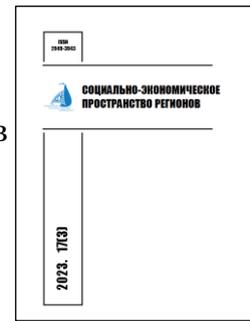


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The Impact of Tourism on the Development of Territories and Infrastructure of Tourist Destinations

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Abstract

This article studied the impact of tourism on the infrastructure development of tourist destinations. The concept of tourism has been studied. The importance of the tourism industry to the economy was mentioned, as the tourism industry contributes to attracting hard currency revenues that affect the balance of payments, which contributes to the creation of job opportunities, given that tourism depends to a large extent on human labor, as it contributes to economic and social development. The study discussed the concept of infrastructure and the importance of tourism in the development of infrastructure and the importance of infrastructure in the growth of tourism. The development of infrastructure as a result of the economic boom resulting from tourism leads to an excellent integration between public and private investment.

The study focused on Indonesia as an example to understand the impact of tourism on infrastructure development. The distribution of the budget on infrastructure in Indonesia was studied. The development of the transportation sector was discussed on the island of Bali in Indonesia, as it occupies the highest rate of spending and plays an important role in providing comfort to tourists.

Keywords: tourism, infrastructure, transportation infrastructure, Indonesia, Bali.

1. Introduction

Tourism is currently one of the most dynamically developing sectors of economic activity. Tourism is considered one of the important sources of income for all countries around the world (Abbas et al., 2021), so many countries rely on tourists who visit their countries to enjoy what they contain within them, whether it is landscapes, antiquities, or medical tourism as a main source of income. For this and for several other reasons, tourism is considered one of the most important features that countries can have and that all governments are interested in.

Tourism is defined according to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) as traveling and moving from a place of permanent residence where you settle and work, to other places and environments for a period not exceeding a full year on a continuous basis for several purposes that may be for relaxation, pleasure and spending leisure time, or for other goals, provided that the goal is not Traveling for a fee in the visited place. Tourism may be internal, the state's citizens visit different places in their country, or external, which is traveling from one country to another to participate and enjoy various activities. During his trip, the tourist uses the products and services provided to him by the host countries during the trip, which strive to be distinguished services; to reflect the best experience of the tourist on his trip (Yuniarti et al., 2022).

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Tourism has become known as the twentieth century industry, due to the rapid results and developments it has achieved. It is considered an unforeseen export, which results in revenues in hard currency that affect the balance of payments. It contributes to the creation of jobs, given that tourism depends on human labor to a large extent (Zhang et al., 2023), as it contributes in economic and social development. The tourism industry is considered one of the important industries because of its great importance in supporting the comprehensive development process economically, socially, culturally and politically. In solving the problem of unemployment, it contributes to the urbanization movement (Ladkin et al., 2023), helps the flow of foreign currencies and attract capital from abroad, and constitutes an important source of national income in tourist countries (Nguyen, 2021).

Tourism has become a booming industry all over the world (Teshome et al., 2022). More than a billion people annually move outside their usual places to visit major attractions, to spend their holidays, entertain themselves or do other leisure activities.

According to the World Tourism Organization, tourism ranks third in exports of services and goods worldwide, with greater growth in the past five years than international trade.

Tourist attractions form the main base for attracting tourists. However, actions aimed at protecting and adapting to these tourist areas are necessary in order to generate tourism traffic.

Tourism is one of the factors of global integration processes, and the tourism business is now an important sector of the economy (Uğur et al., 2020). Modern economic science considers tourism as a systematic subject of study (Zhang et al., 2023), which allows, on the one hand, to determine its structure with a variety of internal connections, and on the other hand, to determine the nature of interaction with the external environment.

Tourism is also a major contributor to the development of regions and infrastructure of tourist destinations, as it creates demand for improved services and facilities for tourist destinations (Turaev et al., 2021). Infrastructure of regions and tourist destinations play an important role in the success of tourism, and the two industries are closely linked (Doerr et al., 2021). As the growth of tourism contributes to the development of the infrastructure of the regions and tourist destinations, and the development of the infrastructure of the regions and tourist destinations contributes to the growth of tourism.

The economic prosperity as a result of tourism has shown the importance of establishing and developing a modern infrastructure, which has caused an excellent integration between public and private investment.

When the government makes investments in tourism infrastructure, it creates departments that encourage private investment and its economic profits, and on the other hand, private investment leads to the social profit that is sought through government investment.

