

# PUBLISH MSJ 218.pdf

*by* Seffianidwiazmi@gmail.com 1

---

**Submission date:** 05-Sep-2024 10:53PM (UTC-0400)

**Submission ID:** 2446182205

**File name:** PUBLISH\_MSJ\_218.pdf (147.41K)

**Word count:** 3083

**Character count:** 19302

# The Role of Human Resource Capabilities in Enhancing Tourism in Banten Province

Zairil

Faculty Of Economics And Bussines Universitas Mercu Buana Jakarta

Email : [zairil@mercubuana.ac.id](mailto:zairil@mercubuana.ac.id)

## Abstract

Banten Province, located at the western tip of Java Island, is a major tourist destination with various natural attractions, cultural heritage sites, and strategic coastal areas. Despite having attractions such as Ujung Kulon National Park, Tanjung Lesung Beach, and the historic city of Serang, the tourism sector in Banten faces major challenges related to the ability of human resources. This study examines the role of human resource capabilities in improving Banten's tourism sector by focusing on existing research gaps. The findings show significant skills shortages in customer service, digital literacy, and sustainable tourism practices. Current training programs are not enough to bridge these shortcomings, resulting in less than optimal service quality and limited innovation. In addition, there is a mismatch between the educational curriculum and the needs of the industry, as well as ineffective government support. The study recommends the development of tailored training programs, increased collaboration between educational institutions and tourism businesses, and more targeted government support to support sustainable tourism innovation and practices. By addressing these gaps, Banten's tourism sector is expected to improve its human resource capabilities, encourage innovation, and be more aligned with sustainable practices, which in turn can contribute to its growth and competitiveness.

**Keywords :** Banten Province, Human Resource Capabilities, Sustainable Tourism

Received : June 25, 2024

Revised : July 20, 2024

Accepted : August 07, 2024

Published : August 27, 2024

Citation :

Zairil 2024. The Role of Human Resource Capabilities in Enhancing Tourism in Banten Province. Majority Science Journal, 2(3). 214-219

Corresponding Author:

Zairil

Email: [zairil@mercubuana.ac.id](mailto:zairil@mercubuana.ac.id)

## 1. Introduction

Banten Province, located on the western tip of Java Island, is home to a variety of natural attractions, cultural heritage sites, and strategic coastal areas, making it a prime destination for both domestic and international tourists. Popular destinations such as Ujung Kulon National Park, Tanjung Lesung Beach, and the historic city of Serang attract thousands of visitors annually, contributing significantly to the local economy. Despite these advantages, the tourism sector in Banten faces several challenges that hinder its growth and competitiveness, particularly in terms of human resource capabilities. In an ideal scenario, Banten's tourism industry would be characterized by high service standards, innovation in tourism products, and sustainable practices that ensure long-term growth. However, the reality presents a different picture. Tourism businesses in Banten often struggle with limited skilled labor, insufficient training opportunities, and a lack of industry-specific education, which ultimately affects the quality of services and the overall visitor experience.

Tourism businesses in Banten face significant challenges related to a shortage of skilled labor, insufficient training opportunities, and a lack of industry-specific education. According to Wahyudi & Wijaya (2022), approximately 65% of tourism businesses in the region struggle with finding employees who possess the necessary skills in customer service and hospitality management. This shortage of skilled labor impedes the ability of these businesses to deliver high-quality services and meet the demands of visitors effectively.

In addition to the skills gap, training opportunities for tourism workers in Banten are notably inadequate. Hidayat & Farhan (2022) report that about 70% of tourism workers in the region have not received formal training in essential areas such as digital literacy, which is



critical for improving service delivery and operational efficiency. This lack of training contributes to the overall inefficiency of the sector and affects service quality.

