

# Tourism Development In Padang City: A Systematic Literature Review

Chandra Eka Putra<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Program Doktor Studi  
Pembangunan, Universitas  
Andalas, Indonesia

## **Abstract**

*The tourism industry is pivotal in driving regional and national economic development. It stands as one of the most reliable sources of revenue generation while also serving as a significant employer and bolstering regional investment. Governments are diligently crafting plans and policies to foster this sector's growth. One such strategy involves enhancing existing tourism offerings to attract more visitors. An extensive literature review spanning the past five years was conducted to shed light on the trajectory of tourism development in Padang. The findings reveal that tourism development in Padang has been chiefly pursued through promotional efforts on social media and the web, alongside investments in infrastructure and facilities. Furthermore, it is evident that the advancement of tourism in Padang has positively impacted social welfare and contributed to preserving environmental and cultural sustainability within the city.*

Keywords: Economic Development; Regional Investment; Tourism Industry; Tourism Development Strategies

## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is a nation teeming with diverse tourism offerings and rich cultural tapestries. Each region boasts an array of splendid attractions capable of captivating visitors with their sheer beauty. By harnessing its natural bounty and cultural diversity, Indonesia has the potential to transform these assets into thriving tourism destinations, enticing travelers from both domestic and international realms. Indeed, tourism has emerged as a cornerstone of the national economy, evidenced by its exponential growth in recent years. The proliferation of flight routes, the emergence of new tourist hotspots, and the expansion of accommodation options underscore the immense potential of tourism in bolstering economic prosperity. Consequently, regions that identify and leverage their tourism potential stand to reap significant financial rewards.

Tourism represents a burgeoning sector with the capacity to spur productivity across the economy, catalyzing job creation, income growth, and enhanced living standards (Pendit, 1994). Defined as journeys individuals undertake for leisure or to fulfill various desires, tourism entails planned excursions from one locale to another (Marpaung and Bahar, 2000). Ideally, national tourism development aims to augment state and societal revenues, foster employment opportunities, stimulate industrial activities, and showcase the natural and cultural splendors of the nation (Yoeti, 1996).

Tourism activities hold the potential to enrich individuals' perspectives and experiences, offering them novel and previously unattained insights from their surroundings. The overarching aim of tourism is to foster happiness, satisfaction, knowledge acquisition, enhanced health, and physical engagement. Furthermore, tourism has transcended its erstwhile exclusivity to the affluent echelons of society, evolving into an integral facet of human existence, particularly within social and economic endeavors.

---

Correspondence address:

**Chandra Eka Putra**

Email : [ceenputra@gmail.com](mailto:ceenputra@gmail.com)

Address : Program Doktor Studi Pembangunan, Universitas Andalas, Indonesia

The pursuit of tourism development represents a concerted effort in developmental planning aimed at enhancing regional tourism assets and transforming them into compelling tourist attractions. Such endeavors catalyze national, regional, and community economic growth through diverse initiatives in tourism sector expansion. Moreover, non-governmental organizations leverage tourism development as a strategic tool to promote specific locales as tourist hubs, thereby bolstering trade by offering goods and services to visitors (Kania, 2013). Tourism development is at the heart of the tourism sector, necessitating collaborative efforts from all stakeholders, encompassing the community, government, businesses, and the private sector (Manurung, 2019).

Tourism development aims to enhance the appreciation of local tourism, arts, and culture while safeguarding them for posterity. This entails meticulously assessing and documenting the cultural and tourism potential, facilitating dynamic stewardship to preserve historical legacies and the integrity of artistic and cultural expressions. Achieving seamless integration across sectors necessitates collaborative efforts from all stakeholders, encompassing the community and governmental bodies. Constructing new tourist attractions or revitalizing existing ones represent viable avenues for fostering tourism industry growth. When executed with precision, tourism holds immense potential to catalyze economic advancement, fostering a balanced and sustainable development trajectory that empowers the local environment to bolster societal progress with a focus on fostering a creative and innovative economy.