Tourism infrastructure makes it possible to develop tourism, so there must be a strategic plan and good management both so that each tourist destination can provide effective maintenance of said infrastructure, so that the tourist feels as comfortable with the facilities as with the required services.

Tourism infrastructure is defined as a group of facilities and institutions that form the physical and organizational base for the development of tourism. It consists of basic services, road system, transportation, accommodation, gastronomy, services for cultural and leisure activities, a network of shops, tourism protection services and others.

Complementary tourism resources that serve this purpose are defined as tourism infrastructure (Mamirkulova et al., 2020).

The tourism infrastructure of a country consists of interrelated elements that allow tourists to arrive, stay, and enjoy attracting tourists at their destination, which makes their trip enjoyable, and among them:

1. Basic services: water supply, electricity, communications, waste collection, health and hygiene, security and protection.
2. Road system: highways, roads and tracks.
3. Transportation: airports, ports, river boats, railway networks, buses and taxis.
4. Accommodation: hotels, hostels, apartments and camps.
5. Gastronomy: restaurants, fast food restaurants, bars and cafes.
6. Services for cultural activities: art and entertainment, museums, nature reserves, and zoos.
7. Services for practicing sports and recreational activities: renting sports and entertainment equipment, gambling and betting rooms, amusement parks, golf courses, sports fields, diving, skiing.
8. Other services: tourist information, rental of equipment and vehicles, banking services.

9. A network of stores and shops in general.

10. Tourist security/protection services.

Business entities, such as hotels or restaurants, create and operate the infrastructure to serve their customers (tourists). Public entities develop infrastructure not only to serve tourists but mainly to create conditions for the development of the region and to serve the whole society (including tourists) and the economy.

The scientific novelty consists in summarizing the mutual development role between tourism and infrastructure, where the growth of tourism contributes to the development of the infrastructure of tourist regions and destinations, and the development of the infrastructure of tourist regions and destinations contributes to the growth of tourism. As the development of infrastructure as a result of the economic boom resulting from tourism leads to an excellent integration between public and private investment.

2. Materials and methods

The main sources for writing this article were the latest works of foreign scientists in the field of tourism industry and tourist destinations, specifically in tourism infrastructure. The necessary argumentation of theoretical conclusions is achieved through the use of general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis, deduction and induction, scientific abstraction and concretization. Indonesia was chosen as an example to understand the impact of tourism on infrastructure development and the mutual role between them.

3. Discussion and results

In order to understand the impact of tourism on the development of regions and the infrastructure of tourist destinations, we will study the case of tourism and infrastructure in the state of Indonesia.

The tourism industry is an important part of the Indonesian economy, contributing about five percent of Indonesia's GDP (Widaningrum et al., 2020). Prior to the 2020 Corona pandemic, tourism in Indonesia was experiencing steady growth, driven by increasing numbers of foreign visitors as shown in Figure 1.

