

Identification of Facilities and Infrastructure to Support The Tourism Potential of Tana Tidung Regency

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Abstract

Tana Tidung Regency is a Regency that has potential in tourism in North Kalimantan Province. The attractions in Tana Tidung Regency are Mount Rian attractions, pine forest attractions, mangrove forest attractions, and Mahesya waterpark attractions. The purpose of this study is to analyze in order to find the object of the need for tourism facilities and infrastructure located in Tana Tidung Regency. The method used in terms of data collection is in the form of observation by the research team as respondents. The primary data in this study were interviews and questionnaires given to (PUPR Service, Tourism Office, Transportation Service, Bappeda Service, Tourist Object Visitors and the people of Tana Tidung Regency), while secondary data was sourced from journals and articles that could be clarified. The variable measurement instrument uses validity and reliability tests. The results of this study are correspondent responses based on supporting aspects of tourism supporting facilities and infrastructure in Tana Tidung Regency 1). Environmental aspects (attractive, 78.57%), 2). Cultural aspects (quite supportive, 65.60%). 3). Man-made Aspect (supporting, 68.44%), 4). Aspect of Tourism Facilities/Infrastructure (good, 70.59%), 5). Tourism Infrastructure Aspect (supporting, 72.60%).

Keywords: Tana Tidung Regency, Facilities, Tourism, Infrastructure.

Abstrak

Kabupaten Tana Tidung merupakan Kabupaten yang memiliki potensi dalam bidang pariwisata yang ada di Provinsi Kalimantan Utara. Adapun objek wisata yang terdapat di Kabupaten Tana Tidung yaitu, objek wisata gunung rian, objek wisata hutan pinus, objek wisata hutan mangrove, dan objek wisata mahesya waterpark. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu menganalisis dalam rangka identifikasi terhadap kebutuhan sarana dan prasarana pariwisata terhadap obyek wisata yang

terletak di Kabupaten Tana Tidung. Metode yang digunakan dalam hal pengumpulan data berupa Observasi oleh tim penelitian kepada Pemangku kepentingan sebagai responden. Data primer pada penelitian ini yaitu wawancara dan kuesioner yang diberikan kepada (Dinas PUPR, Dinas Pariwisata, Dinas Perhubungan, Dinas Bappeda, Pengunjung Objek Wisata serta masyarakat Kabupaten Tana Tidung), sedangkan data sekunder yaitu bersumber jurnal dan artikel yang dapat dipertanggungjawabkan. Instrumen pengukuran variable menggunakan uji validitas serta reliabilitas. Adapun hasil pada penelitian ini yaitu tanggapan koresponden berdasarkan aspek pendukung terhadap sarana dan prasarana pendukung pariwisata di Kabupaten Tana Tidung 1). Aspek Lingkungan Sosial (menarik, 78,57%), 2). Aspek Budaya (cukup mendukung, 65,60%), 3). Aspek Buatan (mendukung, 68,44%), 4). Aspek Fasilitas/Sarana Prasarana Wisata (baik, 70,59%), 5). Aspek Infrastruktur Wisata (mendukung, 72,60%).

Kata Kunci: Kabupaten Tana Tidung, Sarana, Pariwisata, Prasarana.

1. Introduction

North Kalimantan is a province located in the north of the island of Kalimantan which has so many tourist attractions that are very suitable to be used as tourist destinations, one of which is located in Tana Tidung Regency. Tana Tidung Regency has considerable tourism potential because it has regional assets that need to be maintained and developed properly. Tourist attractions found in Tana Tidung Regency are gunung rian tourist attractions, pine forests, mangrove forests, and mahesya waterparks

Tourism can be interpreted as one of the tourism activities that are supported and facilitated by the community, entrepreneurs, and local governments. Good tourism must be balanced with supporting facilities and infrastructure. The tourism infrastructure in question such as driveways, telecommunications, electricity networks, clean water, banks, post offices, and gas stations are needed in a tourist area in order to create satisfaction for tourists (Soebiyantoro, 2009)

The purpose of this study is to conduct an identification analysis of the needs of infrastructure to support tourism for tourist attractions located in Tana Tidung Regency. And the benefits obtained in this study are so that in the future this research will become a reference for the government, especially Tana Tidung Regency, in order to improve tourism facilities and infrastructure.

