



## Inventory of natural tourism destination in Loksado district of southern regency of southern river (Hulu Sungai Selatan) South Kalimantan province

Maya Liestya, Abdi Fithria, Hafizianoor, Mahrus Aryadi

*Master Program of Forestry Science, Graduate Program, University of Lambung Mangkurat, Faculty of Forestry, South Kalimantan, Indonesia*

Article published on August 30, 2018

**Key words:** Potential, Tourism, Policy, Strategy, Development

### Abstract

South Hulu Sungai Regency (HSS) has great tourism potential, diverse, unique, and spread over its territory. All potentials of the Natural Attraction Object (ODTWA) listed in the Tourism Sector Development Policy are still having problems affecting in the development of nature tourism in Hulu Sungai Selatan District. The problems that are still a constraint of natural tourism objects, among others, limited access to the location of natural attractions, not supporting adequate tourism support facilities, lack of maintained facilities and existing buildings, land tourist attractions still belong to the community, there is a management conflict between local government and community local and land conflicts. Based on the description of the problem as a first step in developing the development strategy, then in this study was conducted with the aim to *meinventarisasi* objects related to the development of leading natural tourism in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. The method used is by interview and field survey then the data obtained is analyzed by spatial analysis with research output is map of tourism object of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. The results of this study are very useful later for the review of policies and improve the strategy of natural tourism development in Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.

\*Corresponding Author: Maya Liestya ✉ [maya.maya.liesty@gmail.com](mailto:maya.maya.liesty@gmail.com)

## Introduction

South Hulu Sungai Regency (HSS) has great tourism potential, diverse, unique, and spread over its territory. However, the strategic location and the support of facilities and infrastructures, are not yet fully optimized, especially related to the contribution of this tourism sector to the regional economy. In relation to the above and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of South Kalimantan Province 2010-2015 which stipulates that Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency is designated as the mainstay tourism development area of South Kalimantan Province, especially Loksado region (Government of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, 2011). The development of tourism within and around the protected areas is a support to the needs of tourism growth and the best strategy of bringing economic benefits to the most important regions by providing employment opportunities and stimulating local markets and improving transportation and communication (Mackinon *et al.*, 1993).

For the management of protected forests can be built facilities that include basic facilities and means of development of limited tourism. The main infrastructure of protected forest management includes the management office, information center, work/research/patrol hut, fire control tower, erosion observation plots, climatological equipment, erosion / abrasion measuring equipment and water observers, animal cages, navigation equipment, communications equipment, transportation equipment, as well as basic maps and work maps. Facilities for infrastructure for tourism development include the construction of footpaths and limited tourist equipment (Ngadiono 2004).

Nature tourism is everything natural tourism exploitation concerning *penyenggaraan* to natural attractions. Improvement and development of natural tourism should be done on both aspects of the implementation and the object (Fandeli, 2001). The definition of nature tourism according to Lucas is a tourist with objects to have fun is the area is still natural and natural scenery, further defined such tours have little effect on the environment and donate

economic and social income to the country (Valentine, 1992 in Nisa, 2004). Nature tourism for developing countries is seen as a way to develop the economy by utilizing natural areas are not consumptive. For that nature tourism can be a useful tool for sustainable management of natural resources, as part of an integrated model that takes into consideration economic, socio-cultural and conservation factors.

Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency has potential tourist objects and attractions, and should be considered as a tourist destination. Objects and attractions in the form of natural attractions, artifacts, history, art and culture is a potential tourist attraction for sale. The problems facing the tourism industry today is the lack of tourism interpretation products, causing less tourists to know the object and the attraction of existing tourism. Interpretation in terms of tourism products is a product packaging with the content of substantive values of resources (nature / culture), to meet the expectations of visitors get knowledge and learning about the local environment (Sekartjakrarini and N.K Legoh, 2003).