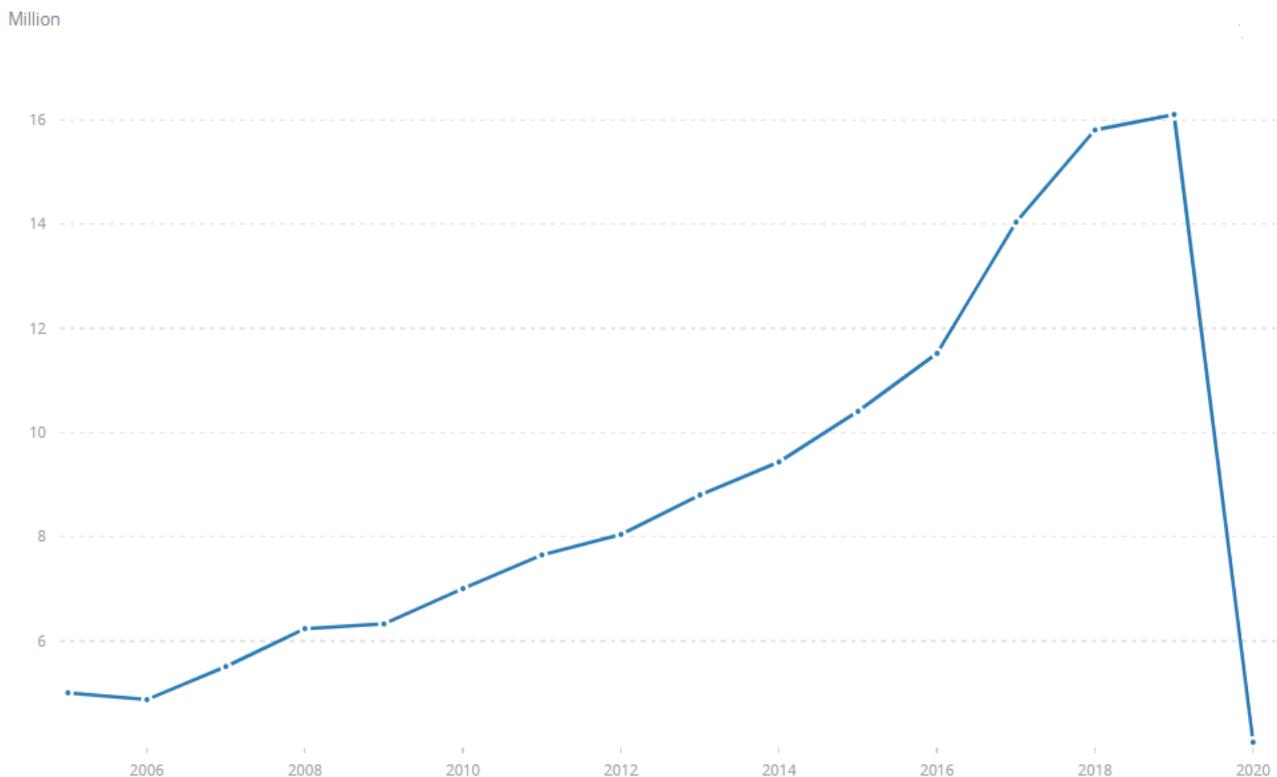


Fig. 1. International tourism, number of arrivals – Indonesia (2006–2020)

Source: [The World Bank](#)

Indonesia offers tourists a wide range of attractions and activities from romantic beach holidays, leisure tourism, and culture, to adventure and sports, including some of the best diving sites in the world (Pham et al., 2022).

Indonesia is working to develop the tourism sector by developing the infrastructure of the regions. In 2019, the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, announced a set of infrastructure projects worth \$ 400 billion, which will be distributed among the infrastructure sectors, as shown in Figure 2.

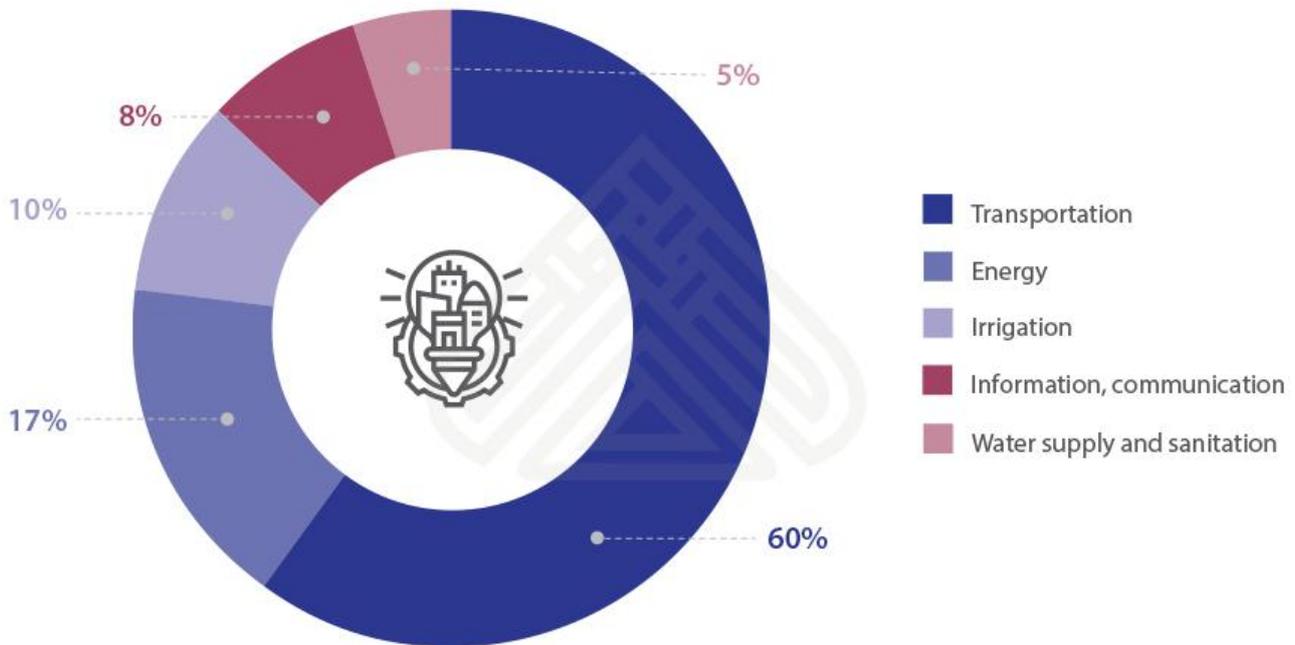


Fig. 2. Indonesia Infrastructure Spending (2019-2024)