1.1 Tourism

In Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning tourism, tourism is a variety of tourism activities and is supported by various facilities and infrastructure as well as services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, governments, and local governments. Darma & Pujani (2018) revealed that tourism is a trip from one place to another, temporary, carried out by individuals and groups, as an effort to find balance or harmony and happiness with the environment in the dimensions of social, cultural, natural, and scientific. Generally people give the equivalent of the word

tourism with recreation, tourism is a trip, but not all trips can be said to be tourists (Suyitno 2001).

1.2 Tourism Facilities and Infrastructure

According to (Jovanovic & Ilic, 2016) the means of tourism are physical elements that are established as well as designed to serve visitors. Tourism facilities are one of the factors that can support tourism activities. Tourism facilities are very helpful in providing services and comfort to tourist attractions, so that the existence of tourism facilities and infrastructure must be developed and improved. Pariwisata infrastructure is the scope of all facilities that can help the economic process and can help meet human needs. Tourism infrastructure includes physical, legal, environmental facilities that contribute to making tourism more enjoyable (Jafari & Xiao, 2016). The existence of infrastructure such as: such as driveways, telecommunications, electricity networks, clean water, banks, post offices, and gas stations is very necessary in supporting tourism (Suwanto, 2014).

Lothar A. Kreck and Yoeti (1996) tourism facilities and infrastructure in a tourism must comply with the minimum standards of facilities and infrastructure in a tourism in Table 1.

Table 1. Minimum Standards for Tourism Facilities and Infrastructure

No.	Criterion	Minimum Standards
1	Object	One of the natural, social, and cultural elements
2	Access	Roads, ease of route, parking spaces, and affordable parking prices
3	Accommodation	Lodging services (hotels, guest houses, inns)
4	Facilities	Travel travel, information center, health facilities, fire suppression, hydrant, TIC (Tourism Information Center), guiding, (tour guide), information signage, entry and exit officers
5	Transportation	availability of convenient modes of transportation as an entry
6	Catering Service	Food and beverage service (restaurant, canteen, restaurant)
7	Recreational activities	Activities at tourist sites such as swimming, sightseeing, and others
8	Spending	Where to purchase general goods
9	Communication	availability of TV, telephone signals, internet access, credit voucher sellers
10	Banking system	availability of banks and ATMs
11	Health	Service
12	Security	availability of security guarantees
13	Hygiene	availability of trash cans and warning signs about hygiene
14	Means of Worship	Facilities for worship facilities

Source: Lothar A.Krecek and Yoeti, 1996

1.3 Facilities

In PP No. 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010-2025. A tourism development process must consider the following:

Table 2. About the National Tourism Development Master Plan 2010 – 2025

No	Types of Facilities	Component
1	General Infrastructure	Power grid and lighting lamps
		Clean water network
		Telecommunications networks; and
		Waste management system
		Security facilities
		Financial and banking facilities
		Business facilities
2	Public Facilities	Health facilities
		Sanitation and hygiene facilities
		Special facilities
		Recreational facilities
		Parking lot facilities
		Worship Facilities
		Accommodation Facilities
		Restaurant facilities
		Information facilities and tourism services, immigration service facilities, tourism information centers
		Tourism police and tourism task force
3	Tourism Facilities	Souvenir shop
		Directions/tourism signs/tourist traffic signs
		Landscape shape

Source: PP No 50 of 2011

1.4 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving several questions or statements in writing to respondents for their answers. Sugiyono, (2005:162).