One of the indicators of management is the carrying capacity of nature tourism. World Tourism Organization or World Tourism Organization (WTO) is the first institution to popularize the term of tourism carrying capacity, meaning that the maximum number of people may visit one tourist place at the same time without causing damage to the physical, economic and socio-cultural environment and degradation of quality detrimental to the satisfaction of tourists. The satisfaction of tourists on tourist objects and attractions is strongly influenced by the quality of services they obtain in tourist destinations (Nasution *et al.*, 2005). The satisfaction of tourists is an indicator of the recognition of the successful capacity and management of tourist attractions. The satisfaction of tourists is a statement of loyalty in the trip and a positive meaning. Understanding of tourist satisfaction becomes something important in positioning strategies for tourist attractions (Martin and Taberner, 2011).

The management of tourism itself is to create interdependence between the tourists and the objects of tourism itself, and necessary matching match between art and growing sustainably (Soewarno, 2002). In view of these explanations, HSS District should be able to develop existing ODTW destinations in the hope of providing a reciprocal effect for improving ecological functions, increasing public incomes and reducing unemployment rates for the welfare of local communities. A well-rounded review of policies and strategies to find a middle ground for addressing existing issues, whether agreements on land use contained ODTW, upgrading facilities and facilities to support ecotourism attraction, providing solutions for accommodation and transportation, and finding strategies for achieving ODTW development that exist in HSS to the fullest.

Recognizing the various potentials that can be expected from a natural tourism activity as described above, the various clutter that has occurred in ODTW HSS needs to be examined in detail in order to recognize the dynamics that occur; so then look for solutions and solutions. To try to answer the challenges of the problems described above, a series of research oriented to support the process of planning for ecotourism development in HSS through a strategy of strengthening the capacity of the parties has been done. The limitation of study space on ODTW HSS is done so that the complexity of the existing dynamics can be better recognized for later from various research results obtained, it is expected to be the initial knowledge to find a solution of the complexity of tourist dynamics that occur in other parts of the Hulu Sungai Selatan.

Based on Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Resources and Ecosystems, the notion of Natural Tourism Parks is natural sustainability that is indispensable for recreation and natural recreation. According to Wahab (2003), basically the tourism space consists of 3 choices: humans as no human being used for activities, which are referred to as physical objects covered by the activity itself and time as something of time spent on the journey itself and

while at tourist attractions. Natural tourism is largely determined by the behavior and nature of objects and natural attractions. Nature, mountains, lakes, rivers, lakes, valleys, caves and forests have conditions, properties and behaviors that need attention.

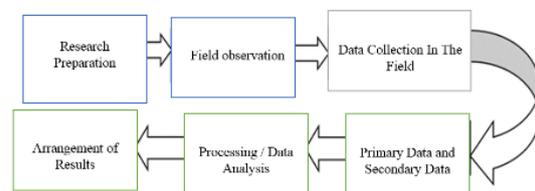
The things that become the background for managers for natural, social and aesthetic resources can be used while safeguarding the integrity, essential, biological and life support systems (Steck, 1999). The of the study aim to growth and development actions can be taken between the present needs and the host in and increase opportunities without burdening the environment in the future.

**Materials and methods**

*Materials*

The equipment used during the study included questionnaires, documentation cameras, stationery, 1: 50.000 Earth-based Map of Indonesia, Map of Administration of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, GPS and computer (Software ArcGIS).

*Methods*



**Fig. 1.** Research Stages.

The study was conducted for 3 months with activities including research preparation, field data collection and preparation of thesis results. The location of the research was conducted in natural tourist object in Loksado Sub-District, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency. The research stages are as follows:

The research was conducted by using non experimental method that is descriptive explorative, field observation (observation) and literature study to collect the necessary data. The type of data collection used is by interviewing technique and field survey then the data obtained is analyzed by spatial analysis with research output is map of tourism object of Hulu

Sungai Selatan Regency. Results and Discussion  
 Inventory of Nature Tourism Destination in Loksado Subdistrict is conducted covering natural attractions, artificial tourist attraction and local festival / event with the following data:

