

Tourism, Maritime Research in the World and its impact in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia ranks seventh in the reputable international publication of Scopus. As the international publication affiliation of Scopus, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember Surabaya (ITS) ranks fourth in tourism and maritime research. With the above achievement, Indonesia's institutions still need to make a lot of effort to speak further in the world stage. The potential is enormous to increase Scopus' publications with the establishment of collaboration between Indonesian institutions and those of other countries, such as the Miratama Asia Pacific Company, the University of Groningen, the University of Derby, Murdoch University and Cardiff University.

Keywords

Fisheries, Solar Cell, Research Trend, Article, Indonesia

1. INTRODUCTION

There are some interesting statistics about the tourism industry in August 2019. The number of international tourists who arrived via 20 main entry ports was 1,268,930 people, which was an increase from the previous month of 1,206,496 visitors (Chart 4). The increase occurred at 19 main ports of entry. Compared with that of August 2018, it shows a rise of 2.94%. The Room Occupancy Rate (ROR) of star hotels increased in 13 provinces, compared by the previous month's number. The ROR ranged between 34.13-67.98%, with the highest ROR was in North Sulawesi. Lastly, the average length of stay by foreign guests in the star hotels ranged between 1.13-6.88 days, with the most extended length of stay was in Sulawesi Barat (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019).

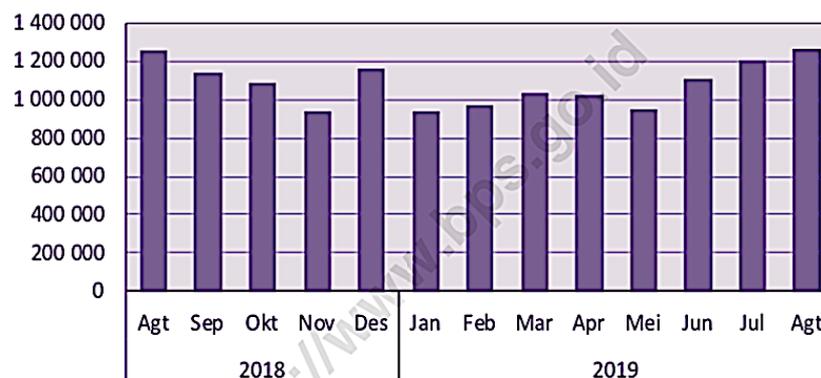


Figure 1. number of foreign tourist arrivals through 20 main ports of entry (person)

In the second quarter of 2019, there were 9,567 Domestic Investment Projects' (DIP) realizations with an investment value of Rp 95.63 trillion. The investment was dominated by the manufacturing sector with 23.21%, followed by the transport, storage, and communication sector with 21.15%, and the agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fisheries with 17.49%. In the same period, Foreign Investment Projects' (FIP) realizations were 12,911 projects with an investment value of USD 6.99 billion. The investment was mostly in the manufacturing sector with 36.41%, followed by the electricity, gas and water sector with 19.31%, and transport, storage, and communication sector with 13.58%. The transportation and fisheries sector has made the dominant investment (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019).

The number of passengers and goods transported by type of domestic transportation in August 2019 is 2,023 people and 26,039 tons of products by sea transportation, 6,963 people, and 35,140 tons of goods by air transportation, and 35,189 people and 4,401 tons of goods by land transportation. The loading and unloading of goods are dominant in Tanjung Priok, with 1,311,247 tons of inter-island cargo and 1,152,830 tons of overseas cargo (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019).

The increasing number of tourism and maritime activities improves the economic condition of the community, which in the end provides a multiplier effect on the tourism and marine businesses. The research aims to analyze the world-scale and national business trends in tourism and maritime companies. It is expected that the improvement in the quality and quantity of research in tourism and marine business has a significant impact on people's welfare.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism has boomed in Indonesia in recent years. It is one of the primary sources of foreign-currency earnings. Indonesia has rich and diverse natural assets, in which the tourism potential remains underutilized. The government has an ambitious target of attracting 20 million tourists by 2019, up from nearly 14 million in 2017. The leading destination is Bali. By using Bali as the preferred development model, the government wants to develop other destinations, through infrastructure programs, to improve connectivity, which is a longstanding challenge for tourism as well as for regional development. The improvement of the tourism-related skills of the local populations provides expanded job opportunities. There are calls for reforms in vocational education and training. Moreover, recent efforts by the authorities to improve the business environment need to continue by embracing digitalization. Tourism may be growing too fast in some destinations without adequately considers sustainability issues, both for the environment and local communities. Better planning and coordination at all levels of government and across relevant policy areas can facilitate more sustainable tourism development (Ollivaud & Haxton, 2019).

Beyond the top ten tourism earners, some destinations achieved remarkable growth. In Asia, Hong Kong (China), India, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Taiwan, and Vietnam all posted double-digit figures, which benefitted from an active Chinese and Indian outbound market. Results were driven by South-East Asia (+7%), where most destinations posted strong growth, particularly Vietnam, which has seen a surge in international tourists in recent years from virtually all regions of the world. Indonesia and Cambodia enjoyed double-digit increases in arrivals, thanks to the continued robust demand from China and India. Thailand, the most visited destination in South-East Asia, as well as the Philippines, recorded strong growth on the back of the higher flow of visitors from China. Singapore also posted positive growth in 2018, thanks to the excellent performance of some of its markets (World Tourism Organisation, 2019).

