

Analysis of Inhibiting Factors in the Development of the Bukik Panjang Patah Sambilan Agro Tourism Area, Padang Alai Bodi Village, East Payakumbuh District

Irwan Suwandi^{1*}, Roni Ekha Putera²

¹ Magister Of Management Institut Teknologi dan Bisnis H. Agus Salim Bukittinggi

² Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences Andalas University

*Correspondence email : irwan_ssn@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The increase in community welfare is expected to be directly proportional to the economic growth experienced by the area. One thing that is hoped for is the development of tourism areas. The aim of this research is to analyze the factors inhibiting the development of the Bukik Panjang Patah Sambilan agrotourism area, Padang Alai Bodi Village, East Payakumbuh. Phenomoneological qualitative research design. Research data was obtained through observation, interviews (*In-depth interviews*), documentation. The research results showed that there were 5 inhibiting factors in developing agrotourism areas, namely lack of facilities and infrastructure to support the development of agrotourism areas, lack of budget, insufficient number and competency of human resources, dependence on government, access to locations of agrotourism areas. Based on the results of this research, cooperation between the community and the government is needed to recognize the existing problems, then socialization can be carried out regarding the use of agro-tourism areas which can later grow the community's economy.

Keywords: Inhibiting Factors, Agrotourism, Tourism

INTRODUCTION

Development in an area can be influenced by tourism. Tourism activities are able to improve the community's economy, open up employment opportunities and can become an attraction and attract domestic and foreign tourists. One of the tourism sectors that has potential and can be developed in Indonesia is agrotourism (Harwadi et al., 2022). Agrotourism is an activity that combines tourism and education related to agriculture and is one type of tourism developed in Indonesia (Utama and Junedi., 2019).

The growth of agrotourism in the world reaches 6% per year, exceeding tourism growth in general which is only 4% per year. This is in line with the increase in public demand for tourism related to nature and culture, this increase in agrotourism has become the most important sector and has become an alternative source of income for farmers and other rural communities (Putri & Idajati, 2020). Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 56/Permentan/RC.040/11/ 2016 concerning the development of agricultural areas, agricultural areas are defined as a combination of agricultural centers that meet the minimum limits of the economic scale of business and the effectiveness of regional development management and are functionally related. in terms of natural resource potential, socio-cultural conditions, production factors and the existence of supporting infrastructure (Nugrahapsari et al., 2021).

Inhibiting factors for the lack of development of agrotourism in the study area can be caused by several inhibiting factors such as the lack of optimal management carried out by the community, management is still sporadic and still depends on time demands, the minimum capacity of the community as tour guides, the large number

of farmers changing professions, and a lack of coordination. with the relevant government (Radifan & Rahmawati, 2015). Based on research conducted by (Mpila et al., 2020) it is said that there is tourism potential in the area where the research was conducted which cannot yet be developed and utilized optimally. There is still a lack of facilities for visitors to tourist attractions, the condition of tourist attractions is not well maintained, there is limited information about agro-tourism areas and the management carried out by the government and society has not been optimal.

Indonesia is a developing country which is currently increasing development in various economic fields, including agriculture. This can be seen from the many activities and population growth, one of which is forming agricultural tourism commodities. Consumption of services in the form of agricultural tourism commodities in Indonesia tends to experience a rapid increase, marked by foreign tourist visits which rose 5.22% in 5 months (before the Covid-19 pandemic) and an increase in local tourism of 1.7% (Dayan & Sari, 2022). This is a signal of the highest demand for agrotourism and also opens up opportunities for developing agricultural products. Payakumbuh City is one of the cities with the highest economic growth in West Sumatra Province. Over the last year, Payakumbuh City's economic growth rate has always been above the average for West Sumatra province. Finally, in 2019 (before the Covid-19 pandemic), Payakumbuh City's economic growth rate was recorded at 5.92 percent. This figure remains above the average economic growth for West Sumatra Province which only reached 5.05 percent and the national average economic growth of 5.02 percent.

One of the factors influencing the high economic growth of Payakumbuh City is the rise of the service and trade sectors. In order to maintain the rate of economic growth above the provincial average, the Payakumbuh city government continues to strive to build new sources of economic growth in various sectors. Infrastructure development and a number of labor-intensive projects continue to be carried out with funding coming from various sources, both the government through the APBN/APBD and encouraging the involvement of the private sector. In the last three years, it has been recorded that a number of strategic infrastructure projects have been successfully built, such as the Padang Kaduduak Market area, Payakumbuh Bugar Sports Center, Batang Agam Normalization, Water Treatment Processing (WTP), Batang Island Normalization, Dams/embungs in several sub-districts, office complexes and others. . However, there is also regional development aimed at creating new sources of economic growth in Payakumbuh City that is not running as it should. One of them is the development of an Agrotourism area in Bukik Panjang Patah Sambilan, Padang Alai Bodi Village, East Payakumbuh District. Bukik Panjang Patah Sambilan itself has been designated as an Agrotourism area since 2012 with the issuance of Payakumbuh City Regional Regulation Number 01 of 2012 concerning Payakumbuh City Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW).