**Table 1.** Inventory of Nature Attraction in Loksado Nature Attraction.

Nature Attractions	Rating (according to the researcher)					Total Information
	1	2	3	4	5	
1. River				√		Interpretation of numbers on rating: 1. Very unattractive 2. Not interesting 3. Somewhat interesting 4. Attractive, relatively natural 5. Very interesting, still natural
2. Springs					√	
3. Water Flow				√		
4. Waterfall					√	
5. Pool		√				
6. River border			√			
7. Forest				√		
8. Mountain					√	
9. Fauna diversity					√	
10. Flora Diversity					√	

The criteria of the assessment of natural attractions is an instrument to obtain certainty of the feasibility of an object to be developed as a natural tourism object. The function of criteria is as a basis in the development of object and tourist attraction which is then assessed according to the criteria of assessment used as the object and the basic tourist attraction in this assessment of attraction, accessibility, advice on tourism support, and management of tourism object. In addition to the natural attractions, in Loksado District there are also artificial tourist attraction as in Table 2 below:

Ecotourism values the potential of local resources, thus preventing changes in land ownership, social and cultural order. This activity is expected to provide direct and indirect benefits, for example the community is involved in activities, service to the community, sales of tourist goods, rental of tourism facilities / infrastructure and so on. While indirect benefits such as knowledge brought by tourists, increasing insight and relationships with tourists and tourism managers, the cost of conservation of tourism

and so on. In addition, the involvement of the local community will not only benefit the community and the environment of the natural tourism sites but will also increase/enhance the tourist experience of the culture of the local community, customs, customs and so on. The benefits gained by the local community are also used for conservation costs so that the preservation of the area will be maintained. Economically, ecotourism opens employment opportunities for local people to become direct economic actors. Because it requires the support of community participation, ecotourism can be pursued as a sustainable and integrated economic endeavor with conservation of natural resources and biodiversity.

**Table 2.** Inventory of Artificial Tourism Attractions in Loksado Nature Attraction.

Nature Attractions	Rating (according to the researcher)					Number of known	Information	
	1	2	3	4	5			
1. Place of Tent				√		1	Interpretation of numbers on rating: 1. Very little or very unattractive or very small or very ugly 2. Very much or very large or very interesting or very good	
2. Natural Park					√	2		
3. Garden					√	2		
4. Picnic Area					√	2		
5. Natural Trail					√	2		
6. Hiking						√		2
7. Picnic Place					√	2		
8. Park					√	2		
9. Orchid Garden			√			1		
10. Place for the scenery						√		2

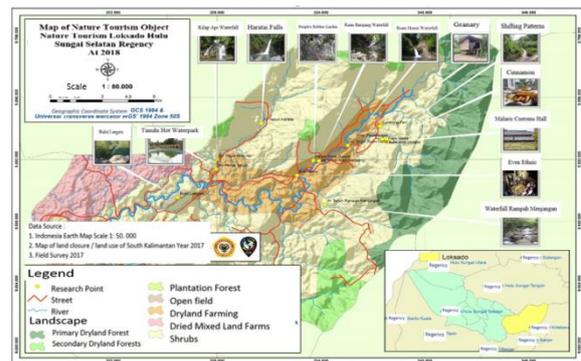
Motif wisata or also called the motive of travel is the desire in the form of innate nature of concrete in the form of necessities or encouragement or a particular reason. Certainly the motive of travel differs according to the level of culture of the person who travels. The higher the culture the more diverse the motive of his trip (Soekadijo, 2000). Attraction is an influential factor in getting people interested in visiting a tourist attraction directly to a place of attraction. According to PHKA (2003a) attraction is the main capital that allows the arrival of visitors. Elements assessed on this attraction criteria are uniqueness, sensitivity, variety of activities, salient

types of resources, object cleanliness, safety, and comfort. Several attraction objects are located in Loksado Sub-district as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Natural Attraction Objects in Kecamatan Loksado.

