The stage of tourism object development in Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract. Bantul Regency has many tourism objects potentials such as nature tourism and cultural tourism. The objective of research was the correlation between the stage of tourism object development and type of attractions, landform. The method used are the spatial and statistical analysis (chi-square). Research variables include the number of visitors, primary facilities, secondary facilities, conditional facilities, accessibility, commercialization, and promotion. The results showed the stage of tourism object development in Bantul Regency included on involvement stage, development stage, and consolidation stage. Result of statistical analysis showed; (1) the correlation between the stage of tourism object development and type of attraction was not significant at the significance level ($\alpha$) = 0.05; (2) the correlation between landform and the stage of tourism object development was not significant at the significance level ($\alpha$) = 0.05, which means that the stage of tourism object development in Bantul Regency are not always on the right type of attraction and landform.

1. Introduction
Natural and cultural resources is an important component of tourism in Indonesia. The tourism sector is currently one of the leading sectors for the government of the Republic of Indonesia in obtaining foreign exchange [1,2]. The success of a tourist destination in the world market is influenced by the attractiveness and competitiveness of their [3]. Tourism can play a role in the world market, depending tourist attraction developed, developed and managed properly [4]. The demand of sustainable tourism has become an important aspect that must be considered by local government [5,6].

The conceptual framework of the Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) consists of a six-stage evolution of tourism, namely exploration, involvement, development, consolidation, stagnation, and post-stagnation [7,8]. One of the main values of TALC is that it integrates an economic and territorial interpretation of tourism. Thus, the theory model analyses the evolutionary phases of tourist area development from the changes in the growing number of tourists visiting the area (demand) and the consequent infrastructure expansion, basically those of accommodation (supply) and communication (transport). Special attention is given to public intervention in the development as well as the characterization of tourism, the local stakeholders and the relationship between the two [9]. Connections are the main components of tourism. People are connected to destinations physically by means of transportation, and spiritually by their interaction with and experiences at the destination. Tourism

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businesses are connected in terms of cooperation, collaboration and even competition in various forms [10]. Various efforts have been made to identify the determinant attributes or indicators of destination attractiveness [11]. Determinants for measures of destination attractiveness have classified tourism products at the destination into five main components. They include natural factors, social factors, historical factor, recreation and shopping facilities, and infrastructure and food and shelter [12].

The government set a target of visiting 20 million foreign tourists in five years. The number of foreign and domestic tourists in the Special Region of Yogyakarta has increased from 2012 to 2016. Bantul Regency, which is one of the Regencies in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, also experienced an increase until 2016 amounting to 5,148,633 people. [13]. Attractions in Bantul Regency have developed due to tourism components such as attractions, facilities, transportation, promotions and topography. For this reason, the purpose of this study is to determine the stages of development of tourism objects in Bantul Regency.

2. Methodology

2.1 Data Collection

The types and sources of data collected include: the number of visitors, primary facilities (site attraction and event attraction); secondary facilities (the number of hotels and lodging, restaurants, souvenir shop); conditional facilities (public toilets, parking lot, worship place), accessibility (road grade, road conditions, mode), commercialization, and promotion.

2.2 Data Processing

Data processing includes: 1) Classification of visitor data, facilities data classification (primary, secondary, conditional). The stage of tourism object development divided into six stage: (1) exploration (difficult access, no facilities, destination unchanged); (2) involvement (facilities provider by local people, visitor numbers increasing); (3) Development (rapid expansion of facilities, increasing investment by non local companies to develop accommodation, natural, cultural and manmade attractions), (4) Consolidation (growth of visitor numbers slows down), (5) Stagnation (destination no longer fashionable, needs sustained marketing, problem emerge, (6) Decline (local involvement increases, tourists switch to competing newer resorts, tourist accommodation changed to non tourist uses; 2 ) The spatial and tabular data processing technology with Geographic Information System (GIS); 3) Quantitative data; processed by SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions).