Furthermore, there is a substantial gap in industry-specific education. Kusumaningtyas et al. (2021) find that 55% of educational institutions in Banten do not offer specialized programs tailored to the tourism sector's needs. This educational shortfall results in a mismatch between graduates' skills and industry requirements. Sutrisno & Sari (2023) highlight that about 60% of tourism businesses struggle to maintain high service quality due to these educational deficiencies and inadequate training. This combination of factors negatively impacts visitor satisfaction and the overall quality of services provided in Banten's tourism sector.

The theoretical foundation of this study is rooted in human resource development (HRD) theories and tourism management frameworks. Human Resource Development is often viewed as a strategic approach to enhancing the skills, knowledge, and abilities of individuals within an organization or sector, directly impacting productivity, service quality, and innovation (Swanson & Holton, 2009).

In the context of tourism, HRD is critical for fostering a workforce capable of meeting the demands of an increasingly globalized and dynamic industry. The Service-Dominant Logic (SDL) framework also underpins this study, emphasizing that the success of tourism services is largely dependent on the quality of human interactions and service delivery (Vargo & Lusch, 2004).

One of the critical research gaps in Banten's tourism sector is the skills mismatch between what the industry demands and what the workforce offers. Several studies have identified that many tourism workers lack the specific skills required to meet the evolving needs of the industry, such as digital marketing, customer service, and language proficiency. However, there is limited research on targeted training programs designed to bridge this gap, particularly in the context of Banten Province (Wahyudi & Wijaya, 2022). Furthermore, while educational institutions in Banten offer various tourism-related programs, the effectiveness of these programs in equipping students with the necessary competencies remains underexplored (Kusumaningtyas et al., 2021).

Another significant gap is the high turnover rates in the tourism sector, which is a common issue that negatively impacts service continuity and quality. Despite this, there is a scarcity of research on strategies to improve employee retention through HR development. Studies that examine the relationship between employee satisfaction, career progression opportunities, and retention rates in Banten's tourism industry are notably absent (Sutrisno & Sari, 2023). Additionally, industry-academia collaboration is essential for aligning educational outcomes with industry needs. However, there is limited research on effective partnerships between educational institutions and tourism businesses in Banten, particularly in the areas of curriculum development and internships that provide real-world experience (Prasetyo & Mulia, 2023).

Digital literacy is increasingly important in the tourism sector, yet there is a gap in understanding how the digital skills of tourism workers in Banten affect their job performance and the competitiveness of tourism businesses. Research exploring the integration of digital tools and platforms in tourism operations and the digital literacy levels of the workforce is lacking (Hidayat & Farhan, 2022). Moreover, while sustainable tourism practices are gaining global traction, there is insufficient research on how HR capabilities in Banten's tourism sector align with these practices. This gap is particularly concerning given the growing importance of sustainability in attracting environmentally conscious tourists (Rachmawati & Santoso, 2023).

Lastly, the quality of customer service in Banten's tourism industry is crucial for visitor satisfaction, yet studies linking HR capabilities with service quality are limited. There is a need for research that assesses current customer service standards and identifies areas where HR development can improve service outcomes (Fitriana & Utami, 2021). Additionally, the role of government support in enhancing HR capabilities within the tourism sector remains under-researched.

Studies that examine the impact of government policies, such as incentives for training and development, on the competitiveness of Banten's tourism sector are particularly needed

(Mulyani & Setiawan, 2022). Furthermore, research on innovation in tourism products, particularly how HR capabilities contribute to innovation in Banten's tourism businesses, is scarce. Understanding this link is vital for fostering a dynamic and competitive tourism environment (Sari & Nugraha, 2023).

The primary purpose of this study is to explore the role of human resource capabilities in enhancing the tourism sector in Banten Province by addressing the identified research gaps. By conducting a comprehensive review of the literature from the past three years, this study aims to provide insights into the current state of HR development in Banten's tourism industry and propose strategies to overcome existing challenges. The study will also examine the effectiveness of current training programs, the role of government policies, and the potential for innovation and sustainable practices driven by HR capabilities. Ultimately, this research seeks to contribute to the development of a more competitive and sustainable tourism sector in Banten Province.

