



MAPPING AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISM OBJECT AREAS IN THE TANJUNG SUB-DISTRICT, NORTH LOMBOK REGENCY

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze, map and describe tourist attractions in improving and facilitating tourists in visiting and policy making by stakeholders, because one of the focuses of national economic development is in the tourism sector, while maintaining the nation's personality and environmental sustainability. The tourism sector provides many advantages or benefits, including being able to create jobs, increase and equalize community income, and introduce regional cultural arts and crafts to be marketed to domestic and foreign tourists. Ten tourist sites in Tanjung Sub-district were mapped to help inform the placement of tourist attractions. This map can also be used as a guide when listing tourist attractions and evaluating the potential of popular tourist destinations. Data descriptions of the tourist attractions in Kecamatan Tanjung, including location, tourist attractions, condition of facilities and infrastructure, condition of visitor numbers, and efforts to develop tourist attractions, show that the current level of tourism in the area has very good prospects. These tourist destinations generally have potential and if worked on properly will increase Regional Original Income (PAD) significantly. Mapping and description of the distribution of tourist attraction areas in Tanjung Sub-district, North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara is the most important part of decision-making by stakeholders for sustainable tourism development.

Keywords: Mapping and Description, Tourism Objects, Tanjung Sub-district.

INTRODUCTION

One sector that plays an important role in national economic development is the tourism sector (Chok, 2007). National tourism development is carried out thoroughly and integrated with other development sectors while maintaining the nation's personality and environmental sustainability. The development of the tourism sector is something that needs to be done by local governments because it provides many advantages or benefits that can be taken, including creating jobs, increasing and equalizing community income, and introducing regional cultural arts and regional handicrafts to be marketed to domestic and foreign tourists. In addition, tourism can also contribute to Regional Original Revenue (PAD).

In developing a tourist destination must have a comprehensive planning concept, so

that the impact of the development of tourist destinations can be utilized by the community, both in terms of economic, social and cultural, so as to avoid the emergence of negative economic, social and cultural problems (Strickland-Munro, 2010). Tourism planning must integrate tourism development into an economic, physical, social development program, all of which must be able to provide a government policy framework to motivate and control tourism development (Spenceley, 2012).

According to Yoeti, (2010) Tourism is a trip made for a while organized from one place to another, with the intention not to do business (business) or make a living in the place visited, but solely to enjoy the trip for pleasure and recreation or to fulfill various desires. Meanwhile, according to UU No. 9 of 1990 Tourism is everything related to tourism, including tourist attraction companies and



related businesses in that field (UU No. 9 Tahun 1990). Some tourism concepts in UU No. 9 of 1990 concerning tourism are mentioned as follows: (1). Tourism is a travel activity or part of the activity that is done voluntarily and temporarily to enjoy tourist objects and attractions; (2). Tourists are people who do tourism activities; (3). Tourism is everything related to tourism, including the exploitation of objects and tourist attractions and related businesses in that field; (4). Tourism is everything related to the organization; (5). Tourism business is an activity aimed at organizing tourism services or cultivating objects and tourist attractions, tourism facilities business, and businesses related in that field; (6). Objects and tourist attractions are everything that becomes a tourist target; (7). Tourism area is an area with a certain area built or provided to meet the needs of tourism.

According to Susanti et al., (2019) The facility in a tourism destination and the accessibility can influence the number of visitors. In developing the tourism sector, of course, it cannot be separated from investment. With the natural wealth and diverse cultures possessed in each region of Tanjung sub-district, it is expected to attract investors to invest their capital in the tourism sector. In order to develop the tourism sector, it is necessary to prepare a tourism scheme to be able to map the conditions of tourist destination areas known as 5A, namely Accessibility, Accommodation, Attraction, Activities and Amenities as depicted in Figure 1 can also be taken into consideration for investors before investing in a tourist area.

1) Accessibility; Ease of access to visit tourist attraction locations (DTW), either by land, sea or air. Infrastructure conditions such as road quality, as well as the condition of transportation facilities (ships, planes, buses, etc.) are also determining factors.

