

Design for The Development of Tourist Attraction Facilities Timbulun Waterfall in Pesisir Selatan

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ABSTRACT

Facilities in tourist attractions are very important to support tourist comfort, one of the tourist attractions in West Sumatera is the Timbulun waterfall. This area has great potential but the facilities are not yet developed, this is known from the absence of development documents at the Tourism and Sports Office of Pesisir Selatan Regency. For this reason, it is necessary to develop facilities for the tourist attraction of the Timbulun waterfall in Pesisir Selatan Regency, then to determine the existing facilities it is necessary to study the literature and make observations on the tourist attraction of the Timbulun waterfall. Interviews were conducted with related parties who know about the existing facilities at Timbulun waterfall. In the South Coast District. The facility development design based on the tourism development component consists of 6 A's, namely Attraction, Amenities, Ancillary, Activities, Accessibilities and Accommodation. Furthermore, the author has verified and validated with parties who are more experts in their fields.

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1. INTRODUCTION

West Sumatra is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has natural beauty in each region that is different from the uniqueness that describes the characteristics of the area. West Sumatra Province has great potential which makes West Sumatra one of the tourist destinations to visit and vacation in Indonesia. Pesisir Selatan is one of the regencies in West Sumatra, Painan is the capital city of Pesisir Selatan Regency. This city is included in the area of Jurai IV sub-district which can be accessed through the western part of the Cross Sumatra Highway. Access to Timbulun Waterfall Tourist Attraction is only ±77 Km from Padang, ±3 Km from Painan city center, and ± 4.8 km from Carocok Painan Beach besides access to this Waterfall is also equipped with directions.

Painan is a tourist city, Painan is flanked by two rivers, namely the Batang Pinang Gadang River and the Batang Pinang Ketek River. This river originates from Timbulun which has a seven-tiered waterfall. Timbulun is one of the many tourist attractions in Painan City. The tourist attraction of Timbulun Waterfall is located in Nagari Painan Timur, District IV Jurai, South Coast Regency, West Sumatra Province. Timbulun Waterfall has 7 levels of waterfalls with different heights, and each level has a fairly large pool.

The Tourist Attraction of Timbulun Waterfall also has facilities that already exist in the tourist area, such as gazebos, prayer rooms, and parking lots. Therefore, a good Development of Tourist Attraction Facilities is needed so that the Timbulun Waterfall Tourist Attraction on the South Coast can have an attraction that will attract tourists to come and visit.

[1] "There are several basic elements that must be considered by planners in planning the development of a tourism destination, at least it will refer to the following aspects: (1) Development of Tourist Attractions and Attractions, (2) Development of Amenities (basic facilities) and tourist accommodation, (3) Development of Accessibility, (3) Development of image".

Development is a process, way, and act to make something better, advanced, perfect and useful [2]. According to [3] about tourism, Article 5 states that "The development of tourist objects and attractions is carried out by pursuing, managing and creating new objects as tourist objects and attractions". Then article 6 states that the development of tourist objects and attractions is carried out by paying attention to: (1) the ability to encourage the improvement of economic and socio-cultural development, (2) religious values, customs, and views and values that exist in society, (3) cultural and environmental sustainability, (4) the continuity of tourism itself.

[4] "put forward the theory that the components of tourism development consist of 6 A's, namely: Attraction, Amenities, Ancillary, Activities, Accessibilities, and Accommodation".

a) Attraction.

Attraction is everything that is able to attract tourists to come and visit tourist areas. Attraction consists of what first makes tourists interested in visiting an area. Attraction can be based on natural resources that have the form of physical characteristics of nature and the beauty of the area itself. In addition, culture can also be an attraction to attract tourists to come, such as historical things, religion, people's way of life, government procedures and community traditions both in the past and present [5]. Almost every destination has special attractions that other destinations cannot have.

b) Amenities.

Amenities are various supporting facilities needed by tourists in tourist destinations. Amenities include a variety of facilities to meet the needs of accommodation, food and beverage provision (Food and Beverage), entertainment venues, shopping places, and other services such as banks, hospitals, security, and insurance [6].

c) Ancillary.

