

## **CHAPTER II**

### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PANGKALPINANG**

#### **2.1 Overview of Pangkalpinang**

##### **2.1.1 A Brief Description of History Pangkalpinang**

Pangkalpinang City is part of an independent region located to the east of Bangka Island. In an administrative context, Pangkalpinang City was designated as the capital of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province in February 2001. It started when Sultan Susuhanan Ahmad Najamuddin Adi Kesumo who came to power in 1757 issued instructions to Abang Pahang who was called Tumenggung Dita Menggala, together with the Depati, Batin Pengandang, and the people who live on Bangka Island. The Sultan ordered them to explore the area known as "Pangkal" or "Pengkal", which would later become the seat of Demang and Jenang. Their main task is to supervise all aspects related to tin mining, including supervision of workers called mine coolies, who come from various ethnic backgrounds such as Chinese, Slam, Kocin, and Malay. Apart from that, they are also tasked with monitoring the tin distribution route which stretches from the mining trench to its final destination in the Palembang Darussalam Sultanate. In a number of areas known as Pangkal which were pioneered at that time, including Tempilang, Cegal, Lajang, Pangkal Bendul, Pangkalpinang, Sungailiat, Parit Sungai Buluh, Bijat, Pangkal Koba, Bunut, Toboali, Balar, and Rambat (PANGKALPINANG, 2021). Continuing the formation of Pangkal, the Sultan of Palembang then appointed and sent Demang and Jenang directly from Palembang to carry out their duties in each Pangkal or Pengkal. In general, the Demang and Jenang appointed by the Sultan of Palembang came from the family and closest relatives of the Sultan of Palembang.

The determination of the status of Pangkalpinang City is contained in Law no. 27 of 2000 which discusses the Establishment of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. At that time, the administrative boundaries of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province included two districts and one city. However, fundamental changes occurred with the enactment of Law no. 5 of 2003 concerning Regional Expansion of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The provincial government structure underwent a transformation so that six districts and one city were formed. Pangkalpinang, a city rich in history and natural attractions, stands as a unique destination in the Bangka Belitung Islands region, Indonesia. Located on Bangka Island, Pangkalpinang not only serves as the administrative center of the province but also as the center of a diverse community. This city originated from two Gemeentes, namely Gemeente Pangkalpinang and Gemeente Gabek. At its inception, Pangkalpinang reached the peak of its prosperity in the 1950s. Emergency Law Number 06 of 1956. Initially designed to regulate the formation of autonomous regions in leading cities in the South Sumatra region, Pangkalpinang with an area of 31.7 square kilometers became an important center within the regional framework.

However, the historical narrative of Pangkalpinang has undergone significant changes over time. Emergency Law Number 06 of 1956 was not only revoked but was also replaced by Law Number 01 of 1957. Apart from that, Laws Number 6 and 8 of 1957 also outlined the principles of regional government, which brought important changes. An important moment in the history of this city was realized in 1959 with the passing of Law Number 28. This law mandated the creation of a middle-level region, raising Pangkalpinang's status from a small town to a municipality in the South Sumatra Level I Region. This transformation goes beyond administrative changes, and signals progress in a more innovative direction. On its journey to becoming a Municipality, Pangkalpinang continues its path of growth and development. With seven sub-districts and 42 sub-districts, each of which has its own uniqueness, this area reflects the

diversity of Pangkalpinang society, thereby fostering a dynamic and distinctive culture and way of life.

In the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2019, provisions are drawn up that regulate changes to regional boundaries. This regulation is proof of the government's commitment to continuously updating regional management strategies to accommodate the development needs of Pangkalpinang City. Regional boundary adjustments do not only focus on administrative aspects, but are also a response to regional dynamics as a whole. By following the directions contained in this regulation, the government is creating a new perspective in managing resources and space, in line with the aim of optimizing the potential of the Pangkalpinang City area.

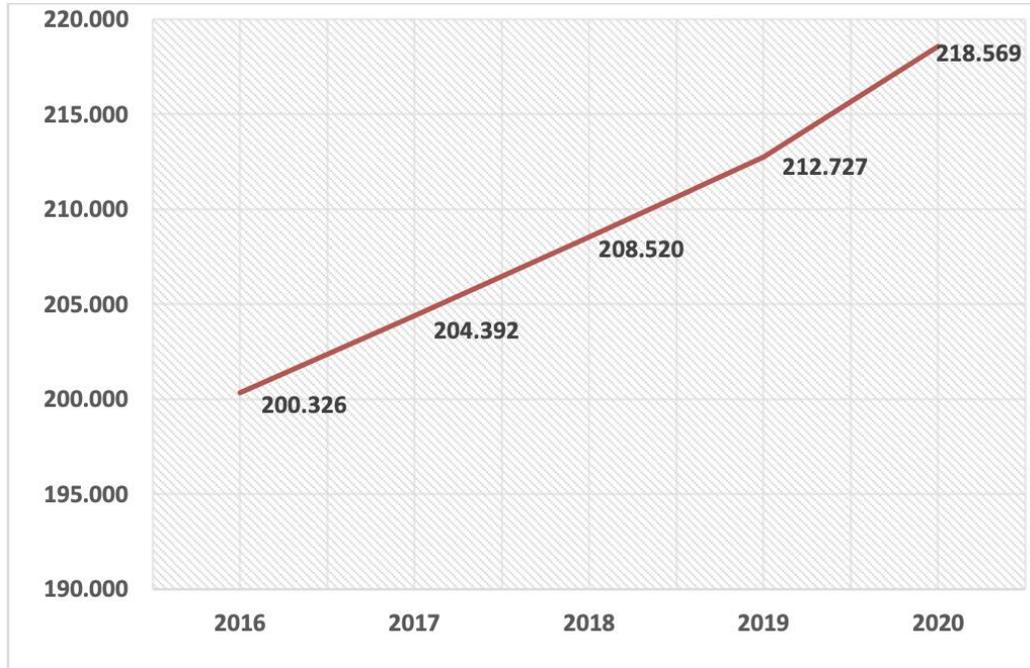
The step of adjusting regional boundaries is more than just map changes, but involves more holistic planning in understanding social, economic and environmental developments. At the same time, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 114 of 2019 through the context of changes to regional boundaries provides a clear basis to guide the development of Pangkalpinang City. This confirms that the development process is not stagnant, but rather a reflection of the enthusiasm of local governments to continue to adapt and improve the quality of regional management.

### **2.1.2 Demographic conditions of the city of Pangkalpinang**

Regional development planning considers population as an important aspect. As subjects and objects in regional development, residents have significant internal potential in regional development. The quality of management of population potential and capacity determines the success of regional development. Pangkalpinang City has experienced an increasing population growth trend in recent years. In 2020, the population reached 218,569 people with a growth rate of 2.19 percent. This

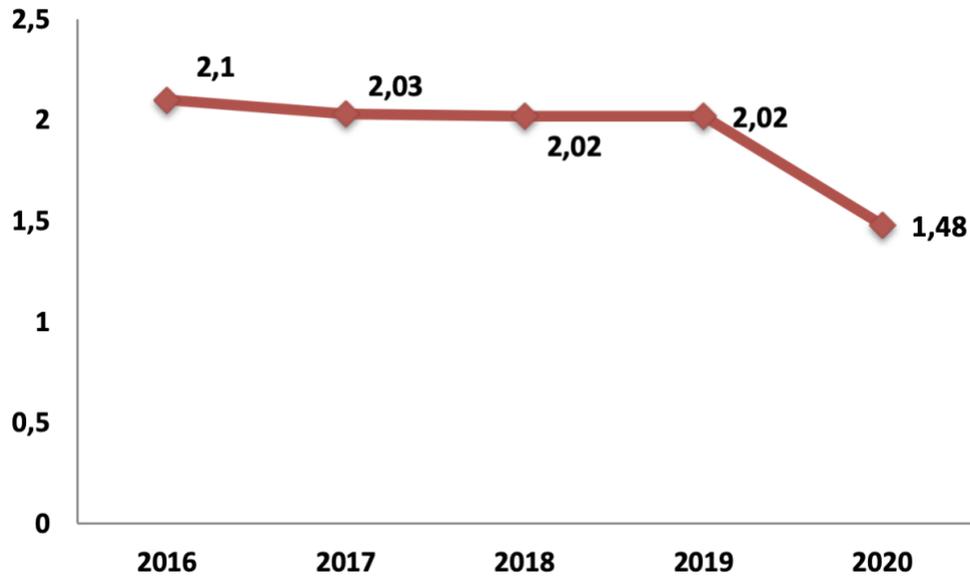
achievement recorded the highest population growth in the last three years, an increase of 1.34 percent compared to 2019.