2) Accommodation; Ease of getting a place to stay that is decent, safe, comfortable and clean / has met sanitation requirements,

such as: hotels, inns, guest houses, home stays, and others.

3) Attraction; The availability of attractions both managed by the government and the local community that are feasible and safe for tourists to visit and do. Such as: local traditional arts, historical places, and others.

4) Activities; The availability of facilities to carry out fun activities that tourists can do safely and can be monitored for safety. Such as: mountain climbing, swimming, enjoying the scenery, and others.

5) Amenities; Tourist support facilities such as banks, money changers, ATMs, toilets, restaurants, and others.

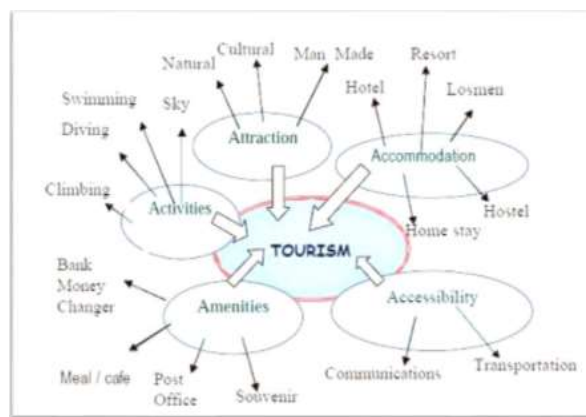


Figure 1: Tourism Development Scheme
Source: Yoeti, (2010)

Tourism geography is a science that studies the similarities and differences in tourism potential on the earth's surface, by always looking at the interrelationships between nature, between human aspects and humans with nature (Hadiwijoyo, 2012). Geography concepts such as location, distance, affordability, interaction, movement, linkage, and use value are always the basis in explaining the phenomenon of tourism. According to Hadiwijoyo, (2012), there are 6 reasons behind the study of tourism from a geographical point of view, namely:

- 1) The study of tourism uses aspects of space in it and geography is very concerned with space, especially the similarities and differences in space on the earth's surface.
- 2) In tourism activities there is land use and geography looks at how land can be

utilized and adapted to the form of land use.

- 3) In tourism activities there are human activities and geography always pays attention to commercial human activities in utilizing space that can be seen locally, regionally, nationally, and even internationally.
- 4) Tourism activities reflect the interaction of two different places, namely the area of origin of tourists and the destination area.
- 5) Geography always sees the movement, flow of goods and people as a manifestation of the similarities and differences in the potential of the region, both naturally and as a result of human activities.
- 6) Tourism activities can have both positive and negative impacts resulting from the interaction between human life as tourists and their environment, and geography is always interested in the impact of a phenomenon on other symptoms both within and in different places.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that tourism geography studies the similarities and differences in tourism potential on the earth's surface by looking at geographic concepts as the basis of tourism development, in tourism development it always sees its impact on the natural, social, economic and cultural environment of the population.

Geographic Information System (GIS) is a system designed to work with spatial data / data in the form of geographic coordinates (Prahasta, 2005). Geographic Information System (GIS) according to ESRI (Environmental System Research Institute) is an organized collection of hardware, software, geographic data, and personal designed to obtain, store, repair, manipulate, analyze, and display geographically referenced forms of information. Meanwhile, according to Wals, GIS is a system that integrates, spatially oriented information by manual or automatic means. GIS is broadly defined as a method or

procedure that uses computers to obtain, examine, collect, store, process, and exchange data, display and manipulate geographically based data.