METHOD

The research method used is qualitative research with a phenomenology approach. This approach is an approach that emphasizes holistically, namely examining a research object in a multiple construction and in a "natural" rather than partial context (Martha, 2016). The data collection process was obtained through observation, interviews (In-depth interviews), documentation. Then the data was analyzed in 9 stages, namely grouping key words, creating categories and data

transcripts, reading the transcripts as a whole and repeatedly, grouping categories into sub-themes and questions, creating meaning formations from questions, formulating themes and analyzing, verifying themes into the system, combining additional data, integrating the results of data analysis in descriptive form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Overview of Research Locations

Padang Alai sub-district and Bodi sub-district have an area of 407 hectares and are inhabited by a population of around 2,331 people consisting of 1,204 men and 1,127 women. The number of houses is 458 healthy houses and 15 less healthy houses. Of the 648 families, 27 Dasawisma groups were formed. Dasawisma is an extension of the Subdistrict Government through the Subdistrict TP PKK and is the spearhead that plays a very important role, especially in terms of utilizing idle land, whether in the yard of the house or unused land in the subdistrict environment. The Dasawisma group is expected to be able to give birth to a farmer group or women's farmer group (KWT) that is able to utilize the Bukik Panjang Patah Sambilan agrotourism area, Padang Alai Bodi Village, East Payakumbuh District so that it can be more efficient and provide added economic value for the residents.

The use of yard land in Padang Alai Bodi Village per Dasawisma is as follows:

Livestock sector: 600 heads
 Fisheries sector: 167 fish
 Live stalls: 601 sticks
 Live barn: 590 pieces
 TOGA: 522 sticks
 Perennials: 1029 stems

The number of home industries consists of:
 Food sector: 19 pieces
 Clothing area: 15 pieces
 Service sector: 27 units

Table 1. Analysis

No	Category	Sub Theme	Theme
1	Limited facilities and infrastructure		Lack of facilities and infrastructure to support the development of agro-base areas
	Procurement of facilities and infrastructure		
2	Limited development costs	Unaffordability of development costs	Lack of budget
	Funding source	Insufficient funding	
	Funding support		
3	Incompetent human resources	Ignorance in area development	Insufficient number and competence of human resources
	Inability ti develop land		
4	Local regulations		Dependent on the government
	Socialization		
5	Tourist location		Agritourism site access

Based on the table above, this research obtained 5 themes that can be analyzed which are inhibiting factors in developing agrotourism areas, namely lack of facilities and infrastructure to support the development of agrotourism areas, lack of budget, insufficient number and competency of human resources, depending on the

government and access to the location of agrotourism areas. Of these 5 themes, there are categories that are the focus of the problems found in this research.

2. Lack of facilities and infrastructure to support the development of agro-base areas

The lack of facilities and infrastructure that support development will later influence and hinder the development of agro-tourism areas. For this reason, the availability of facilities and infrastructure can be considered so that development runs effectively and efficiently. Based on research conducted by (Mani & Trimo, 2021), the results of their research on regional development are obstacles and limitations, one of which is the lack of facilities and infrastructure. These limitations affect operational activities and development processes, besides that if procurement is not implemented it will have an impact on the ineffectiveness of using agrotourism areas. Tourism facilities and infrastructure are elements that complement and aim to facilitate the process of tourism activities to run smoothly (Ghani, 2018). Tourists tend to choose to visit tourist attractions that have complete and adequate facilities and infrastructure.

3. Lack of budget

Lack of budget is certainly one of the important factors that needs to be taken into account in regional development, just like opening up an area or developing it requires quite large funds so that the location and location of the area becomes an attraction with its beauty and benefits to be gained. In this research, based on the results of interviews with participants, they said that there was no or a lack of budget/funds which was an obstacle for them to develop agro-tourism areas. Participants hope for support or financial assistance from the government for regional development.

The local community still believes that this agrotourism area still has the potential to be developed by looking at the location and natural beauty as an agrotourism area. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by (Setianingsih, 2015). The results of his research found that limited funds were an inhibiting factor in the development of agrotourism areas and influenced the development process. Land owners or communities cannot develop and utilize their land to make it attractive to tourists. Budgeting in the development of an agrotourism area aims to ensure that area management can be planned according to the wishes and needs of visitors. With sufficient budgeting, when developing an agrotourism area it is certainly easy to adapt it to the conditions and desires of visitors, especially when the attraction of visitors or the public has decreased.