No	Tourist attraction	Information
1	Bukit Langara	Rocky hill in Lumpangi Village, Loksado Sub-district. Located 10 km from the capital of Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency.
2	Waterfall Rampah Menjangan	Waterfall located in the village of Loa Panggang, District Loksado.
3	Riam Hanai Waterfall	Waterfall as high as approximately 4 meters with fairly heavy flow of water.
4	Tanuhi Hot Waterpark	Tanuhi Hot Water is a natural and artificial tourist attraction built as one of the recreational facilities or vacationing in Loksado. Hot water is believed the surrounding community can be a means of healing various skin-related diseases, such as panu, kadas and ringworm.
5	Kilap Api Waterfall	This waterfall is quite close to Tanuhi hot water attractions, and can be reached by foot for 15 minutes.
6	Malaris Customs Hall	Malaris Hall is the largest traditional building in loksado, used for performing traditional events, receiving large guests or having large meetings to invite people in large scale. Malaris customs hall built with wood and bamboo main material.
7	Granary	The rice granaries at loksado can usually be owned by individuals or groups
8	Even Ethnic	Ethnic events or ethnic festivals conducted in Loksado commonly called the surrounding community with aruh or baaruh.
9	Shifting Patterns	The pattern of cultivation used in Loksado area is intercropping, where the combination of fruit and also trees that can be utilized part of the tree such as rubber and cinnamon.
10	Haratai Falls	Haratai waterfall has a height of approximately 13 meters, but has a large water debit, cool and very clear. Cinnamon is one of the non-timber forest products utilized by loksado community to generate income other than farming, gardening or trading.
11	Cinnamon	This rubber garden is used for the fulfillment of community income from the sap.
12	People's Rubber Garden	Riam Barajang Waterfall has a height of ± 2 m with clear water which basically looks not too deep.
13	Riam Barajang Waterfall	

According to Leiper (1990) which classifies 7 sectors in tourism component that can support sustainable tourism system that is marketing sector, the carrier sector, accomodation sector, tourism attraction sector (tourism sector) the attraction sector), the tourism operator sector, the miscellaneous sector and the coordinating/regulatory sector (coordinating sector).



**Fig. 2.** Map of Nature Tourism Object Nature.

Loksado Tourism System can be analyzed based on 7 sectors, among others: Activities include: promotion, advertising, publication, product sales and tour packages. Promotion for Loksado Nature Tour itself can be said is still very less. The information available so far is only through word of mouth, references or stories of experience from travelers through the internet weblog. Though the government can maximize the promotion of natural attractions Loksado through the official government web that provides more information about Nature Loksado about travel routes, expenses incurred, attractive tour packages to be an attractive tourist attraction for local and foreign tourists. Can be seen in fig. 2 Map of Nature Tourism Object Nature.

Includes all forms and kinds of public transport, especially those operating along the transit lines that connect the traveler's tourist sphere and the tourist destination region.

Public transportation to Loksado nature tourism is only limited public transportation in the form of taxi colt if from the direction of the city such as Banjarmasin, Banjarbaru, Kandungan and other cities, after that stop in the countryside followed by

two-wheel transport in Loksado area. There is no special transfers to the location so that local tourists prefer to use private vehicles. As a provider of temporary accommodation and services related to it (food and beverage), being in the destination (tourist destination region) and transit. Temporary residence or transit place in the form of a government-run guesthouse loksado, hotels and cottages managed by the private sector.

Accessibility is an indicator that determines the ease of the object to be reached. Soekadijo (2000) states that accessibility is an essential requirement for tourism. Without being linked to the transport network it is not possible for an object to be visited by tourists. The tourist object is the end of the tour and should be easy to reach and by itself is also easy to find. Therefore there must always be a way to the tourist attraction. The road is access to the object and the access road must be related to public infrastructure. The condition of public roads and access roads determines the accessibility of a tourist attraction. Access to tourist areas in a protected forest loksado can be passed by a suspension bridge that became the only access between villages that are still awake until now. Nevertheless, many residents are eager to replace the suspension bridge with stronger bridges but are constrained by their belief that if a stronger bridge is built it provides great access to timber thieves in extracting their forest products, especially timber at high prices.

