

ASSESSMENT OF OBJECTS AND ATTRACTIONS OF KRUENG GEUNIE LHOK KEUTAPANG KABUPATEN PIDIE ACEH FOR NATURAL TOURISM

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Abstract. Tourist objects and attractions are one of the important elements in the world of tourism. Where tourist objects and attractions can succeed government programs in preserving adat and the nation's culture as a set that can besold to tourists and can improve the welfare and participation of the community in preserving the development of a tourist area. The purpose of this study is to determine the value of potential natural tourist attractions. The data collection method is carried out using a qualitative method by conducting in-depth structured interviews, literature studies, observations in the field and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). Data analysis of potential objects and natural tourist attractions is described descriptively and processed using the guidelines for Analysis of Object Operating Areas and Daya Natural Tourism Attractions (ADO-ODTWA). The results showed odtwa analysis of the Krueng Geunie area for each of the criteria of attractiveness 83.33% (feasible), accessibility 91.66% (feasible), socio-economic environmental conditions 58.33% (not yet feasible), accommodation 66.66% (feasible), supporting facilities and infrastructure 80% (feasible), and availability of clean water 80% (feasible). Therefore, based on the results of research, the Krueng Geunie area deserves to be developed as a natural tourist attraction area.

Keywords: attractions; nature ecotourism; Krueng Geunie; ODTWA

I. INTRODUCTION

Tourist objects and attractions are one of the important elements in the world of tourism. Where tourist objects and attractions can succeed government programs in preserving adat and the culture of the nation as aset that can be sold to tourists. Tourist objects and attractions can be in the form of nature, culture, living arrangements and so on that have attractions and selling points to be visited or enjoyed by tourists. In a broad sense, anything that has a tourist attraction or attracts tourists can be called a tourist attraction and attraction. One of the sectors that plays a role in development and regional development is tourism activities, besides having an impact on economic growth it can also increase growth in other sectors such as industry, trade, agriculture and plantations. With a real contribution to the economic, social and environmental aspects, it is a form of tourism development (Endah Djuwendah, Tuhpawana PS, Yosini D, [1]). With biodiversity, the uniqueness and authenticity of traditional culture, the beauty of the landscape, natural phenomena and historical and cultural heritage which are very diverse, making Indonesia a country that has the largest mega biodiversity. So it is very potential with the biodiversity that is owned to make objects and natural tourist attractions (ODTWA) (Wijaya [2]). According to (Marpaung [3]) tourist objects and attractions are a form of related activities and facilities, which can attract tourists or visitors to come to a particular area or place. Meanwhile, according to (Kusudianto [4]) ODTWA

Indonesia is a mega-biodiversity country that has a lot of biodiversity, uniqueness and authenticity of traditional

culture, beautiful landscapes, natural phenomena and historical/cultural heritage [5]. This biodiversity has the potential to be used as an object and natural tourist attraction (ODTWA). ODTW is everything in the form of formations and/or activities and facilities that are interconnected and have their own charm so that they can attract tourists or visitors to visit a certain area/place [6]. As a product sold in the tourism market, ODTW must have three main components, namely the attractions of the destination, the facilities at the destination and also the accessibility of the destination (Hadinoto [7]) The definition of natural tourism according to (Ministry of Forestry [8]) is a travel activity or part of these activities which is carried out voluntarily and temporarily to enjoy the uniqueness and beauty of nature. The natural tourism component itself has several components that cannot be separated from one another as described by (Cooper [9]) such as: 1. Tourist attractions, 2. Facilities and services provided by managers for tourists. 3. Accommodation, food and drink 4. Accessibility (roads and transportation) 5. Other supporting factors which include marketing, security and safety for tourists at tourist sites.

