Identification of supporting factors for tourism development in small-scale gold mining area in Sekotong Sub District

D Iswanto*, Ramayanto¹, L A Permadi² and Abdurrahman³

¹Bussines Administration, Social Science and Politic Faculty, Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Indonesia
²Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Mataram, Indonesia
³Public administration, Social Science and Politic Faculty, Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Indonesia

*Email: dedyiswanto@ummat.ac.id

Abstract. Tourism is anything related to travel activities carried out voluntarily and temporarily to enjoy tourist objects and attractions, including the exploitation of tourist objects and attractions, as well as related businesses in the field. This paper identified the supporting factors for the development of tourism in West Lombok Regency. The data used were primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained by interviewing stakeholders, while secondary data was obtained from literature studies, related literature, and information from villagers, sub-district and district governments. The analysis of this study includes an analysis of the potential for developing tourism in West Lombok Regency. The results showed that a number of factors that support the development of tourism in West Lombok Regency namely natural and environmental factors, cultural factors, accessibility and mileage factors of strategic locations, community participation factors, accommodation and supporting facilities, government participation factors in tourism development and security factor.

1. Introduction
One product that is often marketed through mass advertisements by both the government and the private sector is tourism [1]. Tourism is anything related to travel activities carried out voluntarily and temporarily to enjoy tourist objects and attractions, including the exploitation of tourist objects and attractions, as well as related businesses in the field [2] [3]. Tourism can be domestic or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country’s balance of payments. Tourism brings large amounts of income to the local economy in the form of payment for goods and services needed by the tourists. Tourism is now a major sector of the world economy, especially as it refers to international trade in services. The management of tourism affects the condition of destinations and host communities, and more broadly, the future of ecosystems, regions, and nations. Definition of tourism destination revealed by the World Tourism Organization’s in their working group report where three critical parameters are covered such as support and attraction services, tourism resources, and area boundaries [4].

West Lombok, particularly Sekotong which is located in southwest Lombok, is a new developing tourism which has received a great deal of attention because of its pristine beach, tranquility and its underwater view. However, over the last ten years since the small-scale gold mining in Sekotong activity
has started, there is an indication of mercury contamination from the amalgamation process in the area, despite of the fact that a significant number of tourists continue to visit the coast of Sekotong.

This research is aimed to determine the factors which influence tourists (both locals and foreigners) to visit the coast of Sekotong. There are several conditions that must be fulfilled by a village so that it can be called a tourism area. These conditions are uniqueness and authenticity; location and accessibility; culture that includes local customs, actors, and local norms; supporting facilities and infrastructure; nature; participation of local communities; security, and cleanliness [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10].

2. Method
This research employed a qualitative descriptive method in order to describe the factors to keep tourists to visit Sekotong regardless its possible danger. The population of this research was the tourism stakeholders which include government, civil societies, and entrepreneurs. The number of samples was not the most crucial in qualitative research; therefore, ten respondents were selected to give the information through interview. Data were gathered through observation, interview, and documentation.

3. Result and Discussion
3.1. Tourism destination in Sekotong Sub District
Sekotong Sub District has enormous tourism potentials. There are many small islands with their own beauties. Many foreign tourists refer to these islands as the Secret Gilis. Sekotong is not just about exotic small islands. Although it is not well known, this area also has one surfing paradise that has been recognized worldwide. Sekotong also has many spots for snorkelling and diving. The first impression when you take the plunge and explore the beauty of the underwater in Sekotong is how natural and preserved the coral reefs are in this area. There are many beautiful beaches on Sekotong. Some of the beaches are on small islands surrounding the peninsula, and some others are on the main island’s coastline. Tourism Destinations in Sekotong are showed in Table 1.

| Nature | Beach | Gili (small island) | Human-made area |
|--------|-------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Cendimanik’s terrace rice-field cultivation | Batu Surat | Gili Sudak | Tawun mangrove conservation |
| Buwun Mas hill | Tawun | Gili Nanggu |
| Sengkunyit waterfall | Medang | Gili Kedis | Buwun Mas mangrove conservation |
| Sekotong Indah Beach | | Gili Poh | |
| Elak – Elak Beach | | Gili Rengit |
| Pandanan Beach | | Gili Layar |
| | | Gili Gede | |
| | | Gili Goleng |
| | | Gili Asahan |