**Figure 2 Population of Pangkalpinang City 2016-2020**



*Resource : Pangkalpinang City in Figures for 2021 (RPJMD 2018-2023)*

**Figure 3 Pangkalpinang City Population Growth 2016-2023**



*Resource : Pangkalpinang City in Figures for 2021 (RPJMD 2018-2023)*

Based on the distribution, the dominance of residential areas is focused on two sub-districts, namely Gerunggang District and Bukit Intan District, with a population of around 47,766 people (21.85%) and 41,343 people (18.92%) respectively. Girimaya District, on the other hand, recorded the lowest population, namely 18,129 people (8.29%). The population distribution in the Pangkalpinang City sub-district looks quite even, indicating that development in each sub-district is considered adequate and the level of inequality is low. Pangkalpinang City reached 2,093 people/km<sup>2</sup>. This illustrates that the area is quite dense, especially in Rangkui District which recorded the highest density, namely 7,085 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Apart from that, in terms of gender, the male population dominates with a sex ratio of 103.30, indicating that every 100 women are followed by 102-103 men.

From the analysis of population distribution in Pangkalpinang City, it can be seen that the two main sub-districts, namely Gerunggang District and Bukit Intan

District, are the dominant centers of residence for the population. This could indicate economic potential, public facilities, or other attractions that make these two sub-districts more attractive as a place to live. On the other hand, Girimaya District with a smaller population may need special attention in regional development efforts. The even distribution of population in the Pangkalpinang City sub-district shows equality in development, but it should be noted that disparities can arise in various aspects, such as access to health services, education, or employment opportunities. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out further evaluation regarding the quality and accessibility of services in each sub-district to ensure sustainability and community welfare. High-density rates, especially in Rangkui District, can create challenges related to infrastructure, transportation, and the environment. Local governments need to consider policies that support sustainable development and good environmental management to overcome the impacts of high population density.

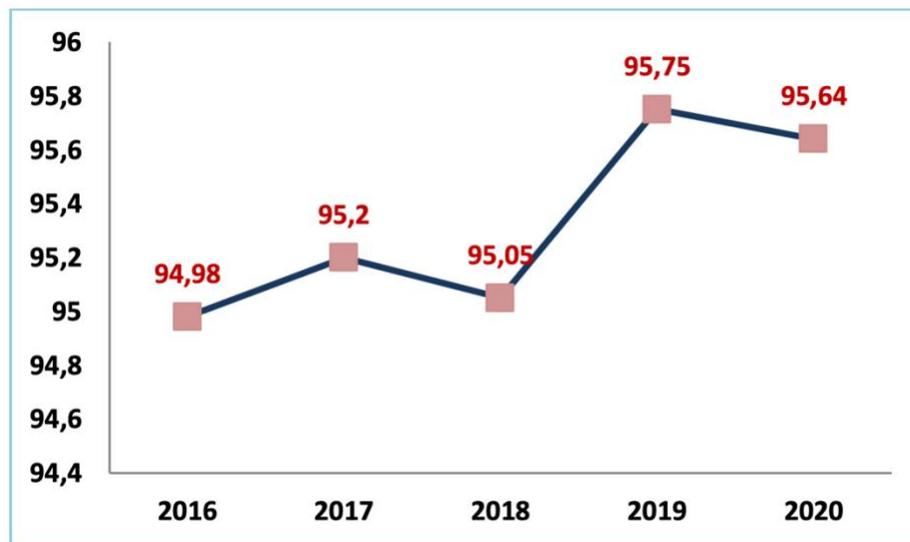
## **2.2 Social-economic conditions in Pangkalpinang**

### **2.2.1 Sosial aspects in Pangkalpinang**

Poverty can be understood as an economic inability to meet basic needs, both in the form of food and other needs measured in terms of expenditure. Population is considered poor if the average monthly per capita expenditure is below the Poverty Line. However, the problem of poverty is not simple; On the contrary, this problem is complex and involves various dimensions such as social, economic, cultural, and other aspects. The Pangkalpinang City Government is making maximum efforts to reduce poverty levels so that residents can fulfill basic needs and have a decent standard of living. In looking at poverty data in Pangkalpinang City, it can be seen that the population above the poverty line has decreased in 2020. This achievement reflects the success of the Pangkalpinang City Government in improving the welfare of its people. Of course, reducing poverty rates has a positive impact on the population, allowing

them to live more decently. Nevertheless, the challenges in dealing with poverty remain complex and require sustainable steps involving various aspects for the community in Pangkalpinang.

**Figure 4 The Percentage of Population Above the Poverty Line in Pangkalpinang City for the Years 2016-2020.**

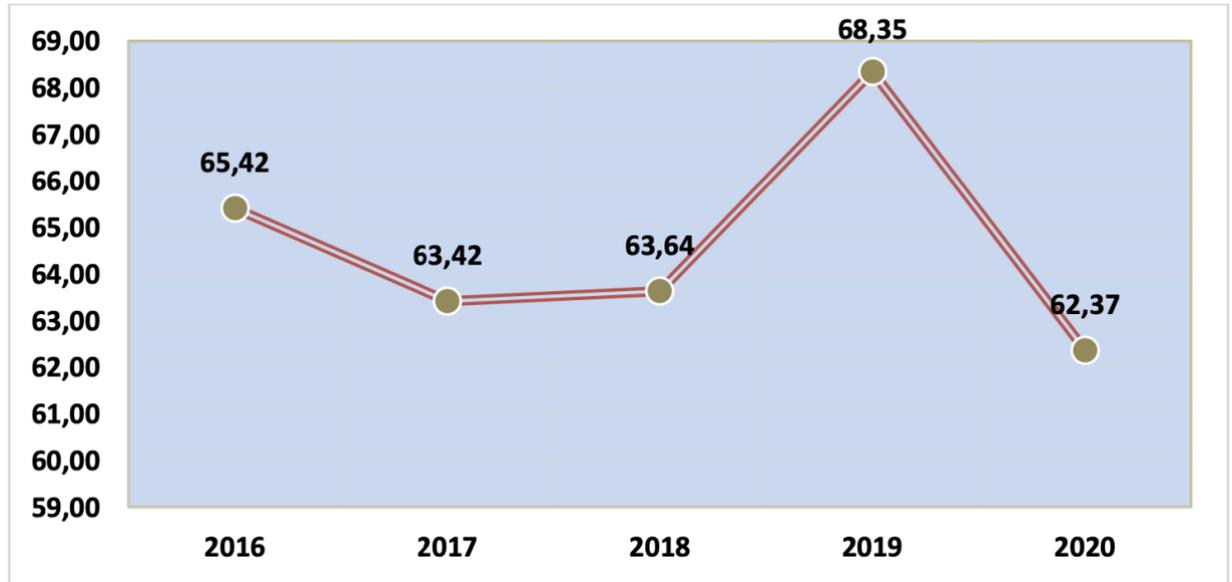


*Resource: Pangkalpinang City in Figures for 2021 (RPJMD 2018-2023)*

To understand the workforce potential in Pangkalpinang City, the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) is a relevant indicator. TPAK reflects the proportion of the working-age population who are actively involved in economic activities in a region. Conceptually, an increase in TPAK indicates greater availability of labor to produce goods and services in an economic context. However, the sharp decline in TPAK in Pangkalpinang City from 68.35 to 62.37 in 2020 requires special attention, especially in the context of poverty reduction. A decrease in TPAK can indicate a decrease in the potential of Human Resources (HR) who are ready to work, which can worsen the poverty rate in the area. To overcome this challenge, a poverty reduction strategy is needed that focuses on improving the quality of the workforce, skills training and job

creation. Through these steps, increasing TPAK will not only improve workforce skills, but can also contribute to poverty alleviation in Pangkalpinang City.

