

Development of Cultural Tourism in Mepar Village, Lingga Regency in Tourism Planning

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Abstract

Lingga Regency is a new regency that is developing. The acceleration of regional development is strongly influenced by the accessibility and availability of infrastructure to support the development of the potential of natural resources in the Lingga Regency area. One of the supports for the development of development funds in Lingga Regency is the selling value of tourist objects. In this case, Lingga Regency has a long history associated with the development of the Malay kingdom. Not only in the form of mere history in Lingga Regency, it also leaves several historical heritage objects which are still preserved by the local government and local communities. One of the famous historical heritage attractions in Lingga Regency is Mepar Island. Mepar Island is a small island located in front of the capital city of Daik. on the island of Mepar there is a village called Mepar Village. Mepar village is the center of tourist attraction on the island of Mepar. Mepar village was one of the defensive fortifications during the Riau-Lingga kingdom, leaving several historical relics, one of which was the remains of the fortifications, the tomb of heroes and weapons of war in the form of cannons. This is what makes Mepar Village, Lingga Regency, a special attraction for people who will visit these tourist attractions. In this case, it is necessary to improve the quality and efficiency of the tourism service system in Mepar Village so that it attracts more visitors' attention. So that the results of increased tourist visits will make the tourist attraction in Mepar Village more developed and become a tourist that can be known by foreign tourists.

Keywords

Lingga regency; mepar island; tourism; malay history



I. Introduction

Spillane (1987:55) says that the development of tourism areas will inevitably lead to social changes among the local community. Tourism development is needed to produce tourism that is more in demand by the wider community. The development of tourism will have an impact on other sectors, such as the trade and service sector, the industrial sector, and other sectors, so that it is very influential for the development of a region. Development is a systematic and continuous effort made to realize something that is aspired. Development is a change towards improvement. Changes towards improvement require the mobilization of all human resources and reason to realize what is aspired. In addition, development is also very dependent on the availability of natural resource wealth. The availability of natural resources is one of the keys to economic growth in an area. (Shah, M. et al. 2020)

A tourism consists of several types of tourism objects, namely natural tourism objects, cultural tourism objects, and artificial tourism objects (Sammeng, 2001:31). Cultural tourism itself has objects in the form of: birth ceremonies; dances (traditional);

traditional music); traditional clothes; customary marriage; the ceremony down to the fields; harvest ceremony; cultural heritage; historical building; traditional heritage; cultural festivals; woven fabric (traditional); local customs; museums, and others.

(Sammeng, 2001:31). Hall and Arthur in Heston et al, (2017: 450) also divide cultural heritage into several types, namely artefacts, buildings, sites (collection of buildings, artifacts, and/or sites of historical events), townscapes, and landscapes. Historical tourism is a tour by seeing, visiting, researching, studying, remembering, and analyzing events in the past Syafiie (2009: 51). This research is more directed to historical tourism, which is more focused on the building, or historical building tourism.

Riau Islands Province is indeed an area that has many tourist destinations in it. One of them is in Lingga Regency. This area has a historical tourism center, namely Mepar Island in Lingga District. Mepar Island is located right in front of the port of Tanjung Buton, the capital city of Daik. Mepar Island is one of the areas that is a tourist attraction, when visiting Lingga Regency with a historical title, Mepar Island itself is one of the defense forts during the Riau Lingga Kingdom. There are four famous forts located on the hills of Mepar Island, namely Lekok Fort, Hilir Fort, Tanjung Triangle Fort and Middle Fort. Mepar Island itself has eight cannons that are still left today. Among the eight, the cleft cannon is the most unique and most recognized of them all. The Cleft Cannon itself is placed in front of the Mepar Island Mosque. It looks like a cannon in general, but has a damaged or cleft-like part at the end.

On Mepar Island there are also many graves of great figures there, such as the tombs of the Family of Temenggung Jamaludin and Datuk Kaye Montel. Besides that, visitors can be satisfied with the beautiful natural scenery in the form of the sea and Mount Daik, while on the hill or Fort Lekok Mepar Island. when tourists visit Daik but haven't been to Mepar Island, it can be considered not to have arrived at Lingga Regency. not only in terms of history, but the culture on Mepar Island, Lingga Regency, Riau Islands Province is a tourist attraction when visiting here. will sehidang is a tradition of the Malay community in the Lingga district which is still maintained today on Mepar Island.