GIS is a computer system used for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analyzing, and displaying data related to the earth's surface (Prahasta, 2005). From the definition of GIS, it can be described into Geographic Information System Sub-Systems, among others:

- 1) Data Input; To collect and prepare spatial data and attribute data from various sources, also responsible for converting or transforming the original data formats into formats that can be used by GIS.
- 2) Data Output; Displaying/generating output of all/part of the database, both in softcopy and hardcopy such as tables, graphs, maps, and others.
- 3) Data Management; Organizing both spatial data and attribute data into a database in such a way that it can be easily called, updated and edited.
- 4) Data Manipulation and Analysis; Determines the information that can be generated by GIS, besides that the sub-system also manipulates and models data to produce the expected information. GIS Data Manipulation and Analysis includes: entering data, data processing, data presentation. The Data Manipulation and Analysis scheme can be seen in Figure 1 below.

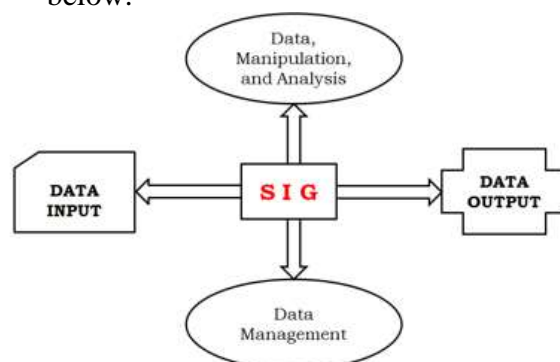


Figure 2: Geographic Information System
Source: Prahasta, (2001)

From the above understanding, it can be concluded that tourism is a trip that is not



related to other business / work needs, other than filling leisure time and enjoying the beauty of the tourist attraction, because each tourist attraction is certainly different according to the characteristics of each region. This application represents a reliable approach with respect to the tourism literature and mapping of tourism flow (Nistor et al., 2020). According to Supriatna et al., (2021) The developed geographic information system can be used as a promotional activity for tourism services. North Lombok Regency is a regency in the province of West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. Its capital is Tanjung. This district was formed based on UU Number 26 of 2008 which is a division of West Lombok Regency. It is the youngest district in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) with an area of 776.25 Km², and is geographically located at the foot of Mount Rinjani. This area has a number of tourist attractions that are quite famous in the country, such as Gili Terawangan, the beauty of Segara Anak Lake at the top of Rinjani and others.

The natural beauty and charm of North Lombok Regency has been recognized by various countries in the world. This is evidenced by the increase in tourists who come every year, both foreign tourists and domestic tourists. The tourism sector is one of the mainstay sectors for North Lombok Regency. The number of tourist visits to North Lombok Regency in the January-April 2018 period before the earthquake was 230,459 people, an increase compared to the same period in 2017 of only 214,699 people. The increase in the number of visits was influenced by the many events organized by the central and provincial governments in NTB.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is included in survey research. According to Tika, (2005) states that a survey is a research method that aims to collect a large amount of data in the form of variables, units, or individuals at the same time. Data is collected through individuals or certain physical

samples with the aim of generalizing what will be studied. The survey research method is used because this study aims to determine the potential of natural tourism in Tanjung District by looking at aspects of location, accessibility, facilities and the attractiveness of the potential. The subjects in this study were: (1). The location of each potential natural tourism in Tanjung Subdistrict; (2). Accessibility to the location of natural tourism potential in Tanjung Subdistrict; (3). Facilities contained in the potential of natural tourism in Tanjung District; (4). Attractions contained in the potential of natural tourism in Tanjung District. The natural tourism potential is mapped by making a map of the distribution of natural tourism potential equipped with attributes in mapping so as to provide convenience for the community and related agencies in knowing the distribution of natural tourism potential in Tanjung District.

