

Research Article

Development of tourist travel pattern mathematically in Spermonde islands, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Received: 18 January 2023

Revised: 15 February 2023

Accepted: 19 March 2023

Available online: 30 March 2023

ABSTRACT

Travel patterns destination Region Loop, or a combination of Single Point and Chaining Loop used to go to zone A, zone B, zone C and zone D in the Spermonde archipelago for the purpose of marine tourism activities relation to activities at sea, both above sea level (marine) and activities carried out below sea level (submarine).

Keywords: Travel Patterns, Spermonde Islands Cluster, Marine Tourism

1. INTRODUCTION

South Sulawesi has an ocean area of $\pm 94,399.85$ Km², which includes 4 (four) sea areas, namely the Makassar Strait, Flores Sea, Java Sea, and Bone Bay. And has a coastline of $\pm 1,993.7$ km (South Sulawesi Provincial Regulation Number 2 of 2019 Concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of South Sulawesi Province for 2019-2039). The Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency area consists of 13 sub-districts, 9 sub-districts located in the mainland area 4 sub-districts are located in the Archipelago. There are 115 islands and 73 islands are inhabited and 42 islands are uninhabited. The sea area of Pangkep Regency, to the west is bordered by Kalimantan, Java-Madura, Nusa Tenggara and Bali (Investment Service and One Stop Integrated Services).

Being a real approach, areas that have seas will of course be closer to marine tourism activities, where marine tourism is a type of special interest tourism that has activities related to the sea, both above sea level (marine) and activities carried out below sea level (sub marine). Accordance with the origin of the word "Bahari" comes from Arabic which means "I aut" or "ocean", as mentioned in the Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Kahf verse 79 mentions "fil-bahri" which means at sea, then in Surah Ar-Rahman verse 24 it says "fil-bahri" also means "in ocean". To carry out activities starting from the travel pattern as a departure plan to the Spermonde Archipelago or Spermonde Archipelago, of course it cannot be separated from marine tourism as written above.

On the Spermonde Archipelago which is in the Pangkajene Archipelago administrative area, it is recorded that 40 (forty) islands are very popular to visit or namely: 1). Kapoposang Island, 2). Papandangan Island, 3). Gondong Bali Island, 4). Tambakulu Island, 5). Pamanggan Island 6). Samatellu Pedda, 10). Samatlu High Island, 11). Island Sagara, 12). Salemo, 13). Mattiro Bombang Island, 14). Samatellu Lompo Island, 15). Borong Island, 16 Samatellu). Camba-cambang Island, 20). Saugi Island, 21). Satando Island, 22). Sapuli Island, 23). Sabutung Island, 24). Bangkonbangkoang Island, 25). Kulambing Island, 26). Laiya Island, 27). Polewali Island, 28). Karangrang Island, 29). Island Sakoala Island, 30). Lompo jars, 31). Balang Caddi Pannambungan, 33). Podang-Podang Island, 34). Island Sanane, 35). Island Pajenekang, 36). Island Bontosua, 37). Island Podang-podang Lompo, 38). Island Lambutan, 39). Badi Island, 40). Sarappo Lompo, Of the many islands contained in the Spermonde Archipelago area, it is the basis for making travel patterns that can limit the travel routes of tourists who want to visit so that they are more focused and plan to choose activities to be carried out in the Spermonde Archipelago or Spermonde Archipelago.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research was conducted from June to August 2022 in the Spermonde Archipelago or Spermonde Archipelago, Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, this research was descriptive using survey techniques. Primary data collection as follows: First; Direct observation in the field to understand the physical condition and characteristics of the small islands in the Spermonde archipelago.

Second; Interviews and FGD (Focus Group Discussion with industry players and Tourism Office of Pangkep Regency, island community) Maritime tourism actors in South Sulawesi) Secondary data collection was also carried out by government agencies, South Sulawesi Provincial Tourism Office, private agencies; Association of the Indonesian Tours & Travel (ASITA) and the Association of Indonesian Tour Guides (HPI), tourism actors, travel operators and the Indonesian Tour Leaders Association (ITLA) and related agencies and third: Sources from literature books, journals, regional regulations and other sources whose information is useful. The giving of island names and numbering in this paper is based on data from the Spermonde Archipelago or the Spermonde Archipelago Cluster (Maros-Pangkep National Geopark Area (GNMP) so that island names and numbers from number 1 to number 40 do not change in following inscription.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 General Conditions

South Sulawesi has an ocean area of $\pm 94,399.85$ Km², which includes 4 (four) sea areas namely the Makassar Strait, Flores Sea, Java Sea, and Bone Bay. And has a coastline of $\pm 1,993.7$ km (South Sulawesi Provincial Regulation No. 2 of 2019 Concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of South Sulawesi Province for 2019-2039. Meanwhile, the island cluster in the Spermonde Region has an area of 88,965 (Maros National Geopark Area) -Pangkep (GNMP) or Maros Pangkep Aspiring Unesco Global Geopark (MPAUGGp) covers two districts namely Maros Regency and Pangkep Regency) which administratively includes land areas with an area of 223,629 ha and the Spermonde Islands with an area of 88,965 ha. Administratively Pangkep Regency has an area of 12,362 ha, 73Km² with an area of 898.29 Km² and a coastline length of 250 Km. It consists of 13 sub-districts, 9 sub-districts located on the mainland 4 sub-districts are located in the Archipelago. There are 115 islands and 73 inhabited islands and 42 uninhabited islands. The sea area Pangkep Regency, to the west with Kalimantan, Madura Java, Nusa Tenggara and Bali (Investment and Service Office Integrated One Door) Pangkep Regency.