**Figure 5 Labor Force Participation Rate in Pangkalpinang City for the Years 2016-2020.**

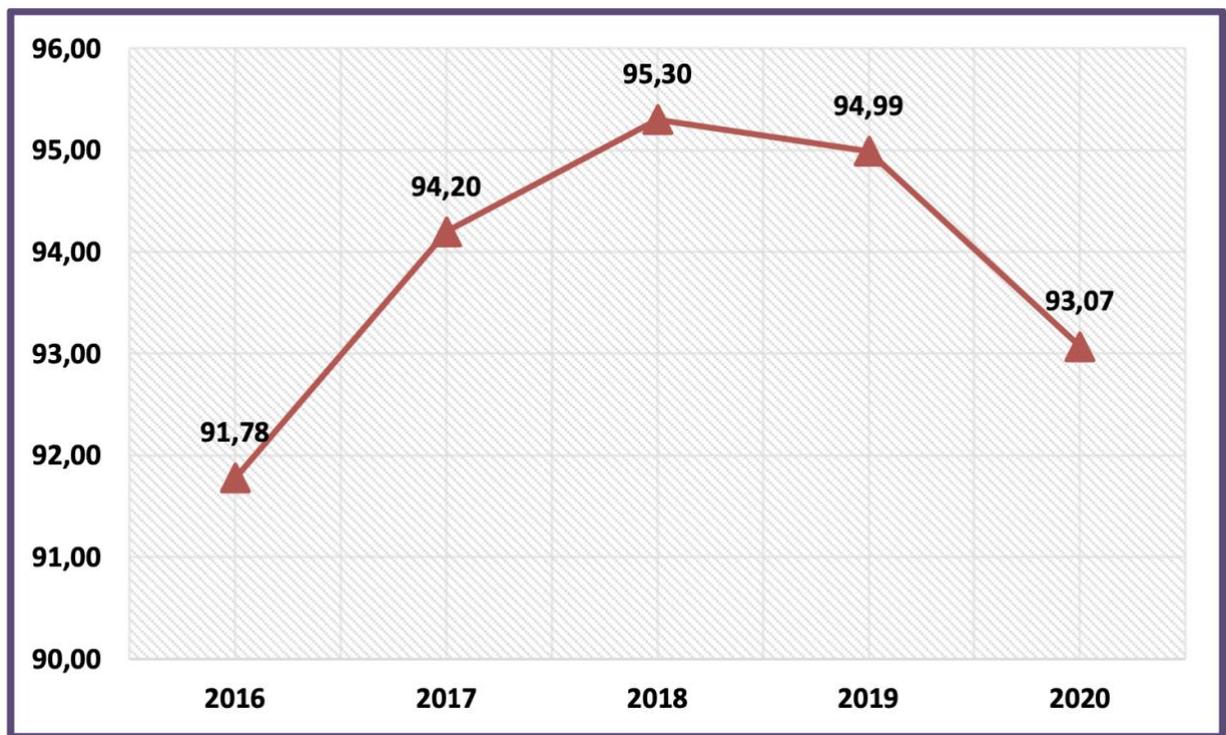


*Resource : Pangkalpinang City in Figures for 2021 (RPJMD 2018-2023)*

Employment opportunities reflect the complex relationship between a region's workforce and its capacity to absorb the available workforce. Increasing the number of labor forces in a region requires assistance from investments that can create jobs. In other words, economic growth has a significant impact on employment, both in terms of demand (job creation) and in terms of supply (increasing the quality of the workforce). In general, Pangkalpinang City has experienced an increase in job opportunities, indicating efforts to create jobs to absorb the growing workforce. Nonetheless, 2020 saw a decline in employment levels, which was likely influenced by factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, economic uncertainty, and changes in employment patterns. Therefore, an in-depth understanding of employment in

Pangkalpinang City is essential for designing inclusive and sustainable economic development strategies. Efforts to increase employment opportunities must cover various aspects, including job creation, improving workforce skills, and adapting to changes in market needs.

**Figure 6 Employment-Population Ratio (Employment Opportunity Rate) in Pangkalpinang City for the Years 2016-2020**



*Resource : Pangkalpinang City in Figures for 2021 (RPJMD 2018-2023)*

### **2.2.2 Economic Aspects in Pangkalpinang**

Development changes in Pangkalpinang City have been influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has prompted the need to adjust priority programs for the following year in accordance with the national project plan. The main focus of this adjustment is economic and social recovery to reduce the negative impact of COVID-

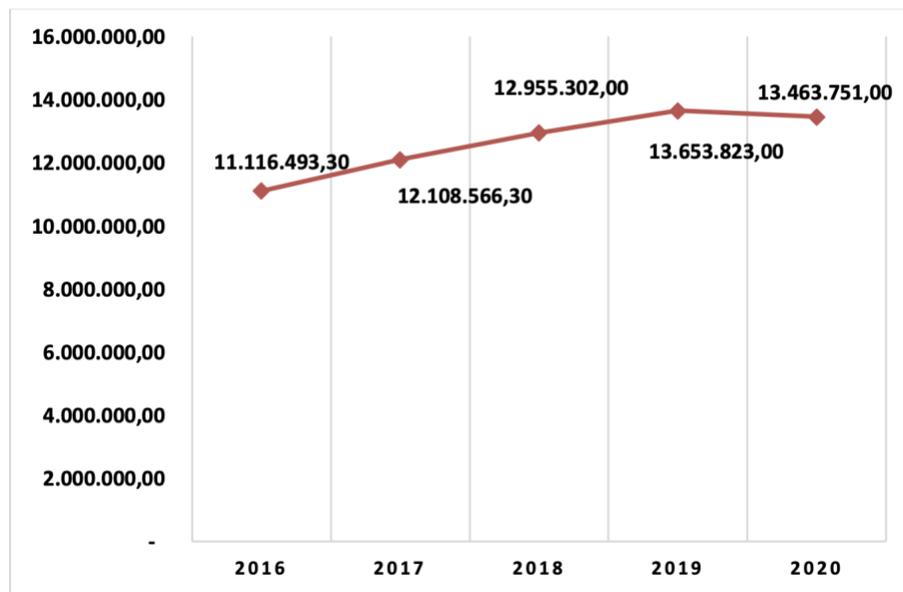
19 on the national and regional economies. Improving community welfare in Pangkalpinang City is based on regional economic development and efforts to distribute benefits evenly to all levels of society, not just certain groups. In looking at the general condition of the region, special attention to economic prosperity and equality is directed at understanding the economic growth of a region, which is measured through Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GRDP is a key indicator for evaluating the success of economic development that has been achieved, as well as determining the direction of development in the future.

By referring to GRDP, the government and stakeholders can be more effective in designing policies that support inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as well as overcoming the negative impacts of the pandemic. Therefore, adjusting development programs and focusing on indicators such as GRDP is a strategic step in facing long-term development challenges. For this reason, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) measures the total value of goods and services produced in an area within a certain period of time. GRDP includes all economic activities, regardless of whether the economic actors are local residents or from outside the region. In the analysis, GRDP can be calculated based on current prices, which reflect the added value of goods and services at prices in the current period, or based on constant prices, which show added value using prices in effect in a particular year as a reference.