The research tools used in this research are Hardware; (1). computer/laptop to enter, process, and store data in making a map of the distribution of natural tourism potential in Tanjung District; (2). GPS, to determine the coordinate points of natural tourism potential in Tanjung Subdistrict and transfer the coordinate points to a digital map as a marker of the location of the tourism potential; (3). Cell phone (HP), to determine coordinate points, take pictures, and stopwatch to measure travel time; (4). Camera, to take pictures of research objects in the field. Software; (1). Essential GPS, is one of the applications found on cell phones to determine the coordinate points of natural tourism potential in Tanjung District; (2) Arc View and Arc GIS, are software used to process and present data that has been obtained in the field. The data collection techniques used are; (1). Observation technique, Observation in this study is to obtain primary data so that the data

obtained is more precise and accurate to the results of the study. This primary data is obtained by making direct observations in the field to obtain data on the location of tourism potential based on measuring coordinate points in the field using GPS, accessibility based on measurements in the field, taking pictures of tourist attractions, facilities and attractions of these attractions; (2). Interview techniques, Interview techniques can be done in a structured or unstructured manner, and can be done face-to-face or by using the telephone. In this study researchers used unstructured interviews. The data to be obtained through unstructured interview techniques in the form of the development of natural tourism potential asked of the manager, the opinion of visitors regarding the facilities and attractions contained in the potential of natural tourism in Tanjung District; (3). In this research, documentation techniques are used to obtain secondary data from related agencies. Secondary data in this study in the form of the history of the establishment of Tanjung Subdistrict, the number of potential natural attractions in Tanjung Subdistrict, the attractiveness of potential natural attractions in Tanjung Subdistrict, and administrative maps of Tanjung Subdistrict from Bappeda North Lombok Regency.

This research uses descriptive data analysis techniques, all data obtained in the field in the form of numbers, pictures and others are described systematically so that the results of the study display a map of the distribution of natural tourism potential in Tanjung District accompanied by information about the description of the location, accessibility, facilities and attractiveness of the natural tourism potential.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Potential and Attractiveness of Tourism Destinations in Tanjung District

Visiting the island of Lombok, take the time to visit one of the districts in this place, namely Tanjung. Tanjung is one of the tourist attractions that is also often visited by tourists. Tanjung is the name of a sub-district in North Lombok Regency as well as the capital of the district. With an area of 115.64 km², Tanjung has 7 villages namely Sigar Penjalin, Sokong, Tanjung, Tegal Maja, Jenggala, Teniga, and Medana. To date, Tanjung is inhabited by 48,411 people. The population of Tanjung is fairly heterogeneous because it consists of several tribes such as Sasak, Java, Bali, Bima, and Sumbawa. From Mataram City, the location of Tanjung can be reached in about 1 hour and 18 minutes.

Tanjung sub-district relies on its natural beauty to attract both domestic and foreign tourists. In the tourism sector, Tanjung is included in the North Lombok region which is favored with beaches as its mainstay tourist attraction. One of them is Sire Beach. Having calm waves with clear sea water, Sire Beach is often a spot for divers to see coral reefs. Another beach that is no less alluring is Sejuk Beach, located in Sigar Penjalin Village, Tanjung. Not only beaches, Tanjung also has other tourism potential in the form of Tiu Roton Terengan Nature Tourism, a natural bath located in Sigar Penjalin Village.

When it comes to culinary specialties, Tanjung has a famous fish satay that is a favorite of the people of Lombok. If generally satay is served with peanut sauce, Tanjung fish satay is actually served without any sauce. Tanjung fish satay itself is widely sold along the streets of Tanjung Village, Tanjung District.

1. Sejuk Beach



Figure 3: Sejuk Beach



Sejuk Beach is a beach located in Sire Hamlet, Sigar Penjalin Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok. This beach is actually on the rise, which offers white sand combined with calm sea waters like this pond, starting to be visited by many tourists. The beauty of this beach has not been widely publicized. However, along with promotion, especially from one visitor to another, this beach is starting to be visited. Sejuk Beach is a choice because it is not yet crowded and the waves are calm, even when the Bangsal Port is closed due to high waves, crossings to Gili Trawangan, Meno, Air and vice versa are diverted to Umbak Belek Port, which is located right next to this Sejuk Beach.

