

Structure and Pattern of Space Tourism in the Physical and Non-Physical Dimensions of Spatial Aspects of Privilege in Yogyakarta Province

(REVIEW OF SPACE STRUCTURES AND PATTERNS
OF TOURISM IN THE PROVINCE OF YOGYAKARTA)

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This research explores the structure and spatial patterns of tourism in the physical and non-physical dimension which is among the privilege aspects of spatial feature in Yogyakarta Province. The Analysis of spatial structure and pattern is aimed to see the variations of attractions and accessibility within the regionalization of a tourist destination. Both dimensions have functional relationship in measuring and analyzing the pull of one region to another. The analysis will result in the hierarchy of potentiality and distribution of tourism which is appropriate with the strategy of regional tourism development and tourist segmentation.

KEYWORDS : spatial pattern and structure, physical non-physical, tourism, privilege

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BACKGROUND AND PROBLEM FORMULATION

Spatial aspects in the context of privilege that contain non- physical and physical (spatial and structural patterns of space) . Non- physical value describes the

value of philosophical balance (harmony) between the macrocosm and the microcosm that is the foundation of culture in Yogyakarta . Physical value is the physical appearance of the structure of space and spatial patterns in DI Yogyakarta .

Value of non- physical (non-physical) and physical (physical) space in the structure and the pattern has a diverse and multi-sectoral dimension . The research looked at how the tourism sector relate to the spatial values especially space tourism activities . Values and spatial aspects addressed for the greatest development of tourism , cultural , social interests and welfare of the community

Manuscript Act No. 13 of 2012 on the Privileges DIY or Privileges Act . At the Labor Law which contains 16 chapters and 51 chapters this set of five aspects such as spatial . General framework of the Sultanate soil spatial policy and Duchy land referred to in subsection (2) in the spatial DIY established in 2010 with the national spatial attention and spatial arrangement of Yogyakarta.

Act (Act) No. 13 of 2012 on the Privileges or Law Privileges DIY is very adaptive to the context at this point . But at this point the structure of space and spatial patterns of tourism (tourism spatial planning) seems less attention and less important to the understanding of tourism as an industry and business , as a source of foreign exchange , and others . The tourism industry is a collection of diverse companies together produce goods and services (goods and service) which takes tourists in particular and travel in general .

Conflict space utilization and other resources (water) , public space (public space) inequality service and so strengthen awareness of the need for policy planners to understand the structure and spatial patterns carefully. Planning of tourism development put in the broader context of regional development . Comprehensive planning is the linkage to the front and to the rear of the development of the tourism industry and the need to anticipate the preparation of the relationship between the host / tourist community with .

According to Gunawan (1997) problem which then arises , less tourism discussed by policy makers , planners both urban and tourism planner planer. Meanwhile , tourism experts tend to think of creativity development oriented to satisfy travelers , with a business -oriented view to reap the economic benefits. Thus , the interests of customers becomes more important than the public interest

Structure and spatial patterns of tourism is the most important part of the tourism activities . Because the spatial structure of the system is experiencing dynamic changes that are always especially regarding the existence of the appeal , the pull , the attraction deployment variations , spatial processes , regionalization , the composition centers , the network of infrastructure facilities and system accessibility . How to understand the structure and spatial patterns in the area of tourism in Yogyakarta after the Privileges Act .

SPECIAL PURPOSE RESEARCH

- a. Knowing the structure and spatial patterns of tourism is actually the most important part of the tourism activities and whereabouts system attractiveness , attractiveness deployment variations , spatial processes , regionalization , the composition centers , network systems infrastructure and facilities ;
- b. Knowing the implications of the structure and spatial patterns as a system (spatial structure) in which a planning process , the status of utilization , spatial control of the control and controlled and for the welfare of the people ;
- c. Knowing the spatial structure and patterns of territorial space as a mass that will interact with other masses is to measure the spatial structure and the interaction between spatial units