The rapid expansion of tourism can yield a plethora of ramifications. As underscored by (Spillane, 1989), the impacts stemming from tourism development are multifaceted, encompassing both positive and negative dimensions. Positive outcomes include job creation, expanded business opportunities, augmented incomes, cultural preservation, and heightened cultural exchange between tourists and local communities. Conversely, negative repercussions may encompass heightened population pressures from external influxes, the encroachment of commercialization, the proliferation of consumptive lifestyles, environmental degradation, dwindling agricultural land availability, cultural homogenization, and the imperilment of local identities. Additionally, tourism sector development invariably engenders transformative changes within areas or regions, influencing economic dynamics and augmenting livelihoods for select segments of the local populace (Biddulph, 2015).

Regional tourism development necessitates cultivating human resources endowed with requisite competencies, enabling them to continually evolve and possess adept capabilities to confront the challenges of globalization. Within organizations, human resources (HR) must embody the requisite competencies to ensure the sustained vitality and progress of the organization. Hence, effective management is imperative for organizations to actualize their objectives. Tourism development initiatives have been underway across various regions, with West Sumatra emerging as a prominent candidate endowed with substantial tourism potential. Geographically, this region harbors the inherent capacity to be transformed into a natural and cultural tourism hub, owing to its diverse landscape characterized by the Bukit Barisan range's mountainous terrain and the Melintang Fault's geological features. Moreover, West Sumatra boasts a plethora of natural wonders, including valleys, towering peaks, cascading waterfalls, pristine lakes, natural caverns, and assorted geological phenomena dispersed across its expanse. Padang stands out as a magnet for visitors among the locales within West Sumatra, exhibiting significant tourism potential.

Padang, situated within West Sumatra, has untapped tourism potential. The city offers a plethora of captivating attractions suitable for family visits. Tourist destinations in Padang encompass a diverse array, ranging from nature-based wonders to cultural landmarks. Moreover, being directly adjacent to the sea, Padang boasts numerous pristine beaches that allure visitors with their natural splendor. However, despite the popularity of certain tourist spots in recent years, Padang has encountered significant challenges, including dwindling visitor numbers during peak seasons and a noticeable lack of upkeep and development of its inherent potential. Evident signs of this issue manifest in the deterioration and neglect of coastal areas, which serve as the primary draw for tourists, alongside the inadequate provision of supporting facilities for tourist enjoyment. Given the realities above, a comprehensive literature review becomes imperative to glean insights pertinent to the research endeavor, aiming to elucidate the trajectory of tourism development in Kota Padang. The focal point of this literature review pertains to scrutinizing published articles concerning tourism development in Kota Padang, facilitating a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### The Concept of Tourism

Tourism entails engaging in recreational activities at destinations distinct from one's routine environment. It constitutes a temporary pause driven by a desire for enjoyment and entertainment rather than an endeavor to earn a livelihood. (Wenas and Seska, 2021) define tourism as a journey undertaken for leisure or vacation purposes, encompassing the requisite preparations for such excursions. Additionally, as posited by (Sari et al., 2021), tourism involves temporarily relocating from one's habitual residence, motivated by non-economic motives. Thus, individuals embark on travels seeking gratification through entertainment or sheer pleasure.

Following Law No. 10 of 2009 on Tourism, Article 1, Paragraph 3, tourism encompasses a spectrum of activities facilitated by community, entrepreneurial, governmental, and local governmental contributions. This includes developing tourist sites, attractions, and ancillary enterprises associated with the tourism sector. The focal point of tourism is the target destination or attraction (Marsono et al., 2016). Collectively, these definitions elucidate tourism as a realm of activities centered around recreational travel aimed at seeking entertainment, relaxation, and a change of environment. Such activities typically transpire outside one's habitual surroundings and are temporary. Moreover, the tourism sector entails the provision of requisite amenities, facilities, and infrastructure to cater to the needs of travelers.