Sejuk Beach can be said to be a combination of West Lombok fir beach and Central Lombok Mawon beach. Once we enter the location of this Sejuk beach, we will be reminded of the fir beach which is almost the same parking lot arrangement and once we approach the beach, we will be reminded of the bay-shaped Mawon beach. Sejuk Beach is seen flanked by hills and Gili Trawangan. The distance between Gili Trawangan and this beach is so close that if we want to visit Gili Trawangan we can use a fishing boat.

2. Sire Beach



Figure 4 : Sire Beach

Sire Beach is located in Medana Hamlet, North Lombok, exactly 35 km from Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara. Sire Beach is one of the tourist destinations in North Lombok with white sand and beaches with gentle waves. The water in Sire Beach is also very clear and clear. The calm waves are not dangerous so it is suitable for family tours with

the little ones. The preservation of nature around Sire Beach is really maintained, very clean and natural. Without the need to dive, tourists can already see small fish that occasionally come to the surface of the water.

This place offers dive spots that are still very much alive. By renting diving equipment we can explore the beautiful seascape. For tourists who love snorkeling, Sire Beach has a very beautiful and well-preserved underwater panorama. The fish will always go back and forth in front of the divers. In addition, tourists can also fish by renting a boat to plunder certain spots. Sire Beach, which looks very beautiful with green grass and coconut trees, will make tourists tempted to play soccer or volleyball on the beach.

Uniquely, Sire Beach is also the yard of Lombok Golf Country Club. Visitors to this luxury golf center are not only treated to complete facilities but also enchanting views so that the golfing experience is complete in this place. Not only that, the sunrise panorama of Sire Beach is also beautiful and often hunted by photography hobbyists. The sun that rises at this point is set against the majestic Mount Rinjani. For those who are doing photo hunting for the first time, maybe this beauty will make you stunned for a moment.

3. Medana Beach



Figure 5 : Medana Beach

Medana Beach, which now has the name Medana Bay Marina, is located in Medana Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency. Medana Beach is a horseshoe-shaped stretch of beach decorated with clear waters that add to the exotic tourist

attraction. At the end of the bay, stones in the form of statues resembling elephants and sambu (rice barns) complement the panoramic beauty of this tourist destination. While on the ridge jutting into the sea, there is a Medana tomb which is considered sacred by some people. It is said that the tomb is where the body of Amaq Dana, a wealthy knight who was known to be very generous, is buried.

Medana Beach is known to tourists mainly because of its position near the three gili (small islands) attractions of Trawangan, Meno, and Air. Medana Beach also has a five-star plus hotel, the Oberoi Hotel and several other hotels, namely Medana Bay Marina Hotel, Tugu Hotel and Puri Medana. In addition, on Sira Beach in Sigar Penjalin Village there is an international standard golf course, namely Lombok Golf Kosaido Country Club and in this tourist spot a number of star hotels are also being built.

4. Amaq Dana's Tomb



Figure 6: Amaq Dana's Tomb

When viewed from the meaning of the word, Medana comes from the word 'me' or 'mah' meaning berry and 'Dane/Dana' meaning Wealth or Treasure. Amaq Medana's grave is a legend from folklore which later became the name of the Medana Beach tourist attraction located in Medana Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province which is about 30 kilometers north of Mataram. Once upon a time, Amak Medana was the name of a wealthy man of Sasak nationality, living a complete life with no shortage of food and clothing accompanied by a beautiful and loyal wife who was very much

loved. All assets in the form of livestock, agricultural products and jewelry are spent to help the surrounding community in need. One day his wife died, Medana had no descendants, so he was confused about where to take so much wealth.

5. Impos Beach



Figure 7: Impos Beach

Impos beach tourist destination is an alternative choice as a place of recreation for residents in North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province. In this tourist attraction, residents will be spoiled with views of the sea water that is clean and safe for children. This tourist attraction is relatively new and not yet well known by the public. In fact, this location is very beautiful and amazing.

