

IMPROVEMENT OF SPATIAL QUALITY IN AREA OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM IN SATUI BARAT VILLAGE, TANAH BUMBU REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The development of tourism areas is closely related to improving the spatial quality of an area, but what happens if the tourism area is in a densely populated residential area with various characteristics of slums. Infrastructure, facilities and supporting utilities are not only built for the tourism area but also efforts to develop the local residential area so that it is in line with the image of improving the spatial quality of the tourism area. West Satui Village has a pilgrimage tourism area Makom Jati Keramat which is located in a residential area. With the approach and method of qualitative and quantitative analysis, improving the spatial quality of the tourism area can produce concepts and strategies for handling residential areas and developing pilgrimage tourism areas in West Satui Village, Satui District, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

KEYWORDS Pilgrimage Tourism, Satui Barat Village, Makom Jati Keramat



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INTRODUCTION

Tourism activities are directed at utilizing the potential for natural beauty, culture and history in tourism designation areas to encourage tourism development by paying attention to the preservation of cultural values, customs, quality and beauty of the natural environment and the preservation of environmental functions. Tourism activities can contribute economically to state, regional and community revenues as well as their ability to encourage regional development and trigger socio-cultural and environmental changes in general, both negative and positive.

Utilization of space in tourist areas must be intended for the greatest prosperity of the people, while maintaining these resources as a reserve for sustainable development and still paying attention to the principles of preserving environmental functions in order to introduce, utilize and preserve local historical/cultural values and natural beauty.

Changes in a place or city are often not realized by its inhabitants until the changes occur, so it is necessary to identify the most important parts that are unique

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to the city before changes are implemented, and these changes must be planned to accommodate preservation of the uniqueness of these places. In the context of architecture, the concept is linked to the socio-cultural factors that influence design. The economic climate is conducive to the development of tourism development. These innovative responses are not only very important and unique, but are also beginning to have a major impact. Examples of these innovations include the development of pilgrimage tourism as religious tourism of Makom Jati Keramat in Satui Barat Village, Satui District, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

Improving the supporting infrastructure for pilgrimage tourism is very necessary, especially as a support for the activities of residents who are in the tourist area. Improving the quality of spatial planning in the tourist area is a priority program and handling to improve the welfare of local residents.

The purpose of improving the spatial quality of pilgrimage tourism area in Satui Barat, Tanah Bumbu Regency, among others:

- Improving environmental quality in ziara tourism area as religious tourism of Makom Jati Keramat in Satui Barat Village, Satui Sub-district, Tanah Bumbu Regency.
- Creating Makom Jati Keramat Religious Tourism as one of the identities of public recreation areas in Tanah Bumbu Regency;
- Optimizing tourism potential through systematic and targeted planning.

RESEARCH METHOD

The activity of Improving the Spatial Quality of Pilgrimage Tourism Area in Satui Barat, Tanah Bumbu Regency was carried out by several research methods, including: a) Participatory Method, which involves the community and all relevant stakeholders; b) Community Action Plan (CAP) Method, which is a community action plan in the form of a program plan document for the handling and development of priority settlements based on the area; and c) Location History Flow Tracing (PASL) Method, which is a program development with a rich and diverse historical insight of information that will give birth to a program that is relevant and sensitive to the community's situation. The PRA technique is to re-explore the history of the community in a particular location by describing important events that have been experienced in the past. All of these methods are carried out to design priority handling program components in the area, which include keciptakaryaan infrastructure.

Data Source

Data sources in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data includes direct observation at the study site, namely Makom Jati Keramat in Satui Barat Village, Satui Sub-district, Tanah Bumbu Regency, and interviews with respondents who have been determined. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from the results of studies that have been conducted related to research such as books, articles, data on village potential and other documentation.

Analysis Method

The analysis in this study was conducted using two methods: qualitative analysis to treat qualitative data, and quantitative analysis to treat quantitative data, both of which were obtained from primary and secondary surveys.