3.2 Travel Patterns and Distribution of Island Zones

To go to the cluster of islands in the Spermonde area various travel patterns are used and as (1) Single Point, namely tourists visiting a tourism destination and returning by the same route, this pattern is called Direct Route or Single Destination, (2) Base Site, namely tourists heading to a main destination as Base Camp, then visiting other secondary destinations or tourist attractions, this pattern is named Base Camp Day Trip, (3) Stop Over, namely tourists visiting a destination main, where during the trip there are tourist attractions that are visited while heading to the main destination or returning from the main destination, this pattern is named En Route Stop Over, (4) Chaining Loop, namely tourists visiting several destinations or tourist attractions without repeating, this pattern named Full Orbit Round Trip (5) Destination Region Loop, which is a combination of Single Point and Chaining Loop y which is known as the Regional Tour Destination Area Loop, and (6) Complex Neighborhood, which is a combination of several or all of the travel patterns, tourists go from one destination to another without repeating, this pattern is known as the Multiple Destination Area Loop. To go to the cluster of islands in the Spermonde Region or Spermonde Archipelago, you need to look at the recommended zones starting from zones A, B, C and D. The names of the zones referred to here are island zones that are close together and have the same potential but have different uniqueness. different so that the pattern of tourist trips can also be different in line with the allure possessed by the island.

3.3 Island Zone A

Island Zone A

The group of islands included in zone A is from the number: 19). Camba-cambang Island, 11). Sagara Island 12). Island Salemo, 13). Mattiro Island Bombang, 20). Saugi Island, 21). Satando Island, 22). Sapuli Island, 23). Sabutung Island, 24). Bangkonbangkoang Island, 25). Kulambing Island, 26). Laiya Island, 27). Polewali Island, 28). Karangrang Island, 29). Sakoala Island. In the group of islands in zone A, namely; Camba-cambang Island is famous as the gateway to enter the Spermonde Islands because it is located 1.4 miles or 2.96 Km from Maccini Baji Harbor, Saugi Island tourists can see the center spot for Crab Crab, Sabutung Island can get to know the Islamic missionary base or the tomb of the Shekh Broadcaster of Islam in The famous Pangkep Regency, on Kulambing Island one can witness the activity of making wooden boats ranging from small to large, on Salemo Island you can find "Mangaji Kitta" activities.

3.4 Island Zone B

The group of islands included in zone B is from number: 8). Island Bone Bonoang, 9). Island Samatellu Pedda, 10). Samatellu Tinggi Island, 14). Samatellu Lompo Island, 15). Samatellu Borong Island, 16). Cangke Island, 17). Pala Island, 18). In this zone there is Samatellu Pedda Island where there are a number of Snorkling and Diving can find areas of coral types Acropora, Favia, Pachieseris, Montipora, Porites, Diploastrea, Coral massive, and Coral Encrusting as well as Cangke Island as a location for white sand, turtle conservation and can as a spot for diving/snorkeling.

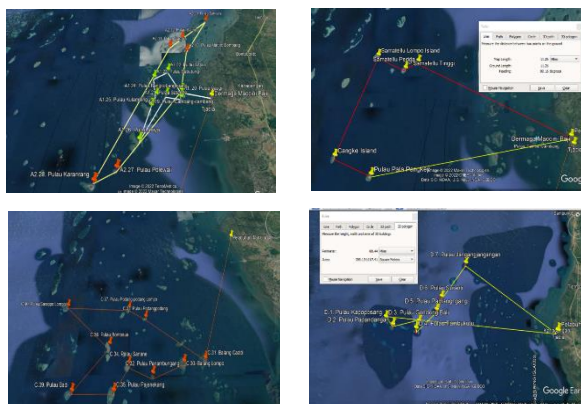
3.5 Island Zone C

The group of islands included in zone C is from number: 30). Balang Lompo, 31). Balang Caddy, 32). Connection, 33). Island Podang-Podang, 34). Island Sanane, 35). Island Pajenekang, 36). Island Bontosua, 37). Island Podang-podang Lompo, 38). Island Lambutan, 39). Badi Island, 40). Sarappo Lompo. In this zone, tourists can find historical tourism on

Pajenekang Island, such as historical and religious tourism or the "Temmu Taung". Bontosua Island and Badi Island are Diving/Snorkeling spots as well as coral reef rehabilitation sites, Pannambungan Island is a Snorkeling spot and white sand beaches.

3.6 Island Zone C

Island groups included in zone D are from number: 1).Island, 5). Pamangngan Island, 6) Tambakulu. In zone D this includes conservation islands that can be visited by tourists who are fond of underwater beauty and coral reef habitat but are not prohibited from carrying out marine tourism activities.



4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the pattern of travel tours Single Point or Direct Route or Single Destination, can be done in zone A, zone B, zone C and zone D. Where tourists visit the desired islands and return with the same route. The pattern of travel tours Base Site or Base camp, commonly called Base Camp Day Trip, can be done in zone A, zone B, zone C and zone D where tourists who want to visit primary destinations can stop at the nearest destination. travel patterns Stop Over can be carried out in zone A, zone B, zone C and zone D where when visiting the main destination you can stop at other destinations and return to the primary destination. travel pattern or called Full Orbit Round Trip to visit the main destination before visiting other destinations and without repeating the previous route. The actual tour pattern that can be carried out in zone A, zone B, zone C and zone D is (5) Destination Region Loop, which is a combination of Single Point and Chaining Loop known as Regional Tour Destination Area Loop.

AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors discussed the results and contributed to from the start to final manuscript.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest declared by the authors.

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