

# Analysis of the development of tourism infrastructure supporting the island of the karampuang in the regency of Mamuju

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## **Abstract:**

*Karampuang Island with beautiful panorama and potential Karampuang Island has promised to become a natural tourist island with an area of about 6 Km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 2,937 inhabitants offering natural tourism that is very enchanting especially its coral reefs but in this case it has not been handled optimally because it is still the unavailability of infrastructure (such as infrastructure) that can support and serve as an island natural tourism that can be enjoyed by tourists and can increase the Mamuju Regency APBD. The purpose of this study was to determine the infrastructure development efforts of Karampuang Island as a tourist attraction in Mamuju Regency and the factors that hamper it in carrying out development efforts. The theory in this study is Suwanto's theory that the main elements that support the development of tourism, tourism objects and tourist attractions, tourism infrastructure, tourism facilities, governance or infrastructure and the community or the environment. This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Data collected through interviews, documentation and observation. The results of this study indicate that the infrastructure on Karampuang Island is still in the development stage and therefore still needs cooperation between related parties to continue this activity. Infrastructure that is deemed necessary to be developed to support tourism activities is clean water infrastructure, mobile networks and road access.*

**Key words:** *infrastructure, tourism, the development of tourism*

## **I. Introduction**

The territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago with 17,508 islands, stranded from Sabang to Merauke and has a wealth of natural resources and environmental services contained therein, this is a national potential created by God and needs to be cultivated and managed properly and optimally. maybe. But until now the wealth and potential of these islands has not yet been optimized, especially in the management of small islands or islands bordering other countries

Small or outer islands are usually remote areas, poor and even uninhabited and far from the attention of the government. The existence of these islands geographically is very strategic because it is based on this

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island that our country borders are determined. Small or outermost islands should receive serious attention and supervision so as not to cause problems that can disrupt the territorial integrity of Indonesia, especially islands located in the border region with countries that do not or have no agreement (agreement) with Indonesia.

In the context of realizing one of the goals of the country, namely the welfare of the people, the Government has carried out various development activities. This is in line with the birth of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. In Law Number 23 Year 2014 General Provisions Article 1 paragraph 9 explains that regional autonomy is the right, authority and obligation of the autonomous region to regulate and manage their own Government Affairs and the interests of local communities in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia system.

One of the most supportive aspects of development is the aspect of tourism that still survives, tourism potential is considered quite potential as one of the commodities that need to be managed and developed. The tourism sector also provides tangible input in various sectors of life in the form of economic improvement for some residents around the tourist sites with the opening of new jobs, increasing local income (PAD) as well as preserving socio-cultural and environmental life through growing cultural activities of the community.

Mamuju Regency is one of the regencies in West Sulawesi Province which is the capital of West Sulawesi Province and has a very potential tourism potential that can be developed into a tourist destination in the context of improving the regional economy in Mamuju Regency and one of them is Karampuang Island which is a marine tourism object located directly opposite the city of Mamuju which can be accessed using a speedboat / katinting with a travel time of approximately 15 minutes

Karampuang Island is a forest land in Mamuju City. In addition, this island is also a tourist attraction in Mamuju. Karampuang Island is precisely located in Simboro Kepulauan District, Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi Province. The island with an area of around six square kilometers and a population of 2,937 inhabitants is famous for the beauty of the sea. Underwater beauty in the form of coral reefs and other marine biota and is the attraction of this island.

the objective of this research is to discover the methods and ways in the development of karampuang island tourism by providing the income to the local government and the parties related to agricultural development programs in the private vocational school, specialized in their administration of the agency institutions institutions institute in agricultural introduction in the agricultural private rights.

In the process of development of karampuang island tourism is inseparable from problems that hamper the development process as for Problem formulation is a complete and detailed agreement on the discussion of the problem to be discussed about the approval and resolution of the problem. The formulation of the problem in this research is How to Infrastructure Development Efforts Karampuang Island As a Tourism

Object in Mamuju Regency, What factors hinder the efforts to develop Karampuang Island Infrastructure as a Tourism Object in Mamuju Regency ,What are the efforts to overcome obstacles in the development of Karampuang Island tourism in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi Province?

The purpose of this study is to determine the development efforts that have been running and which will be a program and planning by the regional government together with the private sector and the community in the effort to develop tourism in Karampuang Island, especially in developing the infrastructure sector.