PT traditional games that are still preserved are an attraction for tourists when visiting here, interesting games that are still being preserved, namely the game of Gasing, Ambung Gila and the Malay Nobility. This is what the community plays here, when presenting performances to visitors and other events, such as weddings.

Regency Lingga is a new district that is developing. The acceleration of regional development is strongly influenced by the accessibility and availability of infrastructure to support the development of the potential of natural resources in the region

Linga District. Lingga Regency has a long history associated with the development of the Malay kingdom. Important evidence that Linga was the center of the Malay kingdom is the existence of the Damnah Palace site. In addition, the historical journey of Singkep as a tin producer in the colonial era left traces of the existence of the old city which became a historical value that must be preserved. With the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning regional government, where each region has the right and is required to develop and manage the potential that exists in their respective regions. then the development of the tourism sector will have an impact on the community, because the community gets the opportunity to work and the opportunity to create jobs. Lingga Regency has various tourism potentials, including natural tourism potential, Cultural tourism, especially tourism potential in the form of historic buildings.

The Mepar Island area has historical tourist attractions such as the Mepar Fort, the Tumenggung Jamaluddin family tomb and Datok Kaya Montel. In this case, the tourism in Mepar Village, Lingga Regency will be the main attraction for people who will visit these

tourist attractions, so that the results of increased tourist visits will be able to make the tour able to develop and become a tour that can be recognized by foreign tourists. though. For rural areas, it can be done with the development of tourist villages. A tourist village is a village that is developed as an object and tourist attraction by "selling" what is unique to the village (Sumardi, 2012).

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Historical Building Theory and Historical Tourism

A historic building is defined as a building or collection of buildings that are separated or connected because of their artistic design, preference or place in the landscape, having universal value that stands out from a historical, artistic, or scientific perspective (Department of State Heritage, in Jamal 2000:139).

A. Ghafar in Jamal (2000:139) states that historic buildings are buildings that have high historical, cultural and architectural values.

Historical buildings have the meaning of a building or group of buildings that have historical value both from the physical and the function of the building (Sidabutar et al, 2017:122). Historical buildings are "every physical form of construction that has significant values (important and original) that can be accounted for from the point of view of time, style, beauty, function, event or event, and uniqueness" (Salain, 2012: 2).

Murti and Wijaya (2013:62) state that historical buildings are buildings that have certain cultural values and were created at a certain time and are silent witnesses and part of the development of an area. Historical buildings can be functionally utilized depending on how they are used (for example, as residences, places of business or as public buildings such as court buildings or the provision of community services). According to Kamarul Syahril Kamal (2007:138), historical buildings consist of various categories including administrative buildings, institutional buildings, monuments, commercial buildings, religious buildings and residential buildings.

According to Agus Sachari (2007), the variables on the function of historic buildings are as follows:

1. Building shape
2. Building function
3. Building style
4. Building performance

The use of historic buildings is formed from five indicators, namely; "functional; economics; social; educational and political" (Feilden, 2003). According to Hayati (2014), before determining the stage of development of each building as a tourist attraction, it is first described the attraction factor, accessibility, amenities, available packages, activities, ancillary service plus tourism promotion factors.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation Article 1 paragraph 1, Cultural Conservation is cultural heritage that is material in the form of Cultural Conservation Objects, Cultural Conservation Buildings, Cultural Conservation Structures, Cultural Conservation Sites, and Cultural Conservation Areas on land and / or in water that needs to be preserved because it has an important value for history, science, education, religion, and/or culture through a determination process.

In Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation Article 1 paragraph 3 also states that cultural heritage buildings are built structures made of natural objects or man-made objects to meet the needs of walled and/or non-walled spaces, and roofs.

While the criteria for cultural heritage buildings are contained in the RI Law No. 11 of 2010 concerning Cultural Conservation Article 5, namely objects, buildings or structures can be proposed as cultural heritage objects, or cultural heritage structures if they meet the following criteria:

- a. 50 (fifty) years old or more;
- b. represents the shortest style period of 50 (fifty) years;
- c. has special meaning for history, science, education, religion, and culture; and
- d. have cultural values for strengthening the nation's personality.

Based on some of the definitions described above, it can be argued that a historic building is a building or group of buildings that have historical value, both physically and functionally, such as residences, places of business, public buildings, religious buildings that were built at a certain time. which is part of the development of an area.

