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Heritage, Culture and Society

Research agenda and best practices in the hospitality and tourism industry





HERITAGE, CULTURE AND SOCIETY



PROCEEDINGS OF THE 3^{RD} INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM CONFERENCE (IHTC 2016) & 2^{ND} INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON TOURISM (ISOT 2016), 10-12 OCTOBER 2016, BANDUNG, INDONESIA

Heritage, Culture and Society

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Editors

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Picture (bottom): Gedung De Vries-Bandung.

Warenhuis de Vries is the oldest department store in Bandung, Indonesia. The original function is the grocery store with Empirestijl Indies architectural styles. It was built in the mid 19th century.

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Preface

Dear Distinguished Delegates and Guests,

Welcome to the 3rd International Hospitality and Tourism Conference (IHTC2016) and 2nd International Seminar on Tourism (ISOT2016), jointly organized by the Faculty of Hotel and Tourism Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia and Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung on October 10–12, 2016.

The 3rd IHTC2016 aims to emphasize the interdisciplinary nature of tourism, hospitality and leisure research, under the theme: "Heritage, Culture and Society: Research agenda and best practices in hospitality and tourism industry". This conference is to create an international platform for balanced academic research with practical applications for the hospitality and tourism industry within the area of heritage, culture and society. The 3rd IHTC2016 is organized in collaboration with the 2nd ISOT2016 with the theme "Higher Tourism Education: The role for Sustainable Tourism in Asia Pacific". This theme was selected in recognition of sustainable tourism as the key economic driver for the Asia-Pacific region, creating jobs and promoting investment and development. This conference provides a platform for scholars, policymakers, practitioners and others to debate and share experiences on the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns, practical challenges and solutions for sustainable tourism.

These proceedings contain refereed papers that have been subjected to a double blind refereeing process conducted by academic peers with specific expertise in the key themes and research orientation of the papers. It provides an opportunity for readers to engage with a selection of refereed papers that were presented during the conference. Divided into 7 themes, the 148 papers include various arrays of hospitality and tourism research. Themes for the sections are made up of: i) hospitality and tourism management; ii) hospitality and tourism management; iii) current trends in hospitality and tourism management; iv) technology and innovation in hospitality and tourism; v) sustainable tourism; vi) gastronomy, foodservice and food safety; and vii) relevant areas in hospitality and tourism. We strongly believe that presentations scheduled throughout the conference and the papers published in the conference proceedings will have a significant contribution to the dissemination of knowledge while serving as a unique international forum for both industry and academia. Participants will have the opportunity to strengthen partnership and network with various stakeholders, including academic researchers, industry professionals, and government officials, through dialogues on how to better utilize research outputs for the benefits of the industry.

We are very grateful and acknowledge the contribution of various parties who have been involved directly and indirectly—specifically Universiti Teknologi MARA and Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, as well as the organizing committees, students, reviewers, faculty members, speakers, and the sponsors, for realizing the success of this conference. We also acknowledge the authors themselves, without whose expert input there would have been no conference.

Finally, we wish you success in your presentation; enjoy fruitful discussions and a pleasant stay in Bandung, Indonesia.



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Profiting toward the Silence Day event from the tourist perspective: An exploratory study on the identification of destination image in Bali

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to explore the tourist perception about culture event and festival development in Bali with a qualitative approach analysis. The survey was participated by 500 samples randomly taken from the tourists (domestic and international) who have enjoyed their leisure time in Bali: pre, during, and post-Silence Day festival celebration. The result shows that culture event is included as part of the motivation to come to Bali. It has been known and attended during their visit. The Silence Day event series is considered as the recommended icon for Bali in term of culture festival celebration which can be further combined with foregoing discussion as an implication of tourist perception in the identification process of the destination's image.

Keywords: culture event, tourist perception, destination image

1 INTRODUCTION

Bali has been well-known as one of world tourist destinations. It has a number of tangible and also intangible along with a lot of cultural events, either the inherited (old) events ones or also constructed contemporary events. Bali has a good opportunity to be positioned as a world culture heritage destination which is still continuing the inherited activities in the present time by present generation.

In the Book 'Negara', Clifford Geertz examined that "the Balinese state was always pointed, toward spectacle, toward ceremony, toward the public dramalization of the ruling obsessions of Balinese Culture: social inequity and status pride. It was a theater state in which the kings and princes were the impresarios, the priests the directors, and the peasant the supporting cast, stage crew, and audience" (Geertz, 1980). In the Balinese history, everything express toward spectacle, ceremony, and the king is an important part of it in the process of attaining the excellence of the artist.

In the present time, with the collapse of the ancient kingdoms generation after the Indonesian Independence, public institution separated from the pattern of the past royal patrons. Like the kings who employed the artist to enhance their own prestige in the past time, the government use traditional dance, drama, wayang (shadow puppet) and arja (a kind of opera) as the work of artist to disseminate information about policies and social programs in the present times.