Ancillary is the support provided by organizations, local governments, groups or managers of tourist destinations to organize tourism activities [6]. The same thing was also conveyed by [7] that ancillary is an organization that manages tourist destinations. Government organizations, tourism associations, tour operators and others. In this case, the organization can be in the form of policies and support provided by the government or organizations for the implementation of tourism activities.

d) Activities.

Activities are related to activities in destinations that will provide experiences for tourists. Each destination has different activities according to the characteristics of the tourist destination. Tourism activities in destinations are activities, one of which is an attraction for tourists to come to destinations.

e) Accessibilities.

Access includes facilities and infrastructure needed by tourists to get to tourist destinations, so services such as vehicle rental and local transportation, routes or travel patterns must be available [6]. Meanwhile, according to [7], accessibility is the level of intensity of a tourist destination or destination

that can be reached by tourists. Facilities in accessibility such as highways, railways, toll roads, railway station terminals and four-wheeled vehicles. Access is how a person achieves the destination from his or her place of origin, whether access is easy or difficult.

f) Accommodation.

Accommodation can be interpreted as "lodging that is in one destination will be different from another. Accommodation is commonly known as hotels with various facilities in them. Accommodation in the village usually consists of part of the residence of the locals, commonly known as homestays. The type of accommodation in a tourist village can be in the form of a campsite, a villa or a tourist lodge" [8].

According to [9] "facilities are facilities and infrastructure that support the operation of tourist attractions to accommodate all tourist needs, not directly encouraging growth but developing at the same time or after attractions develop. Based on spillane, facilities are grouped into three parts, namely: (1) Main facilities, (2) Supporting facilities, (3) Supporting facilities".

2. METHOD

The data collection methods used in the research on the development of facilities in tourist attractions are:

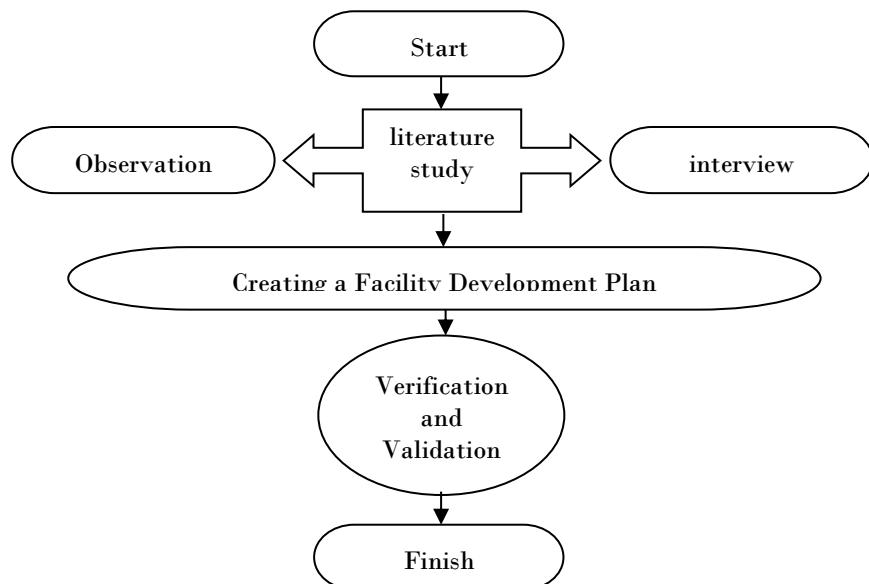


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of Facility Development Design

Source : Personal Processing (2022)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Existing Timbulun Waterfall in South Pesisir Regency.

Based on observations made on Monday, April 18, 2022 at 14.00 WIB. Existing on the Timbulun Waterfall Tourist Attraction can be seen in the picture below:



Figure 2. Map of Timbulun Waterfall
Source : Personal Processing (2022)

There are several facilities that already exist in the attraction of Timbulun Waterfall, such as:

a. **Musholla.**

This mosque was built by traditional members of Caniago and also the surrounding community, the location of this mosque is close to the entrance gate to the tourist attraction of Timbulun Waterfall. This mosque has a capacity for 60 people, 30 for male shaf and 30 for female shaf. There are 2 bathrooms for men and women that have 3 bathrooms per bathroom and are equipped with a place for ablution.

b. **Parking Lot.**

A plot of land near the tourist attraction of Timbulun Waterfall that is specially reserved for parking tourist vehicles, depending on the needs of tourists when visiting the tourist attraction of Timbulun Waterfall

c. **Gazebo.**

In this tourist attraction of Timbulun waterfall, there are also supporting facilities such as a Gazebo with a capacity of \pm 20 people, there are only 2 gazebos in this tourist attraction. These two gazebos can be used as a place to relax and gather with family.