2. Method

2.1 Location

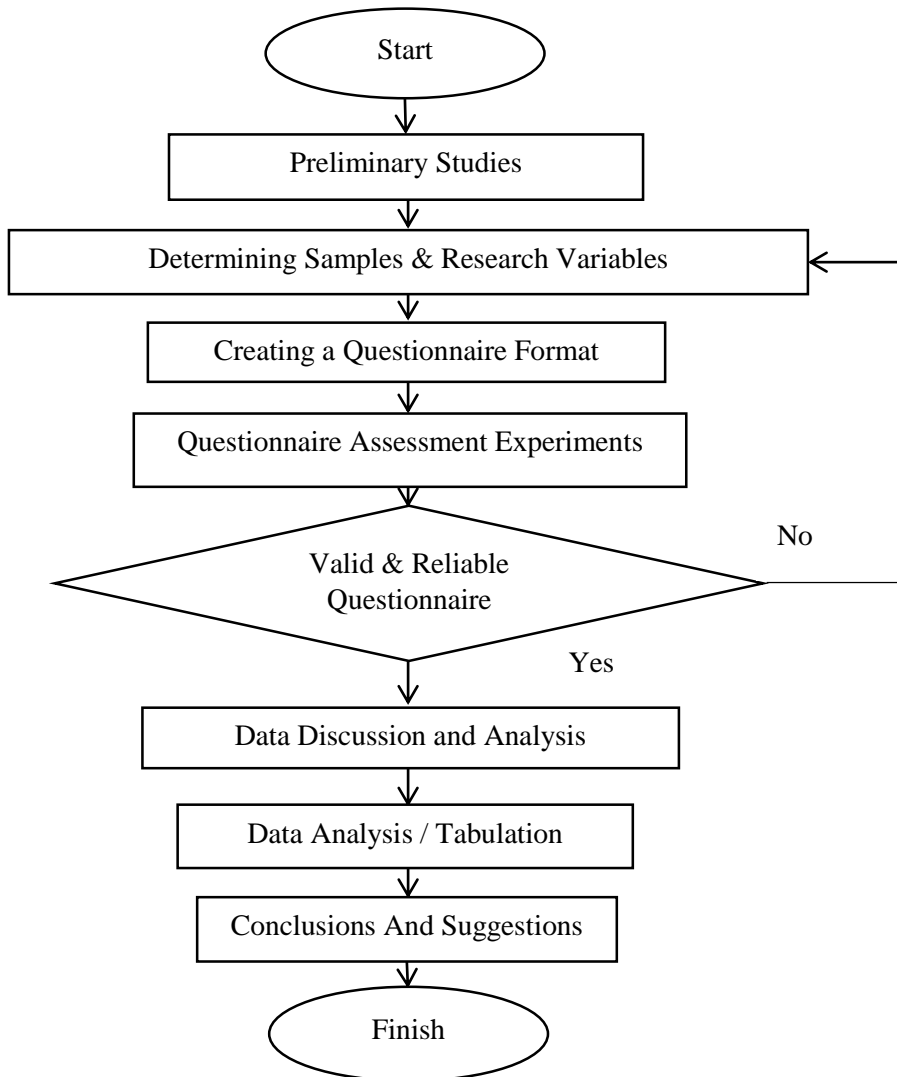


Source: <https://www.google.co.id/maps/>.

Figure 1. Location of Tana Tidung Regency Attractions

The implementation of this research is in the Tana Tidung Regency, North Kalimantan Province, more precisely in a number of tourist attractions in Tana Tidung Regency such as Pine Forest Attractions, Mangrove Forests, Gunung Rian Waterfall, Mahesya Waterpark.

2.2 Research Flow Chart



Source: Researcher's processed results, (2022) adopted Triana Dessy (2013)

Figure 2. Research FlowChart

2.3 Explanation of Research FlowChart

1) Preliminary Studies

In preliminary studies using literature studies related to the topic of discussion. The data source used is a journal. Article, which supports the study. Determining samples and research variables

- 2) The samples used in this study were Related Stakeholders and the people of Tana Tidung Regency. The Sampling technique used is Stakeholders Analysis. This technique is used to determine who participates in having an interest in this research. The Stage in Stakeholder Analysis is found in Table 3.

Table 3. Research Samples

No	Research Stakeholders
1	Tana Tidung District Tourism Office
2	Tana Tidung Regency PUPR Office
3	Tana Tidung District Transportation Office
4	Tana Tidung District Bappeda Office
5	People of Tana Tidung Regency
6	Visitors to Tana Tidung Regency Attractions

Source: Questionnaire Data Analysis Results, 2022 Adopting mohammad and Umilia, 2022

Variables this research contains 5 indicators obtained from the results of literature studies related to facilities and infrastructure supporting tourism. The indicators are formulated into the research variables contained in the Table.

Table 4. Research Variables

Indicators	Variable
Aspects of the Social Environment	Natural Scenery
	Plantation
	Mountain
	River
	Entrance
Cultural Aspects	Transportation Availability
	Places of Worship
	Performing Arts
	Traditional Markets
Artificial Aspects	Cultural Festivals
	Culinary Places
	Shopping / Souvenir
	Playgrounds
	Outbound Place
Aspects of Facilities / Infrastructure	Fishing Grounds
	Parking
	Resource Centre
	Trash Can
	Cottage / Gazebo
	Toilets / public toilets
	Restaurant

Indicators	Variable
Infrastructure Aspects	Money Changer/ Bank
	Homestay / Lodging
	Public Transport
	Communication Networks (Telephone, SMS, and Internet)
	Power Grid
	Clean Water Installation
	Drainage
	Entrance
	Availability of Transportation Facilities (Land, Sea, Air)
	Signs – Signposts
	Health Facilities (Hospitals, Puskesmas, Practice)
	Security Facilities (Security Guard Post, Police Station)
	Disability Facilities