Source: ASEAN Briefing

Figure 2 shows the distribution of spending on infrastructure in Indonesia for the period (2019–2024). Where transportation occupies the highest percentage of spending, with a share of 60 %. Then energy with a share of 17 %. Then irrigation with a share of 10 %. Then information and communications with a share of 8 %. Finally, water supply and sanitation, with a share of 5 %.

Figure 2 shows Indonesia's interest in infrastructure development as it is important for the growth of tourism. Where the largest expenditure was on transportation, with a share of 60 %, as the most important factor for tourists is the provision of various means of transportation to reach all areas comfortably and easily. One of the regions in Indonesia where the transportation infrastructure is being developed continuously is the island of Bali.

The government of Indonesia is improving the quality of transportation infrastructure in Bali to anticipate an increase in the number of domestic and international tourists after the coronavirus pandemic.

Transport is continuously developed in the land, sea and air sectors. In the sea sector, the Ministry of Transport has established three ports connecting the Golden Triangle region, namely Sanur Port in Sanur, Sampalan Ferry Port in Nusa Penida, and Bias Munjul Ferry Port in Nusa Ceningan.

In the air sector, Ngurah Rai Airport can still be significantly developed. Moreover, in 2022 the growth in domestic and international aircraft passengers at Ngurah Rai Airport reached 12.5 million passengers, which increased significantly by 231% from 3.7 million passengers in 2021. “Considering the ever-increasing passenger and aircraft movements, the capacity of Ngurah Rai Airport will be developed to 35 million passengers/year, three times the current capacity (Priatmoko et al., 2021).

The government in Indonesia works with various ministries constantly to improve the infrastructure in Bali to support the tourism sector (Mayuzumi, 2022), which is the main sector that promotes economic growth in Bali and its neighboring regions.

4. Conclusion

From the foregoing, it can be said that tourism contributes significantly to the development of regions and the infrastructure of tourist destinations, as it creates a demand for improved services and facilities for tourist destinations and the infrastructure they contain such as transportation, the road system, buildings such as hotels, restaurants, and basic services such as water supply, electricity, communications, and entertainment venues,, etc. On the other hand, the infrastructure of tourist regions and destinations plays an important role in the success of tourism, and the two sectors are closely linked. Where the growth of tourism contributes to the development of the infrastructure of tourist regions and destinations, and the development of the infrastructure of tourist regions and destinations also contributes to the growth of tourism. The economic boom resulting from tourism showed the importance of establishing and developing a modern infrastructure, which led to the allocation of government support for infrastructure development, as we have seen in the example of Indonesia. Where the government has allocated a special budget for the development of infrastructure, especially the transport sector, which has an important role in the growth of tourism.

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Влияние туризма на развитие территорий и инфраструктуру туристских направлений

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Аннотация. В статье изучается влияние туризма на развитие инфраструктуры туристских дестинаций. Изучено понятие туризма. Отмечена важность индустрии туризма для экономики, особенно в привлечении валютных поступлений, влияющих на платежный баланс, что способствует созданию рабочих мест. С учетом того факта, что туризм в значительной степени зависит от человеческого труда, это способствует экономическому и социальному развитию. В исследовании обсуждается концепция инфраструктуры и важность туризма в ее развитии. Развитие инфраструктуры в результате экономического бума, вызванного туризмом, приводит к интеграции государственных и частных инвестиций.

Исследование сосредоточено на Индонезии в качестве примера понимания влияния туризма на развитие инфраструктуры. Авторами изучено распределение бюджета на инфраструктуру в Индонезии. Развитие транспортного сектора обсуждалось на примере острова Бали в Индонезии, в связи с высокой долей затрат на его территории, и важной роли в обеспечении комфорта туристов.

Ключевые слова: туризм, инфраструктура, транспортная инфраструктура, Индонезия, Бали.

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