One of the natural attractions in Pidie Regency is Krueng Geunie which has a location in Gampong Lhok Keutapang, Tangse District with a travel time of about one hour. This place is one of the tourist destinations that is very often visited by various groups, be it with family at the end of the week, or with friends to hold a meal together. The custom in this place, crowded with families who enjoy the beauty of nature that is still natural. Krueng Geunie is known for its cool weather, this attraction also offers a million beautiful natural

panoramas[10]. With its shallow river with small rocks, it is certainly very suitable for bathing with friends or family, the water that sejuk makes the body fresh, so that makes Krueng Geunie which is located at the foot of Mount Tangse-Lhok Keutapang Pidie, visited by many people, especially when approaching the fasting month [11]. Judging from the tourism sector, Krueng Geunie natural tourism has a diversity of natural and fostered tourist attractions that can revive the economy in order to achieve community welfare. One of the potential leading tourist attractions in Krueng Geunie is a natural tourist attraction that has great potential to be developed because there are many other potentials in it that can support the development of natural tourism and can attract visitors from outside the area. if we look and examine in depth a lot of extraordinary natural charm in Pidie Regency, especially for the Tangse region and its surroundings, but due to the lack of socialization and approaches implemented by related agencies, existing tourism becomes less attractive to the public.

Research related to ODTWA has been carried out in several areas, according to Siam Romani [12], in his research using ODTWA analysis in Bukit Duabelas National Park, Jambi Province. according to Tun Susdiyanti [13], in his research using potential analysis using a qualitative approach and referring to the 2003 PHKA guidelines. Research with this method has been carried out a lot, but for the Krueng Geunie area ecotourism area to assess the potential feasibility has never been done, therefore it needs to be used as a research object to assess the potential natural tourist attraction of the Krueng Geunie area. This study aims to determine the value of potential natural tourist attractions in the Krueng Geunie area Kabupaten Pidie.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Lhok Keutapang , Pidie Regency from June to December 2021. The tools used include stationery, cameras, laptops, location maps and questionnaires. Pidie County is geographically located at a position of 04.300 – 04.600 North Latitude, 95.75 o – 96.20o East Longitude. To the north it borders the Malacca Strait, the east borders Pidie Jaya Regency, Bireun Regency, Central Aceh Regency, the south borders West Aceh Regency and the west borders Aceh Besar Regency, Aceh Jaya Regency. The potential of natural tourism objects and attractions include attractiveness, accessibility, socio-economic environmental conditions, accommodation, supporting infrastructure and the availability of clean water (PHKA [14]). Then- components observed are: Attractiveness; The observed elements include uniqueness, sensitivity, variety of activities, prominent natural resources, cleanliness of the site, safety, comfort. Accessibility; The elements observed are the condition and distance of the road, the type of road. Conditions of the socioeconomic environment; Accommodation; carried out by viewing and searching for information about lodging within a radius of 15 km from the object. Supporting facilities include post offices, telephone networks, puskesmas, electricity networks, drinking water networks, restaurants, shopping

centers/markets, banks, souvenir shops/souvenirs. Availability of clean water; The elements observed include volume, distance of the water source to the location of the object, whether or not or not water is flowed to the object, feasibility of consumption and continuity.

