Coastal Planning for Sustainable Maritime Management

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Abstract. The Kendari Bay has a unique asset as a tourist attraction for the residents of the city of Kendari. The coastal area with all its potential like as a green open space, mangrove forests, the play area, is still a main destination to attract visitors. The function of Kendari Bay area as a tourist attraction makes this area as a place that has potential as a center of the economic vibrant and social interaction. Unfortunately, the arrangement of the area has not been done so that the integrated development of the region is not optimal. Therefore, it is important to promote a concept of area development as a tourist destination of coastal areas in order to improve function of the area. The concept of the coastal development area of Kendari Bay as tourist areas is formulated by the development criteria that influence to capable of attracting tourists. The criteria is formulated by the factors that play a role in the development of tourist areas, further exploration by qualitative descriptive analysis based on the information respondents. Fixation of the results of the criteria development was done with descriptive analysis assessed based on theoretically references through literature and regulations regarding the criteria for the development of tourism. To formulating the concept of tourism development used qualitative descriptive analysis technique with validation using triangulation techniques. The concept of tourism development based on the potential of the region is divided into three zones, namely area development of the core zone, direct supporting zone and indirect supporting zone. The macro spatial concept is necessary for the development of the area through the improvement of accessibility to tourist attraction, while the micro spatial concept includes improvements and additions to the activity in each zone to provide the convenience facilities for the tourists.

1. Introduction
Kendari city is geographically located in the southeast of the island of Sulawesi, which most areas of the city consist of waters of the bay and mangrove vegetation, has a potential tourist attraction and encourage social and economic activities of the urban [1]. The main landmark is the Kendari City Kendari Bay which is one of the most important tourist destinations in the city of Kendari. One of the uniqueness that stands out and makes this region different from other regions is the physical condition of the region that resembles an estuary. Kendari Bay Area is also the gateway city of Kendari from the sea. Potential Kendari bay are coastal tourism, paddle travel, culinary tourism, agro-tourism area of mangrove plants are found in the waters of the bay, fishing waters as a fishing area (fishing ground, as well as a training tool rowing).

But in its development, there are problems in the Gulf region Kendari, such as the spread of street vendors in the form of cafe that uses the shoulders as a space to sell the result is not well-organized area
of Kendari Bay. The lack of supporting facilities such as bins, lighting, pedestrian ways, as well as a shade plant in this area is also one of the factors that make this region not optimal as a means of travel and recreation community [2]. The north side of the Gulf region are the location Kendari Bay Tourism Parks whose condition is less maintenance and less maintained, so that by the Southeast Sulawesi provincial government needs to do the arrangement [1].

Of exposure potential and the matter can be concluded that the Kendari Bay area has the potential to become a tourist area but still has not been developed until now. In connection with this it takes the concept of the development of tourism in the Gulf city of Kendari.

2. Methods
In formulating the concept of tourism development used qualitative descriptive analysis technique with validation using triangulation techniques. Descriptive and qualitative analysis in this study aimed to define the concept in accordance with the development of tourism in the city of Kendari then using validation using triangulation techniques. Analysis triangulation basically use three sources of data which will be used as a consideration in determining the direction of development of tourism in the city of Kendari implementation.

Table 1. Triangulation Analysis

| No. | Aspects | Triangulation Analysis |
|-----|---------|------------------------|
| 1   | Resources | • Expert competent  
|     |          | • Research result  
|     |          | • Interviews empiric |
| 2   | Goals    | Looking priorities, interventions and egress from all sides |
| 3   | Conflict | Formulate together to achieve the best choice for this analysis departs from participatory techniques |
| 4   | analyzer | Questionnaire, Interview, and literature study of empirical experience elsewhere |
| 5   | Validation | Third accommodated resources into solving the problem of the best according to researchers (triangulation analysis itself) |

Source: Sugiyono, 2009

Figure 1. The Process of Tourism Development Concept Analysis
3. Result and Discussions
In the tourist area of the Gulf Kendari divided into three regions, namely coastal resorts travel, culinary tourism area and the tourist area of mangrove forests. Each region have the potential to have a tourist attraction in the city of Kendari bay.

In a tourist area, the relationship between the community and tourism activities will be very tight, because of the attractiveness of town travel is actually the people themselves, so that the tourism activity will not continue if there is no support from the community around. In development of a tourist area consists of spatial development and non-spatial. Therefore, Smith (1980) describes the spatial relationship between tourist activities with the activities of the locals into zones as follows [3]:

a. The core zone, containing the main tourist attraction that makes an area as a tourist destination;
b. Zona direct support, is central to a care facility that is already available by the community as well as tourists like shopping / perbelanjaan center, hotel / inn /, as well as other tourism industries supporting services;
c. Indirect supporting zone, an area around which is still affected indirectly tourist areas.