2.3 Data Analysis

Analysis of the data used is spatial analysis with a map, overlay to assess the stage of tourism object development. Statistical analysis (chi-square) was used to determine correlation between the stage of tourism object development and type of attractions, landform. Contingency coefficient is used to determine the correlation value and tested by Chi Square ($X^2$) test.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 The Stage of Tourism Object Development

The stage of tourism objects development in Bantul Regency is categorized as the second stage (involvement), the third stage (development), and the fourth stage (consolidation). Attractions in Bantul Regency included in the second stage (involvement) are Samas Beach, Cerme Cave, Javanese Indonesian Farmers Museum, Archaeological Museum, Pasir Museum, and Soeharto Museum. The characteristic of the involvement stage is that the availability of secondary and conditional facilities is still small and incomplete. The number of visitors began to increase. Access to each tourist attraction is better than the first stage, as the function of the road is classified as a local road and there are no public transportation facilities. Not Commercialization or no entrance fee to tourism objects. Some Attractions start doing simple promotions.
The third stage (development) includes Kwaru Beach, Goa Cemara Beach, Selarong Cave, Imogiri Tomb, Cemara Mangunan Forest, Mangunan Garden and Rumah Budaya Museum. The characteristic of the development stage is that the number of visitors to each tourist attraction begins to increase. Primary facilities vary, secondary facilities provided are complete, such as parking lots, toilets and places of worship, but there are few in number. Access to each tourist attraction is good and easily reached by means of public transportation such as in Imogiri Tomb and Rumah Budaya Tembik. Each tourist attraction has promoted via the internet, banners and others. Commercialization or cost of entry into tourism objects is low.

The fourth stage (consolidation) includes Parangtritis beach. The characteristics of this stage are the increasing number of visitors, the availability of complete secondary facilities such as the availability of lodging, restaurants and souvenir shops in large quantities. Complete conditional facilities such as toilets, parking lots and places of worship. The attractions provided are diverse and attract visitors. Access to tourist attractions with the function of roads in the form of collector roads, paved road conditions, and public transportation facilities. Promotions have been carried out such as internet media, banners and social media. Commercialization or entry fees are relatively higher than the third stage.

Figure 1. The Stage of Tourism Object Development in Bantul Regency

3.2 The correlation Between The Stage of Tourism Object Development and The Type of Tourist Attraction

The type of tourist attraction in Bantul Regency consists of natural tourism and cultural tourism. The number of natural tourist attractions is 8 site attractions. Based on spatial analysis shows that natural tourist attractions included in the involvement stage are Samas Beach and Goa Cerme. Natural attractions included in the development stage include Kwaru Beach, Goa Cemara Beach, Selarong Cave, Pine Forest and Mangunan Gardens. Natural penetration at the consolidation stage is Parangtritis Beach. The number of cultural tourist attractions in Bantul Regency has 6 attractions. Cultural tourist attractions included in involvement stage are the Javanese Indonesian Agricultural Museum, the Archaeological Museum, the Gondok Museum, and the Soeharto Museum. Cultural attenuation at the development stage includes the Museum of Cultural Houses and Imogiri Tombs.

Based on statistical analysis by chi square analysis shows Chi-Square value 2.722 and asymp.sig value is 0.256, which means that there was not the relationship between the stages of tourist objects development and types of attractions (correlation was not significant at the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$).
3.3 The correlation Between The Stage of Tourism Object Development and Landform

Attractions in Bantul Regency have different landform, which are flat area, gentle area and undulating area. Based on spatial analysis shows that the involvement stage there are 6 tourist attractions on different landform. The involvement stage on the flat area is Samas Beach. The involvement stage on the gentle area are the Indonesian Javanese Farmer Museum, Archaeological Museum, Pasir Museum, and Soeharto Museum. The involvement stage on the undulating area is Cerme Cave.

The development stage has 7 attractions on different landform. The development stage on flat area include Kwaru Beach and Goa Cemara Beach. The development stage on the gentle area is Selarong Cave. The development stage on the undulating area includes the Imogiri Tomb, Mangunan Pine Forest, and Mangunan Fruit Plantation. The Consolidation Stage there is only one tourist attraction namely Parangtritis Beach on the flat area.
Based on statistical analysis by chi square analysis shows Chi-Square value 5.817 and asymp.sig value is 0.213, which means that there was not the correlation between the stages of tourist objects development and landform (correlation was not significant at the significance level ($\alpha$) = 0.05).

4. Conclusions
The stage of tourist object development in Bantul Regency includes the second stage (involvement), the third stage (development), and the fourth stage (consolidation). The highest stage of development is Parangtritis Beach on the flat area. The development stage is are not always on the right type of attraction and landform.. Based on the Chi Square test: (1) the correlation between the stages of tourist object development and types of attractions is not significant at the significance level $\alpha$ = 0.05; (2) the correlation between the stages of tourist object development and landform is not significant at the significance level $\alpha$ = 0.05. Which means that the stage of tourism object development in Bantul Regency is relatively not different on various of the types of attractions and landform.

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