In Pangkalpinang City, the GRDP value continues to increase every year, reaching 13.46 trillion rupiah in 2020. This increase is reflected in the continuing increase in economic activity in Pangkalpinang City, marked by the positive economic growth experienced in recent years. Even though there was an increase in GRDP value, Pangkalpinang City's economic growth experienced a slowdown in 2020, with growth reaching -3.02 percent, in contrast to growth of 3.29 percent in the previous year. This slowdown was caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which requires serious attention from local governments and stakeholders. This is because the

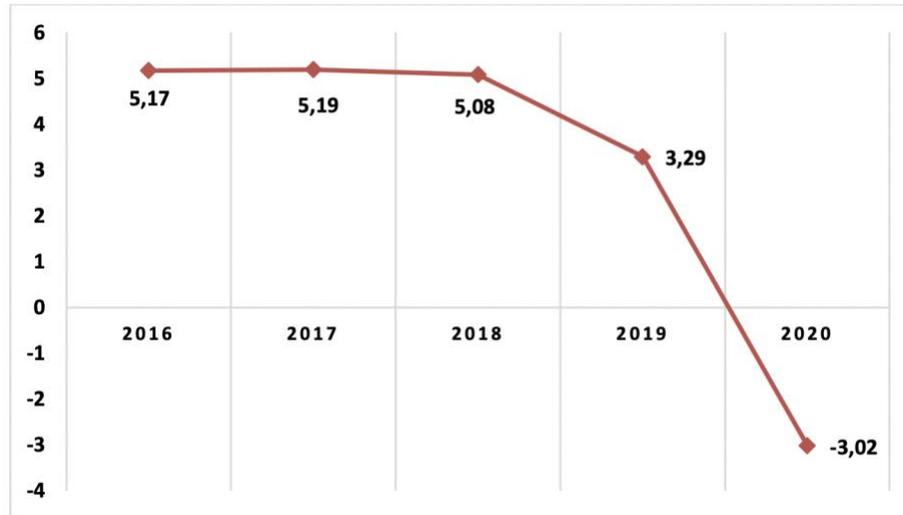
pandemic has significantly affected economic activity, indicating that handling the pandemic is crucial to supporting sustainable economic growth. Therefore, recovery efforts and adaptive policies need to be considered in facing future economic challenges.

**Figure 7 Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Prices in Pangkalpinang City for the Years 2016-2020 (in Million Rupiah)**



*Resource : BPS Pangkalpinang City, 2021*

**Figure 8 Economic Growth Rate of Pangkalpinang City for the Years 2016-2020**



*Resource: Pangkalpinang City in Figures for 2021 (RPJMD 2018-2023)*

The slowdown in Pangkalpinang City's economic growth in 2020 can be explained by several factors that influence various economic sectors. One of the main causes of this slowdown is the negative economic growth that occurred in the Manufacturing Industry sector, with a figure reaching -4.52 percent. As a sector that makes a significant contribution to the regional economy, this decline directly affects overall economic performance. Apart from that, the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car Repair and Motorcycle sectors also experienced a slowdown in economic growth to -6.28 percent. This is an important factor because this sector has a vital role in local economic activities. Not only that, several other sectors also experienced a slowdown, including Construction, Transportation, Warehousing, Provision of Accommodation and Food and Drink, Financial Services and Insurance, Corporate Services, Government Administration, and Education Services, Other Services. The even influence of these various sectors shows that the slowdown in Pangkalpinang City's economic growth is not just limited to one aspect, but is the result of various economic occurring in various sectors. Therefore, comprehensive economic improvements and

recovery policies need to be implemented, involving various related parties, so that economic growth can be restored effectively in the future.

Regional economic structure reflects how economic activities in various sectors contribute to the economic development of a region. In other words, this economic structure helps us see which sectors play the most role, including the potential they have. In Pangkalpinang City, the economic structure is dominated by the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car Repair and Motorcycle sectors which contribute 26.04 percent to Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). This sector is one of the main sectors in supporting the regional economy. Not only that, the Manufacturing Industry sector and the Construction sector also make quite a significant contribution, amounting to 12.77 percent and 12.19 percent respectively to GRDP. This shows that manufacturing and development activities have an important role in the economic structure of Pangkalpinang City. However, other sectors contributed less than 10 percent, and the Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling sectors had the lowest contribution, namely 0.03 percent. In this case, the dominance of the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car Repair and Motorbike sectors with a contribution of 26.04 percent shows the great strength of the trade sector in driving economic growth in Pangkalpinang City. The Manufacturing and Construction Industry sectors also make a significant contribution, indicating the economic diversity of Pangkalpinang City. However, it should be noted that high dependence on these sectors can also increase the economy's vulnerability to changes in global markets or certain external conditions.

### **2.3 Description of the Development Priorities in Pangkalpinang**

Digging deeper into the RPJMD, it has been found that regional heads elected in this period are based on the vision and mission of the RPJPD for the fifth period 2007-2026. This third phase of the RPJMD establishes guidelines and policy orientation for the transformation of Pangkalpinang into a trade and services center, by utilizing the region's leading industrial sectors. In the journey towards this vision, changes in the

2018-2023 Pangkalpinang RPJMD are not only based on objective evaluation but also take into account regional characteristics. In pursuing development goals and targets, Pangkalpinang places the RPJPD, RPJMD and RKPD as important instruments. In addition, national or provincial policy priorities provide a guiding basis, creating synergies between local interests and broader policies. As an administrative center, Pangkalpinang also plays an important role. Budgeting facilitation and oversight are an integral part of local government responsibilities, ensuring efficiency and compliance with applicable budget procedures. This involves close collaboration between board members and related parties, creating the necessary synergy in financial decision-making.

During its development journey, Pangkalpinang faced a number of challenges. In the KLHS RPJMD Pangkalpinang, several obstacles were identified including suboptimal water resource management, lack of public awareness of environmental management, and the threat of flooding which is still significant. This forms the basis for sustainable development policies, emphasizing the importance of responding to environmental challenges with innovative solutions. The development of the Pangkalpinang region is also focused on the tourism sector. To improve the quality of life of local communities, tourism development plans involve utilizing natural and cultural potential. Tourist attractions such as Pasir Padi Beach and Tanjung Bunga Beach are the focus, creating sustainable economic opportunities and introducing local values to visitors.

Pangkalpinang also faces challenges in social management and community welfare. In the KLHS RPJMD, it was identified that social welfare management has not been integrated efficiently, education distribution has not been equal, and health services have not reached optimal levels. Therefore, development policies focus on creating a better balance in the distribution of resources and public services. Pangkalpinang, as the center of growth in the Bangka Belitung Islands, also has a

central role in coordinating between the DPRD and the city government. Internal factors such as the quality of professionalism of the relationship between the DPRD and the City Government, the availability of basic services such as electricity infrastructure and clean water supply, as well as the role of the business sector in development are the main considerations. The main key in developing Pangkalpinang is synergy between all stakeholders. Community participation in all stages of planning, implementation, and monitoring is crucial. Not only that, it requires strengthening cooperation between government institutions, regional governments and the community is the basis for achieving a just, prosperous, safe, and peaceful society.

Moreover, with an ambitious development vision and mission, is committed to creating positive changes in the lives of its people. Regional governments, in their efforts to achieve progress, place great emphasis on their firm commitment to preparing various development planning documents that are legally valid and relevant. This effort was carried out with the ultimate aim of realizing the vision of Pangkalpinang City as the "City of a Thousand Smiles", namely a city characterized by prosperity, comfort, excellence, and prosperity. One important aspect in the development policy formulation process is carrying out a comprehensive analysis of various development data and information. This becomes the basis for forming regional development policies. The aim is to ensure that development initiatives and efforts are closely interconnected with the challenges that require attention. Accuracy in determining the objectives of regional development planning documents also needs to reflect the policies that will be implemented at the development stage.

As the next step in the hierarchy of challenges for Pangkalpinang City, several core issues were formulated :

1. The development of important regional sectors has not yet reached its maximum potential.

2. Increasing social welfare has not yet reached an optimal level.
3. Supporting regional conditions have not yet reached optimal status.
4. Implementation of Bureaucratic Reform faces considerable obstacles.
5. The level of competitiveness of local workers is still not optimal.
6. The quality of sustainable development infrastructure has not yet reached the desired level of optimization.

To strive for the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, an evaluation is carried out involving four main dimensions of development, namely social, economic, environmental, and legal and governance aspects. The focus of this evaluation is to unite regional development with environmental preservation as an integral part of improving the quality of life and welfare of the community. The evaluation process aims to achieve development that is not only economically profitable but also maintains environmental sustainability and creates good governance. In this way, regional development can continue while maintaining sustainable environmental quality.

Furthermore, the direction of development policy is described within the framework of internal factors which include the following elements:

1. Assess the availability of basic facilities such as electricity infrastructure and clean water supply.
2. Overcoming the problem of law violations and security disturbances, including drug trafficking and crime rates.
3. Ensure openness and accessibility of Main Duties and Functions (TUPOKSI) in all Pangkalpinang City Government services.
4. Promoting active participation of the business world in the progress of Pangkalpinang City.
5. Improving information technology connectivity, including providing internet access and telecommunications services.

