

Development of Galesong Beach Culinary Tourism Infrastructure based on Sustainability Aspects

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Abstract

The culinary area of Galesong beach is located above the sea with a semi-permanent building structure where the existing infrastructure in the culinary tourism area currently does not meet the standards for infrastructure for a tourism area such as access to culinary tourism sites through dense residential areas with narrow roads for access to tourism areas. This study aims to explain the development of the culinary tourism infrastructure of the Galesong coast based on sustainability aspects. The research targets to explain the availability of infrastructure for handling development, analyze infrastructure needs, and analyze the direction of infrastructure development policies that support culinary tourism areas. This research uses the swot analysis method for infrastructure development strategy. The results of this study explain that the infrastructure in the Galesong beach culinary tourism area is available but has not met the standard norms, guidelines, and criteria. Culinary tourism areas need infrastructure to deal with coastal abrasion problems, fires, waste processing, drainage, and improvement of footpaths to culinary tourism areas. This research can be a reference for infrastructure development in the Galesong beach culinary area.

Keywords

infrastructure; sustainable development; culinary tourism; settlements; along



I. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with promising tourism potential. As a country that has tourism potential, it certainly makes the Indonesian tourism sector a prima donna. The tourism industry in Indonesia must receive special attention from the government, both central and local governments in developing its tourism potential. Coastal areas are known as aquatic ecosystems that have enormous resource potential. Coastal areas have been widely used and made a significant contribution to improving the standard of living of people in coastal areas.

Suggestions and infrastructure are the important factors that greatly support the growth of the tourism industry. Facilities and infrastructure must exist in a tourist area to create tourist satisfaction. The tourism sector is one of the development sectors that can raise the dignity of the nation by prospering the local community if it is managed properly. Tourism has a fairly large effect both on the welfare of the community and on the sustainability of the harmonious quality of the environment. (Amerta et al. 2018) mentions that *Sustainable Tourism Development* is a tourism concept that is aspired by people who understand the importance of sustainability, which emphasizes the sustainable development of a tourism area, with three aspects, namely environmental, socio-cultural, and economic.

Improving the welfare and quality of the community can be achieved because tourism contributes to foreign exchange earnings, increases business opportunities, and opens up job opportunities. Tourism is a means/media that bridges the tourism potential of an area (nature tourism, cultural tourism, educational tourism, culinary tourism, or other tourism) to tourists, both domestic and foreign, one of which is culinary tourism located on the coast of Galesong District, Takalar Regency . . Galesong as one of the sub-districts which is located in the south and is approximately 17 kilometers from the capital of Takalar Regency. The area of Galesong District is about 25.93 km² or 4.57 percent of the total Takalar Regency which has 14 villages with a high population density in 3 villages located on the coast of Gale song, namely Galesong Kota Village. A well-known tourist area and in demand by tourists, it is necessary to know how the condition of the existing infrastructure will be developed and its development adjusted to the physical condition of the culinary tourism area so that it can be said to be feasible as a tourist destination.

The definition of tourism according to Yoeti (1985) in (Pratama et al. 2016) is a phenomenon at this time that is based on the need for health and climate change. And raises a conscious assessment and increases (love) of the beauty of nature and adds to the association of various nations and classes of society. From the interpretation above, it can be said that tourism is a human activity that is carried out consciously to get various kinds of satisfaction. Not only that, tourism is explained as an industry that creates products that are consumed at the destination.

In carrying out the development of tourism infrastructure, it is necessary to adjust a tourist attraction which in time can increase the attractiveness of the tourist attraction itself, besides that coordination and support between related agencies are also needed. Infrastructure is a physical system that provides transportation, marking, irrigation, drainage, trash cans, buildings, and other public facilities needed to meet basic human needs in the social and economic sphere (Grigg, 1988). The infrastructure itself in a system supports the social system and the economic system as well as being a liaison with the environmental system. The availability of infrastructure has an impact on the social system and the existing economic system in the community

Infrastructure components are parts of the infrastructure that are considered to have an important role in the economy and society. In the World Development Report (1994) infrastructure consists of:

1. Public Infrastructure: electricity, telecommunications, clean water pipes, sanitation, and sewerage systems consisting of solid waste disposal and gas pipeline disposal.
2. Public Infrastructure: Roads, main dams, and canals for irrigation and drainage
3. Transportation Sector: Railways, ports, airports, and waterways.