LITERATURE AND THEORY

Spatial analysis is the analysis of point location focuses on three elements of distance (distance) , association (interaction) and movement (movement) (Boniface and Cristhoper , 1987) . Furthermore, according to Barnet . (1982) the interaction between the spatial units of the relationship between economic and spatial interaction , accessibility to reach areas , and barriers to interaction . Interaction based on the existence of a place that became the center of activity for other places , as well as the hirakri between these places . According Blij . Harm . and Murphy . (1988) the hierarchies associated with spatial

hierarchy that starts from the hinterland of urban , suburban , and metropolitan center (the center) . Models that can be used in analyzing the interaction patterns or linkages between regions or between regions and other parts , are the Gravity Model . The application of this model in the field of urban planning analysis is the basic assumption that population agglomeration factors , concentration of activity or natural resources owned , have an attraction that can be analogous to a tug of war between the two (2) magnetic poles , Hall . and Williams (2002) , which aims to see the reality (sense of reality) , has an interest (sense of interest) , would like to know (sense of curiosity) , and find (sense of discovery) and investigating (sense of inquiry) .

A N A L I S I S A N D D I S C U S S I O N

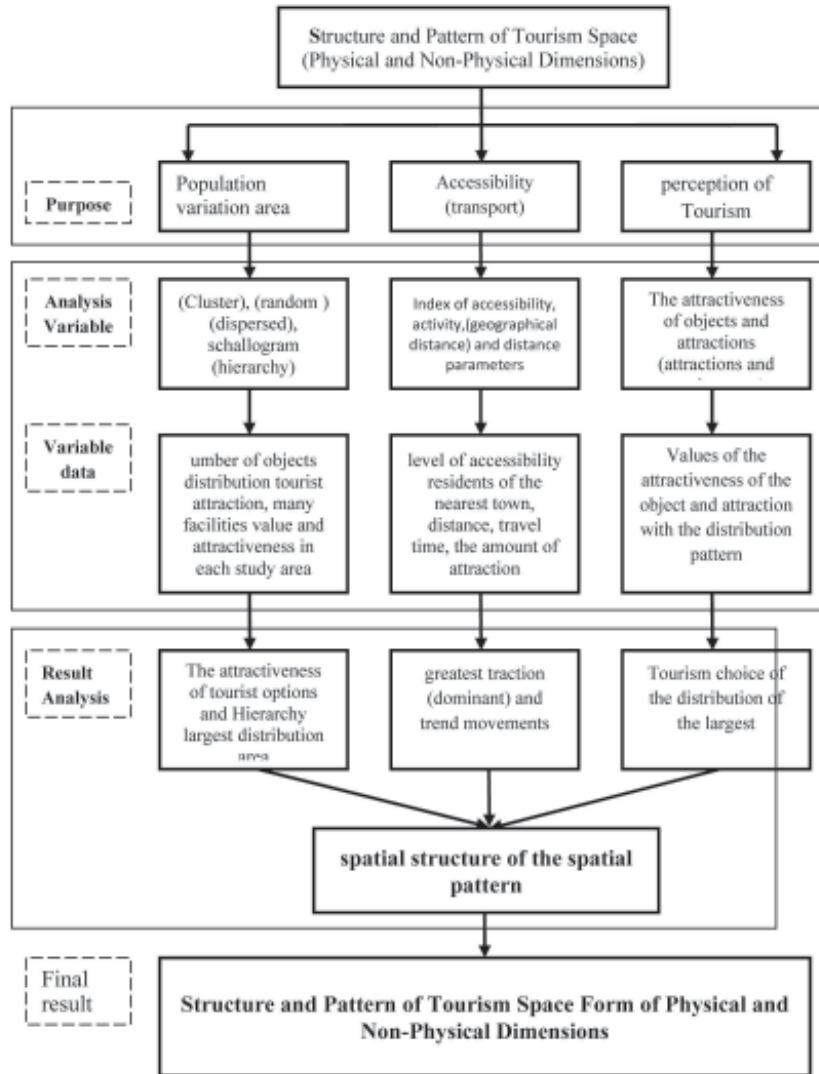
Research Variables The study population can be divided into three types: (1) a distribution of regionalization and tourism facilities and (2) tourists come to Yogyakarta Province. Samples for the object and attraction taken in a non-probability sampling, ie taking into account the existence and distribution of variation sights. This study sampled each 5 points in each district, the sample is taken by the highest level of tourist arrivals in the period in 2011. Stages and steps of research are as follows, as in the table below.