6. Carry out an even distribution of budget allocations for government agency programs.
7. Adapting the position structure to existing Human Resources (HR).
8. Guarantee legal certainty for investors in the development sector.
9. Encourage community participation in all stages of planning, implementation and monitoring of development in Pangkalpinang City.
10. Designing the development of a service center managed by the Pangkalpinang City Government.
11. Settlement of land dispute cases, including steps related to compensation taken by the Pangkalpinang City Government.
12. Evaluating the calculation of Civil Servants (PNS) and the allocation of funds to support civil servant activities in Pangkalpinang City.

In the RPJMD KLHS Pangkalpinang City, it is clear that the development strategies and initiatives outlined in the 2018-2023 RPJMD are closely related to the crucial challenges of sustainable development. One of the main challenges lies in the complexity of optimizing the management and distribution of resources to meet various sectoral needs, which is an ongoing and serious obstacle. Along with this, community involvement and commitment to environmental management is decreasing, making the threat of flooding and inundation a significant risk. Efforts to simplify the integration of efficient social welfare management have proven to be complex endeavors. The pressing issue of achieving equal distribution of educational quality across the spectrum requires urgent attention. This covers various aspects such as the condition of school infrastructure, the quality of teaching staff, and the adequacy of educational facilities throughout Pangkalpinang City.

In evaluating the direction of the Pangkalpinang development policy, it appears that the main priority is focused on internal factors which include several key elements. First of all, there is an urgent need to ensure the availability of basic facilities such as

electricity infrastructure and clean water supply. Furthermore, efforts to overcome law violations and security disturbances, including drug trafficking and crime rates, are another priority. Transparency and accessibility of government services through Main Duties and Functions (TUPOKSI) are also emphasized, along with active encouragement of business participation in the city's progress. Development of information technology connectivity, equitable budget allocation, appropriate human resource management, and guarantees of legal certainty for investors all reflect the main focus. Meanwhile, community involvement in all stages of planning, implementation, and monitoring of development, resolving land disputes, as well as evaluating civil servants, and allocating funds to support their activities are elements that support this priority. Overall, the conclusion that can be drawn is that this regional development priority aims to create an inclusive, safe, and sustainable environment, where the active participation of all stakeholders, including government, business, and society, is key in achieving the vision of sustainable development and empowering the entire community.

Although the regional development priorities outlined do not specifically address the tourism sector, especially the potential of Pasir Padi Beach in Pangkalpinang City, it should be noted that the sustainability and improvement of tourism infrastructure is an aspect that should receive special attention. Pasir Padi Beach has great potential as a tourism magnet that can make a significant contribution to local economic growth and community welfare. Therefore, developing tourism infrastructure, promotion, and nature conservation around Pasir Padi Beach should be a strategic focus in this regional development plan. By including tourism aspects in development planning, Pangkalpinang City can optimize its tourism potential, have a positive impact on the local economic sector, and ensure the sustainability of the environment and existing cultural heritage. In line with this, a more detailed and focused discussion on tourism development, especially related to Pasir Padi Beach, should be the next step in formulating a comprehensive development strategy.

According to the 2018 investment report from the Department of Investment , One Stop Integrated Services and Manpower (DPMPTSPNAKER) of Palangkaraya City, Pangkalpinang City has investment potential which can be explained in four sectors, namely tourism, agriculture and livestock, fisheries, as well as trade, services, and industry. The following are investment opportunities that can be identified tourism sectors:

- a. Pasir Padi Beach
- b. Tanjung Bunga Beach
- c. Bangka Botanical Garden (BBG)
- d. Under the Sword Nut Retention Area
- e. Singapore Alley and Mambo Market
- f. Tamansari (Wilhelmina Park)
- g. Girimaya Golf Course

In regional development planning, there are strategic issues that need to be considered in Pangkalpinang City, as stated in the 2011-2030 Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) document. First, there is a plan to develop the coastal area east of Pangkalpinang City as a waterfront city to overcome limited land for city development. Second, an airport in Central Bangka Regency close to the center of Pangkalpinang City requires adequate tourism service facilities to anticipate an increase in tourist visits. Third, development is uneven because activity centers are not well distributed, and only focused on certain points. Fourth, the under area has yet to be utilized optimally. Fifth, the plan to close the old final disposal site (TPA) could cause problems in waste management in Pangkalpinang City. Sixth, the Pangkalpinang City area is located in a basin with large rivers which can cause flooding due to the ebb and flow of river water. By paying attention to these points, development planning can be

directed to overcome challenges and improve the welfare of the people of Pangkalpinang City

Based on the final draft of changes to the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Department's strategic plan for 2024-2026, there is a determination of strategic issues based on an analysis of the tasks and functions of the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Department, the goals and objectives of Pangkalpinang City, as well as the strategic plan of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy along with the Tourism, Culture Department, Youth and Sports of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, there are several problems that need attention, namely first, the growth rate of tourist visits to the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is still low. Second, the development of the creative economy has not been optimal in providing a significant contribution to improving community welfare. Third, human resource capacity in the tourism and creative economy sectors is still inadequate. Fourth, there are limitations in destination development and marketing, as well as increasing partnerships in the tourism sector. Fifth, the quality of tourist attractions has decreased. And sixth, there has been a decline in the number of tourist attractions. By identifying this problem, the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office can formulate appropriate strategies and programs to improve the tourism sector and creative economy to improve the welfare of the local community.

From the analysis carried out, there are strategic issues that need to be considered for medium-term development over the next 3 years. First, there are limitations in both the quality and quantity of human and institutional resources operating in the tourism and creative economy sectors. Second, participation and cooperation between stakeholders such as the community, government, private sector, and others is still lacking, so it needs to be increased to support regional tourism development. Third, the provision of infrastructure, facilities, and management of tourist areas and attractions is not yet optimal, which can affect the tourist experience. Fourth, the marketing of tourism destinations has still not reached optimal levels, so

more effective strategies are needed to increase tourist attraction and visits. By overcoming these issues, it is hoped that the development of the tourism and creative economy sectors can run more efficiently and have a positive impact on economic growth and the welfare of local communities.

## **2.4 Tourism Potential**

Local tourism is an area technically designated for tourism activities or any aspect related to tourism. This includes tourist destinations, attractive tourist attractions, and businesses related to this world, while still upholding the sacred principles of cultural preservation, environmental preservation, and preservation of natural splendor. The diversity of tourist attractions found in this tourist area includes natural wonders, historical riches, and cultural heritage preservation. The main objective behind the development of these tourist attractions is to expand the reach of the hospitality sector, manage a range of tourism services, and organize the management of tourist attractions while ensuring the necessary infrastructure and additional businesses develop simultaneously. In this complex tapestry of tourism locales, its significance is apparent through two prisms:

Primarily, they serve as a conduit for getting to know, utilize, and appreciate the local history and cultural tapestry, as well as the abundant natural attractions. In addition, this tourism area acts as a socio-economic catalyst, catalyzing the creation of employment opportunities which, ultimately, leads to improving the livelihoods of residents in the area. The blueprint for developing the tourism sector in Pangkalpinang City includes a blend of natural wonders such as Pasir Padi Beach and Tanjung Bunga Beach which are harmoniously interspersed with the expanse of the emerald green urban forest. With the strategic location of Pasir Padi beach in the middle of the city, this is listed as fIn the notes of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Spatial Planning

(RTRW) as outlined in CHAPTER IV Regional Strategic Issues and Problems, the Pangkalpinang City Government has masterminded the RTRW with a big vision.

This vision aspires to transform Pangkalpinang City into a regional epicenter, a core that radiates trade, services and tourism on a regional scale, while transitioning into a leading industrial center internationally. This metamorphosis is based on a firm commitment to the concept of a seaside city, which is based on the principles of sustainability. Within the strategic framework of Pangkalpinang City's regional spatial planning policy, this effort focuses on several important aspects. First, its efforts to improve the infrastructure of activity centers, organize better hierarchies and smooth integration. Second, efforts to strengthen the city's role as a beacon for trade, services and tourism, with a broad regional impact. Third, the vision is the development of an international scale industrial area, which prioritizes environmental sustainability. Fourth, focus on improving urban infrastructure to support urban activities. Finally, they proposed regulations governing water areas, strengthening the canvas supporting the concept of a waterfront city. All of these aspects combine into a strong orchestration in regional development planning.