Source: Questionnaire Data Analysis Results, 2022

2.4 Creating a Questionnaire

In this study, the instrument used was a Questionnaire. Thus, the questionnaire uses a likert scale. The likert scale has a gradation of questions very negative to very positive. The preparation of scores on the questionnaire question items is as follows:

5 = Very Supportive, Very Attractive, Very Satisfied, Excellent

4 = Support, Attractive, Good, Satisfied

3 = Enough Support, Enough Support Good Enough, Quite Satisfied

2 = Less Supportive, Less Attractive, Less Good, Less Satisfied

1 = Unsupportive, Unattractive, Not Good, Not Satisfied

2.5 Data Collection Methods

The methods used are observation and interview methods. The observation method is carried out by collecting data and stating the truth that they are conducting research so that respondents know from beginning to end that they are conducting research. Meanwhile, the interview method is carried out by obtaining data through interviews with Related Stakeholders.

2.6 Data Type

The data used are primary data and secondary data:

- 1) Primary data is data obtained in the field as well as data sources from respondents who have been selected based on the sampling method.
- 2) secondary data in the form of data obtained through the results of literature study studies and some written data obtained in the field that have relevance to the object of study (Lasaiba, 2012).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Validity and Reliability Test

In measuring the accuracy of the questionnaire against a variable, a Validity Test is used. As for the coefficient value, researchers use it to test validity. On a question the questionnaire item is declared valid if the value of $r\text{-count} > r\text{-table}$.

Based on this study, an $r\text{-table}$ of 0.195 was obtained using a degree of freedom (df) table of 100 questionnaires distributed for this study. Thus, in the calculation of the research carried out, validity is declared because the value of the $r\text{-count} > r\text{-table}$.

If you want the questionnaire that has been distributed to be trusted, the reliability test of the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient (α) is used in order to provide relative results. A questionnaire can be said to be reliability if the value of the $\alpha > 0.60$.

Table 5. Questionnaire Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpa Count coefficient	Coefficient of Cronbach's Alpa Standard	Number of Question Items	Information
0,986	0,60	55	Reliable

Source: Questionnaire Data Analysis Results, 2022

Based on the results of the reliability test, a α nilia of 0.986 was obtained so that the questionnaire could be analyzed further.

3.2 Characteristics Of Research Correspondents

Table 6. Characteristics of Research Correspondents

No	Characteristic	Respondents' Answers							
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Age	15 – 30 year		31 – 45 year		46 – 60 year		61 – 75 year	
		52	52%	34	34%	10	10%	2	2%
3	Gender	Male		Female					
		70	70%	30	30%				
5	Recent Education	Don't Have a Diploma		Elementary/Junior High School		High School/Equivalent		D3/D4/S1	
		1	1%	19	19%	33	33%	45	45%
6	Region of Origin	Tana Tidung District		Outside Tana Tidung District		Outside North Kalimantan Province		Other Countries	
		100	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

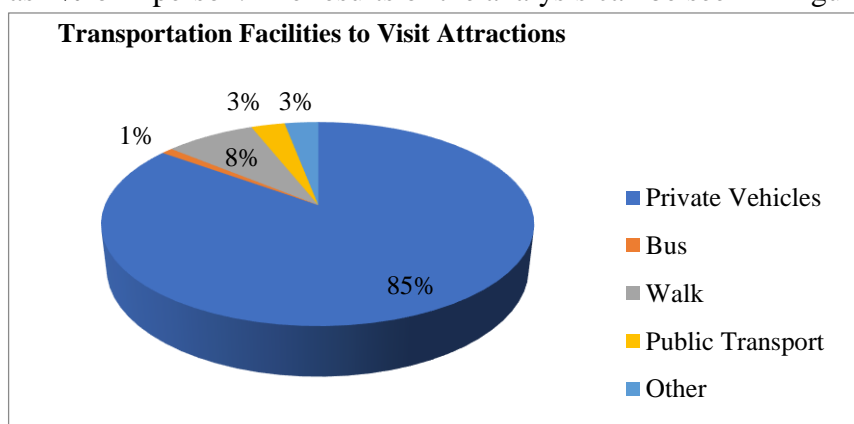
Source: Questionnaire Data Analysis Results, 2022, Adopting Daada Santy, 2022

