

Impact of the Post-Development Object of Religious Tourism in the Az-Zikr Quranic School

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Abstract—With the construction of the Az-Zikr Quranic School and making one of the religious tourism objects based on disaster mitigation in Nagari Kataping in Padang Pariaman Regency, have an impact on the environment to the community and the surrounding environment. Through the distribution of questionnaires conducted at 2 different times to visitors and sellers around the area and data processing using a triangulation approach. There was a significant difference before and after the construction of a religious tourism object based on disaster mitigation at the Az-Zikr Quranic School. These differences are seen from the characteristics of visitors, economic impacts, environmental impacts and socio-cultural impacts. Economically, improving the people's economy. Environmentally, it does not damage the environment and the concept of environmentally sound development. Socio-culturally, the community around this religious tourism object runs normally, the people actually feel happy because their place of residence is increasingly being visited by visitors from both inside and outside the area.

Keywords—Religious Tourism, Disaster Mitigation, Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

Coastal Nagari, Nagari Ketaping besides has the potential of a very beautiful nature that is utilized by residents as a development of beach tourism objects that are quite prospective as one of the beach tourism destinations also has the potential for religious tourism. This is due to the development of a new religious tourist attraction, namely Az-Zikr Quranic School. Therefore, most of the people besides making a living as fishermen are also food and beverage traders in the Ketaping beach tourism area and this new religious tourist attraction.

The Az-Zikr Quranic School was established in April 2018 with 15 students. Over time, the Az-Zikr Quranic School was built with a size of 4 x 4 m with temporary buildings. January 2022, the number of students amounted to approximately 63 students.

At the end of 2021 in October, the development of the Quranic hut was carried out with the concept of a religious tourism object based on disaster mitigation. The Quranic hut building is very well designed to be earthquake-friendly and accommodate more Quranic children, equipped with wudhu station and male and female toilets by providing water tanks so that the water flows swiftly, there are evacuation routes, gathering points and shelter points as earthquake and tsunami disaster simulation facilities and a signboard is built which becomes the identity of a new religious tourist attraction in Nagari Ketaping (Haryani, 2021).

Starting with the opening of several food stalls along the Nagari Ketaping beach, now more and more fish-based culinary places are growing and developing. There are 3 rice stalls and approximately 20 drink and snack stalls along the Ketaping beach. They occupy makeshift huts for trading and are equipped with gazebos for visitors to eat and sit. Likewise, Ketaping's typical snacks such as 'rakik maco', 'rakik udang', 'rakik cumi' and 'sala lauak' are widely traded by the wives and

children of fishermen along Ketaping beach tourism objects. The quality of a destination for its potential attractiveness is determined by four things: attractions, amenities, accessibility, and management institutions (Marsono, 2016).

Pizam, A, and Milman E, (1986) classified the impact of tourism on socio-culture, namely: impact on demographic aspects (population, age, population pyramid changes), impact on livelihoods (job changes, job distribution), impact on cultural aspects (tradition, religion, language), impact on norm transformation (values, norms, sex roles), impact on modification of consumption patterns (infrastructure, commodities) and impact on the environment (pollution, traffic congestion) Post-development of religious tourism The Az-Zikr Quranic School at the end of December 2021 certainly has an impact on the economic aspects of the community around the object, socio-cultural and environmental aspects of the Az-Zikr Quranic School. It is undeniable that the development of this new tourist attraction has spurred an increase in religious knowledge and experience, an increase in the standard of living of the community, the level of community welfare, employment opportunities and community income. Based on the description above, it is necessary to study the extent of the economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts after the development of the Az-Zikr religious tourism object in Nagari Ketaping.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

There are several considerations that led to the use of this approach. (1) This research will reveal the meaning of economic, social and cultural and environmental phenomena and values that occur dynamically and naturally. (2) The assumption used is that in the field there is a value system and double reality whose interactions are difficult to predict so that the inevitable presence of the researcher as a key instrument to

design research repeatedly. (3) This research intends to find new patterns from the facts and data collected in the field.

While this type of research is field research (field research) with a case study. Field research is a study that seeks to explore in detail one rule (a detailed examination of one setting), or one particular event, or one subject (one single subject) or one depository of documents by investigating exploratively, descriptively and wholeness of temporary phenomena in the context of real life (real live context).