The Pangkalpinang City Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) document for 2011-2030 reveals a series of strategic issues that highlight its strategic advantages in the broader regional development arena. These problems include:

1. Pangkalpinang City has an important role as the leading capital of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, with its latent potential to become a catalyst for regional progress.
2. The increasing construction of large new settlements is ready to change movement patterns in the Pangkalpinang City area. Careful organization is needed to prevent transportation problems and avoid undue concentration of activity at certain points.

3. An ambitious blueprint to transform the eastern coastal suburb of Pangkalpinang City into a magnificent seaside city, designed as a panacea to overcome obstacles caused by land scarcity in urban expansion.
4. Serious efforts to upgrade port facilities for goods and warehousing are poised to sow the seeds of growth in the dynamic trade and services sector in Pangkalpinang City.
5. The proximity of the airport in Central Bangka Regency to the heart of Pangkalpinang City underscores the urgent need for strong tourism facilities, to anticipate a surge in tourist numbers.
6. The puzzle of unequal development, with activity centers, spread unevenly and still dependent on certain epicenters.
7. Latent potential for less than optimal utilization of underground passage areas in the Pangkalpinang City area.
8. The threat of flooding is increasing, triggered by the rhythmic ebb and flow of river water, a complexity that is exacerbated by the geographical location of Pangkalpinang City which is located in a basin dotted with large rivers.

In tandem with this, Pasir Padi Beach has a very strategic role in the development of the Pangkalpinang area, especially in the context of the development plans contained in the Regional Spatial Planning Document (RTRW). As a local tourism center, this beach is not only an attractive tourist destination but also an integral part of wider efforts to develop the local economy and improve the quality of life of local people. In this development plan, Pasir Padi Beach is a key element in achieving Pangkalpinang's vision as a regional center of excellence. Pasir Padi Beach, which is located in the city center, is one of the main attractions that not only attracts tourists but also has the potential to increase the sustainability of the local tourism sector.

Through the growth of the tourism sector, especially those directly related to Pasir Padi Beach, new jobs can be created, in the service sector, trade, and creative

industries related to tourism. However, in responding to these opportunities, it is also necessary to pay attention to potential challenges, especially those related to environmental management and cultural preservation. Efforts to preserve nature and cultural heritage must be the main focus so that the development of Pasir Padi Beach does not harm the environment and cultural values of the local community.

In this way, Pasir Padi Beach will not only be an ordinary tourist destination but also a means for the development of the Pangkalpinang region as a whole. With a planned and sustainable approach, this beach has the potential to become a tourism icon that contributes positively to local economic growth and community welfare, while preserving natural beauty and local wisdom. With a planned and sustainable approach, this beach has the potential to become a symbol of tourism excellence, making a positive contribution to local economic growth and community welfare, while maintaining natural beauty and local wisdom. Increasing tourism infrastructure, supporting facilities and promotional strategies together are effective in placing Pasir Padi Beach as a competitive tourist destination.

#### **2.4.1 The Tourism Development Master Plan for the Years 2022-2025 of Pangkalpinang City (RIPPARKOT)**

The tourism development master plan for 2022-2025 (Pariwisata D. , 2022) in Regional Regulation no. 13 of 2022 is written in CHAPTER 1 General Provisions Article 4 which contains:

(1) Ripparkot Pangkalpinang 2022-2025 includes 4 (four) aspects of tourism development, namely:

- a. Tourism Destinations;
- b. Tourism industry
- c. Tourism Marketing; And

#### d. Tourism Institutions

Article 4 of Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2022 concerning the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Development Master Plan (Ripparkot) for the 2022-2025 period outlines four important aspects of developing the tourism sector. First, the Tourism Destination aspect includes planning and development of tourist locations in Pangkalpinang City. This indicates a focus on diversification and increasing the attractiveness of destinations that can attract tourists. Second, the Tourism Industry pays attention to the development of tourism-related businesses, providing economic and employment opportunities. Tourism Marketing, as the third aspect, reflects the importance of marketing strategies to increase the visibility of tourism destinations. Lastly, Tourism Institutions highlight the formation or improvement of the function of institutions that will manage and coordinate the tourism sector. The analysis of this article shows a holistic approach to tourism planning, taking into account destination, industry, marketing, and institutional aspects. This reflects efforts to achieve organized and sustainable tourism development in Pangkalpinang City.

In Chapter V regarding tourism destination development policies and strategies, article 11 includes building and developing transportation systems in order to create tourist attractions in Pangkalpinang City, and focuses on developing tourism facilities, increasing capacity, and empowering the community in various fields and levels, through socialization, training, and regular assistance as well as encouraging and involving the community as the main actors at every stage of tourism destination development, according to the community's potential and capacity. Article 12 discusses the designation of the City Civic Center heritage area and its surroundings as the primary tourism service center and the Pasir Padi Beach area and its surroundings as the city's secondary tourism service center.

This document discusses Pasir Padi Beach in article 15 paragraph (3) regarding the development instructions of the KSPK Edukreasi Pasir Padi Beach and its surroundings as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b covering:

- a. The target of area development is the creation of a coastal educational area that is environmentally friendly and can encourage the growth of other tourist areas;
- b. The product development themes are beach recreation;
- c. The area covered is Bukit Intan sub-district;
- d. The leading types of tourism are beach recreation; And
- E. Types of supporting tourism are ecotourism, cultural tourism events, religious education, and seafood culinary.

The tourism institutional development strategy is in Article 22 paragraph (3) Namely, a strategy for developing a tourism management system, as referred to in Article 21 letter c, including:

- a. Establish and develop communication and collaboration forums at every stage of tourism development involving the government, tourism industry, community, academics and media;
- b. Establish and enforce regulations regarding religious and cultural harmony in creating safe and comfortable tourism;
- c. Formulate integrated city tourism management programs and activities between sectors and between stakeholders.

**Figure 9 The Tourism Development Targets**

TAHUN	KONTRIBUSI THD PDRB	JUMLAH WISATAWAN		LAMA TINGGAL (hari)		PENGELUARAN BERWISATA PER ORANG/HARI	
		WISNUS	WISMAN	WISNUS	WISMAN	WISNUS	WISMAN
2021	3,54%	93.611	31	1,74	2,04	Rp400.000,-	US\$ 100,-
2022	3,61%	121.694	41	1,74	2,04	Rp400.000,-	US\$ 200,-
2023	3,67%	170.372	102	1,74	2,04	Rp500.000,-	US\$ 200,-
2024	3,73%	238.521	307	1,74	2,04	Rp500.000,-	US\$ 200,-
2025	3,75%	357.781	1.073	2,00	2,50	Rp600.000,-	US\$ 200,-
2026	3,80%	386.404	1.609	2,10	2,55	Rp 600.000,-	US\$ 200,-
2027	3,85%	421.180	2.253	2,30	3,00	Rp 700.000,-	US\$ 250,-
2028	3,90%	463.298	2.704	2,50	3,00	Rp800.000,-	US\$ 250,-
2029	3,95%	509.628	2.974	2,70	3,00	Rp 900.000,-	US\$ 250,-
2030	4,00%	560.591	3.271	3,00	3,00	Rp1.000.000,-	US\$ 250,-
2031	4,20%	627.861	3.598	3,00	3,50	Rp1.000.000,-	US\$ 300,-
2032	4,40%	703.205	3.958	3,00	3,50	Rp1.000.000,-	US\$ 300,-
2033	4,60%	801.654	4.354	3,00	3,50	Rp1.000.000,-	US\$ 300,-
2034	4,80%	913.885	4.790	3,00	3,50	Rp1.000.000,-	US\$ 300,-
2035	5,00%	1.050.968	5.268	3,00	3,50	Rp1.000.000,-	US\$ 300,-

