# ANALYSIS THE DISTRIBUTION AND POTENTIAL OF TOURISM OBJECT IN NGARGOYOSO DISTRICT, KARANGANYAR REGENCY

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**Abstract**

The study aimed was to analyze the distribution and potential of tourism objects in Ngargoyoso District, Karanganyar Regency, Central Java Province. Ngargoyoso sub-district was chosen as the location of the study because in this area the development of tourism was very fast. Methods of data collection by field observations (determination tourist location using GPS), secondary data analysis and interviews with managers / tourists. The results showed that in Ngargoyoso Subdistrict there were 19 tourism objects scattered in four villages, namely Berjo, Girimulyo, Segorogunung and most of them in Kemuning Village. The analysis of tourism potential indicate that the tourist attraction in Ngargoyoso District area has high potential; the accessibility indicators this area is easily accessibility, the obstacles are on narrow and winding roads; The tourism amenities is quite; and the ancillary indicators still need to be improved by better management and the existence of tourism centers.

Keywords: tourism , atraction, distribution, potential

## A. Introduction

Over the past six decades, tourism has experienced continued expansion and diversification and has become one of the largest and fastest growing economic sectors in the world, contributing 10% to worldwide gross domestic product [1]. Tourism has a large impact on the natural and social environmen and on the well-being and culture of local residents, but the impact of tourism can be positive or negative, depending on how tourism is developed and managed [2].

Tourism is the main sector that contributes to sustainable growth in all countries. Tourism development can ideally improve community welfare and environmental sustainability in the region. 'Economic growth', 'community welfare' and 'environment' are three factors that make regional socio-economic systems sustainable [3]. The most important benefits of tourism activities are economic development through foreign dollars, tax revenues, foreign direct investment and new employment for local residents According to Stynes (1997) [4] and Jago (2012) [5] the travel and tourism sector has the ability to provide a variety of positive eco- nomic impacts and the most important of them are ( a) Increased domestic income and foreign currency

earnings; (b) Economic multiplier effect, (c) Increased employment and (d) Improved infrastructure. Even though the economic impacts of tourism are generally positive, it can have some negative economic effects, including leakage, decline of traditional employment and seasonal unemployment, and increased living costs. [6]

Attractions are destinations where visitors can refresh themselves or relax [7]. Every city or district should have the main attraction that attracts visitors / tourists, both local and international visitors. The success of tourism activities is largely determined by the level of quality of services provided to visitors / tourists because reliable service quality is directly proportional to their satisfaction. If the satisfaction of visitors / tourists is fulfilled, it is expected that their appreciation will encourage tourism development [8].

Research has shown that attractiveness studies are terms of resource availability and tourists' percepnecessary for understanding the elements that en- tions of the ability of these resources to deliver courage people to travel [9]. Attraction represent the first important group of destination attractiveness. The second group of destination attributes that predict its attractiveness is represented by destination support services and facilities. The third group of destination attractiveness predictors includes people-related factors.[10].

GIS technology can be used to explore patterns of spatial distribution of tourist attractions [11-12]. Combined with spatial statistics and mathematical statistics GIS has clear advantages in data visualization, information mapping and improvement of spatial analysis capabilities.

## B. Materials and Methods

Ngargoyoso District was chosen as the location of the study because in this area tourism objects developed very fast. Data collection techniques for the distribution of tourist objects by direct observation in the field and determination of astronomical locations of tourist objects using GPS, collecting

potential data of each tourist attraction with field observations, interviews with managers and visitors, and analysis of secondary data. From the results of determining the astronomical location of tourism objects, a distribution map of tourism objects can be made using GIS, while the analysis of potential tourism

objects uses criteria 4A. According to Cooper et. all (2005) [13] The A4 concept is used to assess the size of the potential possessed by tourism objects.
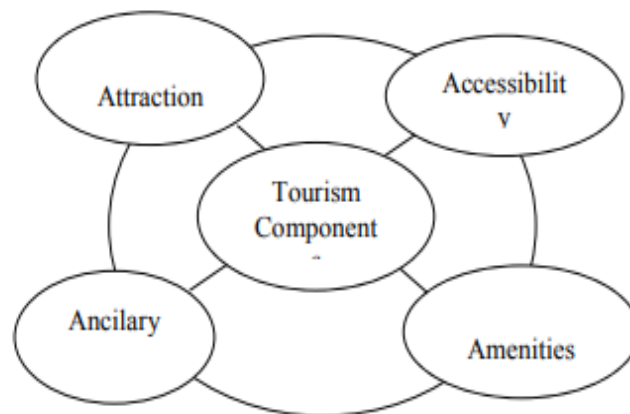


Figure 1. Tourism destination components [14]

Rural tourism can be developed based on Nature and Cultural Conservation (NCC), which are innovative ways to combine tourism, protect nature and local culture, increase community income and reduce poverty[15] . In [16]this case all residents must have awareness, information and opportunities to participate in making decisions about their participation in economic activities in tourism development based on the NCC principle. Initiatives and community participation are the best efforts to protect the region as well as to provide economic benefits. Thus, sustainable tourism will be created [17].