Data collection in the field through questionnaires is divided into 2 times, namely ordinary time and holiday time. The holiday time taken is the time of the 2022 Eid holiday. The sample taken was the supporters who came when the researchers were at the planning location. The data obtained is processed with 3 stages, namely data reduction, data presentation and data verification. The data that has been presented is analyzed with data validity testing, data validation testing through a triangulation approach (triangulate). The method in triangulation: (1) Comparing observation data with interview data obtained in the study area. (2) Comparing what people say in public with what they say in private. (3) Comparing what people say about the research situation with what they say over time. (4) Comparing a person's circumstances and perspectives with various opinions and views of people such as ordinary people, people with middle or high education, people in power, government people. (5) Comparing the contents of an interview with the contents of a related document.

III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

A. Characters Of Religious Attraction Visitors

Table I. Character Visitors Religious Tourism Object of The Az-Zikr Quranic School

Characters	Weekdays	Weekends
Age	51-60 : 40 %	51-60 : 29,2 %
Origin	Padang Pariaman Regency : 40 %	Padang City : 54, 17 %
Education Level	Senior High School : 46,67 %	Bachelor : 45, 8 %
Gender	Male : 56,67 %	Female : 62,5 %
Length of visit	4-6 hours : 79,3	4-9 hours : 12,4 %

Source: Data processing, May 2022

From 2 different times in the same place, there are differences in the character of visitors who come to this religious tourism of Az-Zikr Quranic School. On weekdays, most visitors come from Padang Pariaman Regency (areas around religious tourism) with a high school education level and a visit time of 4-6 hours. While on holidays most of those who come come from Padang City (areas bordering Padang Pariaman Regency) and some even come from Riau City and Jambi. This means that the The Az-Zikr Quranic School has been known to neighboring cities/districts. People who come to visit with a Bachelor's education and the visit time is longer than on weekdays for 4-9 hours.

In addition, info on religious tourism at the Az-Zikr Quranic School for visitors is known from the habits of visitors passing through this area. This shows that there is an attraction created by the Koranic hut so that people who pass by have the desire to come / visit this tourist spot. The

majority of visitor arrival patterns are with families and groups. There is no data that shows the pattern of arrival alone or alone during the observation.

On holidays, visitor spending at this religious tourism object averages IDR. 50,000 but there are also visitors who spend up to IDR. 250,000. this shows that visitors who come not only come and enjoy the scenery, but they also shop at this religious tourism.

B. Analysis Of Religious Tourism Objects

1. Attractions

Besides having a beautiful natural location, the location of the Az-Zikr Quranic hut also has a high risk of Tsunami. Therefore, this tourist attraction is also equipped with evacuation routes away from the beach, Gathering Point markers, Evacuation Route markers and Shelter / Temporary Evacuation Place markers. All of these tsunami mitigation tools can also be used as disaster-safety-based tourist attractions so that they can become a training ground for visitors to teach tsunami preparedness. The children's activities, apart from reading the Quran, include reading children's story books, playing ball, playing children's games and observing the plants and animals around the hut.

Tourist attractions carried out by visitors both on the beach and in the Quranic hut are the main attraction of this tourist attraction. These attractions are carried out both by children with their parents and teenagers. While visitors who come from certain groups usually add artificial attractions, namely by completing it with a organ music.

Table II. Activities That Can Be Enjoyed At This Attraction (All Ages)

No	Age Group	Tourist Attractions
1	Children	Swimming, beachcombing, playing with the sand, reading, eating, taking selfies, surfing, playing beach soccer, looking for plants in the bushes or snails, sea animals/shellfish.
2	Teenagers	Swimming, sitting, beachcombing, listening to the music, reading, eating, taking selfies.
3	Adults	Swimming, sitting, beachcombing, listening to the music, reading, eating, taking selfies.

Source: Data processing, May 2022

Based on the results of interviews conducted, the dominant activity carried out by visitors is sitting (57.5%). This shows that the environment around the Az-Zikr Quranic hut is comfortable so that visitors who come feel relaxed to sit for a long time enjoying the beach and the environment around the Quranic hut. For future development, based on input from visitors, this area needs to be maintained, improved and added facilities and infrastructure as shown in the following table.

