

Spatial Analysis of Leading Tourism Areas in East West Sumatra Province

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Abstract

The background of this research is that each region in West Sumatra already has a leading tourist area, but there is no boundary determining the Leading Tourism Area for Eastern Part of West Sumatra, but there are no exact (real) numbers in which areas are the next destination after the initial leading tourist destination. the tourists. This study uses the Quantitative Descriptive analysis method. The population of this research is tourism objects in the eastern part of West Sumatra including Solok City, Sawahlunto City, Sijunjung Regency, Dhamasraya Regency and Solok Regency. The sample of this study consisted of the Eastern Part of the Leading Tourism Area of West Sumatra, using field observation data collection techniques and how to take coordinates in the leading tourist areas. The results of this study show the characteristics of leading tourist areas in the form of topography, road networks, rivers, and morphology. The establishment of leading tourist areas depends on the topography of the region. The eastern part of West Sumatra has its own superior tourist area which has been determined by the Governor of West Sumatra. There are 2 patterns of distribution of leading tourist destinations in eastern West Sumatra, namely Solok City, Sawahlunto City, Dhamasraya Regency, and Solok Regency which are uneven or random (patern), and Sijunjung Regency which is evenly distributed or regular (different pattern or regular)

Keyword: *Spatial, Leaging, Tourism*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi bahwa setiap daerah di Sumatera Barat sudah memiliki kawasan wisata unggulan, namun belum ada batasan yang menentukan Kawasan Wisata Unggulan Sumatera Barat Bagian Timur, namun belum ada angka pasti (riil) daerah mana yang menjadi kawasan wisata unggulan. destinasi selanjutnya setelah destinasi wisata unggulan awal. para wisatawan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis Deskriptif Kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian ini adalah objek wisata di Sumatera Barat bagian timur yang meliputi Kota Solok, Kota Sawahlunto, Kabupaten Sijunjung, Kabupaten Dhamasraya dan Kabupaten Solok. Sampel penelitian ini terdiri dari Kawasan Wisata Unggulan Sumatera Barat Bagian Timur, dengan menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data observasi lapangan dan cara pengambilan koordinat di kawasan wisata unggulan. bentuk topografi, jaringan jalan, sungai, dan morfologi. Terbentuknya kawasan wisata unggulan tergantung dari topografi kawasan tersebut. Sumatera Barat bagian timur memiliki kawasan wisata unggulan tersendiri yang telah ditetapkan oleh Gubernur Sumatera Barat. Terdapat 2 pola sebaran destinasi wisata unggulan di Sumatera Barat bagian timur yaitu Kota Solok, Kota Sawahlunto, Kabupaten Dhamasraya, dan Kabupaten Solok yang tidak merata atau acak (patern), dan Kabupaten Sijunjung yang merata atau teratur (berbeda pola atau reguler).

Kata kunci: *spasial, Kawasan wisata*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries that has the best tourist destinations in the world spread from Sabang to Merauke. This is evidenced by the increasing number of tourists coming to Indonesia every year, in 2015 amounting to 12,225.89 USD (Ministry of Tourism, 2018). In 2016 this sector contributed 10% of the world's total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with 1.235 million foreign tourists, expanding employment opportunities in a ratio of 1: 10 and ranked 3rd in world exports after petroleum, chemicals and automotive products and food (Lenggogeni, 2017).

The factor that is before an area becomes a pariwisata area is in West Sumatra tourism. West Sumatra is one of Indonesia's five tourism destination regions that should offer a variety of tourist attractions. Now and in the future West Sumatra should not only present Padang, Bukittinggi, Padang Panjang, Batusangkar to local and foreign tourists. Many areas in West Sumatra can be used as tourist attractions that now store the beauty and "plus" value they contain to attract tourists. such as the Solok, Sawahlunto, Dharmasraya, or Sijunjung areas which still do not get full attention from both the government, and the community, even though this area has great potential if developed (Azwar, 2007).

According to the Regional Regulation of West Sumatra Province Number 3 of 2014 concerning the West Sumatra Province Tourism Development Master Plan for 2014-2025, that in order to implement the provisions of Article 9 paragraph (2), Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation on the Development Master Plan Regional Tourism of West Sumatra Province in 2014-2025. Article 1 paragraph (9) explains that tourism destination areas hereinafter referred to as Tourism Destinations are geographical areas located in one or more administrative areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism.

The number of tourists who come to the place is usually visited only at certain events such as Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, annual events, traditional events and other events. This makes the tourism office try to pay more attention to the development and increase of tourism potential, including exploring more of these undeveloped tourist attractions, available facilities, accessibility, security, and infrastructure availability.

However, the exact number (real) does not yet exist in which areas become the next destination after the initial tourist destination of the tourists.