Maritime economies are developing globally, which leads to increased competition for marine resources and environmental pressures. Multi-use (MU) is the frequent use of marine resources in close geographic proximity. Focusing on the Eastern Atlantic sea basin, the article provides an overview of the MU context, existing and potential MUs, and the main drivers and barriers thereof. Based on desk research, literature review and stakeholder engagement, the study highlights differences between countries, regarding the implementation and advancement of sea strategies, and sector-specific and other Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP)-related policies. The legal, administrative, and operational processes required to realize MUs are highly diverse and are related to the maturity of national maritime policies, which include MSP. A total of 25 MUs were identified. The three most relevant, which are fisheries, tourism & environmental protection, underwater cultural heritage & tourism & ecological protection, and offshore wind & aquaculture, were analyzed in-depth. The general conclusion refers to the need for multi-dimensional and multi-level policy actions to overcome technology constraints and to improve regulatory and policy frameworks. European strategies and activities might assist these efforts; however, the identified gaps are resolvable mainly at the national level within its specific context, and through the engagement of innovative stakeholders. Recommendations for promoting MUs are presented. In summary, MUs are

recognized as joint ventures that enable the synergy of interests to minimize conflicts. Findings suggest that early stakeholder engagement in the process of planning and implementing MU is necessary to achieve synergies while respecting national planning cultures. The existing MU's experience leads to conflict solving solutions.

Scopus is a source-neutral abstract and citation database, which is curated by the experts of the independent subject matter. Scopus includes more than 75 million records: (1) more than 68 million post-1970 records, include references; (2) more than 6.5 million pre-1970 records, went back as far as 1788; (3) more than 8.5 million of open access articles; (4) more than 9 million conference papers. There are more than 24,600 active titles that consist of (1) more than 23,500 peer-reviewed journals, of which more than 4,000 are Gold Open Access; (2) more than 740 book series; (3) more than 300 trade publications; (4) Articles-in-press (i.e., articles that have been accepted for publication) from over 8,000 titles from international publishers, which include Cambridge University Press, the Institute of Electrical, and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). There are over 194,000+ books that include (1) Monographs, edited volumes, major reference works, and the graduate level textbooks that (2) focuses not only on social sciences and arts & humanities, but also includes science, technology & medicine (STM). Scopus also provides features to help researchers go beyond search, which is into discovery and analysis (Scopus.com, 2019).

3. METHODOLOGY

Finding the trend of tourism and maritime research by using Scopus.com data, which is Analyze search results, there are 171 documents from 1970 to 2019, which counts for up to 7 types of materials. There are 111 articles, 29 conference papers, 16 reviews, nine conference reviews, four book chapters, one book, and a note.

Scopus search tools are designed to help navigate across over 75 million items indexed. There are some types of search that consist of (1) Search by document, author or affiliation, or use Advanced Search; (2) Refine results by access type, source type, year, language, author, affiliation, funding sponsor and more; (3) Link to full-text articles your institution already subscribes to, along with other library resources; (4) Use the Document Download Manager to bulk retrieve results in .pdf format; (5) Export data to reference managers such as Mendeley, RefWorks and EndNote; (6) Stay up-to-date with Email Alerts, RSS and HTML feeds

3. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The analysis of tourism and maritime research in the last 40 years from 1977 to 2019 shows an increasing trend in the previous ten years throughout the world. Figure 1 is the descriptive visual display, documents by year, from 1977 to 2019. The trend is also supported by the increased citations on research documents, thereby increasing the popularity of the research in the world. There are four research documents with the highest citations, which are: (1) Exploratory research of tourist motivation and planning, the year of 2004 publication, 151 citations; (2) Tourism-generated earnings in the coastal zone: A regional, the year of 2004 publication, 85 citations; (3) The global potential for whale watching, the year of 2010 publication, 81 citations; and (4) The Malacca Straits, the year of 2000 publications, 80 citations.

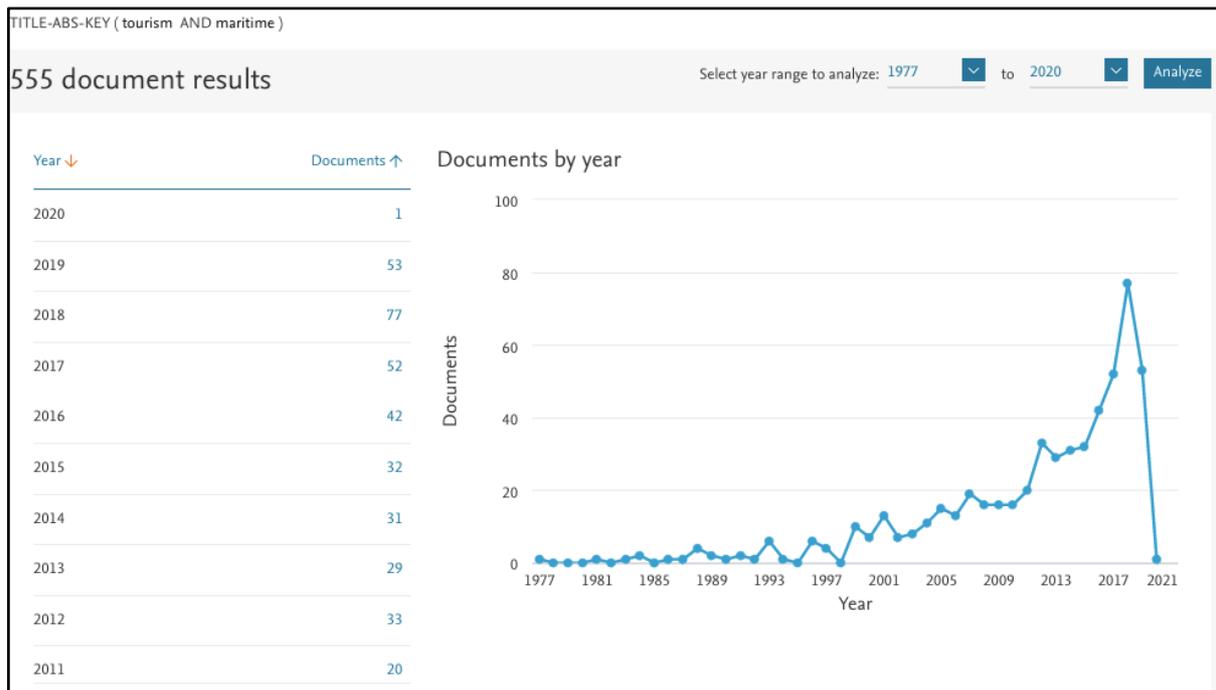


Figure 1. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research, documents by year