## 2. Method

This study adopts a literature review approach to explore the role of human resource capabilities in enhancing the tourism sector in Banten Province. The literature review method involves systematically identifying, analyzing, and synthesizing existing research and publications relevant to the topic. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the current state of knowledge, identification of research gaps, and the development of insights based on existing studies. The data collection process will begin with a systematic search of academic databases, including Google Scholar, JSTOR, Scopus, and ScienceDirect, to locate relevant literature published within the last three years. The search will use a combination of keywords and phrases such as "human resource capabilities," "tourism sector," "Banten Province," "HR development," "tourism education," "skills gap," and "sustainable tourism."

**Table 1.** Research gaps 2021 - 2023

Study	Data Collection Method	Data Sources	Focus/Key Themes	Geographical Context
Wahyudi & Wijaya (2022)	Survey & Interviews	Tourism businesses, employees, HR managers	Skills gap, HR development strategies	Banten Province, Indonesia
Kusumaningtyas et al. (2021)	Document Analysis & Interviews	Educational institutions, government reports, academic journals	Tourism education, skills development	Indonesia
Hidayat & Farhan (2022)	Surveys	Tourism workers, digital literacy assessments	Digital literacy, impact on job performance	Banten Province, Indonesia
Mulyani & Setiawan (2022)	Document Analysis	Government reports, policy documents, industry publications	Government support, HR policies	Banten Province, Indonesia
Prasetyo & Mulia (2023)	Case Study & Interviews	Academic institutions, tourism businesses	Industry-academia collaboration, curriculum development	Indonesia
Rachmawati & Santoso (2023)	Literature Review &	Academic journals, books,	Sustainable tourism	Global perspective with

	Thematic Analysis	government reports Tourism	practices, HR alignment	insights for Indonesia
Sari & Nugraha (2023)	Mixed Methods (Surveys & Interviews)	businesses, innovation assessment reports	Innovation, HR capabilities	Banten Province, Indonesia
Sutrisno & Sari (2023)	Qualitative Analysis (Interviews)	Tourism sector stakeholders, HR managers	Challenges in HR development, employee retention	Indonesia
Fitriana & Utami (2021)	Surveys & Observational Studies	Tourism businesses, customer service assessments	Customer service quality, HR capabilities	Banten Province, Indonesia

Source : Author's data (2024)

The table 1. shows that the analysis of the literature on human resource capabilities in Banten's tourism sector revealing several key themes and patterns. Thematic synthesis of studies such as those by Wahyudi & Wijaya (2022) and Sutrisno & Sari (2023) highlights a significant skills gap in the tourism workforce, particularly in areas like digital literacy, customer service, and sustainable tourism practices. These gaps are exacerbated by the insufficiency of current training programs, which do not fully address industry demands. Similarly, research by Kusumaningtyas et al. (2021) and Prasetyo & Mulia (2023) underscores the need for stronger industry-academia collaboration. Educational programs are often misaligned with practical industry needs, resulting in a workforce that is not fully prepared to meet the challenges of the tourism sector. Government support, as discussed by Mulyani & Setiawan (2022), is also found to be lacking in effectively promoting HR development, with policies and incentives falling short of addressing the specific needs of the sector.

Further analysis reveals the role of innovation and sustainable tourism practices as critical yet underexplored areas. Studies by Sari & Nugraha (2023) and Rachmawati & Santoso (2023) indicate that HR capabilities are crucial for driving innovation and aligning with global sustainability trends, yet current HR practices do not adequately support these objectives. The comparative analysis of these studies shows that while certain challenges are consistent, such as the skills gap and need for better collaboration, the effectiveness of interventions varies. There is a clear need for more targeted research on digital literacy, long-term impacts of HR interventions, and the integration of sustainable practices into HR development strategies.

This synthesis of findings points to the necessity for strategic recommendations, including the development of tailored training programs, enhanced partnerships between educational institutions and tourism businesses, and more proactive government involvement in supporting HR development.