Sustainable infrastructure is a concept of infrastructure development by paying attention to the balance between meeting current and future infrastructure needs (Iwan PK, et al, 2008). The concept of a sustainable environment needs to be integrated into infrastructure development to not cause environmental damage on a local and global scale. On a local scale, it means that the activities carried out do not produce pollution or waste that can disrupt or damage the balance of the ecosystem, both biotic components (plants and animals) and abiotic components (soil, water, and air). On a global scale, infrastructure development does not cause negative impacts or externalities on the global balance of nature that result in global warming or climate change.

The main concept of sustainable development is how to optimize existing resources to reduce poverty levels without destroying ecosystems or reducing environmental quality. Sustainable development must be able to cover issues of education and health, culture,

appropriate technology, provision of food, clean water, and housing for all levels of society. Green infrastructure is a strategic network system that is planned and managed from natural habitats, in collaboration with landscape systems and other open spaces to preserve ecosystem values and functions so that they are more useful for human survival.

Tourism is not symptomatic as a singular form. This term is general and describes several types of travel and lodging according to the motivation underlying the departure. People travel to obtain various destinations and satisfy various desires. In addition, for planning and developing tourism itself, it is also necessary to distinguish between tourism and other types of tourism, so that the types and types of tourism developed will be able to manifest as expected from tourism itself.

The word culinary tourism comes from a foreign language, namely voyages culinaires (France) or culinary travel (English) which means travel related to cooking. According to the International Culinary Tourism Association (ICTA), culinary tourism is a unique eating and drinking activity carried out by every traveler who travels. Culinary tourism shows on various television stations make culinary tourism more popular and encourage people to get to know regional specialties. According to Bondan Winarno (2008) in (Besra 2012) the culinary industry in Indonesia has great potential to be developed into a tourist destination for foreign and local tourists because of the diversity of special foods and beverages that exist in each region.

II. Research Method

The basic concept of sampling in a survey is the representativeness of the population. This method is a method used to collect primary data. This data is data obtained from filling out questionnaires by respondents. To determine the sample in this study, the purposive sampling technique or sampling technique is a sampling technique with special considerations so that it deserves to be used as a sample. This method is used to determine the sample of the tourist community in the coastal tourism area of Galesong, Takalar Regency, were to select a sample from the population in such a way that every member of the population has an equal chance of being taken as a sample (Sugiarto, 2003). The sample is a calculated population with a random sampling method where the population is homogeneous and there are no differences or segments of the tourist community respondents.

Data collection was conducted to determine the existing conditions in the study area. The stages of data collection are carried out in a systematic way to obtain the required data. The data needed in the research is the result of data collection by the survey. The analysis technique is a series of activities carried out for managing and analyzing data to answer problems and to achieve the expected goals in the study by organizing data and determining categories. The analysis used in this research is **qualitative descriptive analysis**. The descriptive method is a method of researching the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present and aims to make a systematic, factual, and accurate description, picture or painting of facts, characteristics, the nature and relationship between the phenomena being investigated.

III. Results and Discussion

3.1 Culinary Tourism Development

Culinary tourism started in 2017 in Galesong Kota Village, Lanna Hamlet with 1 (one) culinary building with semi-permanent construction with columns made of cast concrete, beam supports made of class I wood with a building size of 4 x 4 meters. Then continued in 2018 in Hamlet Bayowa as many as 3 (three) buildings, Hamlet Lanna 1 (one) building. The culinary building in Galesong Village is only found in Suli Hamlet as many as 2 (two) buildings, Palalakkang Hamlet 1 (one) building. The development of culinary tourism has very good prospects so that in 2019, 1 (one) building was built in Pa'lalakkang Village, Pa'lalakkang Hamlet. In 2020 there was no culinary development because at that time there was a corona virus outbreak where all culinary businesses on Galesong Beach were temporarily deserted from visitors and there was no new culinary development. Culinary entrepreneurs will rebuild in 2021 in Bayowa Hamlet with 1 (one) culinary building.

The local cultural traditions of the community have not experienced deviations or deviations from the culture of their ancestors. As a Makassar tribe, culture or tradition is still a guide in carrying out an activity in all aspects of life in society. The traditional culture of the community is very prominent, such as at weddings, Islamic holidays, or events related to safety rituals in building houses or the like. The relationship between the cultural traditions of the community and the concept of settlement in a system of life order is still very close. This can be seen from the way of life and work that links between where they live and where they work

3.2 Land Use

The use of land in the research area is very diverse because the coastal area of Galesong District is part of the urban area of the coastal area of Takalar Regency which causes the activities that occur to be quite dense, Space utilization especially around the Galesong Kota Village area, Galesong Baru Village and Pa'lalakkang Village, in general, The land is used as land for residential functions, land for trade and service functions, land for government functions, education and health.