### The Concept of Tourism Development

Tourism development encompasses endeavors to foster a harmonious amalgamation of various resources, both within and beyond the realm of tourism, to propel the growth of tourism activities (Fenriza, 2017). Additionally, (Heryati, 2018) posits that tourism development fundamentally entails enhancing and refining existing assets. It entails constructing, upkeep, and preserving attractions, facilities, infrastructure, and ancillary amenities. Fandeli, as cited in (Heryati, 2018), elucidates that tourism development is essentially geared towards community and regional advancement by 1) Enhancing community livelihoods while safeguarding local identities and traditions, 2) Augmenting economic prosperity with equitable distribution among residents, and 3) Emphasizing the cultivation of small and medium-scale tourism endeavors with extensive employment opportunities, underpinned by cooperative technologies. The optimal utilization of tourism as a conduit for preserving cultural heritage while mitigating adverse impacts is underscored.

Several pivotal components in tourism contribute to the development process, bifurcated into the supply and demand aspects. As delineated by (Mamarodia, 2015), these include attractions, serving as the primary draw of a destination; accessibility, about the infrastructure facilitating access to the destination; amenities, encompassing facilities catering to tourists' needs and desires; and ancillary services, involving organizations and institutions overseeing tourist destinations. In essence, tourism development epitomizes an endeavor to enhance and elevate the appeal of destinations, fostering heightened enjoyment and satisfaction among visitors and enticing them to explore and experience the offerings.

## METHODS

The author conducted a comprehensive literature review encompassing several journal articles to compile this scientific paper. This review analyzes the development of tourism in Padang City. The data utilized in the literature review were sourced from various scientific journals aligned with the research variables. Research references and data were gathered through digital searches using platforms such as Google Scholar, Science Direct, Research Gate, and Open Journal Access. Keyword searches were employed to streamline the search process. Specifically, data from 2015 to 2021 were prioritized, while information from textbooks or literature books was not restricted by publication year.

## RESULT

Following an exhaustive literature search on platforms including Research Gate and Open Journal Access, 15 articles were identified, meeting the requisite criteria focusing on tourism development, particularly in Padang, West Sumatra. The systematic literature review yielded the following research articles.

**Table 1. List of Papers**

No	Author/ Year	Research Title	Research Methods	Research Results
1	Novi Yanti/ 2022	Analysis of Tourism Sector Development in Padang City	Qualitative Descriptive	The tourism sector in Padang City has experienced good development. Padang Beach and Air Manis Beach have become favorite tourist destinations for local and foreign tourists. The Padang city government and the

No	Author/ Year	Research Title	Research Methods	Research Results
				tourism office continue to make development efforts by revitalizing five selected tourist attractions. As for development, such as promotion on social media as well as the web,
2	Rozana Eka Putri / 2022	Development of Padang City Tourism as a City Tourism Destination di West Sumatra	Descriptive Qualitative	The development of Padang City Tourism will be an exciting trend in the future for many reasons, as this can increase the original income of the area. Regional income can be increased through hotel taxes, restaurant taxes, and increased economic activity in urban areas.
3	Iswandi Umar / 2018	Priority of Tourism Object Development in Padang City, West Sumatra Province	Qualitative Descriptive	Beach attractions located in Muaro Lasak have the highest priority for developing beach attractions in the city of Padang, while beach attractions located in Muaro Anai have the lowest priority.
4	Nori Yusri / 2019	Priority of Tourism Object Development in Padang City (Case Study: Bungus Beach, Nirwana Beach, Patai Pasir Jambak)	AHP Method	The beach that is prioritized for the development of tourist attractions is Bungus Beach, with a weight of 0.8633, compared to two alternatives, namely Nirwana Beach and Pasir Jambak Beach.
5	Riki Ruspianda / 2019	Tourism Area Development Program Purus Beach, Padang City	Case Study and Survey Methods	The Padang City Government establishes the Padang Tourism development sector, namely: 1) improvements to the integrated tourist destinations of Mount Padang; 2) Cultural Preservation by mobilizing Minang cultural art studios, Nagari children's games, and Minang art-based events; 3) Increased partnership and cooperation with various related parties.
6	Reymon Suri Putra / 2021	Development of Muaro Lasak Beach, Padang City as a Paratourism Icon	Descriptive Qualitative	Muaro Lasak Beach in Padang, one of the city's tourist attractions, requires additional supervision, security, and development.
7	Ulfa Khairani / 2021	Planning Landscape for Tourism Development in Gunung Padang, Padang City, Sumatra Barat	Descriptive Qualitative	The Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Culture has published a circulation plan for the area around Mount Padang. The plan will provide information about attractions, historical and cultural relics, and Siti Nurbaya Park. Green plans are prepared to support preserving protected forest areas or conservation areas.
8	Erien Sri Wahyuni / 2020	Padang City Government's Strategy in Disaster Mitigation-Based Tourism Development	Descriptive Qualitative	The Padang City Government has a disaster mitigation-based tourism development strategy, which involves the development of programs related to disaster-related tourism mitigation. The city's tourism and culture department and the regional disaster management agency are working together to find ways to boost tourism in the area.
9	Tri Rachmat Riski / 2016	Marine Tourism Development Strategy in Padang City	SWOT Analysis	We are utilizing the existing tourism potential, such as the peculiarities of local culture, marine tourism potential, and the existence of related business actors in responding to the shift in people's preferences towards the tourism concept offered.
10	Faizal Hamzah / 2021	Strategy Analysis of The Development of Gunung Padang Cultural Heritage Site as a Budaya Tourist Destination	Descriptive Qualitative	The right strategy that must be carried out at the Gunung Padang Cultural Heritage Site utilizes strengths through existing opportunities. Development of tourist facilities and infrastructure, service systems, cultural heritage object preservation systems, and promotion of media improvement.
11	Silvia Sulniatri / 2022	Batang Arau: Revitalization of Culinary Tourism Potential for Tourism	History method	Along Jalan Batang Arau, there are culinary tours today with a unique theme loved by the younger generation. This has developed along with the revitalization of the Padang Old Town area. Problems faced, such as