1. In this study, the problem formulation includes a). What are the characteristics of the Featured Tourism Destination Area? b) What is the spatial distribution of leading tourist destinations in East West Sumatra? c). What is the spatial distribution pattern of the leading tourist destinations in East West Sumatra Province?

1.3 Research Location

The research locations located in eastern West Sumatra include Solok City, Sawahlunto City, Sijunjung Regency, Dharmasraya Regency, and Solok Regency.

METHODS

This study used the method of Quantitative Descriptive analysis. Data analysis techniques use map overlay analysis, spatial distribution analysis and nearest neighbor analysis.

Research materials and tools

Research Materials

Administration map

Research Tools

- a. A set of computers aimed at data processing media consisting of ArcGIS 10.4 software to enter data processing and output data
- b. Cellular serves for documentation and functions as a GPS (Global Position System) to find out the coordinates of research samples.
- c. Writing equipment and supplies.

Data Types

- a. Primary data

The primary data taken from this study is spatial data. Spatial data is data that designates geographic positions where each characteristic has a location that must be determined in a unique way. To determine the position in absolute terms based on the coordinate system. For small areas, the simplest coordinate system is a grid of regular quadrilaterals. For larger areas, based on commonly used cartographic projections (Tuman, 2001).

- b. Secondary Data

Secondary data are obtained through literature studies from various reference sources.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Featured Tourist Areas

The network of roads, rivers and land use of an area depends on the topography of each region. No exception affects the leading tourist areas in each region depending on its topography and other physical potentials, so that many of these superior tourist areas are in the form of natural tourism such as tourism in Solok City there are in the form of hill pnorama which, In Sawahlunto City there are tourist areas located in mining excavated areas, in Sijunjung Regency in the form of geoparks because it has mountainous topography, in Dhamasraya Regency in the form of tourist areas around the Seliran Batanghari River and in Solok Regency there are many tourist areas near the lake because the area has a large lake. Here is a map of the land use results of the area.

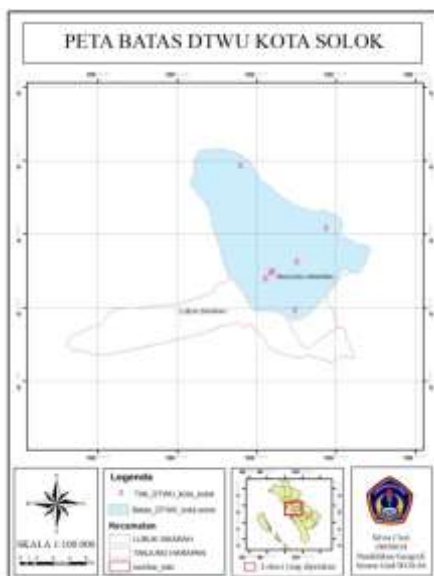


Image Land use map of eastern West Sumatra

Spatial distribution of featured tourist areas

The spatial distribution of the leading tourist areas of East West Sumatra there are 5 regencies/cities including the city of Solok has a distribution of 7 tourist attractions located in the Belibis Island area, in Sawahlunto City shows the are 6 location of tourism objects in the Kandi tourist area, then in Sijunjung Regency there are 5 tourist attraction points located in the Minang silokek Realm area, next in Dharmasraya Regency it is known that there are 7 distributions of tourism objects in the downstream area of the Batanghari River, the last in Solok Regency there are 7 distribution of tourism objects in the Twin Lake Singkarak area.

To see the distribution point of the distribution of tourism objects used GPS Android test to find out the coordinates and then to find out the place using Google Earth Pro because the distribution is distribution and spatial can be seen using Google Earth Pro, making it easier for researchers to find out the location of the distribution point to be studied. So that researchers can determine the boundaries of each tourist attraction area through On-Screen digitization using elements that can help in the digitization process and then the boundaries can be seen using a map. As in the following map:



Map Image of the distribution of Solok City tourist area

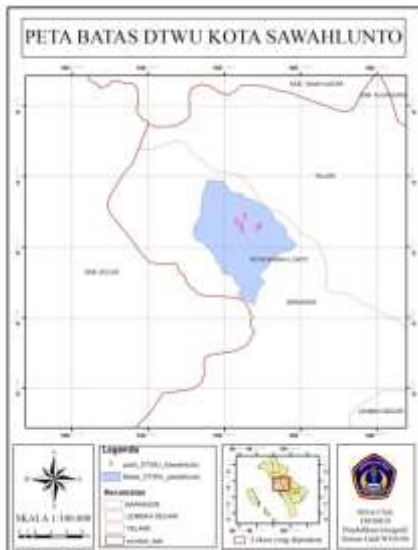


Figure IV.9 Map of the distribution of Sawahlunto City tourist area

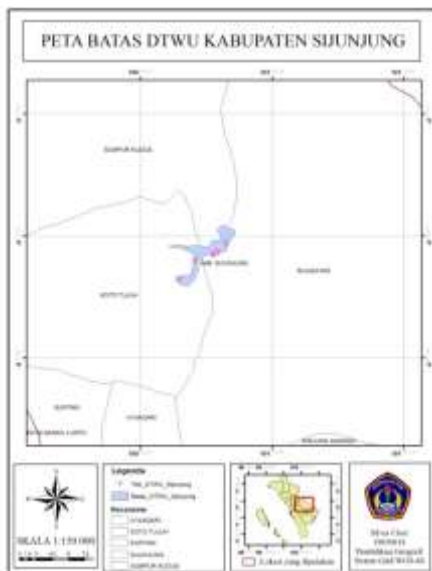


Figure IV.10 Map of distribution of tourist attractions of Dhamasraya District

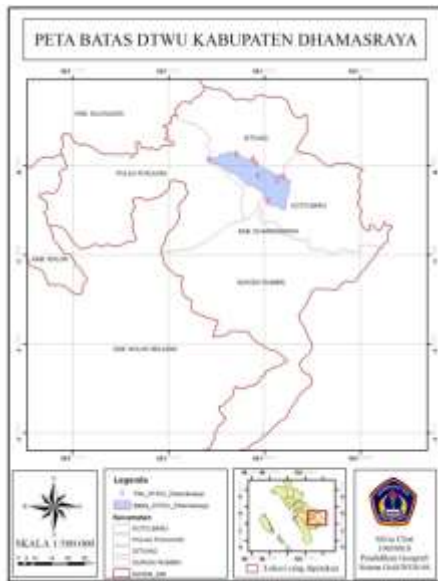


Figure IV.11 DTWU boundary map of Dhamasraya District



Figure IV.12 Boundary map of DTWU Solok Regency

Spatial Distribution Patterns of Leading Tourism Areas of Eastern West Sumatra

According to Lee and Wong (2001), spatial pattern or spatial pattern is something that shows the placement or arrangement of objects on the surface of the earth. Any change in spatial patterns will illustrate the spatial processes indicated by environmental or cultural factors. The spatial pattern of a geographical object is the result of physical or social processes at a location on the earth's surface.

Then the pattern is analyzed using the nearest neighbor analysis or called the Average Nearest Neighbor introduced by Clark and Evans (1954) is one of the analytical methods used to determine the pattern of settlement distribution. The method uses Average Nearest Neighbor as a way to explain the distribution pattern of location points using calculations that consider the number of location points and the area and distance. In analyzing nearby neighbors requires building parcel data. Determination of this settlement pattern using Arcgis 10.4 software.

The distribution pattern of an object can be known by the index value obtained from the formula above, resulting in a range value between 0-1.25 with the following clarification:

- a) T values < of 1 clustered pattern
- b) T values from 1-2.5 are uneven or random distribution patterns (patern)
- c) T values of > 2.15 are even or regular patterns (different patents or regular)

Based on the results of research on the destination areas of leading tourist areas based on the analysis of the nearest nearest neighbor (Average Nearest Neighbor) of each district / city tourism area, it can be concluded that 5 districts / cities there are 4 areas where tourism object areas are uneven or random (random patern) and only 1 tourism object area is evenly distributed or regular (different patents or regular). The area is Solok City, the pattern of uneven distribution or random (patern) value $T = 1.709391$ is in the T category $>1-2.5$. Sijunjung Regency evenly distributed patterns (different patents or regular) with a T value of 3.108166 is in the T category > 2.15 . Next is Dhamasraya Regency, the pattern of uneven distribution or random (patern) value $T = 1.955541$ is in the T category $>1-2.5$ and finally there is Solok Regency the pattern of distribution is uneven or random (patern) the value of $T = 1.308714$ is in the T category $>1-2.5$.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions that can be put forward in this study are:

1. Characteristics that affect the leading tourist areas of East West Sumatra consist of regional topography, because many DTWU eastern West Sumatra are in the form of natural attractions such as lakes, rivers, panoramic hills, mountains and caves. Roads, rivers, land use, and the establishment of tourist attractions depend on the topography of each region.
2. The spatial distribution of leading tourist destinations in East West Sumatra, namely Solok City, is based on 7 distribution of places, leading tourism is in the Belibis Island area. Sawahlunto City is recognized by 6 distribution of places, the leading tourism is in the Kandi tourist area. Kabupeten Sijunjung has 5 distribution places, The leading tourism is in the Minang Silokek Realm area. Dhmasraya Regency is known to have 7 distribution of places, leading tourism in the lower reaches of Batanghari. Solok Regency is known to have 8 distribution of places, leading tourism in the Singkarak-twin lakes area.
3. The spatial distribution pattern of leading leading tourist destinations in East West Sumatra, namely Solok City, Sawahlunto City, Dhamasraya Regency and Solok Regency is uneven or random (patern) and Sijunjung Regency is even or regular (different patern or regular).

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