

Pola spasial pengembangan wilayah agrowisata di Kabupaten Bandung Barat = Spatial pattern of agrotourism development areas in Bandung Barat District

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Abstrak

Kabupaten Bandung Barat memiliki daya tarik untuk pengembangan wilayah agrowisata karena merupakan salah satu produsen hortikultura terbesar di Indonesia dengan produksi buah sebesar 583.539 dan sayuran 677.480 Kw/tahun. Letaknya yang tidak jauh dari Kota Bandung memberikan keuntungan karena sering dikunjungi wisatawan saat mengunjungi kawasan Bandung. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah memperoleh gambaran spasial mengenai pola wilayah yang memiliki potensi untuk pengembangan wilayah agrowisata serta menguji hubungan signifikansi antar indikator maupun variabel. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis spasial dengan mengevaluasi unsur fisiogeografis dan sosiogeografis dan analisis statistik dengan bantuan alat SPSS. Hasil menunjukan bahwa pola spasial pengembangan wilayah agrowisata di wilayah penelitian yakni di Kecamatan Lembang, Kecamatan Cisarua, dan Kecamatan Cikalang Wetan memiliki 8 tipologi. Wilayah yang paling berpotensi dengan tipologi fisiogeografis dan sosiogeografis tinggi adalah Desa Mandalamukti Kecamatan Cikalang Wetan seluas 6,049 Km2. Sedangkan, wilayah yang tidak berpotensi dengan tipologi fisiogeografis dan sosiogeografis rendah adalah Desa Ganjarsari dan Desa Puteran Kecamatan Cikalang Wetan masing-masing seluas 14,086 dan 10,325 Km2, Desa Pasirlangu Kecamatan Cisarua seluas 12,209 Km2, di Kecamatan Lembang terdapat Desa Cibogo seluas 3,12 Km2 , Desa Cikahuripan seluas 7,31 Km2, Desa Pagerwangi seluas 4,65 Km2, Desa Suntenjaya seluas 16,03 Km2, Desa Wangunharja seluas 7,85 Km2, Desa Wangunsari seluas 3,61 Km2. Analisis statistik menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara indikator aksesibilitas (sosiogeografis) dengan unsur fisiogeografis, maka akan lebih mudah untuk mengembangkan wilayah agrowisata pada lokasi yang memiliki kriteria tersebut.

.....Bandung Barat District has an attraction for the development of agro-tourism areas because it is one of the largest horticulture producers in Indonesia, with fruit production is 583,539 Kw /year and vegetables is 677,480 Kw /year. This location not far from the Bandung city and provides benefits because it is often visited by tourists when visiting to around of Bandung area. The purpose of this study is to obtain a spatial picture of regional patterns that have the potential for developing agrotourism areas and evaluating significance relationships between indicators and variables each other. The analysis used is spatial analysis by evaluating physiogeographic and socioenvironmental elements and used statistical analysis by SPSS tools. The results showed that the spatial pattern of the development of agrotourism areas in the study area, that is Lembang Subdistrict, Cisarua Sub-District, and Cikalang Wetan Sub-District had 8 typologies. The most potential area with a high physiogeographic and socioenvironmental typology is Mandalamukti Village, Cikalang Wetan Sub-District with an area of 6.049 Km2. Whereas, the locations which have no potential area with low physiogeographic and socioenvironmental typologies are Ganjarsari and Puteran Villages, Cikalang Wetan Sub-District, covering an area of 14,086 Km2 and 10,325 Km2, Pasirlangu Village, Cisarua District covering an area of 12,209 Km2, in Lembang Subdistrict, Cibogo Village covering an area of 3.12 Km2. Cikahuripan village covering an area of 7.31 Km2, Pagerwangi Village covering an area of 4.65 Km2,

Suntenjaya Village with covering an area of 16.03 Km², Wangunharja Village with covering an area of 7.85 Km², Wangunsari Village with covering an area of 3.61 Km². Statistical analysis shows that there is a significant relationship between accessibility indicators (sociogeographic) and physiogeographic elements, so it will be good to develop agrotourism areas in that locations which have these criteria.