Table III. Visitor Recommendations for Management and Development Religious Tourism Objects

No	Recommendations for Management and Development	Quantity	%
1	Environmental sanitation is being maintained and improved	9	20,9
2	More toilets and wudhu' stations	8	18,6
3	Stay Friendly/Welcoming (Sapta Pesona)	3	6,9
4	Improve visitor enjoyment	3	6,9
5	Toy car/bomb-car/ATV facilities	6	13,9
6	Add food/culinary products	4	9,3
7	Maintaining the natural beauty of the beach	3	6,9

8	environment		
	More seating	1	2,3
9	Permanent prayer place / mushola / mosque	3	6,9
10	More mukenah (prayer garment)	1	2,3
11	More trash bins	1	2,3
12	Affordable food prices	1	2,3
	Jumlah	43	100

Source: Data processing, May 2022

Recommendations in the development and management of the Az-Zikr Quranic tourism area are that environmental sanitation is maintained and improved as well as toilets and wudhu stations are added. This means that visitors who come nowadays are people who care about the environment and themselves.

C. Analysis Of Enterprise Development in Religious Tourism Objects

1. Enterprise Development

The Quranic hut was built in 2018 with a size of 4x4 m. In October 2021, renovations were carried out to both the Quranic hut and the toilet and ablution facilities as well as the evacuation route and earthquake and tsunami evacuation simulation facilities. With the change of the Quranic hut, it has an impact on the surrounding environment. From surveys and observations, there are 5 types of enterprise in the surrounding area.

Table IV. Analysis of Enterprise Types Post-Development of Religious Tourism Objects in Az-Zikr Quranic School

Type Of Enterprise	Pre- Development Of Religious Tourism Attraction	Post-Development Of Religious Tourism Attraction (Desember 2022)	Enterprise Classification
1. Warung Ati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food/snacks and drinks selling for the children of the Quranic school only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not only selling food / snacks and drinks for children of the Quranic school, but for visitors religious tourism objects. 	The growth Expanded
2. Warung paling ujung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just a Housewife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of snacks (instant noodles) and soft drinks for visitors religious tourism objects. 5 gazebos/lodges 	New
3. Warung Gorengan Ajo 1 (gorengan Abang Adek)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selling fried food in front of the street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation into a tourist area by selling rice, coffee and tea drinks, various noodles, fresh coconut. 	Expanded
4. Warung Nasi Ajo 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working at Minangkabau International Airport (BIM) as a freelance worker. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 1 unit of food stalls 4 units of gazebo/sitting area 	New
5. Warung disebelah tempat wudu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retired PNS (elementary school teacher) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of snack shops (instant noodles) and beverages Building 8 units of gazebo 	New

Source: Data processing, May 2022

From the analysis, it can be seen that the type of enterprise that develops in religious tourism objects, which used to be only 1 type of enterprise, has now developed into 5 types of enterprises consisting of 2 types of expanded enterprises and 3 types of new enterprises. The type of expanded that develops in the object is related to activities within the tourist attraction, namely selling rice, snacks and drinks. The opening of this type of enterprise in the object in addition to an effort to increase income is also a good opportunity for the surrounding community.

2. Income Increase by Type of Enterprise

With the development of these 5 types of enterprises, a comparison was made to see their income before and after the development of the Az-Zikr Quranic hut. From the table it can be seen that there is a difference in income before and after the Quranic hut was developed and is now one of the religious tourism objects in Padang Pariaman Regency.

The results of the analysis of the increase in income based on the type of post-development enterprise of Religious Tourism Objects, the five types of enterprises in the category of Moderately High to Very High increase class. The type of enterprise that is included in the "Quite High" class is Warung

Ati (142%), while Warung Paling Ujung (Unlimited), "Warung next to the ablution place", "Warung Aji 1/Abang Adek and Warung Ajo 2" are in the Very High category.

The complete increase in income based on the type of enterprise post-development of the religious tourist attraction of Az-Zikr Quranic School in Nagari Ketaping, Padang Pariaman Regency can be seen from the following table 5.

D. Analysis Of Object Facility Development

From October 2021 until now, the 5 types of enterprises in the religious tourism attraction area have improved their facilities. They fix their selling place to sell. The increase is made from 50% and 100%. For facility development can be seen in the table below 6.

The development of tourist attraction facilities, both newly built and advanced development in the religious tourist attraction area is as follows: (1). Shop; 3 units of advanced buildings and 3 units of new buildings. (2). Gazebo; 13 units (new building). (3). Parking lot; 2 locations (new). (4). Toilets; 4 units (new).