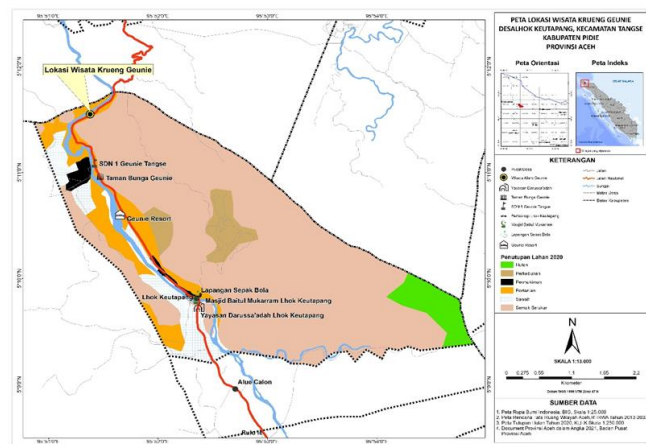


Figure 1. Map of the research site

This research was conducted by scoring method based on the guidelines for the Analysis of Natural Tourism Objects and Attractions Operating Area (ADO- ODTWA) of the Directorate General of PHKA [14] which consists of primary data including several criteria including assessment of tourist attraction object criteria, accessibility criteria, accommodation criteria, advice and infrastructure criteria, socioeconomic environmental condition criteria and assessment of clean water availability criteria. To collect data from the assessment of tourist attraction criteria, researchers conducted open interviews with the chairmen and members of tourism awareness groups, related agencies, and community leaders. Then for secondary data obtained from literature in the form of papers, reports related to information in the field and data in the form of topography, socioeconomic environmental conditions, accommodation, accessibility, facilities and infrastructure as well as the availability of clean water obtained from related agencies. After the primary and secondary data were obtained, a scoring method was carried out based on the 2003 PHKA guidelines, where the scoring values of each criterion were different, namely for the attractiveness criterion to have a weight of 6, the accessibility assessment criteria to have a weight of 5, the accommodation assessment criteria to have a weight of 3, the assessment criteria for facilities and infrastructure to have a weight of 3, the criteria for social / economic environmental conditions to have a weight of 5 and the assessment criteria for the availability of clean water to have a weight of 6.

further for the calculation of each of the results of the figures obtained from the repondent multiplied by the weights that were guided by the 2003 PHKA. Then the results of the values that have been obtained are compared again with the development classification values of each assessment criteria, after that the weight / class values that have been obtained from the tabulation of thegan carrying classification of each

assessment criteria, the value of each of these criteria is averaged in the category of feasible, not feasible and not worthy to get the final result of the assessment of krueng Geunie natural tourism objects. The following is the feasibility index in the form of percent as follows:

- Eligibility rate > 66.6% : worth developing
- Eligibility rate 33.3% - 66.6% : not yet worth developing
- Eligibility rate < 33.3% : not worth developing.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on Table 1, the results of the assessment of the components of the natural ecotourism attraction of the Krueng Geunie area can be seen that the highest element / sub-element is found in tourist activities that can be carried out in an area that has a score of 180 with activities to enjoy natural beauty, research/education, Religious, Camping, sports activities and gatherings, because the Krueng Geunie area has a beautiful and unspoiled panorama so there are so many activities that can be done in the tourist area. Here's a picture of the Krueng Geunie area

Table 1 Assessment of tourist attractions

Elements	Description	Value (a)	Value (b)	Shoes (axb)
Uniqueness of SDA	Waterfall Hot water resources	6	25	150
The number of outstanding natural resources	Flora, Fauna, Rock, Air	6	25	150
Tourist activities carried out	Enjoy the beauty of nature Education/research, Religious Camping, Sports activities Gathering	6	30	180
Cleanliness of tourist attractions	No industry, There's no way around, No polluters	6	25	150
Regional safety of tourist sites	No illegal logging, No theft, No landslides, No trust interferes	6	20	120
comfort	Cool air, Free from annoying ash Free from noise, No annoying traffic	6	25	150
Total score			150	900



Figure 2. Atmosphere in the Krueng Geunie area

Table 2 Accessibility Criteria Assessment Krueng Geunie

Element/sub element	Description	Value (a)	Value (b)	Skor(axb)
Road conditions	Enough	5	25	125
Distance from the city	5-10 km	5	25	125
Road type	Asphalt road width >3m	5	30	150
Travel time from the city center	1-3 jam	5	30	150
Shoes			110	550

Based on table 2, the highest score is found in the elements of the road type Asphalt road width >3m with and travel time from the city center 1 - 3 hours. Because of the

results of observations in the field, the distance of ecotourism krueng geunie from the city center to Gampong lhok keutapang is in fairly good condition because the road is a Geumpang-Meulaboh causeway, thenatural journey to our area will pass through plantations, agriculture, hills and through forest vegetation. Accessibility is a criterion for whether or not a location is easy to reach. In addition, the road network is also one that affects the smooth running of public services which is very important (Sumarabawa [15]).