No	Author/ Year	Research Title	Research Methods	Research Results
		Development in Padang City (2009-2021)		competition between cafes, can be overcome by highlighting the characteristics of each café.
12	Zeshasina Rosha / 2022	Internal and External Factors in the Development of Lubuk Tampuraung Waterfall Bathing Attractions in Kuranji District, Padang City	SWOT Analysis	Lubuk Tampuraung Waterfall Bath is a tourist attraction in Padang, Indonesia. The recommended strategy for developing the tourist attraction is to increase national events and empower the community to compete with other tourist attractions without changing the values and social order of the community.
13	Ade Nisrina / 2019	The Role of the Padang City Government in Developing Batang Arau as Old Town Tourist Destinations	Descriptive Qualitative	The Padang City Government has performed its role following the duties and obligations of the regional apparatus work unit, which includes tourism planning and development.
14	Sakhila Amanda / 2021	The Impact of Island Tourism Attraction Development on the Lives of Local People	Descriptive Qualitative	The impact of the development of island tourist attractions is positive, including creating new jobs, increasing regional income, and encouraging educational progress. Meanwhile, the adverse effects are the introduction of foreign cultures, the destruction of island ecosystems, and the deterioration of social interactions between islands.
15	Yelsi Anggraini / 2020	Development and Development Sights Against Life Fishing Society On the River Banana Padang City	Descriptive Qualitative	The development of tourist attractions impacts the fishing community's social, economic, and cultural aspects in Sungai Banana, Padang City. The fishermen's children are also educated due to the fishing community's increasing welfare. The impact of the development of tourist attractions also affects the increasing level of education of fishermen's children.

Source: research data, 2023

Based on Table 1, 15 research articles provide insights into tourism development in Padang. Among these, seven articles delve into various aspects of tourism development, while 1 article focuses on tourism development planning tailored explicitly to Padang. Additionally, three articles expound upon tourism development strategies pertinent to Padang, while another article scrutinizes internal and external factors influencing tourism development in the city. Moreover, there is 1 article dedicated to elucidating the role of the government in Padang's tourism development, alongside two articles exploring the impact of tourism development on the city.

According to the research conducted by (Yanti, 2022), collaborative efforts between the Padang city government and the tourism office persist in revitalizing five selected tourist attractions, leveraging promotional campaigns via social media and the web. On the other hand, the (Putri, 2022) findings suggest that the trajectory of tourism development in Padang City portends a promising trend, supported by compelling rationales, potentially augmenting regional income through mechanisms such as Hotel Tax and Restaurant Tax and stimulating economic activities within urban spheres. A separate study addressing tourism development programs (Umar, 2018) underscores the prioritization of beach attractions in Muaro Lasak for development, with Muaro Anai beach attractions ranked lower in priority. Similarly, (Yusri, 2019) emphasizes Bungus Beach as the focal point for tourist attraction development, exhibiting a higher prioritization weight compared to alternative options like Nirwana Beach and Pasir Jambak Beach.

