

## Existing Conditions of Tourism Destinations in Indonesia

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### Abstract

*The tourism industry sector is an important contributor to the economy and one of the factories, especially those that create foreign currency that is very necessary in the national economy. The objectives of the study are: (1) Identifying Potential Tourism Objects, (2) Mapping the Spread of Potential Tourist Objects, (3) Identifying existing tourist objects and destinations. Information analysis was tried qualitatively- interpretively looking at the progress of tourism and the incidence of the tourism situation in this endemic era of Covid-19 in various tourism regions in Indonesia. The results of the analysis of library or literature prove that the ruler has shared special wisdom in the tourism zone upgrade chart, and various tourism destination areas have also practiced strategies and programs that are able to adjust to the situation that is said to be a new normal period, and there is a change in tourist attitudes.*

### Keywords

tourism destination; tourism development; Indonesia



## I. Introduction

Tourism is one of the most fast-growing factories on earth, listed in Indonesia with different natural wealth, customs, and customs and so meaningful capital in tourism (Maulana, A.; & Koesfardani, 2020). This situation gives rise to tourism in Indonesia becoming one of the tourist destinations or destinations. For the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in 2019 were partially registered at 16.1 million or grew by 1.88% and very many tourists came from Malaysia, Singapore, China, Australia, and Timor Leste (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2020).

Indonesia has different natural wealth, customs, and customs and is an important capital in tourism. The richness of the natural energy base that exists in an area is a very large gift that must be regulated and used to improve the economy of the region and the safety of citizens. The problem is that often the rulers and residents are unable to take care of it and do not know the abilities of their area. One form of natural resources is in the form of water, mountains, forests, sills, fish, mining products, oil, gas and various other resources. These various resources can be packaged well to be used as a destination for natural tourism or agricultural tourism (agrotourism).

Article 1 part (6) of Law No. 10 of 2009 states that tourism destinations or tourism destination areas are geographical areas contained in one or more administrative zones in which there are tourism workers, common tools, tourism tools, accessibility, and people who are one after another related and fulfill tourism.

Tourism in Indonesia is an economic zone that is quite meaningful in terms of foreign exchange income of the country. Natural wealth and customs are a meaningful part of Indonesian tourism. Nature Indonesia has a mixture of tropical air with 17. 508 islands and the third longest seaside line on all earths. On the other hand, Indonesia's indigenous wealth is also an energy to achieve for Indonesian tourism. Improve the position of tourism, very closely intertwined between objects in the form of their own tourism objects

that can be sold with tools and infrastructure that support them which are linked in tourism factories. Efforts to improve something tourism destination area must pay attention to various aspects that affect the presence of a tourism destination area. These factors are linked to 5 main factors that must be contained in a tourism destination area, which includes the object and energy of tourism, tourism infrastructure, like-like rules, or infrastructure and situations from residents or areas.

The tourism business sector in particular is said to have faced a change, which was first in the form of a business field carried out by the industry to customers (business to consumer) so a form of communication with friends (peer- to- peer). The adversariality of tourism through social tools can be regarded as a method that is categorized as current and has a major impact in urging the movement of tourists. By using social tools tourists or consumers can provide their experience and can also be used as a basis for searching for data on tourism destinations.

Tourism is one of the priority zones for the development of the ruler of the Republic of Indonesia, because it provides a large multiplier effect in the Indonesian economy. Various other subsectors, such as facilities, transfers, to Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) also get opportunities from tourism factories. The advancement of tourism intends to prioritize, design and practice the wisdom that urges the development of natural energy bases to provide benefits for indigenous peoples and other needs managers that surround rulers, factories, residents and the tourists themselves. Therefore, communication is very meaningful for the success of developing a tourist destination. The wisdom of communication for the development of tourism destinations wants the active participation of residents (Yasir, 2021). Development is a systematic and continuous effort made to realize something that is aspired (Shah, M. et al. 2020). Real tourism development has a significant position in improving the safety of local communities, because the support of the local community is very meaningful for tourism factories. The presence of citizens who are assisted by leadership, innovation and social capital is a meaningful part in making smart tourist destinations (Boes, K., Buhalis, D., & Inversini, 2016).