The land use in Galesong Kota Village, Galesong Baru Village, and Pa'lalakkang Village is dominated by settlements located on the coast, while the culinary area uses coastal borderland.

Culinary buildings along the coastline that are commonly used by people who work as fishermen to park their boats have been partially built culinary, however, based on the results of an interview with one of the fishers, they don't mind this because according to the community, it can be adjusted and mutually beneficial were the fish that can be caught at sea directly sold in culinary entrepreneurs. The condition of the fishing boat parking lot located on the beach border that stands on top of the culinary building can be seen in Figure 1.

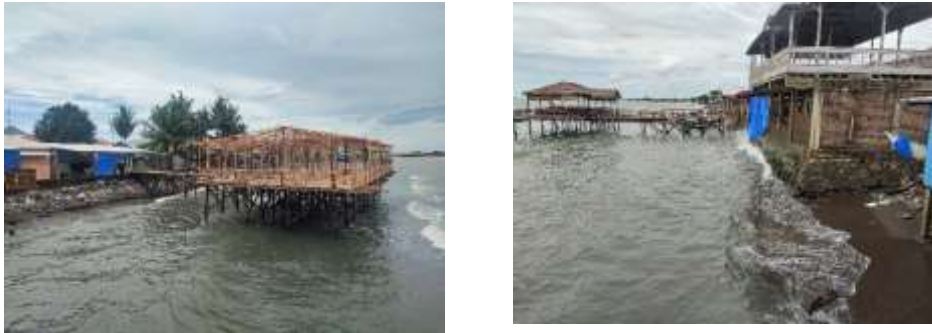


Figure 1. Existing Culinary Building

A settlement pattern is a form of a collection of population settlements that inhabit an area, the form of settlement that occurs due to various factors, such as resource factors, crowd centers, and other factors. The form of settlement patterns in the culinary area of Galesong beach is elongated (linear) which is formed following the road and coastline. The linear settlement pattern along the Galesong beach has good access to every fisherman's house because it follows an environmental road that can make it easier for fishermen to carry out their activities.

The pattern of distribution of settlements tends to lead to a random to a uniform pattern. The accessibility factor affects the pattern of settlement distribution, this is supported by the existence of road access so that the direction of settlements in the Galesong beach culinary area generally follows the road and coastline, as we can see in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Settlement Pattern

The road network in the Galesong beach culinary area is the same as the road network in a residential area in general. The condition of the existing roads in the culinary area has different materials. For environmental roads and collector roads, asphalt and paving blocks are used with varying lengths and widths. Environmental roads with paving block road surfaces have a road body width of 1.20 meters to 2.00 meters without a shoulder with good surface conditions while for asphalt roads the width of the road body is 3.50 meters, the shoulder width is 0.50 meters to 1.00 meters with an asphalt road surface,

some of the surface conditions were slightly damaged, the condition of the existing road in the Galesong beach culinary area can be seen in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Existing Road

The road infrastructure to the culinary area is divided into two types of surfaces, namely paving blocks and asphalt. The road network in Galesong Kota Village, Galesong Baru Village, and Palalakkang Village has the status of district roads and environmental roads. Environmental roads or in the classification of secondary local roads are footpaths with paving block road surfaces having a road body width of between 1.20 meters to 1.90 meters without having road shoulders with good surface conditions while asphalt roads or in the classification of secondary local roads are The vehicle road has a road body width of 3.50 meters, a shoulder width of 0.50 meters to 1.00 meters with an asphalt road surface with some surface conditions being slightly damaged. The need for road infrastructure for the Galesong beach culinary area, namely the path is increased by increasing the width of the road to a minimum of 2.00 meters with a minimum shoulder width of 0.20 meters while the asphalt road surface rehabilitation is carried out so that road performance can increase and make visitors to the Galesong beach culinary area be safe and comfortable. The condition of the existing road based on the road classification can be seen in Figure 4.