## II. Concept Theory

### a. Development

According to Trijono (2007: 1) development is an effort to meet basic human needs, both individually and in groups, in ways that do not cause damage, both to social life and the natural environment. Mubyarto (2004: 35) said that the goal of development is to improve the livelihoods and livelihoods of people by utilizing the potential of natural resources and human resources through a series of businesses and activities in order to create conditions that allow rural communities to be able to develop themselves and initiate development .

### b. Infrastructure

The World Bank (1994) divides infrastructure into 3, namely:

1. Economic infrastructure, is the physical infrastructure needed to support economic activities, including public utilities (power, telecommunications, water, sanitation and gas), public work (roads, rails, ports and airports).

2. Social infrastructure, including education, health, housing and recreation.

3. Administrative infrastructure, including law enforcement, administrative control and coordination

### c. Outermost Islands or Border Areas

According to Saad (2010: 109) said that the border area is the most strategic area in one regency / city, province or country. Border areas have strategic values in supporting the success of regional and national development. The border area is a mirror and at the same time a symbol of the strength and prosperity of an area.

### d. Natural tourism

Nature tourism is one type of recreation by organizing travel activities or some of these activities are temporary to enjoy the symptoms of the uniqueness and natural beauty through the terminology of ecotourism. Nature tourism is the area of nature conservation which is mainly used for tourism and nature recreation. In another sense it is also explained that natural tourism is a form of recreational and tourism activities that utilize the potential of natural resources, both in natural conditions or after cultivation, so as to enable tourists to gain physical and spiritual freshness, gain knowledge and experience, and foster inspiration and love for natural

e. Tourism Development

According to Suwanto (2004: 19) said there are some basic elements that must receive special attention in order to support the development of tourism in the tourist destination which involves planning, implementing development and development which includes 5 elements, namely:

1. Tourist attractions and tourist attractions
2. Tourism infrastructure
3. Tourist facilities
4. Management or infrastructure
5. Community or environment

f. Tourism

According to Wardiyanto (2011: 46) said that tourism is an activity or activity carried out for a while in order to add insight into the social field, the behavior system of humans themselves with various encouragement of interests in accordance with different cultures related to pleasure efforts, including the exploitation of tourist objects and attractions as well as other businesses related to the field.

### III. Research Methods

The research method used in this research is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Researchers try to vaporize the facts in accordance with the existing facts without intervening in conditions that occur in the field. Qualitative research with descriptive methods is a type of research that aims to make descriptive (picture) and the relationship between the phenomena under investigation. Descriptive research does not provide treatment, manipulation or alteration of the independent variables, but describes a condition as it is based on the field. According to Nawawi (2005: 63) descriptive method is a step in making an objective representation of the symptoms contained in the problem under investigation.

a. Research location

The research location is the place where the research takes place, namerly at the office of culture, tourism, youth and sports, mamuju ragency which is an agency that has the task and authority in developing development in managing a tourist site and providing facilities and insfratructure for a tourism attraction, and has the authority to carry out development of new tourist attractions that have been touched by a government that has previous authority. The selection of research locations was taken based on the topic used by the author. And for the location of the focus of the research object is located in Karampuang island Mamuju regency

b. Types and sources of data

a. Primary

Primary data is data that is directly related to the object of research (Sugiono, 2011: 137).

b. Secondary

Secondary data referred to in this study are data obtained from related agencies such as the Office of Culture in Youth Tourism and Sports in Mamuju Regency such as:

1. Profile of Mamuju Regency

2. Karampuang Island Profile

c. Data collection technique

To get the data in this study, the authors used data collection techniques such as:

1. Observation

According to Cartwright & Cartwright in Herdiansyah (2011: 131) defines that observation is as a process of seeing, observing, and observing and "recording" behavior systematically for a particular purpose. These behaviors are behaviors that can be seen directly by the eye, can be heard and measured.

2. Interview

Interview is a data collection technique that is done by direct questioning / verbally to respondents related to research through a list of questions / questionnaires that have been made regarding efforts to develop tourism areas by the Government Office of Mamuju Regency, particularly on infrastructure to support tourism activities.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a record of events that have occurred in the past. Documentation is intended to obtain data directly from the research site, including relevant books, regulations, Regional medium-term development plans (RPJMD), photographs and data relevant to research. In other words, documentation is used as a complement in research.

d. Analysis Techniques

To test the validity of the data in the study. Researchers do triangulation techniques, namely data collection is done by combining data from various data collection techniques and data sources that already exist, this can be done by comparing data from interviews, observations and documentation.