Table 1 Analysis design

No.	Analisis Unit	Approach and Analysis Techniques
1	Analysis Regionalization tourist areas (Physical)	Superimpose maps, tourist distribution (5 points) tourists and Hierarchy largest distribution area orientation space,distance), interaction, movement, cluster pattern, random patern, dispersed patern
2	Aspects of spatial perception and tourist travelers. (Non-Physical)	Tourists and travelers spending expectations. archipelago and foreigners during the period 2006-2011

Source: Analysis of Research, 2013.

Stages and steps of research are as follows, as in the table below.



Source: Analysis of Research, 2013.

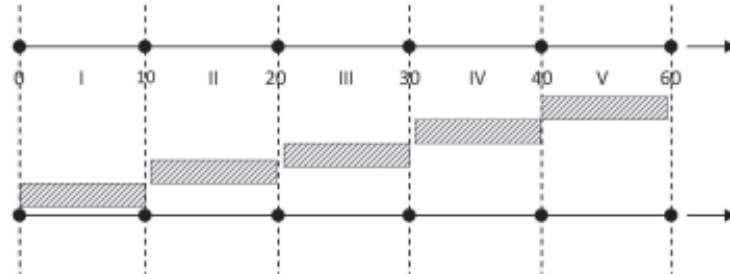
To see the variation of the variable where the object 2) the movement of the system accessibility and affordability in regionalized areas in particular analyze the pull and influence of one region to another region need look first destinations that exist in Yogyakarta Province. Destinations-Yogyakarta Borobudur became one of 50 national tourism Destinations, in which the have 7 (seven) regional tourism development, with 5 in the DI district Yogyakarta, namely: (a) Karst region South Mountain and surrounding areas, (b) region-Kalasan Prambanan and surrounding areas: (c) the city of Yogyakarta and surrounding areas, (d) the South Coast region of Yogyakarta and surrounding areas (e)-Merbabu Merapi area and surroundings. Scale distances between destinations are in accordance with the mapping and superimpose obtained as the table below

Table Major Distance relationships between the distribution of objects Prov tourist attraction. DIY

No	Destination	Tourism	Local tourism	quantity	hierar chy	Size	Location Map
1	Yogyakarta City	158.713	2.838.485	2.997.198	I	0,00-0.00	(4 :E):(4:E)
2	Sleman Regency	136.543	2.074.947	23.480.333	II	0,00-17,00 0,00-25,00 0,00-6,00 0,00-19,00	(4:E):(4:E) (4:E):(4:B) (4:E):(4:D) (4:E):(5:E)
3	Bantul Regency	12.605	1.480.513	1.493.118	III	0,00-37,00 0,00-40,00 0,00-35,00 0,00-39,00 0,00-38,00	(4:E):(3:F) (4:E):(3:G) (4:E):(2:G) (4:E):(3:G) (4:E):(3:H)
4	Kulonprogo Regency	129	369.437	369.566	V	0,00-34,00 0,00-33,00 0,00-38,00 0,00-40,00 0,00-40,00	(4:E):(1:E) (4:E):(1:F) (4:E):(1:F) (4:E):(2:G) (4:E):(1:F)
5	Gunung Kidul Regency		892.440	892.440	IV	0,00-98.00 0,00-65.00 0,00-69.00 0,00-65.00 0,00-67.00	(4:E):(6:I) (4:E):(6:I) (4:E):(5:I) (4:E):(5:I) (4:E):(6:I)

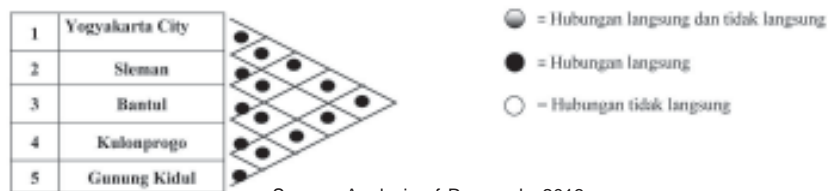
Source: Analysis of Research, 2013.

Figure. Distance relationship between the distribution of objects based on distance tourist attraction pattern.



Source: Analysis of Research, 2013.