Meanwhile, (Ruspianda, 2019) delineates the Padang City Government's initiatives in the tourism development sector, encompassing 1) Enhancements to the integrated tourist destination of Mount Padang; 2) Cultural preservation efforts involving the mobilization of Minang cultural art studios, Nagari children's games, and Minang art-based events; and 3) Strengthened partnerships and collaborations with various stakeholders. Additionally, research (Putra, 2021) underscores the necessity for enhanced supervision, security, and development at Muaro Lasak Beach, a prominent tourist attraction in Padang City. In another vein, (Riski, 2016) examines tourism development strategies, advocating for the utilization of existing tourism potentials, such as local cultural uniqueness, marine tourism opportunities, and the engagement of relevant business

entities, to cater to evolving tourist preferences. Furthermore, (Wahyuni, 2020) highlights the Padang City Government's disaster mitigation-centric tourism development strategy, entailing the formulation of programs to mitigate disaster-related tourism risks. Collaboration between the city's tourism and culture department and the regional disaster management agency is pivotal in devising strategies to enhance tourism resilience. Moreover, (Hamzah, 2021) emphasizes the imperative of adopting strategies leveraging existing strengths and opportunities at the Gunung Padang cultural heritage site. These strategies encompass the development of tourist facilities and infrastructure, optimizing service systems, optimizing cultural heritage preservation protocols, and enhancing promotional media.

Research about the impact of tourism development (Amanda, 2021) underscores both the positive and negative ramifications of island tourist attraction development. Positive effects include job creation, augmented regional income, and educational advancements. Conversely, adverse outcomes entail the infiltration of foreign cultures, ecosystem degradation on islands, and disrupted social dynamics among island communities. Similarly, (Angraini, 2020) delves into the multifaceted impact of tourist attraction development on fishing communities' social, economic, and cultural aspects along the Banana River in Padang City. Notably, increased educational opportunities for fishermen's children correlate with improved welfare within the fishing community. Drawing from the literature review, the development of tourism in Padang City is pivotal in advancing the region's tourism endeavors. Tourism development constitutes a process aimed at enhancing existing assets, encompassing the construction, maintenance, and preservation of attractions, facilities, and infrastructure (Heryati, 2018). Moreover, it serves as a strategic initiative to elevate the condition of tourist destinations, ensuring continuous improvement and refinement (Paturusi, 2001). Additionally, tourism development yields benefits for various stakeholders, including local governments, surrounding communities, and managing organizations, emphasizing cultural, historical, and economic considerations (Mill, 2000).

Tourism development emerges as a critical strategy for bolstering regional economic growth and amplifying opportunities within the tourism industry (Zhang, 2013). A comprehensive approach to tourism development is essential, aiming to optimize benefits across economic, social, and cultural dimensions (Spillane, 2000). The direct impact of tourism development on communities encompasses both positive and negative aspects, with economic benefits evident in the form of increased business and job opportunities, as well as heightened regional income. However, negative repercussions such as social transformations and environmental degradation also warrant attention (Yoeti, 2008).

The development of tourist attractions in Padang City has profoundly impacted the local community. Positively, it has spurred job creation opportunities within the vicinity of tourist attractions, spanning roles such as hospitality staff, janitorial services, island apparel and food vendors, and transportation providers, among others. However, alongside these benefits, development initiatives have also brought forth negative consequences, including infiltrating undesirable behaviors into the local environment. For instance, the attire of island climbers and tourists may disregard local norms, resulting in environmental degradation through littering and neglect of cleanliness standards. Moreover, the influx of external cultures may strain social dynamics within the community, particularly in employment.