## **IV. Research results and discussion**

### **A. Efforts to develop Karampuang Island Infrastructure as a Tourism Object in Mamuju Regency**

In discussing the results of this study, researchers used the development of tourism proposed by **Suwantoro** as follows:

Tourism and tourist attraction is a potential that is driving the presence of tourists to a tourist destination. Tourism development must be designed based on the potential of its attraction and the success criteria for its development, which includes:

Financial feasibility (funds) financial viability is funds that can be used in developing Karampuang Island and the funds originated

The condition of Karampuang Island still requires an increase in infrastructure development to support tourism activities on the tourist island such as the unavailability of lodging for tourists, as well as for handicraft products and local community independent businesses that have unclear commodities and marketing techniques, as well as access to connect between regions in a village that is still lacking.

## B. Factors That Hinder the Efforts to Develop Karampuang Island Infrastructure as a Tourism

Object in Mamuju Regency :

### 1. Source of clean water from PDAM

By looking at the conditions in the field from the last few years, the obstacle so felt in the process of development and development of tourism infrastructure on the island of Karampuang is clean water from the PDAM, this is evident from the habit of some people who still use sea water for daily needs by filtering water salt to reduce the level of salt.

### 2. Infrastructure

Roads One of the supports to be able to make a tourist attraction in great demand by tourists. A good road infrastructure can provide comfort to both local and Mancanegra tourists, especially in supporting tourism activities and improving the quality of these attractions in the eyes of tourists.

### 3. Cellular Phone Networks

As we know that in modern times like today that humans can not be separated from the name of communication devices such as mobile phones. That the mobile phone that we use to be able to interact with family or friends requires a cellular telephone network to be able to keep communicating even though separated by great distances. So that the telecommunications network is considered inadequate on the island of Karampuang in accelerating access and updating of information along with the times that occur.

## V. Conclusion

In an effort to develop Karampuang Island infrastructure as a tourist attraction in Mamuju Regency, it can be concluded:

### a. Tourist attractions and tourist attractions, including:

1. As the youngest province in Indonesia, West Sulawesi Province still needs support and support from the central government in the form of the regional budget, many natural resources that can be managed, one of them is in the tourism sector, Karampuang Island is considered to have the potential to be developed into one of the commodities pre-eminent in helping improve the regional economy in the district of Mamuju. So that in the RPJM-RPJP local governments can prioritize tourism development programs.

2. Regional social feasibility is an activity that can provide benefits for managers, both investors and the district government itself, especially in this case if the infrastructure is adequate to be able to provide satisfaction to tourists and will have a good impact for managers in line with the increasing independence of economic income

3. environmental feasibility has good or bad impacts depending on the manager, whether the development carried out in the form of environmentally appropriate development or actually do development that damages the environment, then it is necessary to examine aspects of natural resources and human resources to be able to maintain the balance of the ecosystem.

b. Infrastructure in this case is an object that cannot be shifted such as lodging or electricity but has an important role to be enjoyed by tourists visiting Karampuang Island, because to get to the destination there is time and material sacrificed so that appropriate lodging is needed for tourists who come to visit as a value for each party.

c. Means are a supporting factor for the realization of Karampuang Island tourism objects in this case can be moved or moved such as the availability of transportation facilities that can be used by visitors to get to tourist destinations whether land, sea or air transportation.

d. security and order are also deemed necessary to increase, synergy between the security forces and the community in maintaining security stability on karampuang island, to minimize crime so that tourists and all parties feel safe and comfortable in carrying out tourism activities.

Factors that hamper the success of infrastructure development efforts in karampuang Island as a tourist attraction in Mamuju Regency that is :

a. Road infrastructure As can be seen that the road infrastructure in the karampuang island is still bumpy and has many holes that make newcomers feel uncomfortable with the existing infrastructure, then there must be improvements so that it can provide comfort for visitors to get to Mamuju Regency

b. Cellular telephone networks Communication tools today cannot be separated from the grip of hands because in this time of sophistication both drivers, parents and even children are accustomed to using it. Therefore a cellular phone network is very necessary to be able to communicate with family and friends, if only a day or two day trip will not be a problem but it is better if the availability of a cellular phone network so that visitors can communicate and use social media as we have known at the time recently.

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