## C. Results and discussion
### a. Distribution of Tourism Objects

Based on the data of Tourism Office  Karanganyar Regency and field observations there are 19 tourism objects in Ngargoyoso District, Karanganyar Regency, which are spread in four villages, namely Berjo, Girimulyo, Segorogunung and Kemuning Village. For more clearly the distribution of tourism objects in Ngargoyoso District  is presented in the table and spatially on the map as follows:

Table 1. The Distribution of Tourism Objects in Ngargoyoso District

| No | Tourism Object | Village | Coordinate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | South | East |
| 1 | Sukuh Temple | Berjo | 07°37'38,3" | 111°07'54" |
| 2 | Tahura | Berjo | 07°37'23,1" | 111°08'10,8" |
| 3 | Jumog Fall | Berjo | 07°37'52,8" | 111°07'37,2" |
| 4 | Madirda Lake | Berjo | 07°38'25,4" | 111°07'50,4" |
| 5 | Planggatan Situs | Berjo | 07°38'6,8" | 111°07'57" |
| 6 | Parang Ijo Fall | Girimulyo | 07°37'16,6" | 111°08'00,9" |
| 7 | Paralayang | Segorogunung | 07°36'15" | 111°08'42,9" |
| 8 | Bukit Kemuning | Kemuning | 07°35'73,3" | 111°07'98,3" |
| 9 | Lembah Katresnan | Kemuning | 07°35'33,4" | 111°08'18,1" |
| 10 | Lembah Sumilir | Kemuning | 07°35'43,9" | 111°07'29,8" |
| 11 | Tanggul Asri | Kemuning | 07°35'73,3" | 111°07'98,3" |
| 12 | Kali Pucung | Kemuning | 07°36'01,5" | 111°07'30.0" |
| 13 | Taman Pesona | Kemuning | 07°35'54,1" | 111°07'17,7" |
| 14 | Jambu Merah "234" | Kemuning | 07°35'53,1" | 111°07'19,4" |
| 15 | Taman Bintang | Kemuning | 07°35'56,3" | 111°07'13,1" |
| 16 | Kali Sebendo | Kemuning | 07°36'22,0" | 111°07'01.4" |
| 17 | Kalima | Kemuning | 07°36'01,1" | 111°07'12,7" |
| 18 | Njurang Salam | Kemuning | 07°35'54,6" | 111°06'31,2" |
| 19 | Tubing Goa Sari | Puntukrejo | 07°37'29,5" | 111°06'42,5" |

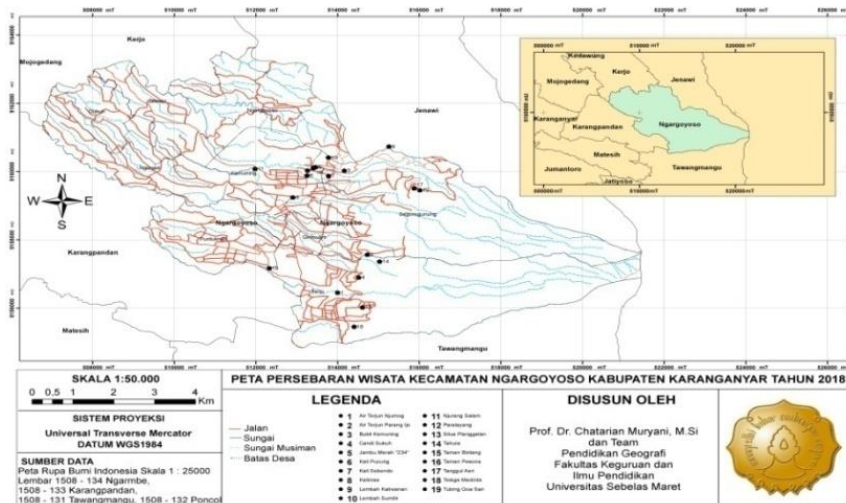Source : Tourism Office Karanganyar Regency



Figure 2. Map of the tourism object's distribution at Ngargoyoso District

The 19 tourism objects in Ngargoyoso District consisting of 4 natural tourism objects, 2 cultural tourism objects and 13 artificial tourism objects. The results of field observations and map's analysis of tourism object show that the distribution of tourism objects in the Ngargoyoso District were concentred only in four villages, and mainly located around the main road of Karangpandan - Cetho Temple.