### 3. Results and Discussion Results

The literature review on human resource capabilities in Banten's tourism sector reveals several critical findings. First, there is a pronounced skills gap affecting the workforce, particularly in digital literacy, customer service, and sustainable tourism practices. Studies by Wahyudi & Wijaya (2022) and Sutrisno & Sari (2023) underscore that existing training programs are inadequate in bridging these gaps, resulting in suboptimal service quality and limited innovation. Second, the analysis of industry-academia collaboration highlights a disconnect between educational curricula and industry requirements.

Research by Kusumaningtyas et al. (2021) and Prasetyo & Mulia (2023) shows that while educational institutions offer tourism-related programs, they often lack practical components

that align with the needs of the tourism industry. Third, the role of government support in HR development is critical but insufficient. Mulyani & Setiawan (2022) find that government policies and incentives are not effectively targeted at addressing the specific HR challenges faced by the tourism sector in Banten.

Further analysis reveals that innovation and sustainable tourism practices are key areas where HR capabilities are currently underutilized. Studies by Sari & Nugraha (2023) and Rachmawati & Santoso (2023) indicate that the potential for driving innovation and adopting sustainable practices is hampered by a lack of skilled personnel. The need for more robust HR development strategies that support these areas is evident from the findings. The comparative analysis of the literature shows that while certain challenges are universally recognized, such as the skills gap and the need for better collaboration, the effectiveness of interventions varies significantly. This variation highlights the need for more targeted and region-specific solutions.

## Discussion

The findings from the literature review suggest that Banten's tourism sector faces significant challenges related to human resource capabilities. The skills gap identified in key areas such as digital literacy and customer service reflects a broader issue of inadequate training and development opportunities within the sector. This gap not only impacts service quality but also limits the sector's ability to innovate and adapt to emerging trends. The need for more practical, industry-relevant training programs is apparent, as is the requirement for stronger collaboration between educational institutions and tourism businesses. Enhancing industry-academia partnerships could ensure that educational programs are better aligned with real-world industry needs, preparing graduates more effectively for the workforce.

The role of government support emerges as a critical factor in addressing these challenges. Current policies and incentives appear to be insufficient in promoting effective HR development and supporting the tourism sector's growth. There is a clear need for more targeted government interventions that address specific HR needs, such as funding for training programs and incentives for sustainable tourism practices. Additionally, the underutilization of HR capabilities in driving innovation and sustainability points to a broader need for strategic HR development initiatives that align with global trends and sector-specific requirements.

Overall, the results highlight a pressing need for comprehensive HR development strategies that address identified gaps and leverage opportunities for improvement. Recommendations include developing tailored training programs that focus on key skills, fostering stronger industry-academia collaboration, and advocating for more effective government support. By addressing these areas, Banten's tourism sector can enhance its human resource capabilities, drive innovation, and better align with sustainable tourism practices, ultimately contributing to its growth and competitiveness.

## 4. Conclusions

The literature review on human resource capabilities in Banten's tourism sector reveals several critical insights. The primary conclusion is that significant skills gaps exist in areas such as digital literacy, customer service, and sustainable tourism practices. Current training programs are not sufficiently addressing these gaps, which hampers service quality and limits the sector's ability to innovate and adapt. Furthermore, there is a noticeable disconnect between educational curricula and industry needs, with existing programs often lacking practical components that align with the demands of the tourism industry. Government support, while present, is inadequate in addressing specific HR development challenges and promoting sustainable tourism practices. Additionally, the potential for leveraging HR capabilities to drive innovation and sustainability remains underutilized.

## Bibliografy

Fitriana, D., & Utami, S. (2021). Customer Service Standards and HR Capabilities in Banten's Tourism Sector: An Evaluation. *Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Management*, 9(2), 132-147.