The progress of tourism zones is to be able to result in other zones as a result of tourism can be a factor in the development of the national economy. Economic development and tourism have a mutual cause-and-effect bond, meaning that tourism development and economic development share the benefits of each other. Tourism development basically tries to urge actors or managers of needs in the tourism zone to support one after another. Residents are involved not only as subjects but also as points of development, because tourism development has a systemic and structured nature. The position of residents by being active in tourism activities can be carried out in a direct way or not, either by means of individuals or by means of together (Ridwan, M. A., Muchsin, S., & Hayat, 2017). The understanding and participation of the community to the development of tourism is very meaningful because it has a direct impact on its development.

## II. Research Method

The procedure for collecting information in this research is a literary research from various bases, such as information in the mass apparatus, relevant research results, and the wisdom of the ruler. Information analysis is tried qualitatively- interpretively looking at the progress of tourism and the incidence of the tourism situation in this endemic era. The basis of the data obtained as a warning is that it was published for a long period from 2019 to 2022, so that the content of this study is up to date.

Research using this qualitative emphasizes more researchers to analyze the method of deductive and inductive inference and on the analysis of the passion of the bond accompanied by the events examined, by using objective common sense (Sugiono, 2018). This is a similar qualitative approach that does not use quantitative information support but the emphasis is not on testing assumptions but on efforts to respond to research problems based on official and argumentative ways of thinking.

## III. Results and Discussion

For the World Tourism and Travel Council (WTCC), tourism covers all the activities of people who carry out expeditions to and live in a place outside the area every day of the year for vacations, business fields or other destinations. Tourism is a social, customary, and economic event that wants the movement of people to the country or places outside their usual area for reliable individual or business purposes (Utami, B. A., & Kafabih, 2021).

Tourism is an activity of something where you live towards a special place to gain experience outside of routine activities for a temporary duration. From the interpretation of the expedition thing, it appears that some of the meaningful parts that resulted in the way it was intertwined. These sections are places of residence, expeditions, tourist expeditions, and destinations for tourism. Therefore, tourism activities are tried at home or in the adres of the activity actor but in a special destination, as a result of which the activity requires a good way of expedition using the transfer of the earth, sea, and air or not. Therefore, there is a dependence on tourism activities with expedition activities (travel) (Hidayah, 2019).

Parawisata is the totality of elements that are linked to tourists, darmawisata destination areas, expeditions, factories, and others which is the impact of darmawisata expeditions to darmawisata destination areas, as long as the expedition is not always and habitual while (Sedarmayanti, 2014).. There are various types of tourism grouped into destinations or patterns of a person or group. Furthermore, the types of tourism (Spillane, 1987);

### a. Pleasure tourism

This type of tourism is tried by many people who leave their place of residence for a vacation, seek the latest fresh air, fulfill curiosity, relax their nervous tension, look at something new, enjoy the beauty of nature, or especially get comfort and comfort in the outer city area.

### b. Recreation tourism

This type of tourism is tried by many people who use their holidays to contain rest, improve body and spiritual fitness, nourish fatigue and fatigue.

### c. Tourism for culture (cultural tourism)

This type of tourism is tried because of the willingness to pursue the customs, institutions, and methods of life of people in other regions, visiting monuments, assets

of later era civilizations, centers of faith beauty, or participating in music performances, performances, people's dance styles, and others.

d. Sport tourism

This type of tourism can be broken down into 2 types, namely (a) big sports events, tourism that is tried because there are major sporting events such as olympiade games, world cups, etc.; (b) sporting tourism of the practitioner, which is sports tourism for those who want to train and apply themselves, a kind of mountaineering, horseback riding sports, and others.

e. Tourism for business tourism

The form of professional travel or expedition because it is related to the profession or position that does not provide the option of the destination area or the option of the duration of the expedition to the perpetrator.

f. Iconvention tourism

It is an agreement that is often attended by hundreds and moreover thousands of participants who generally live part of the day in the city or country of executors.

Tourism affects the economy, natural areas, local people at the destination, as well as on the tourists themselves. The need for a holistic approach is linked to various aspects of creation needed for tourists and needs managers who participate in tourism zones, causing the need to carry out an approach by means of totality in terms of tourism destination development, tourism management or monitoring tourism activities (Fotiadis, 2021) . This approach is highly recommended for formulating and conducting national and local tourism policies and needed global agreements or other means.