Research Correspondents in Tana Tidung Regency are based on age in Table 4.2, the most are aged 15 - 30 years as many as 52% or 52 people followed by age 31 - 45 years as much as 34% or 34 people and at the age of 46 - 60 years as many as 10% or 10 people and

aged 61 - 75 years as much as 2% or 2 people. Gender The correspondent of the study was dominated by the male sex as much as 70% or 70 people and followed by the female sex as much as 30% or 30 people. Last Education Correspondents who do not have a diploma as much as 1% or 1 person followed by elementary / junior high school education as much as 19% or 19 people and high school / equivalent education as much as 33% or 33 people and D3 / D4 / S1 education as much as 45% or 45 people. The Correspondent's Area of Origin is from Tana Tidung Regency as much as 100% or 100 people and outside Tana Tidung Regency and from outside North Kalimantan Province and other countries is none or 0%.

3.3 Analysis of Transportation Facilities and Travel Time Needed by Respondents to Go to Tourist Attractions in Tana Tidung Regency

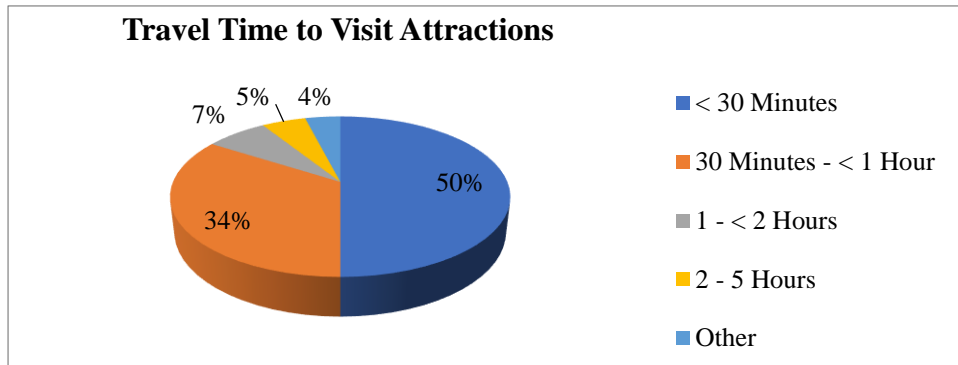
- 1) **Aroma Transportation Facilities Used to visit Tourist Attractions in Tana Tidung Regency**
Based on the results of the Questionnaire Survey to 100 Respondents in Tana Tidung Regency, the results of an analysis of the transportation facilities used by respondents to visit tourist attractions in Tana Tidung Regency obtained results as many as 85% or 85 people chose private vehicles to visit tourist attractions followed by 8% or 8 people chose to walk to tourist attractions and 3% or 3 people chose to use public transportation and 3% or 3 people chose others then there was also who visit using Bus transportation as much as 1% or 1 person. The results of the analysis can be seen in Figure 3.



Source: Questionnaire Data Analysis Results, 2022

Figure 3. Circle Diagram of Transportation Facilities for Visiting Attractions

- 2) **Travel Time Needed To Visit Tourist Attractions in Tana Tidung Regency**
Based on the results of the Questionnaire Survey to 100 Respondents in Tana Tidung Regency, the results of an analysis of the travel time needed by respondents to visit tourist attractions in Tana Tidung Regency obtained results of 50% or 50 people taking < 30 minutes to visit tourist attractions followed by 34% or 34 people taking 30 minutes - < 1 hour and 7% or 7 people taking 1 - < 2 hours to visit tourist attractions and 5% or 5 people need it takes 2 – 5 hours to visit the attraction then 4% or 4 people need another time. The results of the analysis can be seen in Figure 4.



Source: Questionnaire Data Analysis Results, 2022

Figure 4. Travel Time Loop Diagram for A Visit To Attractions

3.4 Correspondent’s Response Based on Supporting Aspects to Tourism Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure in Tana Tidung Regency

Table 7. Respondents' Responses to Tourism Facilities and Infrastructure of Tana Tidung Regency