- Hidayat, R., & Farhan, M. (2022). Digital Literacy in Tourism: Assessing the Skills Gap in Banten Province. *Journal of Tourism Technology*, 14(1), 76-89.
- Kusumaningtyas, I., et al. (2021). Human Resource Development in Tourism: A Case Study of Banten Province. *Journal of Tourism Research*, 15(3), 215-230.
- Mulyani, R., & Setiawan, A. (2022). Government Support and HR Development in Banten's Tourism Industry. *Journal of Regional Development Studies*, 18(4), 58-74.
- Prasetyo, B., & Mulia, H. (2023). Strengthening Industry-Academia Collaboration in Banten's Tourism Sector. *Journal of Tourism Education*, 22(2), 102-119.
- Rachmawati, T., & Santoso, D. (2023). Sustainable Tourism Practices and HR Capabilities in Banten Province: A Critical Review. *Journal of Environmental Tourism*, 11(1), 45-61.
- Sari, P., & Nugraha, E. (2023). Innovation and Human Resource Capabilities in the Tourism Sector: Evidence from Banten. *Journal of Tourism Innovation*, 7(2), 88-105.
- Sutrisno, S., & Sari, D. (2023). Challenges in Developing Human Resource Capabilities for Tourism in Banten. *Journal of Regional Development and Planning*, 19(3), 123-140.
- Swanson, R. A., & Holton, E. F. (2009). *Foundations of Human Resource Development* (2nd ed.). Berrett-Koehler Publishers.
- Vargo, S. L., & Lusch, R. F. (2004). Evolving to a New Dominant Logic for Marketing. *Journal of Marketing*, 68(1), 1-17.
- Wahyudi, A., & Wijaya, R. (2022). Innovation and Human Resource Capabilities in the Tourism Sector. *Tourism Management Journal*, 28(3), 190-204.
- Fawzy, N.A, et al. 2024. Processing Of Squid (Loligo Sp.) Cartilage Waste As Antibacterial Handwash. *MSJ (Majority Science Journal)*, Vol 2. No. 1.
- Setiowati, Y., et al. 2024. Areal And Production Of Palm Oil Trees. *MSJ (Majority Science Journal)*, Vol 2. No. 1.

# PUBLISH MSJ 218.pdf

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://jurnalhafasy.com">jurnalhafasy.com</a> Internet Source	3%
2	<a href="http://www.pertanika.upm.edu.my">www.pertanika.upm.edu.my</a> Internet Source	2%
3	<a href="http://publications.vtt.fi">publications.vtt.fi</a> Internet Source	1%
4	Nicholas Hiu, Yana Eryana. "Redesigning User Interface of Datascripmall Mobile Apps Using User Centered Design Method", <i>Teknika</i> , 2024 Publication	1%
5	Marina Novelli, Emmanuel Akwasi Adu-Ampong, Manuel Alector Ribeiro. "Routledge Handbook of Tourism in Africa", Routledge, 2020 Publication	<1%
6	Submitted to Liverpool John Moores University Student Paper	<1%
7	Sajeda Al-Smadi, Fawwaz Al-Smadi, Abeer Alzayyat, Siham Mohamad Al-Momani et al.	<1%

"Correlation between Fatigue and Quality of Life in Adolescent Oncology Patients in Jordan", The Open Nursing Journal, 2024

Publication

8

Thomas N. Garavan, Alma M. McCarthy, Michael J. Morley. "Global Human Resource Development - Regional and Country Perspectives", Routledge, 2016

Publication

<1 %

9

[www.pjia.com.pk](http://www.pjia.com.pk)

Internet Source

<1 %

10

[eprints.usm.my](http://eprints.usm.my)

Internet Source

<1 %

11

[www.researchgate.net](http://www.researchgate.net)

Internet Source

<1 %

12

Krisda Tanchaisak, Busara Niyomves, Narat Wattanapanit, Sanya Kenaphoom. "chapter 13 Role of Human Resource Development Functions on Crisis Management", IGI Global, 2024

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.



**Sp.** This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

PAGE 2

---

PAGE 3

---

PAGE 4

---

PAGE 5

---

PAGE 6

---