The method used in analyzing qualitative data is qualitative descriptive analysis to describe the condition of territories and tourism based on the results of primary surveys and secondary data obtained. As well as the qualitative analysis method, the analysis method used in analyzing quantitative data obtained based on the results of interviews with various parties related to improving the supporting infrastructure of Makom Jati Keramat pilgrimage tourism.

Both analysis methods were used in analyzing the supply and demand for pilgrimage tours of Makom Jati Keramat. The supply analysis was conducted to identify the characteristics, potential, and problems of superior religious tourism products in Satui Barat Village, Tanah Bumbu Regency, which include tourist attractions, tourist support facilities, and accessibility. Demand analysis was conducted to find the characteristics, preferences, and market potential of tourists in Tanah Bumbu Regency in general.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Regional Analysis

The planning location for improving the spatial quality of the pilgrimage tourism area in Satui Barat Village, Satui Sub-district, Tanah Bumbu Regency is in a residential area in an oil palm plantation area. The settlement is categorized as a light slum area with an area of about 10.72 Ha. This is reinforced by the South Kalimantan Province Slum Decree document Number 188.44/0420/KUM/2022. West Satui Village is located in a swampy area and close to the shoreline which only consists of 2 RTs, namely RT.05 and 06 with a population of 413 people. Most houses are built on stilts, so the use of materials for floors, roofs, and walls also adapts to the environment. In addition to being relatively cheap compared to walled houses, wood is also lighter and more suitable for swamp conditions. In addition to cultural factors, the community feels more comfortable using wooden materials even though economically they are actually able to build houses with materials such as wall walls and ceramic floors.



Figure 1. Area Map of RT.05 and 06 West Satui Village, Satui Sub-district, Tanah Bumbu Regency

The widest type of floor also matches the walls. About 49.61 percent of the floors in residential buildings are wooden, but there are still houses with dirt floors, which is about 0.35 percent of total households. These dirt floors are usually found in rural areas where the soil texture is quite hard.

As for the wall material of residential buildings, it is dominated by the use of wood, which reaches 60.45 percent and walls are used by 39.33 percent of households. Only around 0.22 percent used other materials for walls. The high percentage of houses with wooden walls is inseparable from the Tanah Bumbu area itself which does have a large enough forest, so that most houses, especially houses that have been built for a long time, generally use wood.

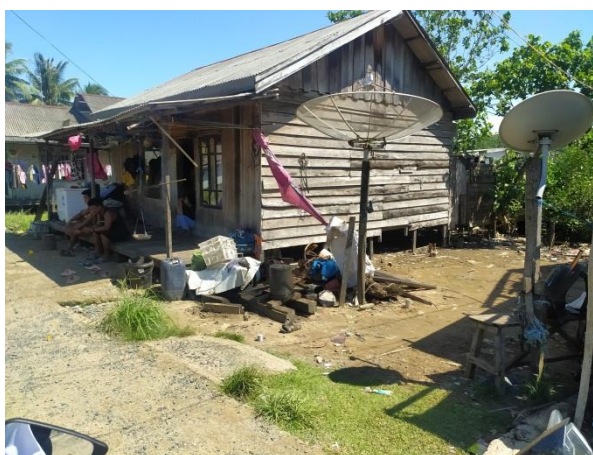


Figure 2. Wooden Wall House

The condition of the neighborhood road network with a width of 4 meters along 200 meters with asphalt pavement, about 20% of the road is in a lightly damaged condition. Neighborhood roads with a width of less than 4 meters have a length of 200 meters in the middle of residential areas. The width of the road is wide enough to be passed by fire trucks as one of the firefighting protections. However, the neighborhood road is not equipped with a drainage network. Rainwater runoff flows directly to the river estuary or swamp, which is located not far from the settlement. In addition, the residential areas of RT 05 & 06 do not have a drainage network to dispose of household wastewater so that there is a lot of stagnant water because the wastewater is disposed of on the ground, for houses located on the beach, household wastewater is directly flowed into the estuary or sea.