The Silence Day (*Hari Raya Nyepi in Bahasa*) is a ceremony that came from the word "*Sepi*",

which means silent is a celebration of the new year Caka which is celebrated each year on the day after dark moon of the 9th of Balinese month (tilem sasih Kesanga), the first day of 10th Balinese month (Sasih kedasa). It is celebrated with the aim to balance the natural macrocosm (called Bhuana Agung) with the microcosm (Bhuana Alit/human body) to obtain welfare and happiness in life. This ceremony has already celebrated since the 8th century. It is confirmed by Prof. Dr. I Made Titib, the director of The Institute of Hindu Dharma Denpasar Bali that it was started to be celebrated in the same time with Hari Raya Galungan (one of the ceremony based on Balinese Calendar). Titib (2012) also stated that in India the official use of Caka was since 78 AD.

The ceremony of Nyepi/Silence Day is commonly celebrated by Hindu in a series of rituals, those are: 1). Melasti (melis/mekivis) is the procession to clean all of the gross (leteh) by purifying all the means of the temples (shrines) to the beach or lake as the source of holy water held three or two days before Nyepi/Silence Day. 2) Tawur Kesanga is the ceremony done one day before Nyepi. The word tawur means "pay" in a sense of payment to the demons (bhuta kala) the personification of negative force in Bali, in order to restore the balance of life. 3). Pengrupukan/Ogoh-ogoh parade (a giant doll made by the Balinese as the embodiment of the butha kala/demons) held when the sun set (sandi kala) time. The rituals done by ogoh- ogoh parade around the neighbourhood/village and then being burned. It has the same purpose to drive away the negative force and the bad spirit to succeed the

procession of fasting called the Tapa Brata Penyepian on the next day. 4). Nyepi/The silence day where Hindus doing the four mandatory religious prohibition called "Catur Brata Penyepian": "amati geni" means no fire, "amati lelungaan" means stay or no travelling, "amati karya" means no work, and "amati lelanguan" means no entertainment. Bali island is off for 24 hours on this Silence Days. The airport is closed, the road is silence (no vehicles perate on the street) and all the people stay in the house to do the "Catur Brata Penyepian". 5). Ngembak Geni Ngembak is the day when Catur Berata Penyepian is over. Geni means fire, as in this day Balinese can start to use fire and start the normal activities. Hindus societies usually visit to forgive each other and doing the *Dharma Canthi*, an activity of reading ancient scripts containing songs and lyrics called Sloka, Kekidung, Kekawin, etc.

The government of Bali through the completion of their local regulation called *Perda Provinsi Bali 2 Tahun 2012* defined that tourism in Bali should be developed based on culture tourism. Therefore it is very important to see how important is cultural event in this regard especially in term of positioning the destination and creating its image.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Special events and festivals: An image maker

Getz (1991) defined a special event as a one-time or infrequently occurring event outside the normal range of choices or beyond everyday experiences. He developed a typology of event tourism, which includes touring attractions and community festivals as well as business, sports, education, religious, and political events. Local events that chiefly draw residents and local people are at the bottom of the hierarchy, whereas regional events with drawing power to entice both local residents and overseas visitors are on the middle of the scale. Given its great attractiveness, a special event has a "powerful image make and [is a] development catalyst" (Getz, 1991).

Events are an important motivator of tourism, and figure prominently in the development and marketing plans of most destinations. The roles and impacts of planned events within tourism have been well documented, and are of increasing importance for destination competitiveness. Yet it was only a few decades ago that 'event tourism' became established in both the tourism industry and in the research community, so that subsequent growth of this sector can only be described as spectacular (Getz, 2007).

In recent years, the development of a wide variety of "special events" has become a principal feature of the promotional strategy of numerous

tourist destinations to retain tourist appeal (Chan, 2015). The fact that the image of the event can significantly influence the image of the destination (Kaplanidou & Vogt, 2007) leads to the proposition that there may be a convergence of the event image with the destination image and thus a correlation between the two concepts. In other words, hosting culture events may contribute to the destination image profile formation and has the potential to create marketing benefits.

2.2 Destination image and tourist perception

Destination and event images have the potential to influence behavioral intentions to revisit the destination for vacation or to participate in the event again (Getz & Andersson, 2010; Kaplanidou & Vogt, 2007), and also engage in word-of-mouth recommendations (de Matos & Vargas Rossi, 2008; Pike & Ryan, 2004). A second important outcome is place attachment resulting from engagement with a recreational activity (Kyle, Graefe, Manning & Bacon, 2004c). Thus, engagement in the activity through event participation and the formation of positive event perceptions may lead to higher attachment levels. Place attachment can also be enhanced from the perceptions about the destination where the preferred event takes place (Kyle, Bricker, Graefe & Wickham, 2004a; Kyle, Graefe, Manning & Bacon, 2003). Given the literature above, it is expected that if convergence of destination and event images exist, then it can influence place attachment levels for a destination (Kyle, Mowen & Tarrant, 2004d).

In marketing and tourism context, perception is considered as a major influential predictor in directing decision making and consumer behaviour (Richardson & Crompton, 1988; Woodside & Lysonski, 1989). Each individual selects, organizes and interprets received information in a unique way. This image depends on both a specific stimuli which are related to the environment and the individual's own characteristics and situations (Beerli & Martin, 2004). Destination perception accumulates from destination attributes, both physical and mythical (Correia, do Valle, & Moco, 2007).