### Conclusion

Based on the results obtained from this study it can be concluded that there are 13 natural attractions that have the potential to attract many tourists to visit Loksado Nature Object such as Bukit Langara, Menjamp Rampah Menjangan Waterfall, Riam Hanai Waterfall, Hot Waterfall Fires, Rice Pads, Ethnic Events, Shifting Patterns, Haratai Waterfalls, Cinnamon, Rubber Garden, Riam Barajang Waterfall.

### Recommendation

Based on the results of this study, there are some weaknesses and threats to the development of Nature

Tourism Object in Loksado, but there are also advantages and opportunities that can be improved by both the community and local government. Hopefully more years will increase in terms of facilities and infrastructure for all Object Nature Tour in Loksado.

### References

- Fandeli, C dan Mukhlison.** 2000. Pengusahaan Ekowisata. Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Gadjah Mada **Fandeli, C dan Mukhlison** bekerjasama dengan Unit KSDA Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Pustaka Pelajar. Yogyakarta **1**, 25-35.
- Leiper P.** 1990. Tourism Management. RMIT, Collingwood, Victoria **11**, 28-36.
- MacKinnon J, Phillips K, Balen BV.** 1993. Seri Panduan Lapang Burung- Burung Di Sumatera, Jawa, Bali dan Kalimantan. Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Biologi LIPI. Bogor **15**, 35-55.
- Martin, Taberner.** 2011. Determinants of Tourist Satisfaction at Sun and Sand Mass Destination in Economics of Sustainable Tourism. Cerina, Fabio; Markandya, Anil and McAleer, Michael (Editors). Routledge Critical Study in Tourism, Business Management Series. Routledge, New York, USA **35**, 15 - 45.
- Nasution S, Nasution M A, Damanik J.** 2005. Persepsi Wisatawan Mancanegara Terhadap Kualitas Objek dan Daya Tarik Wisata (ODTW) Sumatera Utara **3**, 25-35.
- Ngadiono.** 2004. Tiga Puluh Lima Tahun Pengelolaan Hutan Indonesia : Refleksi dan Prospek. Yayasan Adi Sanggoro. Bogor, Indonesia **5**, 15-25.
- Nisa K.** 2004. Kajian Potensi dan Pemanfaatan Air dalam Rangka Pengembangan Wisata Alam di Kawasan Hutan Bunder Kabupaten Gunung Kidul Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Tesis Fakultas Kehutanan Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta. Tidak dipublikasikan **7**, 15-37.
- Pemerintah Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan.** 2011. Laporan Akhir Grand Design Pariwisata Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Selatan (HSS). Tidak Dipublikasikan **25**, 25-32.

**Sekartjalarini S, dan NK Legoh.** 2003. Teknik Interpretasi. Materi Pelatihan SeriEkowisata. IdeA-Inovative Development for Eco-Awareness **6**, 5-25.

**Soekadijo RG.** 2000. Anatomi Pariwisata Memahami Pariwisata Sebagai Systemic Linkage. Jakarta: Penerbit Gramedia Pustaka Utama **1**, 5-15.

**Soewarno HD.** 2002. Ekologi Pariwisata. Tata Laksana Peng elolaan Obyek dan Daya Tarik Wisata **8**, 7-12.

**Undang-Undang No 5 Tahun.** 1990. Tentang Konservasi Sumberdaya Alam Hayatidan Ekosistemnya.

**Wahab S.** 2003. Manajemen Kepariwisataaan. PT Pradnya Paramitha.Cetakan IV Penerjemah Bromang F. Jakarta.