The calculation and distribution of the above analysis tourist attraction in the province has a characteristic pattern of clustered distribution of 0.00 and 0.10 km in the city of Yogyakarta and attractions located in the city center. The city center is the point of the movement and is a transit point for tourists (on a 4 axis map: E (1)). Based on the analysis of the relationship between the amount of space most of the objects in the province of Yogyakarta has a direct relationship. Direct relationship in this study the relationship between the link (linkage) of the primary transportation routes, such as in the image below.

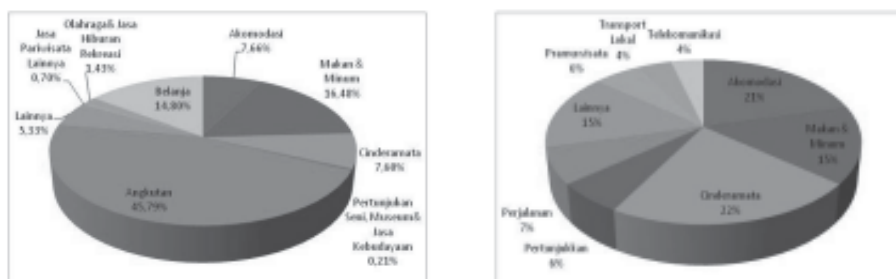


Source: Analysis of Research, 2013

The closeness between objects will form a pattern in each object will have an impact on the development of another object . In addition , the proximity factor will also encourage the formation of groups of mutual attraction between objects strengthens the position . This factor will further provide a variety of theme development in areas that can encourage the creation of image / image area for tourists , to then be developed based on specific development themes into specific tour packages .Tourist activities in choosing type of tourism based on the above analysis of the type of tourist who prefers to be urban . Tourism activities contained in cluster groups in urban form (scale 4 - E : 5 - E) as a guideline in determining the existence of variation regionalization tourist

attraction, and system accessibility and affordability of movement in the region .For regionalization where objects and tourist attraction in Sleman regency , according sorting methods in attractive tourist numbers indicate the distribution that is not clustered .

Furthermore the perception of tourists in Yogyakarta shows the data after the earthquake in 2006 greatly affect tourists visiting Yogyakarta. In that year the number of foreign tourists visiting Yogyakarta Province has decreased quite significantly to reach 24.49 % . However , the development of the number of foreign tourists (tourists) from 2007 to 2009 tended to experience positive growth and rising. In 2009 , the number of tourists reached 139,492 , an increase of 8.42% when compared with 2008 .Based on the pattern of expenditure , expenditure by foreign tourists in Yogyakarta Province is greatest for the purchase of souvenirs , which is about 22 % of the total expenditure . Next is spending on accommodation (21 %) , eating and drinking (15 %) .Meanwhile , shopping tourism in Yogyakarta Province is dominated by spending on transit / transport is equal to 45.79 % of the total expenditure , followed by expenditure on food and drink (16.48 %) , and shopping (14.8 %) , as in the table below



Source: Analysis of Research, 2013.

While the pattern pembelajaran foreign tourists in Yogyakarta Province is dominated by expenditures for the purchase of merchandise at 22% of the total expenditure, followed by expenditure on food and drink (15%), saw the show (6%).From the above table shows that the domestic tourist expenditure for freight / transport is equal to 45.79% and is the largest expenditure among other expenses. This shows that the transportation was very influential in the spatial importance of tourism in the system. Another thing that affects the overall traveler spending reduces the purchasing power of the others such as accommodation, souvenirs and other purchases.

C O N C L U S I O N

1. Affordability (accessibility) is not always related to the distance, but more to do with the presence or absence of field conditions or means of transportation or communication that can be used. This concept applies not only to the region, but applies also for tourist trips.
2. Pattern related to the arrangement of shapes or dispersion phenomena in space tourism, a phenomenon both physical and non physical. Studying the spatial pattern patterns shape and distribution of the phenomenon, to understand the significance or meaning.
3. Agglomeration pattern is the incidence of which is clustered in a relatively narrow region of the most profitable, well considering kesejenisan symptoms and the factors generally favorable.
4. The concept of spatial linkages or spatial association indicates the degree of spread of the phenomenon of tourism activities linkages with other phenomena of a place or a space both concerning natural phenomena, plants, and social life. This concept looks at the relationship between the tourists with transportation systems.

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