 Kampung Ramadhan Kauman and Laweyan

17 Bakdan ing Balekambango, located in Balekambang Park

18 Bakdan Neng Solo, located in Benteng Vastenburg

19 Festival Wayang Bocah, located in Sriwedari

20 Festival Kethoprak, located in Balekambang Park

21 Solo Batik Carnival, located in Sriwedari – Vastenburg

22 Festival Keroncong, located in Benteng Vastenburg

23 Pawai Pembangunan, located in Sriwedari - Balaikota Solo

24 Apresiasi Musik Kebangsaan, located in Benteng Vastenburg

25 Festival Bocah Dolanan, located in Taman Sriwedari

26 Solo International Performing Art (SIPA), located in Benteng Vastenburg

27 Kirab Malam 1 Suro, located in Keraton Solo

28 Kirab Pusakadalem 1 Suro, located in Pura Mangkunegaran

29 Srawung Seni Sakral Internasional, located in Museum Radyapustaka

30 Solo City Jazz, located in Benteng Vastenburg

31 Grebeg mulut

32 Sekaten

33 Haul Habib Ali Bin Muhammad Al Habsyi, located in Kliwon Market
Festival Bengawan Solo 22%
Pawai Pembangunan 16%
Pengajian Tahun Baru Hijriyah 16%
Grebeg Sudiro 16%
Mangkusugaran Performing Art 15%
Peringatan Maulid Nabi Muhammad Saw 15%
Sendratari Ramayana 14%
Rock In Solo 14%
Solo Blues Festival 14%
Pasar Seni Balekambang 14%
Suro Bulan Budaya 13%
Pentas Wayang Orang 13%
Gabungan 13%
Kirab Apek Sewu 13%
Java Expo 2015 11%
Malem Selikuran 11%
Syawalal Jurug 11%
Festival Suro 11%
Festival Wayang Bocah 9%
Grand Final Putera Puteri Solo 9%
Indonesia International Mask Festival 9%
Festival Parade Hadrah 9%
Festival Ketoprak 9%
Bakdan Ing Balekambang 9%
Solo Gerr Seri 9%
Semarak Budaya Indonesia 8%
Festival Payung Indonesia 8%
Haul Ali Bin Muhammad Al Habsy 8%
Kejuaraan Karate Antar 8%
Mahasiswa Se-Asia Tenggara 8%
Grebeg Besar 8%

Based on the above data shows that the tourism event organized by the Government of Surakarta during this time, the most popular tourist event by the community is Solo Batik Carnival (SBC), next is Sekaten, Solo Carnival, Solo Great Sale, Solo International Performing Art (SIPA) , Solo solo festival, Malam satu suro, Solo Indosia Culinary festival, Solo 24 hours Dancing, and Solo Batik Fashion. Based on data from the Department of Tourism, the event of Surakarta tourism events are divided into 4 types of tourism namely shopping, culinary, culture and technology. Based on survey results, tourist events can be classified into 4 types of tours events. interest of 35%.

### 4 DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Tourism and Economic Growth

McIntosh and Prentice [13] found the relationship between perceived authenticity and tourist emotive processes with the attractions’ setting gained by the tourist in particular condition. Many people assume that people who have visited the other place by themselves outweigh their neighbors who are not traveling. People who have traveled to other areas are considered or feel by themselves to rise to their prestige or status. Every year the city of Surakarta held a tourism event as well as a cultural event that is compiled in the agenda of the Surakarta event. The impact of the tourism event is a big enough to the income for the government as well as the parties associated with tourism. In the year of 2015-2017 trend of income from the tourism sector was always increasing, the increase was also encouraged by the increasing number of visits of foreign tourists and domestic who came to the city of Surakarta.

The tourism sector is developed by many developing countries as a source of economic growth and reduce poverty (Archer, 1989; Tisdell and Wilson, 2013). The tourism sector by many developing countries to become an economic sector that can absorb a lot of manpower. Zhang (Zhang, Chong and Ap, 1999) argues that China’s experience with the tourism sector is capable of developing the tourism sector with different motivations from time to time. In early 1949 to 1978, the tourism sector in China was linked to foreign political activity, then during the second period of 1975 to 1985, the Chinese government realized that tourism was a profitable economic sector. 1986 to the present is the phase in which the government considers the tourism sector to have a significant contribution to economic growth.

#### 4.2 Tourism Business Network

The tourism sector is an economic sector that is naturally a business network or product bundle (Getz, Carlsen and Morrison, 2004; Mill, 2009). The tourism sector is no longer associated with tourist destinations. The development of the tourism sector shows this sector is related to other sectors, such as retail, fashion, hotels, culture and transportation (Getz, 1991, 2008). The consequence of this is that the tourism sector can have a simultaneous impact on some other economies sectors. However, the tourism business network also causes development policies in this sector to require multi-sector policies with various combinations. The tourism sector is a
business network that impacts on the performance of the tourism sector automatically also measures the performance of other sectors that are part of its business network. In the real sector economy study released by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia 2012, trade, hotel and restaurant sectors provide the largest contribution to total economic growth or share to growth, followed by industrial sector, as well as transportation and communications sector. Meanwhile, the performance of the hotel and restaurant sub-sectors related to the increasing income of the community also increasing of people to the places of tourism in the territory of Indonesia. This is also reflected in the increasing number of domestic and foreign tourists, and the increasing occupancy rate of hotels.

The development of tourism is not only reflected by the increase in tourist arrivals, both domestic and foreign, as well as the increase in revenues generated by the trade, hotels and restaurants sector, namely for accommodation, consumption of tourist transport food or other services. The development of the tourism sector has had a positive effect on the economy (Eadington and Redman, 1991; Getz, 1991; McKercher, 2002), as have pointed out. The development of tourism can be seen from the indicator of the growth of foreign and domestic tourist visits as well as revenue growth from trade, hotel and restaurant sub-sector to economic performance. The indicators of economic performance are the growth of GRDP and the growth of labour absorption. The increase of tourist arrivals and tourist spending will first create a direct impact on the trade subsector, hotels, and restaurants. Furthermore, in accordance with the theory of economic basis, the theory of export basis, and the theory of sector leaders of tourism development provides a chain of influence on other economic sectors, either directly supplying goods and services for tourism and indirect sectors, multiplier so that GRDP and total employment increase.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In the year of 2017, the Government of Surakarta had 50 agenda of tour events, consisting of 20 main events and 30 support events. 50 events can be grouped into 4 types, namely the culinary tour event, shopping tour events, technology tourism events and cultural tourism events. The potential of tourism in the city of Surakarta is influenced by aspects of facilities and aspects of security/comfort. This tourism event is in demand by the community by looking at the tourism event has given the values of self identity and culture of the Surakarta community. Tour event organizing contributes to the increase revenue in business actors reached 9%. The conducting of tourism event in Surakarta has positive impact to sector and sub sector in GRDP, like trade sector, hotels and restaurants, transport sub-sectors and sub-sectors recording and entertainment services and influential in increasing the number of tourists, both domestic tourists and foreign tourists. Furthermore, it can be concluded that the improvement of aspects of these aspects have a positive and significant impact on the economic growth of Surakarta City.

REFERENCES


