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HOTEL'S CARE FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY

Bambang Suharto*, Janintonton Damunik**

Abstract: Hotel's care for the community is a developing phenomenon which has expanded considerably throughout the world in the recent years. It reflects the mutual relationships between hotels and local organizations that generate new opportunities. However, at the same time, it poses other hidden difficulties and challenges. In this paper, I tried to study the influence of hotel's care for local community welfare based on triple P (product placement, social placement, and production) framework as the indicator with the use of exploratory survey method. Preliminary finding of the analysis indicates that Hotel Savanna Hotel in Padang has highest value of triple P framework with a significant category of 62.15%. According the analysis of impact on each variable of the triple P, capital input resulted in 19.24%, product variable 14.23% from placement variable, and 6.83% from production variable. The total impact values of several indicators is 54.117%. The remaining 29.53% was the other variable which also indicates the local community welfare care of hotel (not categorized). In conclusion, based on the triple P framework, it is expected that the higher the value of triple P, the higher the local community welfare.

Keywords: Hotel, Community Care and Welfare

INTRODUCTION

Recent researches on companies' care and concern on the welfare of local communities have been seriously conducted (Kasim and Scarlat, 2005; McWilliams et al., 2006; Basu and Palazzo, 2008; Bowen, 2010). However, researches on a hotel's care for a community have been rarely found. It is quite contradictory to the fact that hotel contribution also plays not less important roles compared to that of other companies.

Meanwhile, the activities of hotels which involve people in various social projects have resulted in interesting discussions. This trend has given value and strength to some countries such as USA, Israel, Ireland, Japan and Singapore (Hopkins, 1997; Fesser and Miller, 2001; Roehlin and Boguslaw, 2001; Nullman-Schwartz and Galot, 2003; Cohen, 2003; Ayelet and Tzion, 2008). Perhaps due to the inspiring phenomenon, countries in Europe, America, Africa, Middle East and Asia including Indonesia have started to promote investments in hotel services for investors from China, Japan, Saudi Arabia, USA, France, Hongkong and Switzerland. (Tisdell and Wen, 1990; World Bank, 1994; Knowles et al., 2001; WTO, 2010).

However, subtle changes to this growing phenomenon have altered the trend from capitalism to neo-liberalism (Friedman, 1970). The neo-liberalism movement triggered the rise of hotel service business which contradictorily resulted in decreased community welfare, chaos at grassroots level, and the weak immune system of the economic crisis (Barnell, 2007). The previous assumption that hotel services would generate multiplier effects (Goldner et al., 2000), is now questionable. Only few hotels have been aware of their social care (Humble, 1981; Barnett, 2007). Profits seem to have been the top priority with the legal and formal aspect seems to be merely applied only because it is inevitable. Thus, social care appears to have been ignored. The issue shall be well cared to respond to the growing assumption among the hotel owners that care for the welfare of local communities will harm their profit (Barnett, 2007).

This phenomenon remains a debated issue among academicians and business practitioners (Carroll, 1979; Ayelet and Tzion, 2008; Thomas, 2008). Despite technical differences, different terminologies of hotel social care (HSC), including charitable contributions (Ayelet and Tzion, 2008), social issues management (Wood, 1991), public policy and business (Preston and Post, 1981 : 57), stakeholder management (Agle and Mitchell, 1999; Ogden

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