Historical tourism is part of cultural tourism, cultural tourism itself has objects in the form of: birth ceremonies; dances (traditional); traditional music); traditional clothes; customary marriage; the ceremony down to the fields; harvest ceremony; cultural heritage; historical building; traditional heritage; cultural festivals; woven fabric (traditional); local customs; museums, and others (Sammeng, 2001:31). According to Syafiie (2009: 51) in his book Introduction to Tourism Science, history is about the relationship with tourism science because in general history is actually various records of ancient state government administrators that people want to see, visit, research, learn, remember, and analyze.

Based on some of the understandings described above, it can be argued that historical tourism is part of cultural tourism in the form of ceremonies, festivals, traditional culture, historic buildings, which are records of ancient state government administrators who want to be seen, visited, researched, studied remembered, and analyzed by people.

III. Research Method

3.1 Research Approach

The research approach is the whole way or activity in research that starts from the formulation of the problem to make a conclusion. There are two kinds of research approaches, namely quantitative approaches and qualitative approaches.

The quantitative approach means that the information or data presented is in the form of numbers, while the qualitative approach is the information or data presented in the form of statements.

The qualitative approach is an approach that is also called an investigative approach because researchers usually collect data by means of face-to-face and interacting with people at the research site. Based on the description that has been stated above, it can be concluded that this study uses a qualitative approach because all the data obtained in the form of interviews and face-to-face.

3.2 Method of collecting data

Data collection techniques in this study are:

1) Observation (Observation)

Researchers conducted direct observations in Mepar Village, Lingga District, Lingga Regency

2) Documentation

In this study, researchers used documentation as a means to get data about the general description of cultural heritage in Mepar Village, Lingga District, Lingga Regency

3.3 Analysis Method

Data analysis was carried out using descriptive analysis techniques. Descriptive data analysis techniques in this qualitative research are in the form of analyzing, describing and summarizing events or phenomena from data obtained through literature and direct observations in the field.

The purpose of qualitative descriptive analysis is to describe in full and in depth the events of the various phenomena studied.

3.4 Place and time of research

The research was conducted in Mepar Village, Lingga District, Lingga Regency because:

It is necessary to know the whole cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, which are scattered in Mepar Village, Lingga District, Lingga Regency

3.5 Population and Sample

Suhartono (2002:57), states that "the population is the total number of units of analysis, namely the object to be studied, while the definition of the research sample is a part of the population to be studied and is considered to be able to describe the condition of the population as a whole". Sugiyono (2005:57), explains that "population is a generalization area consisting of objects, which have certain quantities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions"

3.6 Research Data and Variables

In order for the data obtained for this study to be complete, the researcher needs to determine the source of the data used. Sources of data in this study include:

a. Primary data

Is data that researchers can directly observe about historical relics found in Mepar Village, Lingga District, Lingga Regency

b. Secondary Data

Is data obtained through literature or archive studies which include:

1. Literature study, this method is taken by studying a number of books, writing scientific papers that have to do with the problem under study.
2. An overview of the Mepar Village area, Lingga District, Lingga Regency

3.7 Research Step

To collect research data, techniques are used, namely:

a. Observation

Observational data collection techniques have specific characteristics when compared to other techniques. This is in line with the opinion of Sugiyono (2005:166), which suggests that "observation techniques are a complex and difficult process, which is composed of various biological processes and psychological processes, the most important of which are observation and memory". In this research, the observations that researchers use are structural observations that have been systematically designed, about what is observed, when and where it is.

b. Documentation

Namely collecting data through books or literature related to the research conducted, for example literature on development strategies, obstacles and opportunities faced and research methods.

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 History of Mepar Island

Mepar Island is a Historic Island, the name of Mepar Island comes from the name Lepa, which is a wood where to prepare cloth or a place to dry something. Over time the word Lepa was called by people to become mepa, because of the influence of the Indonesian language the word Mepa became Mepar, but in the Malay dialect Lingga is still called Mepa. This island has an important role in relations with Daik Bunda, the Malay land as the center of government for the Lingga Kingdom, Riau, Johor and Pahang 1787 - 1824, and the Lingga-Riau Kingdom 1824 - 1911 because on this island the position of Datuk Temenggong Jamaludin who during his reign, Sultan Mahmudsyah III moved from Riau to Daik.