Waste management, local residents usually manage their waste by burning it because there are no garbage trucks serving RT 05 and 06 of Satui Barat Village. In addition, there is still a large area of vacant land so that people can freely burn garbage in their yards. The clean water network of Satui Barat Village, especially RT 05 & 06, has not been served by clean water from the PDAM. Clean water for drinking is obtained by buying and assisted by the water boat of the TNI River Lake Post which usually supplies clean water to the POS, which is in the neighborhood of RT.05 and 06, the water is collected in water barrels that have been built. The community also uses well water and utilizes river water for bathing and washing

needs. The network of water pipes from the wells and from the water barrels is mostly poorly organized.



Figure 3. Clean Water/Drinking Water Container

The location of religious tourism development, namely Makom Jati Keramat pilgrimage tour, is located in the RT.06 area of Satui Barat Village, Satui Sub-district, Tanah Bumbu Regency. The development area is 470 m². The parking area that is not too large only accommodates a few cars, so that during the pilgrimage season on religious holidays pilgrims' vehicles park along the neighborhood road and congest the residential area. In addition, the inadequacy of other supporting facilities such as lodging and public toilets results in many visitors sleeping in the courtyard of the mosque and staying in the toilets of residents' houses.



Figure 4. Development location of Makom Jati Keramat pilgrimage tour

Broadly speaking, strategic issues in efforts to improve the spatial quality of pilgrimage tourism areas in Satui Barat, Tanah Bumbu Regency, include:

- 1) The development of settlements on land that is not in accordance with land use around the coastal boundary area;
- 2) The lack of parks as Green Open Space (RTH);
- 3) Road conditions are poor and not equipped with drainage;

- 4) Limited access to clean water, groundwater that is not suitable for consumption (brackish);
- 5) Limited temporary waste disposal facilities and infrastructure;
- 6) There is still a lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure for Makom Jati Keramat pilgrimage tourism.

Concepts and Strategies for Handling the Settlement Area of West Satui Village as a Pilgrimage Tourism Development of Makom Jati Keramat

Based on Law No.1 Year 2011 on Housing and Settlement Areas, there is a concept of slum management that is elaborated in slum management patterns, among others:

1. Prevention Concept
 - Supervision and Control, namely compliance with licenses, technical standards and inspection in accordance with laws and regulations.
 - Community Empowerment, namely implementation through mentoring and information services.
2. Quality Improvement Concept
 - Restoration, i.e. Repair, rebuilding into a livable settlement.
 - Rejuvenation, i.e. Creating better settlements to protect the safety and security of the surrounding community by first providing housing for the community.
 - Resettlement, namely the relocation of people from locations that are impossible to rebuild / not in accordance with spatial plans and / or prone to disasters and pose a danger to goods or people (co: provision of rusunawa)

There is a concept of restoration, rejuvenation and relocation in RT 05 and 06 of Satui Barat Village to a safer location from the tidal flood overflow of the sea estuary so that it destroys some houses and erodes the soil, the arrangement of building facades, clean water facilities, wastewater facilities and infrastructure that are not technical standards so that it is necessary to make septic tanks / bio fill for people who have not been reached by wastewater management, especially settlements above the river / sea estuary, besides that the road often collapses due to eroded sea water due to tidal floods, so it is necessary to strengthen the road. There is also a need for the arrangement of parks and tourist areas as one of the religious tourist destinations of Makom Jati Keramat, and the concept of making public hydrants on neighborhood roads.

In improving the spatial quality of the pilgrimage tourism area in Satui Barat, Tanah Bumbu Regency, with the observed aspects of existing problems, handling concepts and strategies can be seen in the table below;

Table 1 Aspects of Concepts and Strategies for Handling Settlement Areas of West Satui Village, Satui Sub-district, Tanah Bumbu Regency

Region	Tipologi	Aspects	Problems	Handling Concept		Strategy	
				Prevention	Improved	Prevention	Improved
RT.05 & 06 Satui Barat Village, Satui Sub-district Tanah	Settlements are located around the Estuary / Coastline	Building	>50% Irregularity Buildings, some buildings not facing roads and	Supervision and control	Restoration, Rejuvenation, Relocation	Socialization and Approach to the Community Regarding Building that is not in accordance	Facade arrangement building against built access