Table 3 assessment of socioeconomic conditions

Element/sub element	Description	Value (a)	Value (b)	Skor (axb)
Layout of the object territory	In the process of drafting	5	20	100
Livelihood	Most farmers	5	20	100
Community response to the development of natural attractions	support	5	30	180
Shoes			70	380

Based on Table 3, the element of community response to the development of natural tourism objects has the highest score of 180. This is because the community strongly supports the development of natural tourism in their area, but tourism management must maintain Islamic norms, because this greatly impacts regional development and economic growth. The following table 4 assessment of accommodation criteria

Table 4. Assessment of accommodation criteria

Element/sub element	Description	Value (a)	Value (b)	Skor(axb)
accommodation	≥4	3	30	90
Number of rooms	No Value	3	10	30
Total score			40	120

Based on table 4 assessments of accommodation criteria, the highest score is found in the accommodation element, which is 90. The provision of accommodation or a place to stay is one of the important means for tourists. Accommodation is a second home for tourists who visit tourist attractions with the purpose of staying. The following is a table of 5 assessments of elements of supporting facilities and infrastructure.

Table 5. Assessment of Criteria for Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure

Element/sub element	Description	Value (a)	Value (b)	Skor(axb)
supporting facilities	≥4	3	50	150
Supporting infrastructure	3	3	30	90
Total score			80	240

Based on table 5 supporting facilities found around tourist sites are the existence of puskesmas, electricity networks and mosques while for supporting infrastructure consisting of restaurants, markets and public transportation, this is based on direct observations in the field and strengthened by pre-existing data. The following is a table of 6 assessments of the elements of clean water availability

Table 6. Assessment of Clean Water Availability Criteria

Element/sub element	Description	Bobot (a)	Value (b)	Skor(axb)
volume	Many	6	40	240
The distance of the clean water location to the attraction	0-1 km	6	40	240
Eligibility in consumption	Needs simple treatment	6	40	240
Total score			120	720

Based on observations in the field for the availability of clean water in the krueng geunie area is numerous and abundant and has a distance of clean water location to tourist attractions of 0-1 km with the feasibility of consumption, simple treatment is needed. The uniqueness in the Krueng Geunie area is very clear water which is still very natural, therefore the people of Lhok Keutapang never lack clean water. Here's Table 7. Classification of ODTWA Assessment Criteria for Krueng Geunie Natural Ecotourism

Table 7. Classification of ODTWA Assessment Criteria for Krueng Geunie Natural Ecotourism.

No	Assessment Criteria	Weight (B)	Value (N)	Shoes (S)	Total Score (ST)	Index (%) I	Information
1	Attraction	6	150	900	1080	83,33	proper
2	Accessibility	5	110	550	600	91,66	proper
3	Socio/Economic Environmental Conditions	5	70	350	600	58,33	Not yet feasible
4	Accommodation	3	40	120	180	66,66	proper
5	Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure	3	80	240	300	80	proper
6	Availability of clean water	6	120	720	900	80	proper
Eligibility level						76,66	proper

Information:

(B) According to the assessment criteria of the Director General of PHKA in 2003

(N) Results of assessment of tourist objects and attractions

(S) Multiplication between weights and values

(ST) Total score for each criterion

(I) Feasibility index of comparison of scores with the highest score in %

Based on the results of the study shows the assessment of natural tourist attractions of the area Krueng Geunie deserves to be developed as one of the natural tourist area destinations in Pidie Regency with a percentage of 76.66%. For the attractiveness criteria, it was valued at 83.33%, the accessibility criteria were 91.66%, then for the accommodation criteria, a value of 66.66% was obtained, for the criteria for supporting facilities and infrastructure it was worth 80% and for the criteria for the availability of clean water was valued at 80%. For the criteria for socioeconomic environmental conditions, it is worth 58.33% and is categorized as not feasible, this is due to the lack of maximum community income, employment opportunities and efforts. Overall, of the assessment criteria above, it is worth 76.66%

with the category worthy of being developed to be used as a tourist attraction area in the Krueng Geunie area.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of the ODTWA analysis in the Krueng Geunie area are known that the potential value of the criteria of attractiveness, accessibility, accommodation, facilities and infrastructure and the criteria for the availability of clean water are classified into an index worth developing while the assessment criteria for social / economic environmental conditions are not yet feasible to be developed. So overall, the Krueng Geunie Lhok Keutapang Area received a score of 76.66% with the category of worthy of development as a natural tourist attraction area.

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