Mepar Island is also an island fortress defense, on this island surrounded by several strongholds with cannons in order to defend against enemy attacks. Datok Kaya who is domiciled on Mepar Island is highly respected by the sea tribesmen. According to the legend, Datok Megat Merah Mata when he first entered Lingga, he first defeated the King of the Sea Tribe Cik Si Mak Yah by testing each other's supernatural powers by breaking the branch of Mount Daik into two, Datok Megat Red Eyes can beat, Ms. Si Mak Yah and all her people are loyal to Datok Megat Mata Merah for generations.

4.2 Demographic Conditions on the island of Mepar

Mepar Island is located in front of the Tanjung Buton pier, Lingga District, Mepar Island has a mystery about cultural heritage. On this island, there are several fortifications built during the Riau-Lingga sultanate. The population of Lingga Subdistrict is 12, 171 people and the area of Lingga Subdistrict is 379.66 km². Mepar Village has an area of 3,652 Km².

The condition of settlements on the island of Mepar is very interesting because there are still traditional house buildings that usually attract tourists. Not only on land, but also on the sea surface. The livelihoods of the people on the island of Mepar are mostly fishermen withuse "pompong"



Source of the Lingga Regency RPJMD for 2021-2026

4.3 Tourism Potential on Mepar Island

The strengths and opportunities possessed by tourism Lingga Regency currently includes;

1. Has a strategic position in the western part of Indonesia,
2. Has a very historical value tallin the historical development of the sultanate in Indonesia,
3. Has a high cultural value with the existence of the Umayyad tribe,
4. Malay culture and customs in a society that is still thick and rooted,
5. Have diversitytourism potential, ranging from underwater, coastal/coastal, mountains, waterfalls, historical heritage to culture.

Mepar Island is also an island fortress defense, on this island surrounded by several strongholds with cannons in order to defend. In addition to the historical potential that exists on Mepar Island, you can also find various other potentials such as:

1. Culinary tour
2. Pandan Leaf Weaving Craft Tour (various types and shapes)
3. Souvenir Tour / Souvenirs and
4. Fishing and Aquaculture Tourism



Cape Fort



Lekok Fort



Lower Fort



Central Fortress

Source: Lingga Regency RPJMD 2021-2026

4.4 Factors Inhibiting Tourism Development on Mepar Island

Weak regional management authority, lack of synergy between stakeholders, weak regional development program planning, lack of professional human resources in the tourism sector, for this reason it is necessary to establish a tourism education institution as a demand and need for personnel in the tourism sector. Ineffective regional cross-sector coordination, the relationship includes policy support, ease of licensing, investment and other forms of regulation.

The KLHS study recommends the formulation of the problem as follows:

- a. The supporting facilities for the development of tourist objects and attractions are still minimal.
- b. The supporting infrastructure in the tourist area is not adequate.
- c. Accessibility to tourist areas is still low.
- d. Tourism promotion is still lacking.
- e. The role of government institutions in empowering Pokdarwis is still lacking. And
- f. Scale priority for development of natural tourist attraction objects has not been determined.
- g. The professionalism of the management agency is still low.
- h. Accessibility and infrastructure at ODTWA are not well provided.
- i. Tourists still find it difficult to access various existing tourist objects

The low quality of the accessibility network from the tourist/batam entrance to the tourist attraction, the mode of crossing is still lacking in terms of quantity and quality. The low quality of facilities and tourism supporting facilities such as; hotels, dining and drinking facilities and tourism information service facilities. Currently, tourism investment in Indonesia is still mostly concentrated in Bali, Jakarta and Batam with the dominance of business types in the hospitality sector. restaurants, and transportation. Investments that go to Lingga Regency are more likely to invest in fisheries and mining. Community Empowerment, not optimal involvement and role of local communities in tourism development.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been compiled by researchers, it can be concluded that:

1. Mepar settlements are still traditional, which can be seen from the settlements and traditions that still exist
2. The historical potential of Mepar Island is marked by historical buildings such as forts, cannons, and the tombs of high-ranking officials in the Mepar Island village, and the traditional craft of “pandan leaf weaving” is still preserved.

3. Problems related to aspects of the tourism industry, such as the quality and efficiency of the tourism service system, tourism is a sector that not only sells physical attractiveness, but also sells services. The government-private partnership is not yet optimal, currently the government still dominates the role as the sole regulator in tourism development in Lingga Regency.

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