Figure 2. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research, citations by year

By source, there are 555 document results per year, from 1977 to 2020 that include 20 documents by Pomorstvo, 16 documents by Nase More, 15 documents by Ocean And Coastal Management, 12 documents by Marine Policy, nine documents each by IOP Conference Series Earth And Environmental Science, eight documents by Tourism In Marine Environments, seven documents each by IOP Conference Series Materials Science And Engineering, Journal Of Coastal Research, Marine Pollution Bulletin, and Wit Transactions On The Built Environment, six documents each by Sustainability Switzerland, Tourism Economics, Tourism Management, and Wit Transactions On Ecology And The Environment, 5 documents each by Journal Of Tourism History, Proceedings Of The

International Conference On Offshore Mechanics And Arctic Engineering OMAE, and Promet Traffic Traffico, 4 documents each by Etudes Normandes, Informatologia, International Journal Of Tourism Research, Maritime Policy And Management, Science Of The Total Environment, and Transactions On Maritime Science, 3 documents each by Advances In Architecture Series, Cybergeog, E3s Web Of Conferences, Frontiers In Marine Science, Geojournal, Journal Of Coastal Conservation, Journal Of Environmental Protection And Ecology, Proceedings Of The International Astronautical Congress Iac, and Tourismos and others. Figure 3 descriptive visual display document by source, of up to the source.

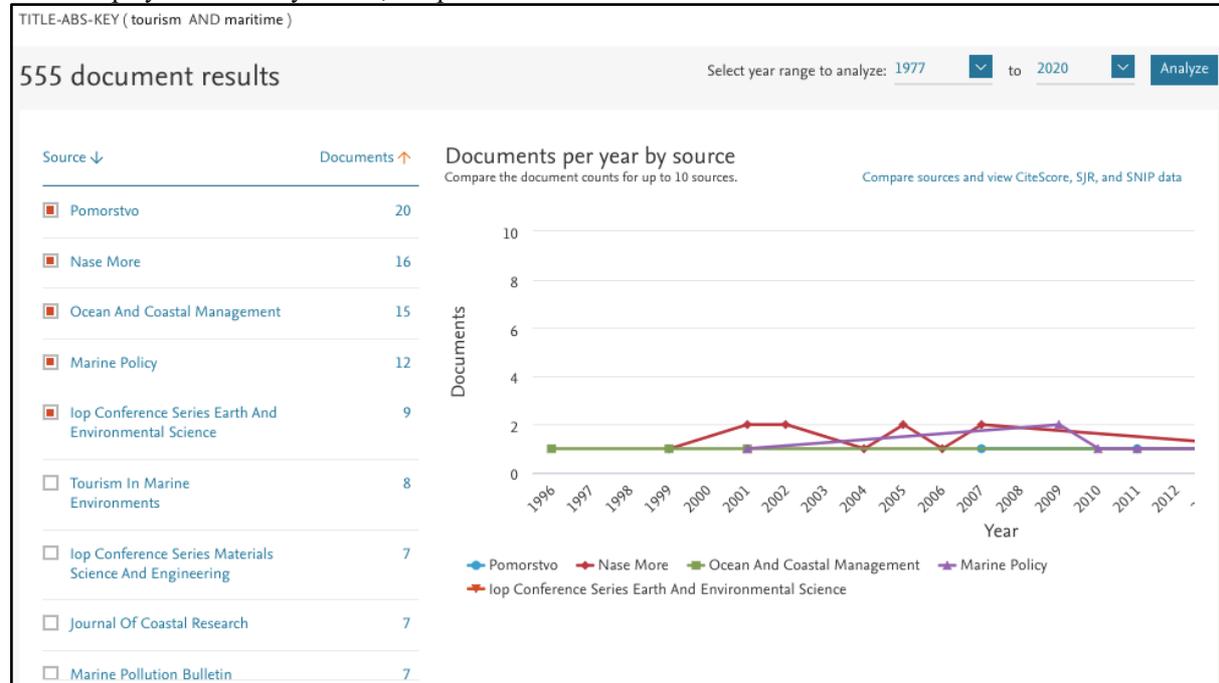


Figure 3. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research, documents per year by source

By affiliation, there are 555 document results from 1977 to 2020. They count for up to 160 affiliations, which include 19 documents from Rijeka University, 13 documents from Sveučilište u Splitu, 9 documents from university of Zagreb, 8 documents from Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, 7 documents each from Universitat d'Alacant, Cardiff University, Sveučilišta u Splitu Pomorski Fakultet u Splitu, 6 documents from University of the Aegean, 5 documents each from Universidade de Sao Paulo - USP, CNRS Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Universidade de Lisboa, and 4 documents each from Universidade do Algarve, National Technical University of Athens, University of Primorska, Universitetet i Stavanger, Université de Brest UBO, Institute for Tourism, Università degli Studi di Genova, University of Dubrovnik, British Antarctic Survey, University of Ljubljana, Universitas Indonesia and European Commission Joint Research Centre. Figure 4 descriptive visual display documents by affiliation of up to 160 Affiliations.