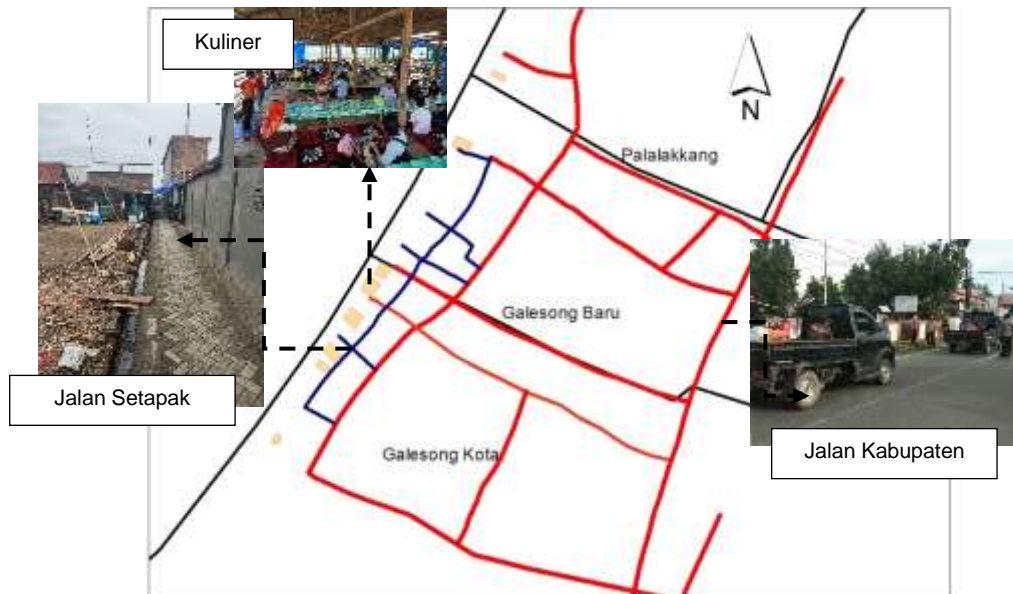


Figure 4. Existing Road

Internal factors are factors that come from within the Galesong beach culinary area in the form of strengths and weaknesses, while external factors are factors that come from outside the Galesong beach culinary area in the form of opportunities and threats. use in the research area is very diverse, because the coastal area of Galesong District is part of the urban area of the coastal area of Takalar Regency which causes the activities that occur are also quite dense, Utilization of space, especially around the Galesong Kota Village area, Galesong Baru Village and Palalakkang Village, in general, the land is used as land for residential functions, land for trade and service functions, land for government functions, education and health. The land use in Galesong Kota Village, Galesong Baru Village, and Pa'lalakkang Village is partly located on the coast, while for the culinary area located on the Galesong coast, coastal borderland is used which is a certain area along the coast that has important benefits for maintaining the sustainability of coastal functions. . Protection of the coastal border is carried out to protect the coastal area from activities that interfere with the preservation of the function of the coast.

Based on the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 51 of 2016 concerning Coastal Boundaries, what is meant by coastal borders island along the coast, whose width is proportional to the shape and physical condition of the beach at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the highest tide point towards the land. A settlement pattern is a form of a collection of population settlements that inhabit an area, the form of settlement that occurs due to various factors, such as resource factors, the center of the crowd, and other factors, while the settlement pattern in the Galesong beach culinary area is a linear pattern that develops based on a line pattern or pattern. elongated with very high density.

Development is a change towards improvement (Shah et al, 2020). The development of settlements that occurred in the culinary area of Galesong beach is one of the aspects according to Yudohusodo (1991) namely the economic aspect and affordability of purchasing power where the economic aspect includes those related to livelihoods. The high level of the economy of an area can increase the development of settlements. The level of the economy of a region will affect a person's income level. The higher a person's income, the higher the ability of that person to own a house. The road network in Galesong Kota Village, Galesong Baru Village, and Palalakkang Village, which are the culinary

areas of Galesong beach, is the same as the road network in residential areas in general with the status of Regency roads and Village roads. Environmental roads or in the local road classification are footpaths with paving block road surfaces having a road body width between 1.20 meters to 1.90 meters without having road shoulders with good surface conditions while asphalt roads or in local road classifications are vehicle roads. has a road body width of 3.50 meters, a shoulder width of 0.50 meters to 1.00 meters with an asphalt road surface with some minor damage.

IV. Conclusion

The infrastructure in the Galesong beach culinary tourism area is available but does not meet the standard norms, guidelines, and criteria, this is because the existing areas are not planned for long-term infrastructure development and do not refer to existing regulations. The culinary area of Galesong beach is located in a densely populated residential area and has narrow road access, so fire hydrants must be provided to anticipate fires, and fire engines cannot reach culinary areas and residential areas. Access to the culinary area is very narrow because of the permanent housing buildings most of the people take the road border area so that the construction of the path is adjusted to existing conditions.

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