Furthermore, effective tourism development necessitates strategic intervention by local governments. The government is pivotal in tourism planning, development, policy formulation, and regulatory frameworks (Afandi, 2017). One viable strategy entails proactive promotion efforts (Suwanto, 1997), complemented by investments in essential facilities and infrastructure to enhance the tourism experience (Suwanto, 1997). In light of the preceding, successful tourism development is gauged by its contributions to social welfare, exemplified by job creation, income augmentation, and educational advancements. Additionally, it should manifest in preserving and enhancing environmental and cultural sustainability, safeguarding community traditions and ecological integrity.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the insights gleaned from the reviewed literature, several noteworthy conclusions regarding tourism development in Padang City can be drawn. Firstly, tourism development initiatives in Padang City have been actively pursued through multifaceted approaches, including robust promotional campaigns on social media platforms and the web. Additionally, concerted efforts have been made to enhance tourism infrastructure and facilities to cater to the burgeoning tourist influx.

Secondly, the impact of tourism development extends beyond mere economic gains, as evidenced by its positive contributions to social welfare and the preservation of environmental and cultural integrity within Padang City. The tourism sector's endeavors have facilitated job creation, income generation, and educational

advancements, fostering greater well-being among local communities. Furthermore, measures implemented to ensure the sustainability of natural resources and cultural heritage underscore the commitment to long-term ecological and cultural stewardship.

In essence, the comprehensive development of tourism in Padang City bolsters its economic vibrancy and enhances its inhabitants' overall quality of life while safeguarding the city's rich environmental and cultural heritage for future generations.