Impos Beach is located in Karang Anyar Hamlet, Medana Village, North Lombok Regency. It is very easy to reach and is in the middle of Tanjung City. In this place also at certain moments often held music performances that make this place more lively and colorful. Although this tourist destination is still new, this beach has also been equipped with various needs of tourists such as boat rentals, surfing and tires for just swimming including other public facilities. Impos Beach is increasingly attracting the attention of tourists, because it has a variety of interesting photo spots (beautiful colorful bridge spots) and culinary tours ranging from traditional food typical of North Lombok, to cafe-style food because on Impos beach there are rows of stalls selling food and drinks.



6. Tembobor Beach



Figure 8: Tembobor Beach

Tembobor Beach is one of the beaches in Tembobor Village, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency. Located in the middle between Sire Beach and Medana Beach, Tembobor Beach can be an alternative destination for a vacation to relieve fatigue from the daily grind. To get to this beach itself only takes about 5 minutes from the main Tanjung-Bayan highway. If the trip is made from the direction of Mataram City, then at least it takes about 1 hour. This beach does not have clear directions, so tourists must pay attention to the entrance through the T-junction that leads to Tembobor Village which is next to the bridge after passing the gate to Sire Beach. From the roadside, it is only necessary to walk straight through the village until arriving at the beach location with a view of neat and beautiful rows of coconut trees.

7. Sorong Jukung Beach



Figure 9: Sorong Jukung Beach

Sorong Jukung Beach is located in the center of Tanjung city. Sorong Jukung Beach is synonymous with Bale Jukung, which is an

alternative tourist destination for tourists who like to play music. On six acres of land, visitors can play music or simply watch local musicians practicing in a family atmosphere. Uniquely, Bale Jukung combines rural nature tourism, culinary tourism and music tourism. Because the location is far from the hustle and bustle of the city, as well as the location in the countryside, visitors will truly enjoy the music presented in the first music tourism destination in NTB.

The name Bale Jukung means boathouse. No wonder visitors find many boats in the area. The location of Bale Jukung itself is only about 150 meters from Sorong Jukung Beach, Tanjung District, North Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB).

8. Tiu Saong Waterfall



Figure 10: Tiu Saong Waterfall

Waterfalls in North Lombok are indeed one of the attractions on Lombok Island. The tourism potential is so extraordinary and seemingly endless. Tiu Saong and Tiu frendo are relatively new attractions in North Lombok compared to Tiu kelep or Sindang Gile. Tiu Saong is one of the natural waterfall tourist spots in North Lombok district. This Sejuk tourist attraction is located in Anchor Hamlet, Jenggala Village, Tanjung Sub-district, North Lombok Regency although the access to Tiu Saong is through Seelos Hamlet, Bentek Village, Gangga Sub-district. From Tanjung, this place is approximately 60 minutes away.

Tiu Saong itself is a relatively new tourist spot. So it is not surprising that the natural conditions are still very natural. The cold that

is felt all over the body, the roar of the waterfall and all the things that are there really spoil the eyes and body, so that all the fatigue during the trip is gone instantly. Tiu Saong is managed by the local community. That's why there is an entrance fee of Rp.5000 per person entering the destination. From the payment counter, only need to walk approximately 5-7 minutes to the location of the charming waterfall and this area presents a very beautiful forest view. The popularity of this waterfall has apparently reached foreign countries, the proof is that many foreign tourists have vacationed at this Tiu Saong destination.

9. Pekatan Rafting



Figure 11: Pekatan Rafting

The natural beauty presented in North Lombok district seems endless, in addition to the beauty of the beach and several tourist attractions that are famous to foreign countries, North Lombok also has other beauties such as the Pekatan River, one of the rivers that divides two sub-districts, namely Tanjung and Gangga sub-districts, its clear and cold water flows throughout the year from the upstream forests of North Lombok as if this river is an eternal witness to natural history. The existence of this river is very important as a source of water for the lives of the surrounding community in irrigating agricultural land.