Region	Tipologi	Aspects	Problems	Handling Concept		Strategy	
				Prevention	Improved	Prevention	Improved
Bumbu Regency			located on the banks of the river/sea estuary			with its designation	
			50% Nonconformity with Requirements Building Technical which is dominated by semi construction permanent and non-permanent	Control and Supervision	Building Setup	Conducting an Inventory of Vacant Land Ownership Including Landowner Data, Ownership Status and Land Area.	
			>20% Bad/Damaged Roads			Socialization and Supervision of Road Maintenance	Displacement and Relocation as well as Housing Development in Areas that are in accordance with its designation
		Neighborhood Road	Roads Not Equipped with Drains	Maintenance and Supervision	Neighborhood Road Quality Improvement	Handled so as not to return to slums through efforts: Supervision and Control; and Community Empowerment	Footpath Repair
		Drinking Water	Not served by pipeline network	Community Empowerment	Construction and Regulation of Clean Water Pipeline System	Socialization and Community Assistance in Utilizing Clean Water	Development and Improvement of Clean Water Network to Serve the Community
		Neighborhood Drainage	Not awakened	Community Empowerment	Restoration	To facilitate residents in obtaining drinking water.	Construction of Drainage Channel System
		Waste Water	50% Cement/Concrete Construction	Maintenance and Control Rules	Wastewater Network System Arrangement	Socialization and Mentoring	Construction and Repair of Sewerage System
			>30% Area discharges wastewater into river/sea estuary			Increasing the Role of the Community in Wastewater Treatment Maintenance Efforts	Construction of Communal WWTP
		Waste	Areas not served by the City Waste Management System	Community Empowerment Control and Supervision	Environmental Quality Improvement	Socialization and Approach to the Community Regarding Waste Disposal	TPS Construction
							Addition of garbage cans in each household

Region	Tipologi	Aspects	Problems	Handling Concept		Strategy	
				Prevention	Improved	Prevention	Improved
		Fire Protection System	0% of Areas Not Served by Fire Protection Systems	Community Empowerment	Fire Hydrant Network System Setup	Rules to Avoid Flooding Socialization Approach to the Community Early Action Fire Prevention	Provision of Fire Extinguishers (APAR)

Source: Analysis results, 2024

Table 2 Program & Priority Handling of Settlement Area Plan for Satui Barat Village, Satui Sub-district, Tanah Bumbu Regency

Proposed Infrastructure Handling Program	Documentation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve regulations on spatial conformity and rules regarding coastal boundary areas (Muara Laut Beach); - Construction of a child-friendly park (RTH); - Construction of drainage around the area as a catchment for household waste flow and rainwater to avoid inundation; - Construction of clean water facilities or Clean Water Tanks; - Construction of Temporary Waste Disposal Sites (TPS); - Construction of public toilets and communal septic tanks; - Construction of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP); and - Construction of dikes or breakwaters to prevent ROB flooding - The arrangement of parks and religious tourism areas of Makom Jati Keramat is equipped with supporting facilities, including: arrangement of parking areas, public toilets and the development of supporting tourism (UMKM). 	

Source: Analysis results, 2024

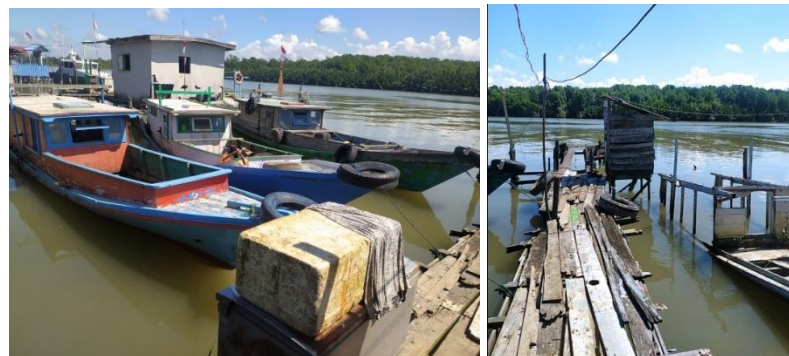


Figure 5. Existing condition of settlements in the coastal boundary area (Muara Laut Beach)