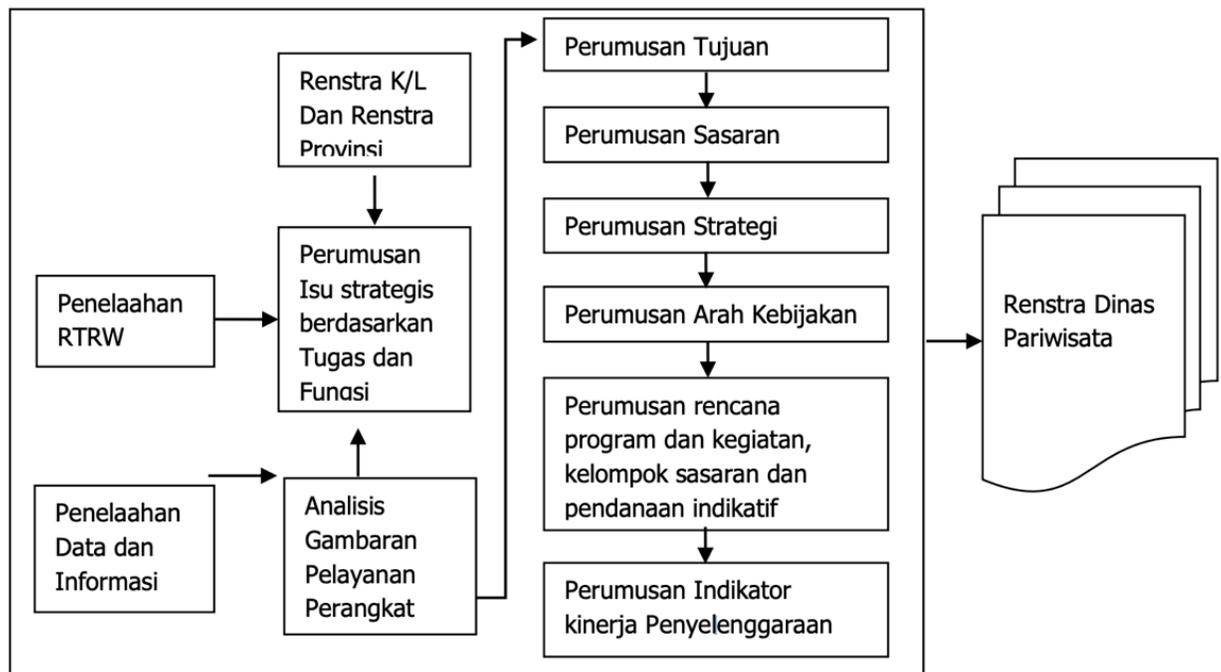
Source : Ripparkot 2022-2025

#### **2.4.2 Strategic Plan of the Tourism Office of Pangkalpinang City for the Years 2024-2026.**

The Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office has the responsibility to support the Mayor in managing government affairs in the tourism sector, as regulated in the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020. This is by the changes contained in the Pangkalpinang City Regional Regulation Number 18 of 2016 and the Pangkalpinang Mayor's Regulation Number 15 of 2020. The Transitional Strategic Plan for the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office was prepared concerning the duties and functions of the agency, the Pangkalpinang City Regional Development Plan for 2024-2026, as well as the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Tourism and the Strategic Plan for the Islands Province Tourism, Culture, Youth, and Sports Office Bangka Belitung in 2023-2026. The preparation of this Transitional Strategic Plan also refers to the Pangkalpinang City Regional Spatial Planning Plan for 2011-2030. The process of preparing the Transitional Strategic Plan is carried out in certain stages to ensure

linkages with tasks and strategic plans as well as applicable guidelines. This reflects the commitment of the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office in carrying out its functions based on established regulations and planning.

**Figure 10 Flowchart of the Stages in the Formulation of the Transition Strategic Plan for the Tourism Office**



*Source: Pangkalpinang City Tourism Department Strategic Plan for the Year 2024-2026*

The preparation of the Transitional Strategic Plan (Renstra) (Pariwisata, 2018) for the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office has the main objective, namely preparing a three-year regional planning document as a detail of the Pangkalpinang City Regional Development Plan (RPD) for 2024-2026, by the duties and functions of the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office. This Transitional Strategic Plan aims to guide goals, targets, strategies, policies, programs, and development activities in the field of Tourism Options during the 2024-2026 period.

These are the main responsibilities and functions of the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office in supporting the Goals and Targets of Pangkalpinang City. Apart from that, the Transitional Strategic Plan is also intended to provide performance standards that can be used to evaluate the implementation of tourism development programs and activities during the 2024-2026 period. These performance standards are the basis for controlling and evaluating the performance of the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office. Furthermore, the Transitional Strategic Plan provides guidelines for all Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office staff in formulating the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office Work Plan (Renja), which is an annual planning document for the 2024-2026 period. Thus, the preparation of this Transitional Strategic Plan aims to provide a strategic and operational foundation for the Tourism Department to carry out its functions and responsibilities effectively over the next three years.

In the context of the Medium Term Goals of the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office, goals are defined as conditions that are expected to be achieved within three years. The formulation of goals and objectives becomes the basis for designing development strategies and evaluation tools to assess the success of these strategy choices. The main objective to be achieved in the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office Strategic Plan for 2024-2026 is to increase tourism potential, with the main indicator being the percentage of Regional Original Income (PAD) from the tourism sector to total income.

Meanwhile, the Medium Term Targets of the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office refer to conditions that describe the achievement of these goals. In implementing the Tourism Department's objectives for the 2024-2026 period, the targets to be achieved involve increasing the attractiveness of tourist destination areas. The indicators used to measure the achievement of these targets involve the number of

tourist visits, the average length of stay of tourists, accommodation occupancy rate, and the percentage of creative economy actors who have permits. Details regarding the medium-term goals and objectives of the Tourism Department and their performance indicators can be seen in Picture 11.10

**Figure 11 The Medium-Term Goals and Objectives of the Tourism Office Service**

Tujuan	Sasaran	Indikator Tujuan/ Sasaran	Satuan	Kondisi Awal 2022	Tahun			Akhir Renstra 2026
					2024	2025	2026	
Meningkatkan potensi pariwisata		Persentase PAD sektor pariwisata terhadap pendapatan	%	16,48	10	10	10	10
	Meningkatnya daya tarik daerah tujuan wisata	Jumlah kunjungan wisatawan	orang	273.952	214.753	236.228	259.851	259.851
		Rata-rata lama tinggal wisatawan	Hari	1,12	1	1	1	1
		Tingkat hunian akomodasi	%	34,06	25	26	27	27
		Persentase pelaku ekonomi kreatif yang memiliki izin	%	72,57	73,57	74,57	75,57	75,57

*Source : Pangkalpinang City Tourism Department Strategic Plan for the Year 2024-2026*

The Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office's Transitional Strategic Plan (Renstra) guides the preparation of the Tourism Office's Work Plan (Renja) every year for the 2024-2026 period. This strategic plan not only functions as an annual planning guide but also as a basis for controlling and evaluating development at the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office. This includes the evaluation of the achievement of medium-term goals (Renstra) as well as the achievement of annual targets (Renja). The Transitional Strategic Plan for the Pangkalpinang City Tourism Office plays a key role in directing tourism planning and development activities for the medium period. This document not only provides practical guidance for preparing an annual Work Plan (Renja) but also forms a conceptual basis for measuring and evaluating the strategic and operational achievements of the Tourism Department. With the existence of the Transitional Strategic Plan, the Tourism Office can carry out a comprehensive evaluation of the

achievement of medium-term goals and maintain consistency with the long-term development focus of Pangkalpinang City

## **2.5 A brief description of the Triple Helix elements in Pangkalpinang**

### **2.5.1 University**

It is important to highlight the important role of universities and higher education institutions in supporting the intellectual and social development of local communities. By providing quality academic programs and supporting facilities, Pangkalpinang universities not only act as centers of learning, but also as catalysts for intellectual and economic growth in the region. Next, exploration will be carried out on the types of academic programs offered by universities in Pangkalpinang. Through universities which are in the process of deepening their curricula and faculties, each institution can contribute to the development of knowledge and expertise in various fields of study.