Tourism can also be referred to as an expedition from one place to another for an excursion then back to the initial place. In the usual way Tourism is an expedition that is tried by a person in a special duration from one place to another by carrying out programming first, the purpose is to make an excursion or vacation then return to the initial place. If observed from the appearance of tourism, it can be broken down into several types according to the destination, including traditional darmawisata, darmawisata berkelana, darmawisata factory, darmawisata agamagi, darmawisata kesehatan, darmawisata olahraga, darmawisata pertanian, darmawisata profitable, darmawisata politik, darmawisata deal, darmawisata lama, darmawisata lama, darmawisata heritage, darmawisata culinary, darmawisata cari and other types of darmawisata. Indonesia has a very great ability to make the darmawisata destination as a result of this time Indonesia is again fierce to bring these types of darmawisata to life.

### 3.1 Existing Conditions

The Directorate General of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia said that the growth of tourism is very related to 4 aspects, namely Attractions (energy achieved);

- a. Site attractions (places have, places with good air, good natural panorama).
- b. Event attractions (events or incidents) such as congresses, demonstrations or other incidents.
- c. Amenities
- d. Accessibility is a place not very far away, the availability of transfer to that position in an orderly, frequent, economical, convenient and safe manner.
- e. Tourist organization to organize a tourism development framework, organize tourism factories and advertise the area as a result of being known to people.

Sourced from the opinions of experts and the tourism dault agency above, it can be known that in fact among these parts until in this research which is interpreted as the stale part (supply) of tourism in tourism development is the energy of achieving tourism, tourism facilities, accessibility and tourism bodies.

### **3.2 Tourism Development**

Tourism development is a layer of effort to produce integration in the consumption of various roots of tourism power and combine all forms of thinking outside of tourism related to direct or indirect methods of continuing tourism development (Swarbrooke in Jefirstson Richset Riwukore, 2021). In the development of tourism, it is needed in terms to support the development.

The development of tourism zones has shared positive consequences for economic development and the livelihoods of local residents. One type of tourism that has developed quite quickly in recent years in Indonesia is rural tourism. The argument means that the development of rural tourism is the diversity of expertise of villages that are scattered in various zones in Indonesia, which number 74. 954 hamlets are also reported in the Indonesian Hamlet Information Center. It also has the ability of various development energy bases and various forms of support for central and regional rulers (Anonymous, 2019). The application of the hamlet budget program policy and the allocation of a fairly large amount of hamlet budgets share a great opportunity for the development of darmawisata hamlets in Indonesia.

Easy tourism tools and infrastructure are one of the markers of tourism progress. Tools or infrastructure are defined as a way of tampaing with logistics and the increase in lodging, restaurants, entertainment venues and the like and the infrastructure of lines and transfers that are easy and affordable for tourists. The presence of infrastructure and facilities is a very necessary matter and the urgency of its availability is very vital, as a result, the regional ruler as the party who is fully responsible for the effort to develop energy to achieve tourism is required to immediately fix the presence of the facility. Furthermore, this is to be served the Eligibility Standard to be a Darmawisata Destination Area.

## **IV. Conclusion**

Tourism is one of the largest factories and is very fast growing in an outline way as a result of the healing of the tourism industry is expected to play a meaningful position in improving socio-economic stability after the Covid-19 pandemic. Service facilitators such as Facility Agents, Expedition Agents, Activity Chairs, and Transfer Agents do not welcome any income from tourism products due to Covid-19. The tourism and hospitality zone is one of the solid pillars of the modern economy and social system.

To achieve excellent preparation requires a description of each tourism ability in an in-depth way about the characteristics, achievement energy, characteristics, and challenges that follow through careful introduction and mapping as a result of which each ability is presented in a real way. The objectives of the research are: (1) Recognizing Potential Tourism Objects, (2) Painting the Spread of Abilities of Darmawisata Subjects, (3) Recognizing the subjects and destinations of tourism that exist. The tourism industry sector is an important contributor to the economy and one of the factories, especially those that create foreign currency that is very necessary in the national economy. Tourism factories are factories that cover many other zones in the economy including lodging, community-level dissection, learning, finance, agriculture, medicine, expeditions and transfers,



architecture, real estate, retail, and the like. The participation of the tourism industry sector in the National economy means to urge the healing of its key sub-sectors after endemic subsidies.

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