Action Plan of City Scale and Area Scale Slum Prevention and Upgrading Program

The formulation of program action plans is an activity to formulate concepts and plans for handling priority residential areas based on the results of the identification of regional handling needs that have been carried out previously. The formulation of the program action plan obtained is the main output to be achieved in a series of activities in the identification and formulation of the program action plan, which starts from identifying the potential and problems of the area until finally a phasing plan for settlement development programs and urban infrastructure in the development area is formulated.



Figure 6. Sea / River Estuary Arrangement (Plan for the construction of wave breaking embankments)

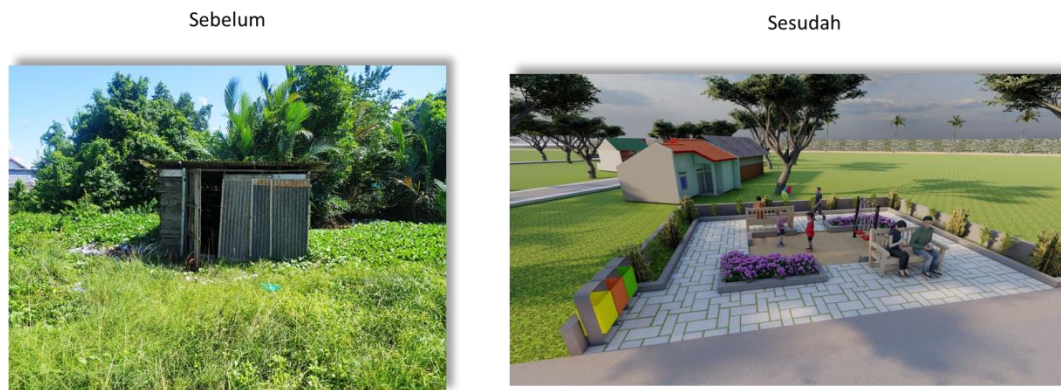


Figure 7. Plan for Child Friendly Green Open Space (RTH)



Figure 8. Neighborhood Road and Drainage Arrangement in Satui Barat



Figure 9. Public WC Arrangement (Makom Jati Keramat Location)