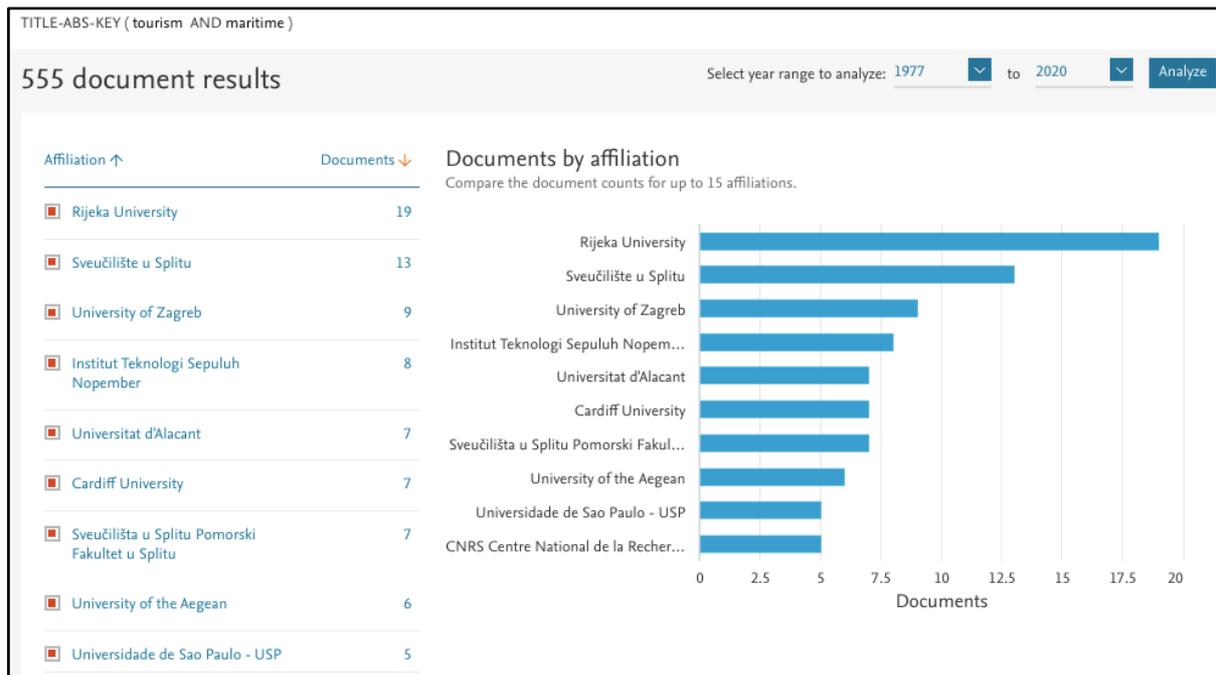


Figure 4. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research, documents by affiliation

By country/territory, there are 555 document results from 1977 to 2020. They count for up to 71 countries or territories, which are 69 documents from Croatia, 64 documents from the United Kingdom, 41 documents from the United States, 37 documents from Spain, 35 documents each from France, Italy, 29 documents from **Indonesia**, 25 documents from Greece, 23 documents from Portugal, 18 documents from Poland, 17 documents from Australia, 16 documents each from Canada, Germany, Norway, 15 documents from China, 11 documents each from Brazil, Slovenia, 8 documents each from Netherlands, Russian Federation, 6 documents each from New Zealand, Romania, 5 documents each from Ireland, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey. Figure 5 descriptive visual display documents by 71 countries or territories.

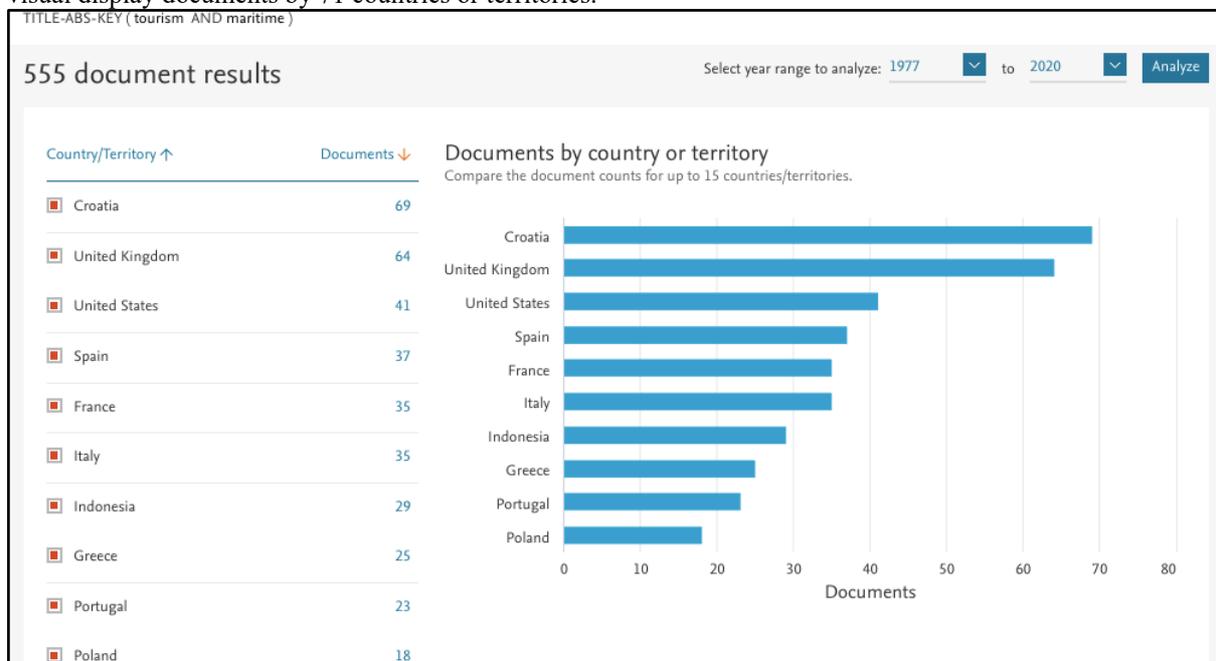


Figure 5. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research, documents by country or territory

By type, there are 555 document results from 1977 to 2020, 9 type, which are 366 Articles, 103 Conference Papers, 34 Reviews, 31 Book Chapters, 12 Books, four Conference Reviews, two Notes, two Short Surveys, and 1 Business Article. Figure 6 descriptive visual display documents by nine types.