3.2. Design for the Development of Timbulun Waterfall Facilities in South Coast Regency.

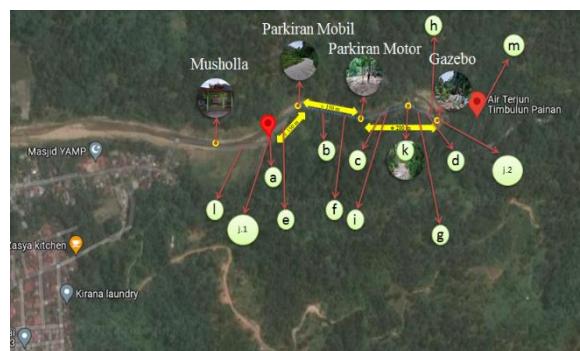


Figure 3. Timbulun Waterfall Facility Development Design Map
Source : Personal Processing (2022)

In figure 3, the design of the development of the facilities developed is the result of observations and interviews with related parties, so the attractions that are very possible to be developed in the tourist attraction of Timbulun Waterfall are:

a. **Attraction.**

Facilities that are included in the Attraction category are the Glass Bridge which is marked with a point (M), this glass bridge is built between two hills (Bukit Kambiang with the end of the Baliang-

Baliang hill) with a height of 120 m and a length of \pm 170 m on this glass bridge, tourists will be able to see the Timbulun waterfall from levels 1-3 and can see the beach. This glass bridge will be built with a support made of steel and coated with a double so that it is more sturdy, the support rope is made of three pieces and has a thickness of four times the rope of an ordinary suspension bridge. This glass bridge will also be made a protective fence and given hangers to make this bridge safer.

The floor will be made of 7 layers of steel from the left and right sides, while the middle part will be given glass with a thickness of 39.04 mm. The glass used is laminated tempered glass, two or three sheets of glass will be held together using PVB in the middle layer. This is so that if later there is glass that breaks due to one thing, the glass will still stick to the PVB, not fall down like other types of glass. However, the construction of this glass bridge requires considerable funding, because the boarding house for the material is very expensive.

Another attraction is the Suspension Bridge marked with point (K), this suspension bridge is slightly different from the glass bridge because this bridge is only \pm 12 m long and was built to connect the edge of Kambiang Hill with the end of Baliang-Baliang Hill. The frame of this bridge is built like a suspension bridge in general, for the floor at the bottom will be given steel and at the top will be given wood. The handles, railings and other parts of the bridge will be made of wood and iron so that this bridge can look compound with natural tourist attractions. The cost to make it is also cheaper when compared to glass bridges. In addition, this suspension bridge can also be a beauty value. In addition, this suspension bridge can also be a very good photo spot because you can see Timbulun Waterfall and also the flow of water.

b. Amenities.

Facilities that fall into the Amenities category are ticket counters and parking payments marked with point (A), these ticket counters and parking payments will be made close to the entrance gate. The purchase and price for parking payment will be adjusted to the type of vehicle used by tourists and in accordance with the regulations of the Tourism Office.

Not far from the parking lot, tourists will find a souvenir shop marked with point (B), this store will be built with a natural concept and made into 3 shops. In this shop, all handicrafts that are characteristic of the city of Painan or Timbulun waterfall will be sold in order to make it easier for tourists to remember the tourist attraction of Timbulun waterfall. This handicraft can be made of stones painted with the image of the Timbulun waterfall, coconut shells made to resemble people playing rabab or clothes with the image of the Timbulun waterfall. Tourists can buy it before going to the Timbulun Waterfall Tourist Attraction or even vice versa, they buy it when they are going to leave the Timbulun Waterfall Tourist Attraction.