Some scholars argued that destination is not simply a series of individual products, but one that combines those with experience that derive from both the physical setting and various travel services (Cohen, 1979; Hu & Ritchie, 1993; Mannell & Iso-Ahola, 1987; Mayo & Jarvis, 1981; Ross, 1998). Tourism is a dynamic force, premised on and sustained by difference over space. It takes myths and dreams and inscribes them on to physical places. Tourism destinations are thus transformed from ordinary geographic spaces through the perspective of visitors and continuous invention of landscapes

of symbolic consumption (Young, 1999) Tourists' images of the place are built more on their perceptions than reality because tourists are not able to pre-test the tourism product prior to actual experience (Gartner, 1993).

The destination image is a result of the process of these perceptions. Models of image perception process help us understand the preceding factors that influence image formation process.

3 METHODOLOGY

This study was done by quantitative method. It was conducted by the participation of 500 tourists (domestic and international) taken randomly pre-during, and post-'Silence Day' celebration in Bali. The survey conducted by delivering the questionnaires with closed-ended question to explore tourist perception. First it explored whether the culture event in Bali has been known by the tourist; second it explored the name of culture event known by them; third it explored whether they want to know more about those culture events, what media they prefer to choose for searching the information and their willingness to experience it on the next visit; and finally it explored what the event icon they recommend for Bali in term of culture event.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The culture events: Part of the motivation of domestic and international tourists?

The collected data were examined to identify tourist perception showed in frequency and/or percentage to reveal how tourists perceived culture event with their various knowledge and background, as presented in Table 1.

From the analysis of tourists' answers, the above table displays that majority participants possessed the knowledge about culture event (86.6%) and 13.4% of respondents admitted their unfamiliarity with the term.

To give the illustration about the tourists understanding about the culture event, they were requested to answer the name of the known culture event (see Table 2).

Table 1. Culture event are well-known by the tourist.

	n	%
Agreed (pax)	433	86.6
Disagreed (pax)	67	13.4

Table 2. The culture event known by the tourist.

Event name	n	%
Bali art festival	80	16
Kuta carnival	106	21.2
Nusa dua fiesta	71	14.2
Denpasar festival	35	7
Sanur village festival	45	9
Silence day event series	411	82.2
Bali kite festival	59	11.8
Religious ceremonial (at the temple, at the village: Pandan War, Ngusabha)	72	14.4

Table 3. Tourist's awareness about culture event in Bali.

	n	%
Eagerness to know more about culture event		
Yes	485	97
No	53	10.6
(If Yes), Source(s) of media TV	129	25.8
Internet	426	85.2
Travel agent/bureau	46	9.2
Written literature / books	47	9.4
Willingness to experience it the next visit		
Yes	462	92.4
No	38	7.6

The tourist mentioned culture event they have known with various answer base on their knowledge background, and experience. It found that Silence Day event series is known mostly by the tourist (82.2%). This situation indicates that culture events are very familiar among the tourists and the Silence Day event series is positioned on the highest rank of their knowledge about culture event in Bali.

In order to find out the tourist awareness of the existence of culture event in Bali, they were asked to give their perspective on their awareness to know more about culture event and the source of information preferred to assess its information (see Table 3).

Among the respondents, the majority of the awareness about the culture event are highly perceived (97%); most of them preferred the internet as the media for searching the information about the culture event (85.5%) and mostly they have a great willingness to experience it on the next visit (92,4%).

4.2 Identification of the image of Bali through a special event: 'Silence Day event series' becoming an icon of the island?

Finally the tourists recommended the possibilities of the icon of Bali in term of culture event to show their image of Bali (see Table 4).

Table 4. The 'icon' for Bali in theme of culture event.

Event name	n	%
Bali art festival	33	6.6
Kuta carnival	13	2.6
Nusa dua fiesta	11	2.2
Denpasar festival	5	1
Sanur village festival	9	1.8
Silence Day event series (Melasti,	388	77.6
Ogoh-ogoh, Omed-Omedan		
Bali kite festival	3	0.6
Religious ceremonial (at the temple, at the village: Pandan War, Ngusabha)	38	7.6

The image of Bali from the tourist perspective can be seen toward Silence Day event series. It is positioned on the top popularity (77.60%) among other events in Bali. This situation shows that most of the tourist pointed Silence Day Event Series as the icon of Bali in term of cultural event and festival celebration.

5 CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

International and domestic tourist who have visited Bali have sufficient knowledge about culture event. They are able to mention the name of the culture event as well as eager to know more about it, and prefer the internet for seeking more information related to them. They have a high willingness to participate and experience the event for their next visit. The finding also indicated the image formulated by the tourist in term of cultural event in Bali by pinpointing the Silence Day event series as an icon.

6 LIMITATION AND FUTURE STUDY

This study is an exploratory study and needs further examination to obtain more accurate answer of the destination image. It should be focused on image formation process to confirm whether culture event become the part of the image of the destination using other quantitative approaches to provide.

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