4. Insufficient number and competence of human resources

Human resources in regional development are important for developing agrotourism areas. Human resources are not only expected to be capable in terms of funding but also have the knowledge and potential to develop the area. Based on the results of this research, it was found that participants and the community's lack of understanding about developing agro-tourism areas was characterized by their complaints about the area and the community diverting land use to other businesses. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by (Tuban et al., 2021). The results of the research show that human resources are the implementation of policies which include the number and ability to develop the area. The results of his research show that the lack of community potential in developing the area into an agrotourism area has become neglected and cannot be utilized.

Human resources (HR) are individuals / actors in the tourism industry who directly or indirectly have interactions and connections with all components of tourism. Tourism human resources play an important role in moving the wheels of this industry.

5. Dependent on the Government

The government is the center of attention when the community wants to develop agro-tourism areas, the community certainly hopes for assistance and support from the government, both in terms of policy and material support. The results of this research found that there is a policy that requires this area to be opened as an agrotourism area, however participants and the community complain that the lack of socialization regarding agrotourism areas has resulted in people not knowing how to develop agrotourism areas. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by (Mani & Trimio, 2021). In his research, he said that the dependence on developing an agrotourism area depends on permits issued by the government. The government has an important role as the highest decision holder. Based on this, developers and the community certainly expect more from the government.

6. Agritourism site access

Access to agrotourism locations is important and needs to be considered in this case in relation to the atmosphere and attraction of tourists when visiting tourist attractions. Based on the results of this research, it was found that tourist access was poor and difficult, thus becoming an inhibiting factor in the development of this area. On the other hand, the environmental atmosphere with the presence of bad aromas arising from the community's livestock pens makes the location of the agrotourism area at this research site an inhibiting factor in regional development. In accessing the location of agrotourism areas, it is necessary to pay attention to how tourists access the location, how tourists access the location, difficulties in accessing it, the time needed to access the location as well as safety and comfort when accessing the area. The results of this research are in line with research conducted by (Tuban et al., 2021), the results of the research show that difficulties in accessing agro-tourism areas become an inhibiting factor in developing the area which has an impact on the number of tourists who will visit and community income. Access to agrotourism areas is becoming more of a concern for the community and developers to pay attention to at least safety and comfort in reaching the location. The community needs to work together in this matter when it is necessary to involve "individuals" who can handle it and make it easier for tourists to visit.

Discussion

The analysis of the research findings unveils critical economic factors hindering the development of the Bukik Panjang Patah Sambilan agro-tourism area in Padang Alai Bodi Village, East Payakumbuh District. Firstly, the limited facilities and infrastructure pose a significant barrier, impacting the effectiveness and appeal of the tourism experience. Inadequate infrastructure diminishes the attractiveness of the destination and inhibits its competitiveness in the tourism market. Moreover, insufficient budget allocation exacerbates this issue, hindering investment in necessary infrastructure and development projects essential for enhancing tourist appeal and accessibility.

Secondly, the inadequate number and competency of human resources impede the effective management and development of the agro-tourism area. A skilled and knowledgeable workforce is crucial for driving innovation, maintaining

standards, and providing quality services in the tourism sector. However, the lack of understanding and skills among the community members inhibits their ability to fully capitalize on the area's potential. Thirdly, the dependency on government support underscores a broader issue of limited private sector involvement and initiative in the development process. This reliance on governmental assistance may signal a lack of confidence in the investment climate or insufficient incentives for private sector participation. Additionally, poor access to the tourism site further compounds the challenges, deterring potential visitors and diminishing the economic impact of the destination.

In conclusion, addressing these economic factors is imperative for unlocking the full potential of the Bukik Panjang Patah Sambilan agro-tourism area. Improving infrastructure, increasing budget allocation, enhancing human resource capacity, fostering private sector involvement, and improving accessibility are essential steps towards realizing sustainable economic growth and maximizing the socio-economic benefits for the local community.

CONCLUSION

Study highlights the critical importance of addressing the identified inhibiting factors to unlock the economic potential of agro-tourism in the Bukik Panjang Patah Sambilan area. Insufficient facilities and infrastructure, coupled with limited budget allocations, hinder the development of tourist attractions and limit the region's competitiveness in the tourism market. Furthermore, the lack of skilled human resources and over-reliance on government support exacerbate these challenges, impeding the sector's growth and hampering local socio-economic development. Addressing these barriers requires collaborative efforts from both public and private sectors to invest in infrastructure, enhance human resource capacities, and create an enabling environment for sustainable agro-tourism development.

Moving forward, strategic interventions should prioritize infrastructure upgrades, increase budget allocations for agro-tourism development, and implement capacity-building programs to empower local communities. Moreover, fostering partnerships between government agencies, private enterprises, and community stakeholders can facilitate knowledge transfer, innovation, and resource mobilization to drive inclusive and sustainable growth in the agro-tourism sector. By addressing these inhibiting factors comprehensively, the Bukik Panjang Patah Sambilan area can realize its potential as a thriving agro-tourism destination, generating employment opportunities, enhancing livelihoods, and preserving the region's cultural and natural heritage for future generations.

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