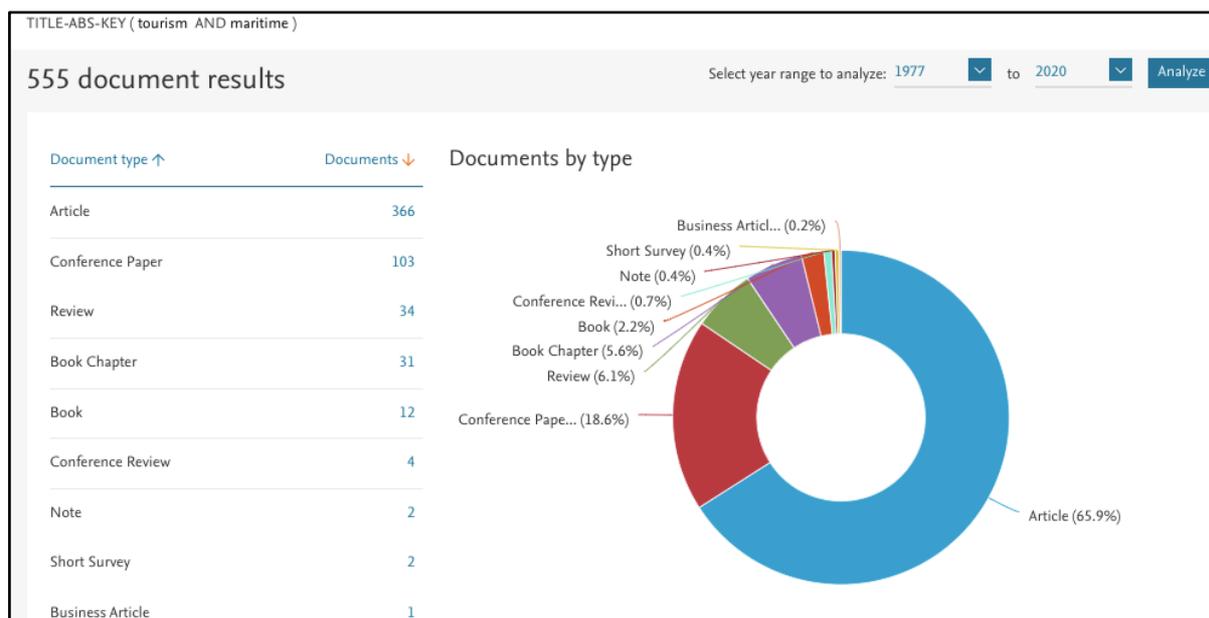


Figure 6. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research, documents by type

By subject area, there are 555 document results from 1977 to 2020. They count for up to 22 subject areas, which are 264 documents on Social Sciences, 197 documents on Environmental Science, 147 documents on Engineering, 129 documents on Earth and Planetary Sciences, 81 documents on Business, Management and Accounting, 67 documents on Agricultural and Biological Sciences, 62 documents on Arts and Humanities, 38 documents on Economics, Econometrics and Finance, 36 documents on Computer Science, 27 documents on Energy, 18 documents on Chemical Engineering, 13 documents on Medicine and 10 documents on Materials Science. Figure 7 descriptive visual display documents by 22 subject areas.

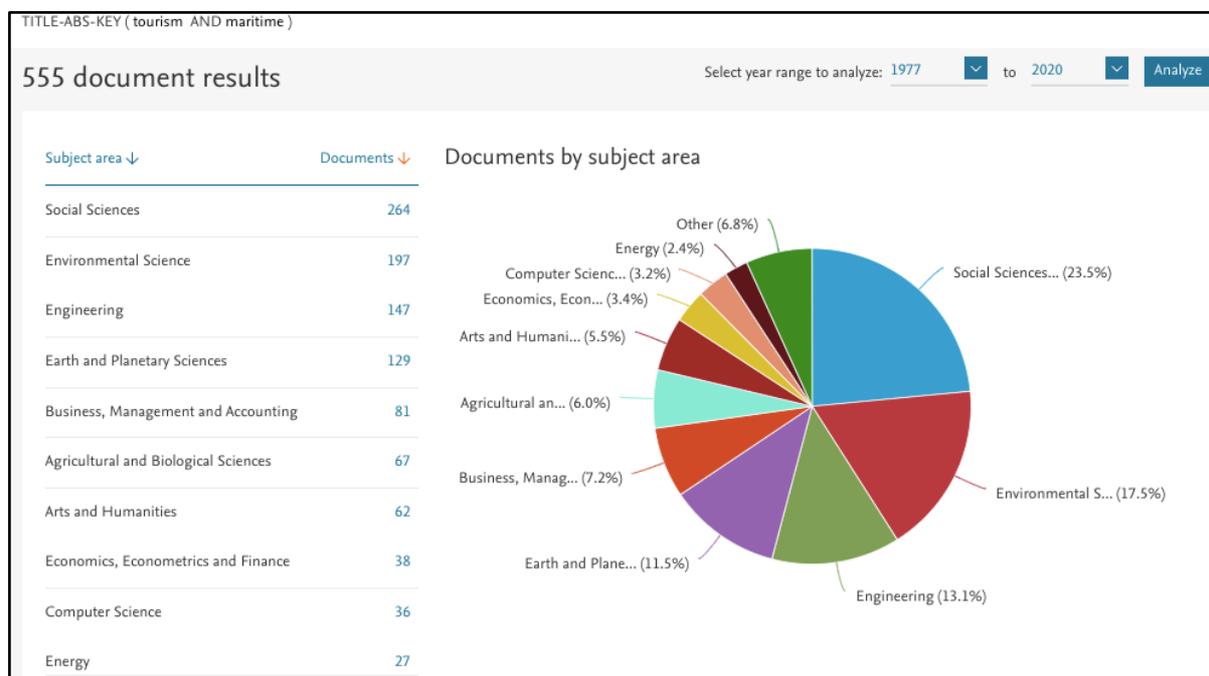


Figure 7. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research, documents by subject area

By funding sponsors, there are 555 document results from 1977 to 2020. They count for up to 106 funding sponsors, which are 11 documents from European Commission, five documents from Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, four documents each from European Regional Development Fund, HrvatskaZakladazaZnanost; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Natural Science Foundation of China, National Park Service, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and three documents from the United Nations. Figure 8 descriptive visual display documents by 106 funding sponsors.