Table 1 indicates that tourism destinations in Sekotong are divided into four categories; Nature, Beach, Gili, and human-made area. Some of the gilis are already developed, such as Gili Nanggu and Gili Sudak. The tourists visit the Gilis to do snorkeling and diving. Mangrove conservation is tourism object which offers mangrove planting activities to the visitors along the coastline.
3.2. Supporting factors influencing tourist visit

A number of variables that influence the development of tourism in Lombok are natural beauty (mountains/beaches), traditional arts/customs, sports activities (snorkeling/diving/swimming), daily life of fishermen, accessibility, ease of visiting, mileage, availability of lodging/homestay, restaurant, availability of clean water, level of community participation, the presence of a community, security, and tourist services. According to the respondents, there are some factors in developing tourism in Sekotong as follows:

a. The first factor is nature and the environment. According to participants the beauty of nature (underwater view/eaches), pollution levels/healthy environment and the availability of clean water are crucial parameters to consider before visiting. According to participants, some beautiful natural spots strengthen the surrounding tourism.

b. Cultural factors (traditional arts/customs and daily life of the community as fishermen). Culture is a tourist attraction of all potential tourist villages in East Lombok [11]. The results showed that experiencing the local culture, fishing activities such as netting and trawling provides a stunning feel of the area.

c. Factors of accessibility and mileage from strategic locations (road conditions, availability of tourist transportation, ease of visit, and distance). As expressed by participants, the road conditions along the southwest since 2006 have been excellent, but tourism transportation that leads to the area of Sekotong is still underdeveloped.

d. Factors of community participation, accommodation and supporting facilities (level of community participation, availability of lodging/homestays, availability of restaurants, presence of tourist markets, tourist services, availability of business capital, and availability of tourist labor). Community participation, accommodation, and supporting facilities are three things related to supporting tourism in the village. The presence of tourism businesses such as homestays and restaurants in the village is essential to boost tourist visits [11][12].

e. Factor of government participation in tourism development (government assistance). The government's alignments with tourism determine the existence of tourism. The construction of infrastructure in the era of President Jokowi has made tourism villages easily accessible. Also, government assistance in the form of training, funding, and supporting materials. Starting in mid-2018, the Ministry of Tourism continues to conduct training for tourism at the provincial and district levels in NTB. This is evidence of the Ministry of Tourism's focus on increasing the target of foreign tourist visits in 2018 from 15 million to 17 million.

f. Security Factors. Participants stated that safety issues are factors that determine the tourists visits. According to one participant, if our country is experiencing security problems, some countries such as Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States will make a travel warning. As a result, foreign tourists from these countries will not visit Indonesia. Another impact is that the travel warning might affect other countries to make similar warnings for their citizens, as countries such as Australia, Britain, and the United States are influential countries in the world. As a result, tourist visits have declined considerably.

3.3. Correlation of small-scale mining and tourism

From tourism point of view, most visitors are attracted by the undisturbed nature and exotic culture of Sekotong. They expect to enjoy a pristine natural cultural experience and want to avoid any signs of the modern world during their trip while mining activities would destroy the trip not only by reminding people about the modern life but also make it physically unpleasant for visitors due to the associated noise, waste and its open air working landscape. Thus, those tourism locations relatively far away from mines attract more people and are able to gain more economic income. However, the reverse causality of mining sites being attracted to a tourism attraction is more difficult to explain. Such an endogenous explanation is plausible if there is another variable associated with tourism that may reciprocally be attracting mining activities.
Although both negative and positive sides of mining and tourism industries have been recognized and studied, without solid data support from case studies comparing mining and tourism industries from the perspective of sustainable development, people – researchers, practitioners and decision-makers – tend to prefer tourism over mining for an environmentally friendly development.

Furthermore, findings of this study have several implications in research of mining and tourism and policy design regarding regional planning. First, it provides empirical evidence to show mining and tourism can co-exist and cluster in a relatively bio-diverse and sensitive ecosystem which is contradictory to the general criticism that mining activities destroy the resource base tourism built on. Therefore, with careful planning it is possible to have both mining and tourism in one administrative area, albeit the pollution impact of both sectors and appropriate environmental management regimes must still be studied to ensure sustainability.

4. Conclusion
Factors that support the development of Tourism in Sekotong, West Lombok Regency are natural and environmental factors, cultural factors, accessibility and mileage factors from strategic locations, factors of community participation, accommodation and supporting facilities, factors of government participation in tourism development (government assistance), and security factors.

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