

KAJIAN DAYA DUKUNG EKOLOGI DAN PSIKOLOGI UNTUK KEGIATAN WISATA DI TAMAN BERTEMA Studi Kasus: Taman Wisata Matahari, Cisarua Bogor

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Abstract

The research aimed to analyze the maximum number of tourists which can be accepted by Taman Wisata Matahari site without creating environmental changes that cannot be accepted and/or reducing the quality of tourists' experience. Cifuentes methods used in analyzing the ecological carrying capacity, while the results of Importance-Performance and Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) analysis used to elaborate the ecological carrying capacity with tourists' psychological carrying capacity. Different intensities of uses showed significant effect on ecological factors like soil quality and plants quality. The different site's density (approached by time period) affected CSI significantly only in the low visits. Space of land use on ground recreation is 1.08 m² each tourist, meanwhile the area of water recreation and artificial exploring recreation can accommodate 4,756 and 986 tourists/day. Based on it, the physical carrying capacity is 129,904 tourists/day. Ecological carrying capacity obtained after considering correction factor of soil, water discharge, and grass, the value is 87,043 tourists/day. Nowadays, ecological carrying capacity is not exceeded the tourist psychology carrying capacity when considering the CSI in each period, which still in the range of quite satisfied.

Keywords: carrying capacity, theme park, ecotourism, psychology, ecology

PENDAHULUAN

Pariwisata merupakan salah satu sektor ekonomi penting dalam pembangunan nasional karena dianggap dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat, membuka kesempatan kerja, serta merangsang pertumbuhan ekonomi regional (Kemenparekraf 2011). Namun seperti industri lainnya, pengembangan pariwisata yang intensif dan eksploitatif dapat menimbulkan degradasi kualitas lingkungan dan permasalahan sosial. Dalam rangka mengantisipasi dampak negatif pariwisata, prinsip *sustainable development* perlu diterapkan agar tercipta pariwisata berkelanjutan secara ekologis dan

memuaskan wisatawan secara psikologis. Hal tersebut dapat dicapai dengan pemahaman secara mendalam mengenai daya dukung lingkungan (Agenda 21 1997).

Daya dukung dalam konteks wisata berkaitan dengan jumlah maksimum wisatawan yang dapat ditampung oleh suatu kawasan pada saat yang sama, tanpa menyebabkan kehancuran fisik Lingkungan dan penurunan kualitas kepuasan wisatawan (Clivaz *et al.* 2004; Inskeep 1991 dalam Liu 1994; WTO 1993). Daya dukung dalam kegiatan wisata bersifat *site specific* dan dinamis, dipengaruhi oleh jenis dan intensitas kegiatan, karakteristik pengguna,