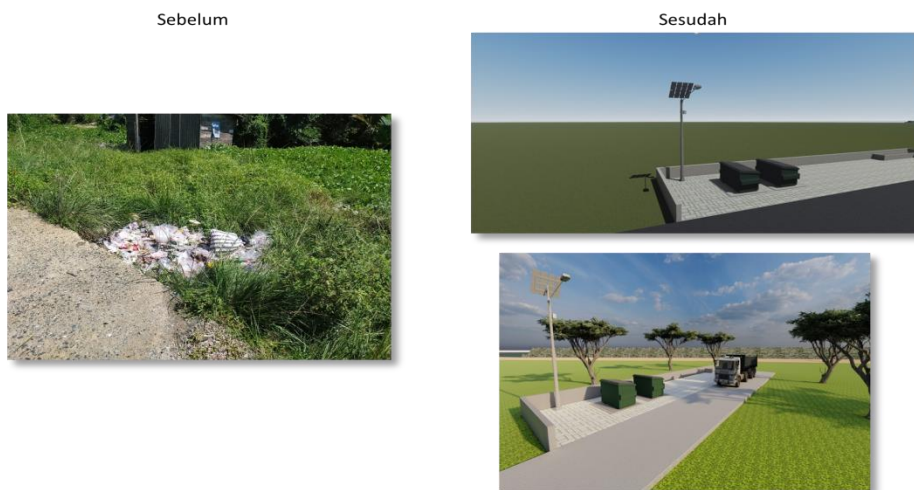


Figure 10. Arrangement of Temporary Waste Disposal Site (TPS) Satui Barat

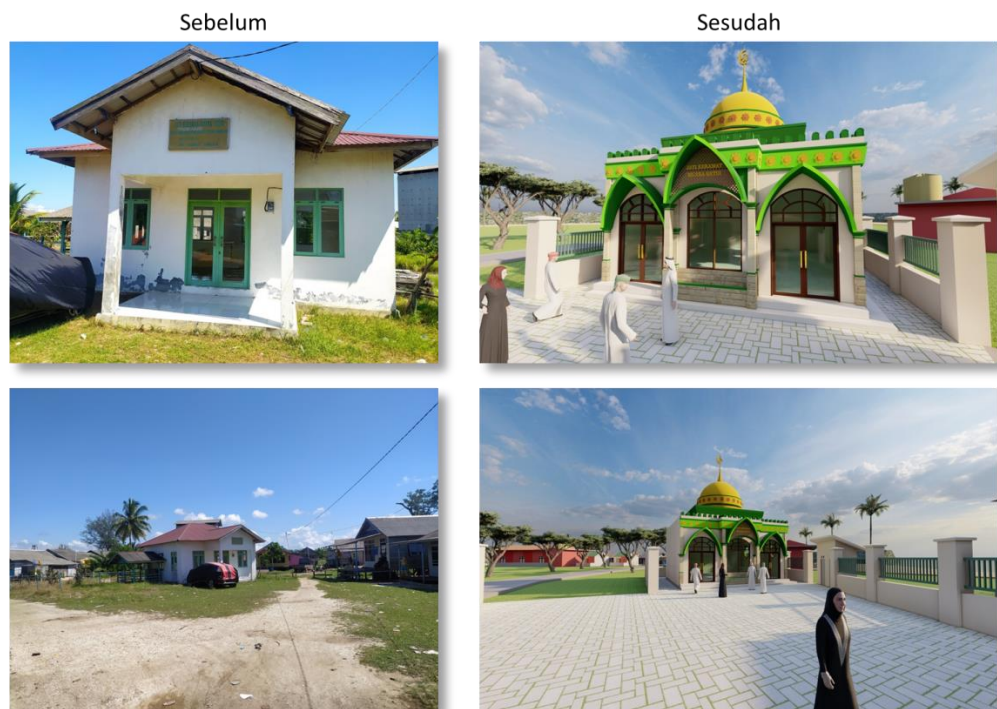


Figure 11. Arrangement of Makom Jati Keramat (Plan for Arrangement of Makom Jati Keramat Pilgrimage Tourism Area)

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the above discussion associated with the research objectives can be concluded as follows: 1. Developing tourist areas through improving the spatial quality of tourist areas can create residential areas that are in harmony with the Spatial Plan. 2. Handling priority areas will provide benefits for the development and development of the city. 3. Community readiness to provide support to support the handling program and even play an active role in creating a conducive situation in physical implementation. 4. The development of tourist areas as tourist villages is a form of rural development policy that tries to diversify villages that have been based on agriculture/plantations. 5. Tourism villages are developed to become villages based on the tourism industry, both service businesses and commercial businesses in the form of tourism products. Village tourism in its development is a process of exploring the potential that exists in the village, whether it comes from natural, social, cultural, community or other elements, so that the nature and sustainability of village characteristics are maintained and preserved.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, suggestions can be made, among others: 1. The community as the subject and object of village development must always be involved in the whole process of developing a tourist village, given that the purpose of developing a tourist village is not only to develop the characteristics, values of tradition and culture into a tourist attraction, but also to improve the welfare of the community, so that the community must play a role and be the party that benefits. 2. Community involvement in the whole process of

developing the area is a recognition or existence of the community as an integral part of the village, so that the process is fully intended to empower the community and provide maximum benefit to the community. 3. Socialization, which contains the dissemination of program information to all development actors, including the socialization of land use plans. 4. Skills development training for small and micro businesses in the surrounding area. 5. Realization of the Tourism Area Development Space.

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