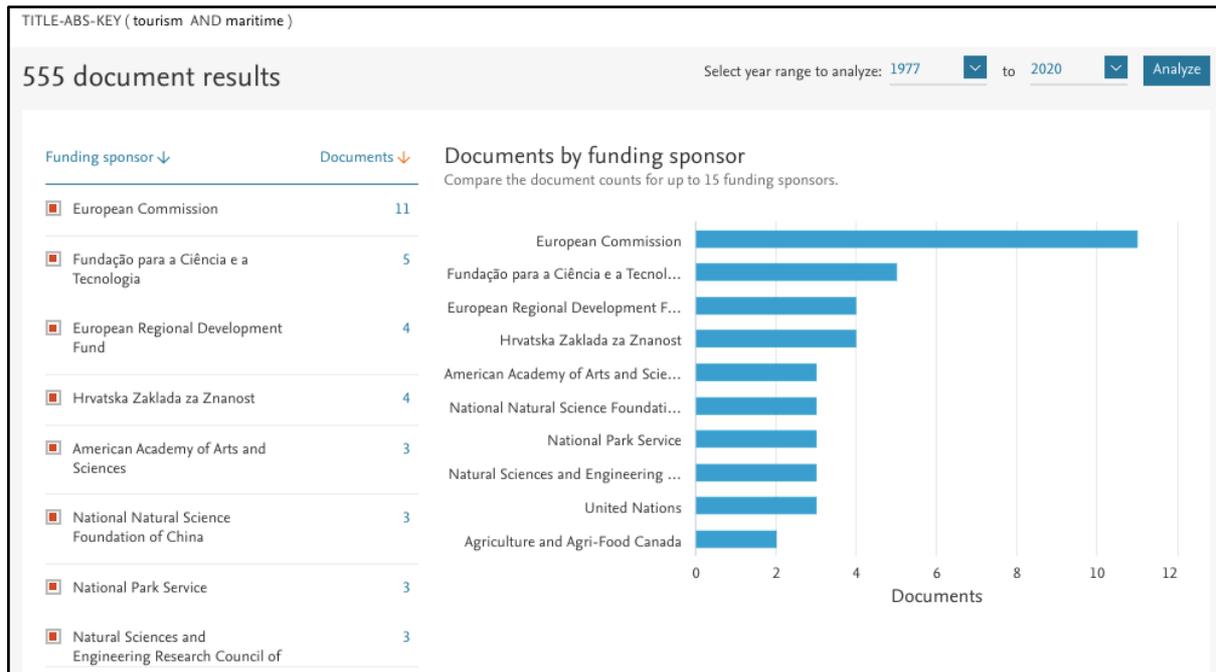


Figure 8. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research, documents by funding sponsor

By year, the above table shows an increasing research publication in Scopus for the year of 2012. Figure 9 descriptive visual display documents by year.

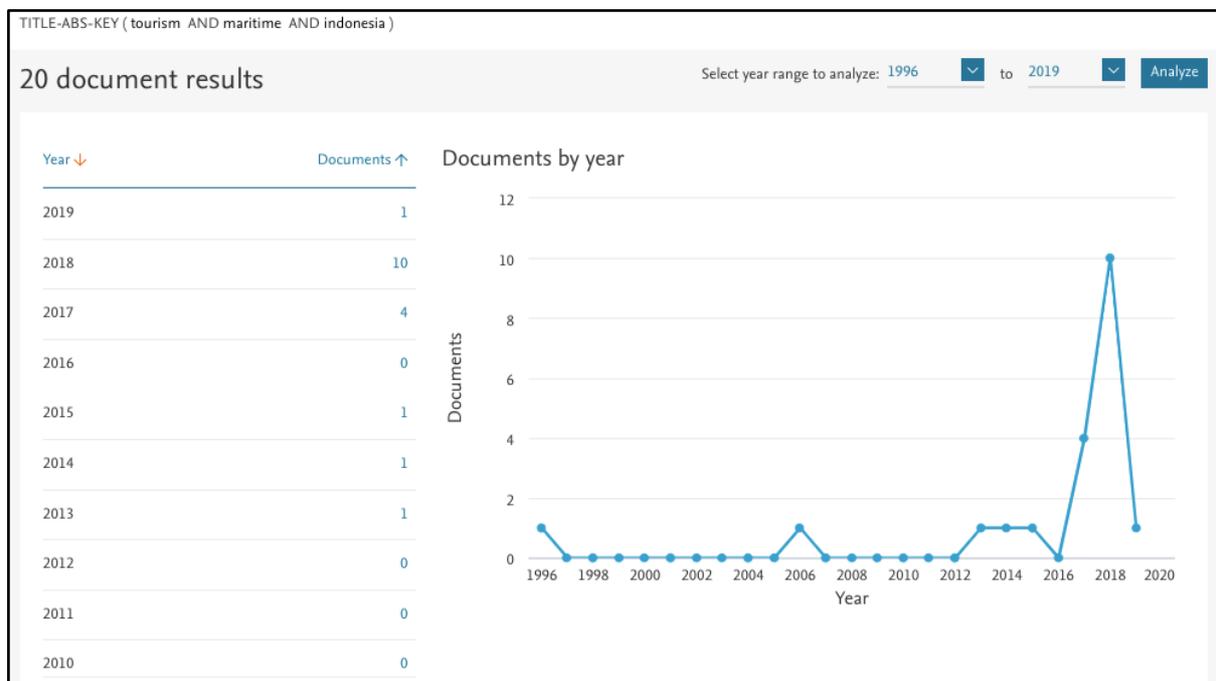


Figure 9. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research in Indonesia, documents by year

By affiliations, there are 20 document results from 1996 to 2019. They count up for 18 Affiliations, which are three documents from Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, two documents each from Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Diponegoro, Universitas Padjadjaran and others. Figure 10 descriptive visual display documents by 18 affiliations.