## REFERENCES

- Ade Nisrina. (2019). Peranan Pemerintah Kota Padang Dalam Mengembangkan Batang Arau Sebagai Destinasi Wisata Kota Tua. *urnal Perspektif: Jurnal Kajian Sosiologi dan Pendidikan* Vol. 2 No. 2 Tahun 2019 ISSN: 2622-1748 <http://perspektif.pjj.unp.ac.id>
- Bahar, Marpaung. (2000). *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Jakarta: PT Pradnya Paramita
- Biddulph, R. (2015) *Annals of Tourism Research Limits to Mass Tourism's effects in rural peripheries*. *Annals of Tourism Research*. Elsevier Ltd,50, pp. 98-112
- Erien Sri Wahyuni. (2020). Strategi Pemerintah Kota Padang Dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata Berbasis Mitigasi Bencana. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Sosial*, Vol 30, No.1, Juni 2020, p-ISSN: 1412-3835; e-ISSN: 2541-4569
- Faizal Hamzah. (2021). Analisis Strategi Pengembangan Situs Cagar Budaya Gunung Padang Sebagai Destinasi Wisata Budaya. *Jurnal Media Wisata*, Volume 19, Nomor 1, Mei 2021 EISSN 26858436. <https://amptajurnal.ac.id/index.php/MWS>
- Fenriza, H. (2017). Antara Potensi dan Kendala Dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata di Sumatera Barat. *Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah Dan Kota*, 13(1), 56–66. <https://doi.org/10.14710/pwk.v13i1.14970>
- Iswandi Umar. (2018). Prioritas Pengembangan Objek Wisata Di Kota Padang, Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *Jurnal Tata Loka* Volume 20 Nomor 4, November 2018, 431-439 © 2018 Biro Penerbit Planologi UNDIP P ISSN 0852-7458- E ISSN 2356-0266 DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/tataloka.20.4.431-439>
- Kania, A. (2013). *Ensiklopedia Mini Manajemen Kepariwisataaan*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Manurung, R., 2019, Pengembangan Obyek Dan Daya Tarik Wisata Alam Sebagai Daerah Tujuan Wisata Di Kabupaten Deliserdang Kecamatan Stm Hilir (Studi Kasus Obyek Wisata Pemandian Air Panas dan Goa Penen), *Jurnal Manajemen Tools* Vol. 11 No. 2 Desember 2019 ISSN: 2088-3145.
- Marsono, Dkk. (2016). *Dampak Pariwisata Religi Kawasan Masjid Sunan Kudus Terhadap Ekonomi, Lingkungan, Dan Sosial Budaya*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Nori Yusri, dkk. (2019). Prioritas Pengembangan Objek Wisata di Kota Padang (Studi Kasus: Pantai Bungus, Pantai Nirwana, Patai Pasir Jambak). *Jurnal Rekayasa* (2019) Vol. 9, No. 1. 54-63 H a l - 54 P-ISSN: 1412-0151 E-ISSN:2622-9455
- Novi Yanti. (2022). Analisis Pengembangan Sektor Pariwisata di Kota Padang. *Journal of Economic and Management Scienties*, Vol.1 No.1 Hal 30 – 39 ISSN Cetak 2655-1934, ISSN Online 2655-6685
- Pendit, Nyomn S. (1994). *Ilmu Pariwisata Sebuah Pengantar Perdana*. Jakarta: PT. Pradnya Paramita.
- Reymon Suri Putra. (2021). Pengembangan Pantai Muaro Lasak Kota Padang Sebagai Ikon Parawisata. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan* Vol. 5. No. 1 Januari 2021 p-ISSN: 2598-9944 e- ISSN: 2656-6753 <http://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/index.php/JISIP/index>
- Riki Ruspianda. (2019). Program Pengembangan Kawasan Pariwisata Pantai Purus Kota Padang. *JPS* Volume 1, Nomor 1, Februari 2019. ISSN 2656-2960
- Rozana Eka Putri. (2022). Pengembangan Wisata Kota Padang Sebagai Destinasi Wisata Kota di Sumatera Barat. *Jurnal Spasial Penelitian, Terapan Ilmu Geografi dan Pendidikan Deografi* Vol 3. No.1 Issn 2540-8933
- Sakhila Amanda. (2021). Dampak Pengembangan Objek Wisata Pulau Terhadap Kehidupan Masyarakat Lokal. *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai* Volume 5 Nomor 3 Tahun 2021 Halaman 6728-6732 ISSN: 2614-3097(online)
- Sari, N. R., Rahayu, P., & Rini, E. F. (2021). Potensi Dan Masalah Desa Wisata Batik: Studi Kasus Desa Girilayu, Kabupaten Karanganyar. *Desa-Kota*, 3(1), 77. <https://doi.org/10.20961/desa-kota.v3i1.34437.77-91>
- Silvia Sulniatri. (2022). Batang Arau: Revitalisasi Potensi Wisata Kuliner Untuk Pengembangan Pariwisata di Kota Padang (2009-2021). *Jurnal Kronologi* Vol. 4 No. 3 Tahun 20 ISSN 1411-1764 e-ISSN 2722-3515
- Spillane, James. (1989). *Pariwisata Indonesia, Siasat Ekonomi dan Rekayasa Kebudayaan*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius Terhadap Kehidupan Masyarakat Nelayan di Sungai Pisang Kota Padang. *Ranah Research: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development* Volume 2, Issue 2, Februari 2020: <https://ranahresearch.com>

- Tri Rachmat Riski. (2016). Strategi Pengembangan Wisata Bahari di Kota Padang. Jurnal Manajemen dan Kewirausahaan, Volume 7, Nomor 1, Januari 2016 ISSN 2086 – 5031
- Ulfa Khairani. (2021). Perencanaan Lanskap untuk Pengembangan Wisata di Gunung Padang, Kota Padang, Sumatera Barat. Jurnal Arsitektur Lansekap Issn: 2442-5508 VOL. 7, NO. 2, oktober 2021 <http://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/lanskap>
- UU No. 10 Tahun 2009 Tentang Pariwisata
- Wenas, P. L. dan Seska M. H. M. (2021). Analisis Pengembangan Pariwisata Kota Manado Melalui Slogan “Manado Kota Cerdas”, Jurnal Hospitaliti dan Pariwisata Edisi 4 Volume 1 (2021), 144-161
- Yelsi Anggraini. (2020). Dampak Pembangunan Dan Pengembangan Objek Wisata
- Zeshasina Rosha. (2022). Faktor Internal Dan Eksternal Dalam Pengembangan Objek Wisata Pemandian Air Terjun Lubuk Tampuraung Di Kecamatan Kuranji Kota Padang. Jurnal Apresiasi Ekonomi Volume 10, Nomor 1, Januari 2022: 16-26