Not far from the souvenir shop, tourists will find a culinary center marked with point (C), the culinary center at the tourist attraction of Timbulun Waterfall will be a fairly important facility and in demand by tourists, this culinary center will be made at one point that is easy to reach from all sides of the tourist attraction. There are various food menus available at this culinary center.

Close to the waterfall area, a toilet and changing room marked with point (D) for at the foot of Kambiang Hill will be made a toilet and changing room located adjacent to the Musholla. The capacity of the changing room is only for 10 adults with 3 toilets. Meanwhile, at the end of the hill, the toilet and changing room are located in the middle between gazebo 2 and 3, with a capacity of 15 adults and 5 toilets. And not too far from the waterfall so that it can make it easier for tourists to change clothes after taking a shower.

Adjacent to the toilet and changing room located at the foot of the kambiang hill there is a prayer room marked with point (G), this prayer room will be made semi-permanent and has a capacity of 50 people. In this mosque there is also a bathroom and an ablution place for men and women with a capacity of 10 people each.

In each facility there will be several garbage cans marked with point (N), this aims to provide convenience for tourists when they want to throw garbage wherever they are. In some places, seats marked with a point (O) will be added, especially near the children's bathing pool. This aims to make it easier for parents to observe their children while bathing.

c. Ancillary.

Some of the facilities included in the Ancillary are security posts marked with points (J), this security post will be built close to the waterfall. The security post will be used as a place to monitor and guard assets in the tourist area, this post will be closer to the vehicle parking lot so that tourists can feel safer leaving their vehicles when visiting. Between the souvenir shops and culinary centers there is an Information Center marked with a point (F), this information center will be built a little larger than the ticket payment post. Here tourists can ask about lost items and provide found items and look for the group if there are tourists left behind from the group. Next to the culinary center there is a tourist guide post marked with point (I), this post is made as large as the information center. In this post, tourists can ask for information related to what rides or attractions tourists can do while in this Timbulun waterfall tourist attraction, and tourists can also ask about what tourist attractions can be visited while in South Coast Regency. Furthermore, the POKDARWIS Post which is marked with point (P), this post will be built close to the prayer room and gate on the outside of the waterfall area. The administrators of these posts will help maintain and secure the tourist attraction of Timbulun Waterfall.

d. Activities.

In the design of the development of the Timbulun waterfall tourist attraction facility, there is a facility that is included in the Activities, namely the bathing pool marked with point (H), this bathing pool will be built specifically for children to bathe with the addition of slides and games for children, here the water level will be regulated and also given a fence to add safety.

e. Accessibilities.

In the design of the development of the Timbulun waterfall tourist attraction facility, there are several facilities that are included in Accessibilities, namely directional signs and areas that are prone to be marked with point (E), these signs are used to show directions to tourist attractions and the names of places or facilities that visitors can use while in the Timbulun waterfall tourist attraction. This will also serve as a reminder where locations are prohibited and prone to be visited by tourists.

Furthermore, there is equestrian transportation or called babendi in Minang language which is marked with point (Q), tourists can use this equestrian transportation to go down from the Glass Bridge. Because the descent is very far, it aims to provide comfort to tourists.

f. Accommodation.

Facilities that are included in Accommodation are Homestays marked with point (L), this Homestay was built using 20 community houses on the left and right of the entrance to the tourist attraction of Timbulun waterfall. This homestay will be built with the same appearance and facilities, so that tourists can choose anywhere to stay at a predetermined price. This is so that tourists do not feel that the price is too expensive or cheap, and compare it with each other.

4. CONCLUSION

This area has great potential to be developed as a tourist attraction by designing the development of facilities that include several facilities, namely: Parking Tickets and Payment (A), Souvenir Shop (B), Culinary Center (C), WC and Changing Rooms (D), Directional Signs and Vulnerable Areas (E), Information Center (F), Prayer Room (G), Bathing Pool (H), Tour Guide (I), Guard Security Post (J), Suspension Bridge (K), Homestay (L), Glass Bridge (M), Trash Can with a Distance of 20 m (N), Added

Several Seats (O), POKDARWIS (P) and equestrian transportation (Q). The appropriate design is made based on component 6 A, it is suggested that the design for the development of this facility can be used as a reference for the Tourism and Sports Office of South Coast Regency in the future.

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