### b. Potential of Tourism Object

1) Attraction

Tourist attraction features destinations where visitors could refresh themselves or relax [18]. Tourist Attraction in each town or district must possess a main attraction that interests the visitors/tourists, both local and international visitors [19]. Lately, tourist attraction has shifted not only to enjoy its natural scenery or cultural appearance, but also to take selfie photos that will be uploaded on social media such as wash, Instagram or other social media. This also happens for tourist attractions in Ngargoyoso District, because of the 19 existing tourist attractions, only 6 old tourist attractions consist of 4 natural attractions (Jumog waterfall, Parang Ijo waterfall, Tahura tourist forest and Madirda Dams) and 2 cultural tourist attractions i.e. Sukuh Temple and Planggatan Site. Other tourist attractions (13 tourist attractions) were developed by the community both in groups and individuals. The assessment of Ngargoyoso district tourist attractions is as follows :

Table 2. Attraction features in Ngargoyoso District

| Indicators | Attraction | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Number of attraction | 19 tourism | 4 natural objects, 2 cultural objects, 13 artificial objects |
| Uniqueness | Waterfall, lake, temple, historical, site, cultural, forest, garden | Combination natural, cultural and artificial |
| Activities | Enjoy natural scenery, tracking, swimming, fishing, fruit picking, selfies photos, education | Many tourism activity |
| Cleanliness | Water pollution, soil pollution, air pollution, waste environmental awareness | Water, soil, and air not polluted, good cleanliness, good community environmental awareness |
| Convenience | Noise, weather, security, service, friendliness | Not noisy, cool save, satisfying service, friendly society |

Source: field observation

2) Accessibility

This phenomenon shows the importance of accessibility factors in the tourism industry. Accessibility to tourist attractions is fundamental to the effective utilisation of tourist sources [20]. Accessibility to an attraction is affected by transport systems [21]. Road networks are part of the infrastructure used by tourists to reach an attraction. Consequently, the quality of the road networks positively or negatively affects access [22] . The assessment of Ngargoyoso district tourist accessibility is as follows :

Table 3. Tourist accessibility at Ngargoyoso district

| Indicators | Accessibility | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Road conditions | Paved, casted rock, footpath | The road to tourism objects are generally paved, and rocky roads are only a few tens of meters |
| Distance from | Kilometers | The location of objects is generally easy to reach the highway |
| Transportation the object | Bus, car, motorcycle, bicycle, on foot | Most attractions can be visited by bus, or cars if walking is close |
| Distance from the City | Kilometers | 30 km from Surakarta City, can be reached in 45 minutes to 1 hour |

Source : Field observation

From the data above, accessibility of tourist area at Ngargoyoso Subdistrict has been quite good.

3) Amenities

Amenity resources defined as anything that provides "beauty, pleasure or experience unique to the locale" and the cornerstone on which to build a community tourism system while enhancing life quality for area residents [23]. Amenities measured by the availability of services for accommodation (in the form of lodging, food and drinks for tourists) and public facilities such as toilet, places of worship, souvenir centers and parking lots. A rural tourist area can be categorized as a Tourism Village if it fulfills a service that allows tourists to stay 24 hours in a safe and comfortable condition. Amenities condition at Ngargoyoso District as follows:

Table 4. Tourism Amenities at Ngargoyoso District

| Indicators | Amenities | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Accommodation | Lodging, food and drinks | There are no hotels, there are some inns and homestays, many restaurants, and food stalls |
| Public facilities | Mosques, parking area, toilet, shop | There are no hotels, there are some inns and homestays, many restaurants, and food stalls limited souvenir center |

Source: Field observation

From the data above, tourism amenities in Ngargoyoso District are not yet adequate especially for hotels, inns and souvenir centers

4) Ancillary

The institution that manages tourism in Ngargoyoso District is not yet good, because some tourism objects are still managed individually,

some are managed by groups but not professional, and only a small number of tourism objects are professionally managed by the government. There is no Tourism center yet, and there is no police post that specifically secures tourist areas.

From the observations and analysis of four indicators tourism potential, it can be concluded that from tourist attraction indicators the Ngargoyoso District area has high potential supported by panoramas of natural mountainous regions , cool temperatures and the number of good tourism objects that are professionally managed by the government and tourism objects developed by local communities. From the accessibility indicators this area easily accessibility, the obstacles are on narrow and winding roads. The tourism amenities is quite good because there are quite a number of restaurants and food stalls as well as public facilities. The limiting factor is the lack of available hotels, inns and homestays. Whereas the ancillary indicators still need to be improved by better management and the existence of tourism centers.

## D. Conclusions

a. There were 19 tourism objects Ngargoyoso Subdistrict scattered in four villages, namely Berjo, Girimulyo, Segorogunung and most of them in Kemuning Village.

b. The analysis of tourism potential indicate that the tourist attraction in Ngargoyoso District area has high potential; the accessibility indicators this area is easily accessibility, the obstacles are on narrow and winding roads; The tourism amenities is quite; and the ancillary indicators still need to be improved by better management and the existence of tourism centers.

## E. Acknowledgements

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