In the area of coastal tourism, culinary tours and mangrove forest tourism development zone can be formulated to clearly divide the functions of each zone in the region, in a system spasial. In development of each region is divided into zones, tourism, following a regional division Beaches, culinary and mangrove forests that adopt the model development zone Smith (1980), which divides the region into three regional development zones [3], namely:

1. Coast Tourism Region
   a. Top Regional Tourism Activity
      In accordance with the criteria of the model development zone Smith (1980), this area is where the concentration of owned tourist attraction tourist area [3]. In other words, this region is a zone that is a center of tourist offerings in the region. The main attraction of the tourist area of the beach is the condition existing which is the main form of travel offerings as a major attraction in this coastal region.
   b. Direct Support Region Tourism Region
      Based on the model development zone Smith (1980), this region is an area that directly supports the activities of tourist cities in the region [3]. Regions that functions to provide services for tourists during the tourist activities taking place in the region. This area is a place of concentrated trade and services in support of tourism activities, such as trade and services, accommodation services and facilities, travel, shopping, parking, and various other facilities that support tourism activities. By looking at the role of the region, it can be deduced that this region has a very important role in the smooth and comfort for travelers while in the region.
   c. Indirect Support Region Tourism Region
      That is an area that is still affected by tourist activities of coastal resorts. In the development of this area of indirect supporting the intended form of activity that is outside and around the tourist areas, either in the form of trading activities and community activities as well as in the form of tourist attraction another which can be used as a support and a tourist destination in addition to a visit to the coastal tourist city of Kendari. Surely this area are directed outside the tourist area is still affected by activities in tourist areas. Region including in the area of indirect support in the western and northern borders of the physical network of roads. For more details, zoning of the development of the tourist area of the Gulf Coast.
2. Culinary Tourism Region
   a. Top Regional Tourism Activity
      The main attraction of regional culinary tourism that is their tents along Kendari Bay as well as cafes that sell typical food Sulawesi. Eksisiting described conditions is a major tourist offerings form a major attraction for tourists to visit the Culinary Tourism Region Kendari.
   b. Direct Support Region Tourism Region
      Based on the model development zone Smith (1980), this region is an area that directly supports the activities of tourist cities in the region [3]. Regions that functions to provide services for tourists during the tourist activities taking place in the region. This area is a place of concentrated trade and services in support of tourism activities, such as trading and service operations in the form of shops, and a variety of other facilities that support tourism activities and the community. By looking at the role of the region, it can be deduced that this region has a very important role in the smooth and comfort for travelers while in culinary tourism Kendari. Existing conditions of trade and accommodation is in the neighborhood around the area of culinary tourism.
   c. Indirect Support Region Tourism Region
      That is an area that is still affected by the activities of regional culinary tourism travel. In the development of this area of indirect supporting the intended form of activity that is outside and around the tourist areas, either in the form of trading activities and community activities as well as in the form of tourist attraction another which can be used as a support and a tourist destination in addition to a visit to the tourist area of culinary. Surely this area are directed outside the tourist area is still affected by activities in tourist areas. Region including in the area of indirect support in the western part of the north and east.
3. Tourism Area Mangrove Forests
   a. Top Regional Tourism Activity
      The main attraction of the tourist area of mangrove forests that mangrove forest area into a
      natural attraction for visitors both tracking travel and coastal cruising showing mangrove plant
      species contained in Kendari.
   b. Direct Support Region Tourism Region
      Based on the model development zone Smith (1980), this region is an area that directly
      supports the activities of tourist cities in the region [3]. Regions that functions to provide
      services for tourists during the tourist activities taking place in the area of the region is a good
      trade area in the form of restaurant and mini market located just outside the tourist area of
      mangrove forests.
      By looking at the immediate support zone criteria based on the model Smith (1980), then the
      support zone immediately directed to be around the main area or directly adjacent to the main
      regional tourist activities, it also aims to support the main attraction of mangrove forest area
      [3].
   c. Indirect Support Region Tourism Region
      That is an area that is still affected by the travel activities of the mangrove forest. In the
      development of this region do not directly support the intended form of activity that is outside
      and around the tourist areas, community activities or any other form of tourist attraction that
      can be used as a supporting and tourist destination in addition to a visit to the mangrove forest.
      Surely this area are directed outside the tourist area is still affected by activities in tourist areas.
      Region including in the area of indirect support in the north.
Figure 4. Zone tourist area of mangrove forest

Concept that resulted from previous analysis, will be grouped into macro and micro development concept tailored to the regional scope of application of each concept. The concept applies only to the internal one area only and refer to an object or aspect, will be classified into micro concept. While the concept does not only affect the scope of its application for a regional internal only, but also for the development of tourism areas in Kendari in general, so the concepts included in the scope of this application will be used as a macro-region concept. On the basis of these groupings, it can be concluded that the concept of a macro is a concept that is general and complete of all the tourist areas of Kendari as a tourist town, while the concept of micro is a concept that refers to the development of an object or a certain aspect in one area of tourism in the city Kendari and the nature of the concept is only an internal concept of an area.

4. Conclusions
In developing regions need to know the activity in each region so as to determine the allotment of the core zone, the zone directly or indirectly in the zone of drafting the development of tourism in the city of Kendari Bay.

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