The universities located in Pangkalpinang include:

- 1) Universitas Bangka Belitung
- 2) Universitas Muhammadiyah Bangka Belitung
- 3) Universitas Terbuka
- 4) Universitas Pertiba
- 5) Universitas Anak Bangsa

### **2.5.2 Media**

In an increasingly developing and dynamic context, the role of media, especially printing media, in Pangkalpinang City has a crucial dimension in carrying out the promotion and marketing function of local tourism destinations. The sustainability of printing media operations, especially in promoting the beauty and tourism potential of Pasir Padi Beach, is an interesting subject of study. Through the visual introduction

and the information produced, printing media has a big responsibility in building a positive image and attracting the attention of local people and tourists.

Printing media in Pangkalpinang City functions as a means of presenting detailed information regarding natural, cultural, and tourist attractions around Pasir Padi Beach.

By highlighting the region's unique attractions and features, print media plays a central role in shaping tourists' perceptions and expectations. Thus, the active involvement of printing media is not only a driver of increased visits but also an important instrument in shaping the tourism narrative of Pangkalpinang City. Of course, observing the role of print media can gain an in-depth understanding of how the media adapts to technological developments and market demands, while still maintaining its relevance and operational sustainability.

Several printing media are still active in Pangkalpinang, including:

- 1) Bangka Pos
- 2) Babel Pos
- 3) Babel News
- 4) Rakyat Pos

### **2.5.3 Community**

The existence of the community in Pangkalpinang City has a significant impact, both in the context of empowering local communities and making a real contribution to the development of the city. Through this paper, we will reflect on the important role played by the various communities that are still active in the city of Pangkalpinang and how their role creates a diverse and dynamic social climate. The city of Pangkalpinang, with all its uniqueness and cultural richness, is a stage for meetings, collaboration, and exchange of values and traditions promoted by

these communities. The role of local community empowerment by communities can be seen in their efforts to improve individual skills, knowledge, and capacity.

The following is a list of communities that are still active in Pangkalpinang, as follows:

**Figure 12 Data of Active Community Organizations within the Scope of Pangkalpinang City**

NO	NAMA ORGANISASI	BIDANG KEGIATAN
1	Keuskupan Pangkalpinang	Agama Katolik
2	Lembaga Dakwah Islam Indonesia	Dakwah Syiar Agama islam
3	Majlis Ta'lim Ummatu Wahidah	Keagamaan
4	Rumah Aspirasi Pemuda Pangkalpinang	Kepemudaan
5	Gerakan Masyarakat Peduli Lingkungan (GEMPA)	Sosial, Kekeluargaan, Independen, Lingk Hidup
6	Pondok Pesantren Hidayatussalikin	Yayasan Pendidikan dan Sosial
7	Majelis Taklim 'DAWA UL QULUB'	Agama Islam
8	Gabungan Pengusaha Kontraktor Nasional Indonesia	Asosiasi Perusahaan Jasa Konstruksi
9	Gabungan Pertambangan Rakyat	Ekonomi, Sosial
10	Yayasan Majelis At Turots Al Islamy Pangkalpinang	Keagamaan
11	Yayasan Muthmainnah Qotrunnada	Pendidikan Islam
12	Asosiasi Pengelola CSR Republik Indonesia	Sosial
13	KOMNAS Penyelamat Aset Negara	Sosial Ekonomi
14	Yayasan Al Hujjah	Sosial, Keagamaan, Kemanusiaan
15	Forum Peduli Kampung Kite Bangka Belitung	Forum Silaturahmi Masyarakat Babel
16	Persaudaraan Muslimah (Salimah)	Keagamaan, Sosial, Kemasyarakatan
17	Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Muslim Indonesia (KAMMI)	Kemasyarakatan
18	The Babel Mania	Kepemudaan dan Olahraga
19	Persatuan Wartawan Republik Indonesia	Organisasi Profesi Jurnalis
20	Lembaga Adat Melayu Tuatunu	Pelestarian Adat Melayu
21	Genesa ( Generasi Penerus Bangsa) Babel Foundation	Penanggulangan NAPZA
22	Himpunan Ahli Rias Pengantin Indonesia "MELATI"	Perkumpulan Ahli Rias Pengantin
23	Korps Alumni Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
24	Yayasan Al Mizan Kampak	Sosial Masyarakat
25	Yayasan Gemar Sedekah Produktif	Sosial Masyarakat
26	Yayasan Qalbun Salim	Sosial, Keagamaan, Kemanusiaan
27	Sentra Komunikasi Mitra Polri	Kamtibmas
28	Komisi Penanggulangan AIDS	Pencegahan Penanggulangan AIDS
29	Dewan Kesenian Nasional Daerah Kota Pangkalpinang	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
30	Gereja Kristen Protestan Simalungun	Keagamaan
31	Yayasan Kematian Abadi	Keagamaan, Sosial, Kemanusiaan
32	Laskar Merah Putih	Kemasyarakatan, Kesejahteraan Sosial
33	Pergerakan Pelaut Indonesia	Organisasi Pelaut
34	Wado Health Care Babel Foundation	Penyuluhan, Pencegahan, Rehabilitasi NAPZA
35	Juventus Club Indonesia Chapter Bangka	Fans Club Sepakbola
36	Lembaga Anti Korupsi Pejuang 45	Fungsi Kontrol Pemerintah, Pencegahan TIPIKOR
37	Yayasan Masjid Baitul Ma'ruf Pangkalpinang	Keagamaan
38	Forum Silaturahmi Bangka Belitung	Kemasyarakatan
39	Pemuda Panca Marga	Organisasi Putra Putri Veteran
40	Lembaga Anti Korupsi Indonesia	Pencegahan Korupsi

NO	NAMA ORGANISASI	BIDANG KEGIATAN
41	Asosiasi Tambang Timah Rakyat (ASTAMTIRA)	Perkumpulan Masyarakat Pengusaha dan Pekerja Tambang Timah
42	Yayasan Silaturahmi KERAMAT	Sosial Keagamaan, Kemanusiaan
43	Ikatan Tunanetra Muslim Indonesia kota Pangkalpinang	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
44	Kelompok Sosial Masyarakat -Tunas Bangsa	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
45	LSM Komando Pejuang Merah Putih	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
46	Yayasan Baiturahmah Annur	Sosial, Keagamaan, Kemanusiaan
47	Laskar Merah Putih Indonesia	Sosial, Kemasyarakatan
48	Persatuan Istri Purnawirawan Kota Pangkalpinang	Sosial, Kemasyarakatan
49	Yayasan Sinar Pusaka	Yayasan Keagamaan Buddha
50	Pemuda Muhammadiyah	Dakwah Islam amar ma'ruf nahi munkar
51	Paguyuban Masyarakat Ogan Ilir	Kemasyarakatan
52	Gabungan Organisasi Wanita	Kerjasama Organisasi Wanita
53	Ikatan Pelajar Muhammadiyah Pangkalpinang	Pemuda
54	Yayasan Al Ikhlas Pangkalpinang	Pendidikan Islam
55	Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia	Perkumpulan Kemajemukan Pemuda Indonesia
56	Perkumpulan Penggemar Bonsai Indonesia	Perkumpulan Penggemar Bonsai
57	Purna Paskibraka Indonesia	Perkumpulan Purna Paskibraka Indonesia
58	Perkumpulan Pedagang Pasar Pagi Kampung Melayu	Sosial Ekonomi
59	Huria Kristen Batak Protestan (HKBP) Pangkalpinang Resort Bangka	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
60	Yayasan Al Falaq Pinang Pura	Keagamaan
61	Taman Pendidikan Al Quran Ar-Raudah	Keagamaan
62	BKPRMI Kota Pangkalpinang	Keagamaan
63	DPC Himpunan Masyarakat Nias Indonesia (DPC HIMNI) Kota Pangkalpinang	Sosial Masyarakat
64	FKUB	Agama
65	Front Jaga Babel Kota Pangkalpinang	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
66	Yayasan Pusat Pendidikan El Jaman	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
67	Yayasan Serumpun Karang Konservasi	Lingkungan
68	Laskar Merah Putih Indonesia	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
69	Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Muslim Indonesia	Sosial Kemasyarakatan
70	Yayasan Adh – Dhuhaa Pangkalpinang	Sosial Kemasyarakatan

*Resouce : Pangkalpinang Kesbangpol Agency (2020)*