A river with clear and cold water, located in Jenggala Village, Tanjung Subdistrict, this river has long been an alternative tourist location besides beach tourism. Almost every weekend and holiday the location of the Pekatan river is crowded with tourists, both

local and foreign, because on this Pekatan river we can play rafting with the tires that have been provided, taking selfies, bathing, sitting on berugak enjoying nature while watching farmers who are doing activities in the fields. In addition, around this river tourist location, there are typical North Lombok foods, such as satay cape, opak-opak plecting kancung and others, only by paying parking we can enjoy the beautiful nature of the Pekatan River. The point is we enjoy the beauty with natural nature and traditional food as if we don't want to go home from the Pekatan River. Nowadays, Pekatan River is visited by many tourists from outside North Lombok.

10. Tanak Song Tourism Resilient Village



Figure 12: Tanak Song Tourism Resilient Village

This Tourism Resilient Village is located in

Tanak Song Lauk Hamlet (TSL) in North Lombok Regency (KLU). Its location is opposite the tourist islands of Gili Indah - Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno and Gili Air which are well known to foreign tourists. After the 2018 Lombok earthquake disaster that has destroyed many houses, now to help residents whose livelihoods are fishermen, the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) has made it a tourism resilient village.

TSL hamlet covers 72 hectares, located near the beach facing the west of the Lombok Strait. There are two sacred tombs of Tuan Putri Syarifah Lukya and Patih Gangga which are located separately. Both tombs have become a place of pilgrimage for residents in Lombok at the time of Eid al-Fitr this tomb



becomes a pilgrimage tourist spot about three kilometers north of Tanjung, the capital of KLU. In the vicinity there is an area of 1.2 hectares built 33 housing units each equipped with a pavilion room for tourists to stay. This tourism resilient village is able to accommodate 2,000 tourists every day properly, which uses an integrated sustainable concept and is resilient to disasters. KADIN Indonesia will also build facilities to support the residents' economy in the form of an ice factory for the benefit of fish caught by local fishermen, a hamlet hall equipped with a fish menu restaurant, a cultural attraction room, in addition to building a ring road as access to TSL.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of the study carried out, it is concluded that the results of this study are information on tourism potential and a map of tourist objects in Tanjung sub-district in 2020. As for answering the formulation of research problems, the following conclusions can be drawn: Mapping ten tourist objects in the Tanjung District area helps provide information on the location of tourist objects in the Tanjung District Area. In addition, the map can also be used as a reference in inventorying tourism areas and analyzing the potential of superior areas for tourism. And the description of data from tourist attractions in the Tanjung District area such as location, tourist attraction, state of facilities and infrastructure, state of the number of visitors, and efforts to develop tourist attractions shows that the current state of tourism in the Tanjung District area has very good prospects. Eight tourist attractions that broadly speaking have potential and if developed more seriously will make a large contribution to local revenue (PAD).

Suggestion

In the development of tourism, wherever the location and the characteristics of the tourist attraction, in general requires service facilities including: (1) Economic facilities, which is a temporary residence in the place or destination to

be visited. Included in this group are hotels, inns, tourist lodges. (2) Trade facilities to serve the needs of tourists, for example restaurants or restaurants, food or beverage stalls, shops and souvenir stalls and so on. (3) Recreational facilities, namely service facilities for various types of recreational tourism equipment, such as boat rentals, ticket sales counters, administrative services, health services and tourist social services. (4) Regional and local transportation facilities, such as the provision of public transportation facilities and parking facilities.

Based on the results of the studies that have been carried out in terms of mapping and description of the potential of tourist attractions in the Tanjung District area, suggestions that can be given include: Existing tourism products need to be improved and equipped with adequate supporting facilities. The government and related agencies can complete and add facilities for natural attractions, because the facilities available at potential natural attractions in Tanjung District are still lacking because of the unavailability of souvenir stalls and souvenirs and local cultural tourism attractions. The potential attraction of natural attractions is more enhanced and more creative in creating uniqueness as an attraction of natural attractions so that more visitors come to visit natural attractions in Tanjung District. Integrated management partnership pattern between tourism managers.

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HALAMAN INI SENGAJA DIKOSONGKAN