Table V. Increased Income by Type of Enterprise Post Development of Religious Tourism Objects of Az-Zikr Quranic School

Type Of Enterprise	Pre- Development Of Religious Tourism Attraction	Post-Development Of Religious Tourism Attraction	% Increased Income
1. Warung Ati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekdays IDR.70.000,- /day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily with average IDR 170,000/day 	142 (Quite High)
2. Warung Paling Ujung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDR.0,- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDR. 75.000 – IDR. 250.000 (Weekdays) IDR. 350.000 (Weekends) Gazebo rental IDR. 5.000,- 	Unlimited
3. Warung Gorengan Ajo 1 (gorengan Abang Adek)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily income IDR.100,000 (capital IDR. 80,000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation into the object, income of shop is IDR 1.5 million on average d+2 Eid al-Fitr is IDR 2 million, d+3; is IDR 3 million and d+3; is IDR 2,7 million 	700 (Very High)
4. Warung Nasi Ajo 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relying as a freelancer at Minangkabau International Airport (BIM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As secondary incomes Sharing system (50:50) of income with Warung Gorengan (now a food stalls) 	700 (Very High)
5. Warung disebelah tempat wudu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relying on retired PNS (elementary school teacher) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buying and selling Meals and drinks IDR.300.000,-/ day (weekends) Gazebo rental IDR. 5.000,- Swing rental IDR. 5000 Car Parking IDR. 5000,- Motorcycle parking IDR. 3.000 – IDR 2.000 Mat rental IDR 10.000,-/sheet 	Unlimited

Source: Data processing, May 2022

Table 6. Development of Religious Tourism Object Facilities Az-Zikr Quranic School

Type Of Enterprise	Pre- Development Of Religious Tourism Attraction	Post-Development Of Religious Tourism Attraction (October 2021)	% increase in the quantity of facilities
1. Warung Ati (selling for the children of the Az-Zikr Quranic school)	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built 1 unit of temporary shop to sell drinks and snacks dibangun 4 buah gazebo dari bahan bangunan bekas Size 1.2 m x 1.2 m For visitors of religious attractions 	100
2. Warung Paling ujung	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was built November 2022 Capital for the cottage IDR. 1.5 million 5 gazebos/lodges dibangun warung 7 jt building materials from 1 downed tree Gazebo rental IDR. 20.000,-/day Free parking 	100
3. Warung Gorengan Ajo 1 (gorengan Abang Adek)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 unit of temporary fried food hut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location is based on a semi-permanent shop that was recently built by a family with a size of 3x3 m. Building on rent Profit sharing for food stalls, (50 : 50) Food stalls capital from the building owner (family/brother). 	50
4. Warung Nasi	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built a food stalls for extra income Built 1 unit of food stalls 4 units of gazebo/seating area Capital building and gazebo IDR. 50 million Rent with brother with profit sharing (50 :50 of profit) Oktober 2021 continues the construction of the stall Toilet dan wudu station 2 units (capital : IDR 2-3 million). 8 units of gazebo (IDR 1 million for builders's wages) Gazebo building materials from 2 felled pinago trees and 1 coconut tree Toilet free Gazebo rental IDR. 5.000,- Swing rental IDR. 5000 Car Parking IDR. 5000,- Motorcycle parking IDR. 3.000 – IDR 2.000 Mat rental IDR 10.000,-/sheet 	100
5. Warung disebelah tempat wudu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shop building was built in 2020 with a capital of IDR 17 million but has not been used intensively and has not been finished. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built 1 unit of permanent shop for selling soft drinks and snacks (Built by brother/family). 	50
6. Warung Ajo 2 (jualan untuk anak-anak pondok)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is already 1 unit of building structure (foundation and roof) that will be used as a shop. 		