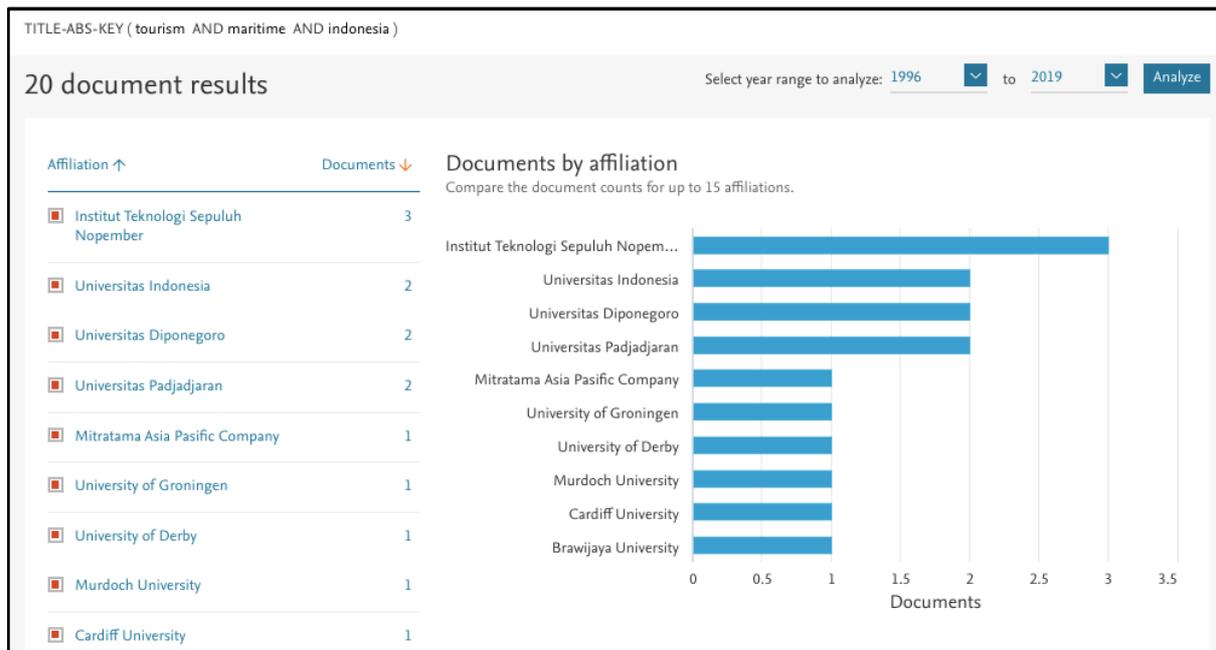


Figure 10. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research in Indonesia, documents by affiliations

By type, there are 20 document results from 1996 to 2019. They count up for three types, which are 11 Conference Papers, 8 Articles, and one Review. Figure 11 descriptive visual display documents by three types.

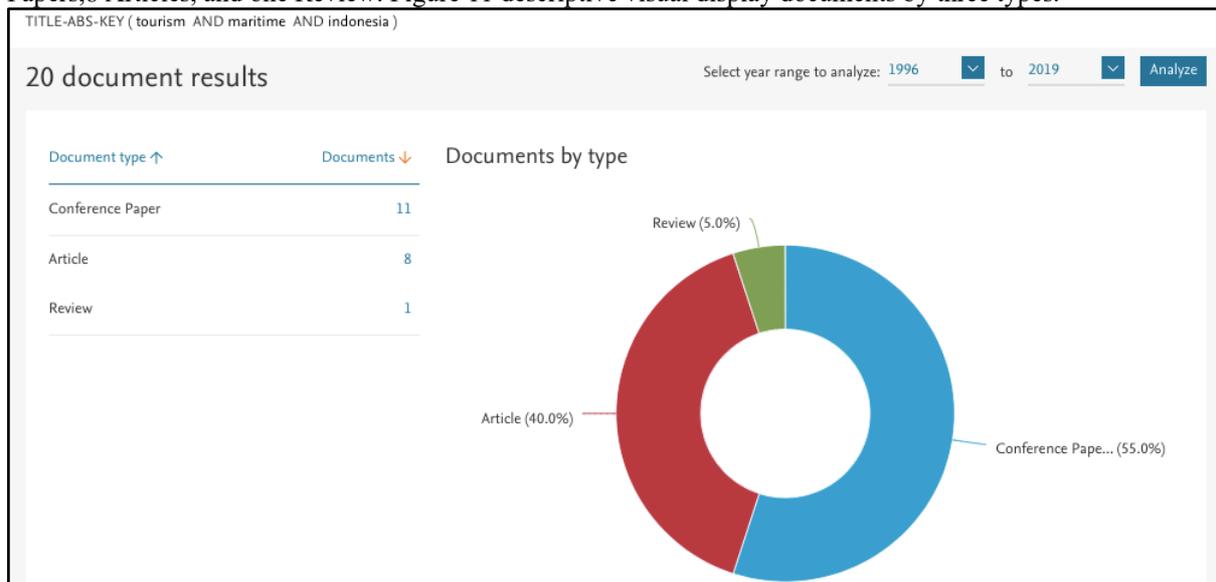


Figure 11. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research in Indonesia, documents by type

By subject areas, there are 20 document results from 1996 to 2019. They count up for 13 subject areas, which are 12 documents on environmental Science, 8 documents on Earth and Planetary Sciences, eight papers on Engineering, six reports on Social Sciences, four documents on Energy, and three documents on Business, Management and Accounting, Computer Science, and Decision Sciences. Figure 12 descriptive visual display documents by 13 subject areas.