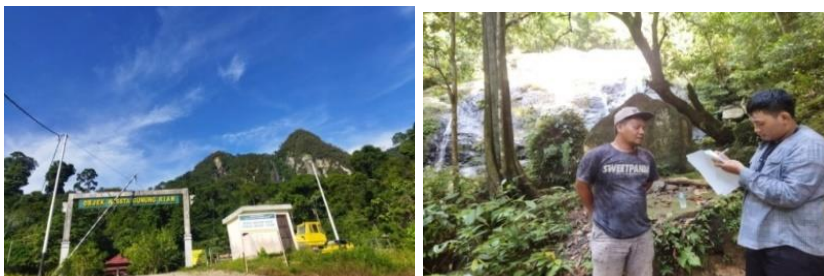
No	Supporting Aspects	Respondents' Answers	
		F	%
1	Aspects of the Social Environment	Pull	78,57
2	Cultural Aspects	Quite Supportive	65,60
3	Artificial Aspects	Support	68,44
4	Aspects of Facilities / Tourist Infrastructure	Good	70,59
5	Aspects of Tourism Infrastructure	Support	72,60

Source: Questionnaire Data Analysis Results, 2022

The Correspondent's response in Table 4 above is described in the following sentence:

1) Aspects of the Social Environment

This aspect has a major influence on tourism, especially tourism in Tana Tidung Regency. The social aspects of the environment that are intended are like tourist attractions, namely natural scenery, plantations, mountains, and rivers. The condition of accessibility of tourist attractions such as roads and transportation is included in the Social Environment Aspect. Based on the results of the analysis obtained as many as, 70.78% of Correspondents Choose Attractive Choices on the Attractiveness of the tourist environment in Tana Tidung Regency and the condition of Accessibility to tourist attractions is also supportive.



Source: Field Observation, 2022

Figure 5. Mount Rian Waterfall

2) Cultural Aspects

Cultural aspects are one of the important aspects to support the potential of tourism in Tana Tidung Regency. In the Cultural Aspect, there are several things to support the culture of the local area which includes Places of Worship, Art Performances, Traditional Markets, and Cultural Festivals. Based on the results of the Questionnaire Distribution, the results of the correspondent's answer to cultural aspects were obtained, as much as 66.28% of the correspondent's choice was sufficiently supportive of facilities and infrastructure in cultural aspects.



Source: Field Observation, 2022

Figure 6. Imbayud Taka Market

3) Artificial Aspects

The artificial aspect is something that must be done by stakeholders to support tourism, especially tourism in Tana Tidung Regency. In this case, artificial aspects are important to support tourism in Tana Tidung district. The results of the analysis of artificial aspects were obtained by 69.22% of Correspondents Choosing to support Artificial Aspects of existing Tourism so this shows that Artificial Aspects to support tourism in tana tidung district are quite good. The artificial aspects in question are Culinary Places, Shopping / Souvenirs, Playgrounds, Outbound Places, Fishing Places.



Source: Field Observation, 2022

Figure 7. Mangrove Forest Attractions as Fishing Spots

4) Aspects of Facilities / Tourist Infrastructure

In the Aspect of Tourism Facilities / Infrastructure is a very important aspect, because basically this is one of the main components in terms of supporting tourism potential in Tana Tidung Regency. In the correspondent's choice, 70.78% choose both physical condition and cleanliness condition in the aspect of tourist infrastructure facilities. As many as 68.40% of Correspondents are satisfied with the existing tourist facilities / infrastructure in Tana Tidung

Regency. This is a good achievement so it's just that there is a need for improvement and improvement of infrastructure facilities in Tana Tidung Regency.



Source : Field Observation, 2022

Figure 8. Cottage/Gazebo at Mahesya Waterpark

5) Aspects of Tourism Infrastructure

In the aspect of tourism infrastructure is the main aspect that must be owned to support tourism, especially tourism in Tana Tidung district. This is because the infrastructure aspect is a basic aspect and is needed. Based on the choice of correspondents, 72.98% found that the condition of infrastructure in Tana Tidung Regency supports existing tourism. This is an achievement that must be improved again so that tourist actors get adequate and good infrastructure.



Source : Field Observation, 2022

Figure 9. Entrance to Mount Rian Waterfall Attraction

4. Conclusion

After the data obtained, it is processed using a validity test to measure the accuracy of the questionnaire against the question variables and the reliability test is used so that the questionnaire distributed can be trusted. The correspondent's response based on the aspects of Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure Supporting tourism in Tana Tidung Regency is as follow:

- 1) Social link aspects as many as 78.57% have interesting categories
- 2) Cultural aspects as many as 65.60% have categories that are quite supportive
- 3) Artificial aspects as many as 68.44% have a supportive category
- 4) Aspects of tourist facilities/infrastructure as much as 70.59%, have a good category
- 5) The tourism infrastructure aspect as many as 72.60% have a supportive category.

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