Source: Data processing, May 2022

E. Analysis of the Impact of Religious Tourism Object Development

1. Economic Impact on Families

The development of the Religious Tourism Object of Az-Zikr Quranic School has provided direct and indirect economic benefits and is quite evenly distributed, especially for the family enterprises in this religious tourism object. The direct impact that is felt by this family enterprise such as opening up food stalls, and soft drinks, as has been described above. Furthermore, the direct impact is the parking lot as well as the rental of toilets and gazebos. Rent for motorcycle parking is IDR. 2000,- IDR. 3000,- and car parking is IDR. 5000,- IDR.10,000,-. On a celebrated day (Weekend) such as Eid al-Fitr, the income from motorcycle parking and car parking is as follows. The income from parking on Eid al-Fitr 2022 (3 days) is on IDR. 1,040,000, - where the parking service is half of the parking income. On that day, a parking service earns IDR. 520,000. Meanwhile, income from toilet rental (defecation IDR. 3000, - and urination IDR. 2000, -) and bathing IDR. 4000, - then in 3 days on the big day of Eid al-Fitr 2022 the total income is IDR. 1,680,000, -. The total increase in income from gazebo rental if it is assumed that the average rental for each full day is on IDR. 20,000, - x 9 units = IDR. 180,000, - and IDR. 5,000, - x 8 units = IDR. 40,000 so that the total income from gazebo rental is IDR. 220,000, -/day.

But indirectly the people living around the object have received economic benefits, where these benefits are obtained because a new tourist attraction has been built around Nagari Ketaping, Padang Pariaman Regency, which is a religious tourist attraction with the concept of disaster mitigation.

2. Socio-cultur Impact

The impact of social and cultural aspects of the family in the religious tourism object of Nagari Ketaping is certainly inseparable from the culture in Minangkabau which is adhered to, namely "adat basandi sarat, sarat basandi Kitabullah". The people living around the object do not mind the construction of Az-Zikr Quranic School which is intended for children around Ketaping beach to be a religious tourist attraction, even the local communities are very supportive and pleased with the opening of religious tourism objects. This is evident from the fact that several enterprises have opened around the tourist attraction, both the development and construction of new tourist attraction facilities and infrastructure.

Local communities do not mind the opening of this religious tourist attraction as long as visitors know the traditions and manners that exist in Nagari Miningkabau. For example, if the call to prayer (azan) is heard, all music must be turned off. In that case, visitors are allowed to dress politely, as well as if they are going to do activities such as swimming, they should not wear transparent swimsuits. If anyone breaks the rules, a fence will be imposed, which consists of paying with cement, the amount of which depends on the seriousness or severity of the offense.

The development of this disaster-based religious tourist attraction, in addition to helping to improve the economy of the surrounding community, also adds to their knowledge of how to be ready/prepared in the face of potential disasters

such as tsunamis and earthquakes. By conducting simulations both for visitors to religious tourism objects and for the children of the Quranic hut inside the object, it has an impact on new habits for the community, especially the range group (children and adults), which means how and what to do if an earthquake accompanied by a tsunami actually happens.

The evacuation routes, rallying points and markers in this religious tourism object are very helpful in distributing knowledge not only to the community around the object, but also to visitors who come from other areas who do not understand the tsunami disaster that threatens the tourist attraction they are visiting. The mitigation tools inside the object are very helpful for the community and visitors, how to deal with disasters, especially earthquakes and tsunamis.

Another impact from the cultural aspect is that the local community of Nagari Ketaping can welcome visitors who come from other areas which can be seen from the fact that there is no conflict that has happened. According to reliable sources, before the opening of this religious tourism object, the local community was less able to accept visitors who came. This is evident from the frequency of visitors (who just sit around enjoying the beach) getting intimidation from local youths by extorting (asking by force for money or goods) so as to damage the image of the object. But after it was inaugurated and developed a tourist attraction with the concept of "religion" then slowly this condition improved. There is no more extortion that occurs, because these local youths are also included in managing tourist attractions such as being parking attendants, especially on holidays where many visitors are coming.

Object visitors are also very happy and respectful of the existence of a place of worship as a Quranic hut facility in religious tourism objects. This can be seen when prayer time comes visitors carry out prayers very freely. In addition to praying, visitors can also read the Quran or read storybooks both for children and general knowledge available in the Quranic hut.

This condition is very appropriate with the concept carried by religious tourism objects so that it has a positive impact on the social and cultural community around the object. The community hopes that by carrying out the concept of "Disaster-based Religious Tourism" where this concept is the only concept that characterizes the tourist attraction can be maintained. With the unique characteristics of this tourist attraction is expected to attract visitors to keep coming to this tourist attraction.

3. Environmental Impact

The development of this religious tourism object does not have a negative impact on the environment because the development does not exceed the capacity and capacitance. The built-up area is no more than 10%, meaning that the development uses the concept of environmentally oriented development. Likewise, the concept of building on stilts is very appropriate to anticipate earthquake-friendly construction and the threat of coastal abrasion. The layout of the building is arranged in such a way that it does not blocked the magnificent view of the beach.