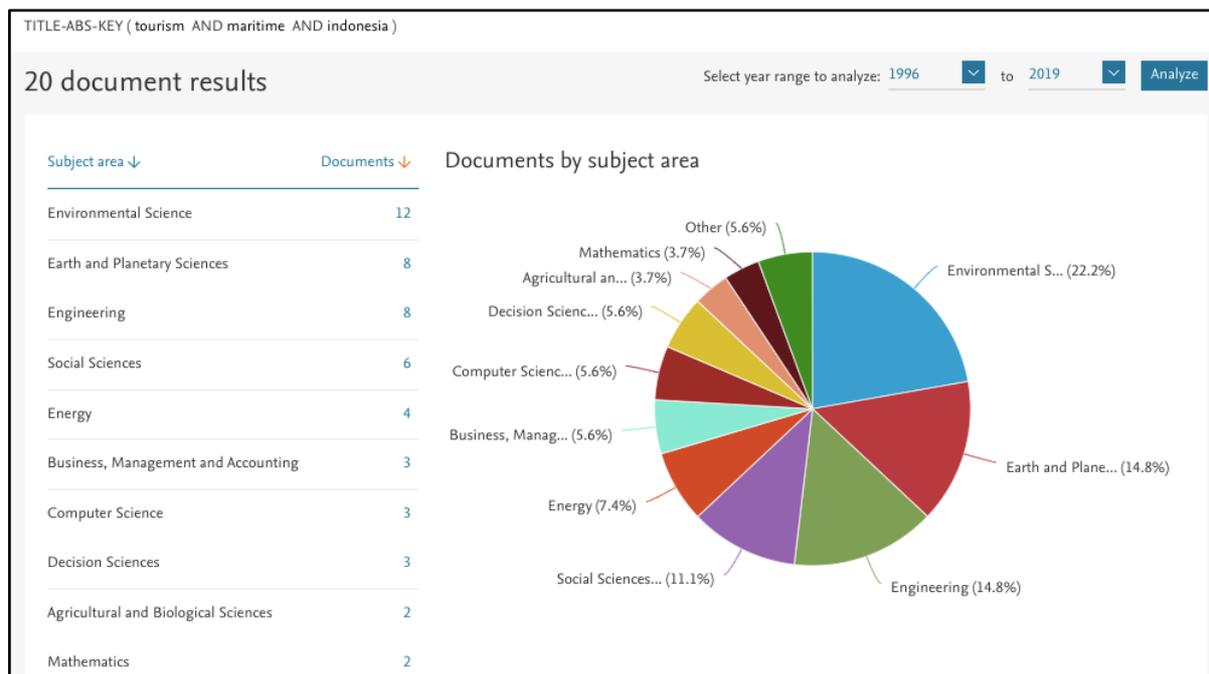


Figure 12. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research in Indonesia, documents by subject area

By source per year, there are 20 document results from 1996 to 2019. They count up for 12 references, which are three documents from IOP Conference Series Earth And Environmental Science, and two documents from Advanced Science Letters, E3s Web Of Conferences.

Figure 13 descriptive visual display documents by 12 sources per year.

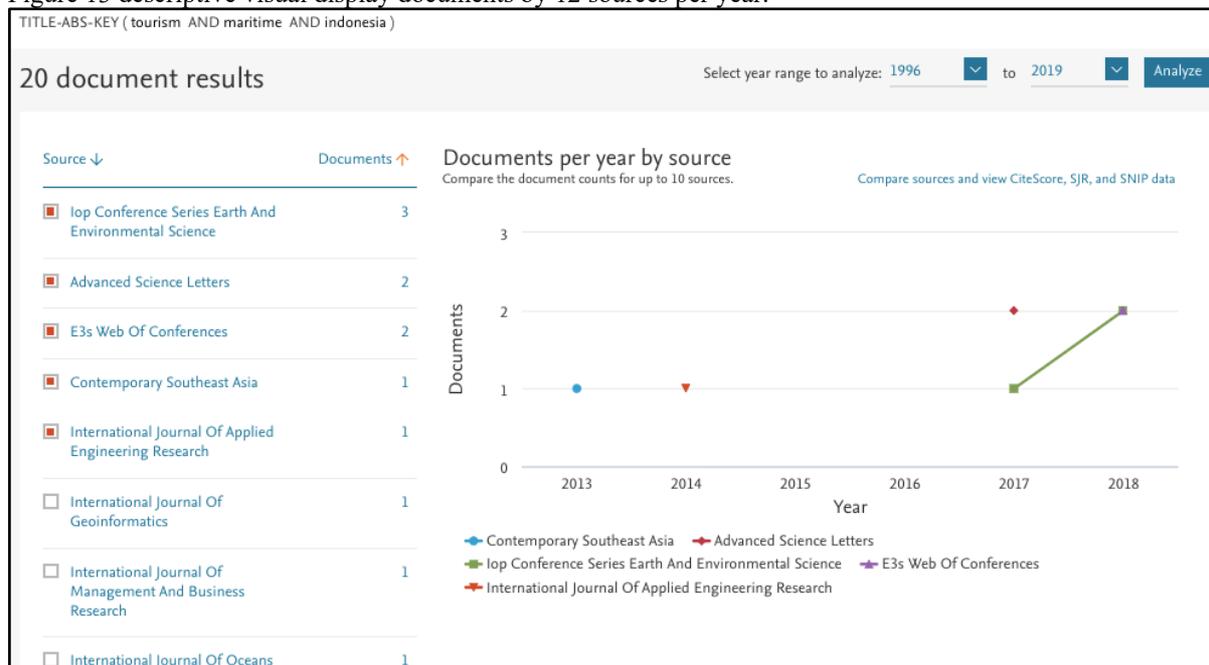


Figure 13. Scopus 1996-2019 tourism and maritime research in Indonesia, documents by source

4. CONCLUSION

Indonesia ranks seventh in the reputable international publication of Scopus. As the international publication affiliation of Scopus, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember Surabaya (ITS) ranks fourth in tourism and maritime research. With the above achievement, Indonesia's institutions still need to make a lot of effort to speak further in the world stage. The potential is enormous to increase Scopus' publications with the establishment of collaboration between Indonesian institutions and those of other countries, such as the Miratama Asia Pacific

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