The coastal forest around the object is preserved by not cutting down, even reforestation / tree planting is carried out. The existing coastal forest in addition to shading the object is also for coastal abrasion mitigation efforts and tsunami wave mitigation. The existence of the coastal forest in the object is highly protected by the manager so that it cannot be cut down carelessly. If it will be cut down must get approval from the manager and even then with careful consideration.

The types of trees planted are Pinago trees and Pine trees. The "pinago" tree is a local tree species which according to research is a local specialty plant of Padang Pariaman Regency which has strong and sturdy roots and trunks in overcoming coastal abrasion and tsunamis. But until now there has been no effort to cultivate the pinago tree. The community has attempted to propagate/cultivate the trees (making seedlings), but the effort has not been a profitable one. In addition to pinago trees, pine trees are also planted because pine trees have a beautiful shape and are very easy to grow in coastal areas.

The sustainability of the coastal forest in this religious tourist attraction is well preserved even though many visitors arrive and development is continuously carried out. The construction of the gazebo whose existence is in between pine trees is arranged in such a way that none of the trees are cut down.

The construction of a tsunami evacuation route with a length of 200 meters away from the beach, made of paving blocks, is not only strong but also protects the environment. Block paving material is not massive/permanent so that the flow of water is not interrupted in the event of tidal flooding for example. Environmentally friendly building materials such as utilizing coconut trees or old pine trees with environmentally friendly construction are used in this tourist attraction, none other than so that the environment is maintained and sustainable. Likewise, the parking lot is also used paving blocks so that it is friendly to the environment.

But what needs to be a concern is the issue of garbage. Garbage comes from visitors and traders. Although plastic bins have been provided around the gazebo, but the awareness of visitors to dispose of garbage in its place is not high. Therefore, what is done by the manager is cleaning every day by sweeping and burning garbage on the side of the object. While the garbage along the beach is also carried out by the manager if the garbage has been seen around the beach and then cleaned and burned.

Likewise with kitchen wastewater and from toilets still use a conventional system, by constructing a septic tank and draining the waste water to a place that has a low slope. With this system, the flow of bathing and washing wastewater is flowed using the gravity system. Henceforth, a better drainage system needs to be made so that the environment is maintained and hygienic.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The construction of the religious tourism object Az-Zikr Quranic School in Nagari Ketaping directly benefits the economy of the closest families who still have a family relationship. This is because the land used for the construction

of the Az-Zikr Quranic hut is a land grant from the Zuraida family. The family relationship here is still quite intense, so the development carried out is still limited to the closest family. Indirectly, the construction of this disaster mitigation-based religious tourism object adds a new religious object in Padang Pariaman Regency and is an alternative new destination that can be visited by visitors both inside and outside the region.

The economic benefits have not been directly felt by the local community, but the closest relatives (families) of landowners can directly feel the economic benefits. The increase in family income comes from the existence of new jobs, such as restaurant/culinary enterprises, from parking services and rental of toilets, gazebos and local snacks and bottled drinks and fresh coconut drinks.

Environmentally, the development of this religious tourism object does not have a negative impact on the environment because the development does not exceed the capacity and capacitance. The built-up area is no more than 10%, meaning that the development uses the concept of environmentally sound development. Likewise, the concept of building on stilts is very appropriate to anticipate earthquake-friendly construction and the threat of coastal abrasion. The layout of the building is arranged in such a way that it does not block the enchanting view of the beach and does not violate the disaster-based layout. However, what needs to be watched out for in the future is in the management of garbage and waste from restaurants and toilets so that there is no pollution of land and sea. In addition, related to the preservation of the coastal forest at the location of the tourist attraction, tree cutting is very much guarded by the existence of nagari regulations made by Nagari Ketaping.

The socio-cultural impact is that the life of the community around this religious tourist attraction is running as usual, no one feels objections to the existence of a new tourist attraction around their place of residence. The community actually feels excited because their place of residence is increasingly visited by visitors both from within and outside the region. Also, the area where they live is starting to be recognized by the outside community. The people of Nagari Ketaping are generally welcoming to the development of this religious tourist attraction and hope that it will be increasingly well known by the public.

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