Konektivitas Antar Objek Wisata Alam Di Desa Wisata Turgo, Kawasan Penyangga Taman Nasional Gunung
Merapi, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta
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KONEKTIVITAS ANTAR OBJEK WISATA ALAM DI DESA WISATA TURGO, KAWASAN PENYANGGA GUNUNG MERAPI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

Benaya Videanantha[1], Kaharuddin[2]

INTISARI

Pengembangan pariwisata di Indonesia diarahkan melalui pendekatan kewilayahan yang menekankan keterpaduan antar destinasi dalam suatu kawasan. Keberhasilan pendekatan ini tidak hanya ditentukan oleh keberadaan objek wisata, tetapi juga oleh tingkat konektivitas antar objek yang memungkinkan wisatawan berpindah secara mudah dalam satu rangkaian perjalanan. Konektivitas ditinjau dari dua aspek, yaitu konektivitas fisik berdasarkan kondisi jaringan jalan dan aksesibilitas, serta konektivitas fungsional yang tercermin dari rute kunjungan wisatawan. Desa Wisata Turgo, sebagai kawasan wisata alam di lereng selatan Gunung Merapi, memiliki 18 objek wisata yang tersebar dalam satu kawasan, namun distribusi, konektivitas fisik, kondisi rute kunjungan, serta hubungan antara keduanya belum diketahui. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis distribusi objek wisata dan konektivitas fisik antar objek, konektivitas antar objek berdasarkan rute kunjungan wisatawan, serta hubungan konektivitas fisik dengan rute kunjungan wisatawan di Desa Wisata Turgo.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif berbasis analisis spasial, dengan pengumpulan data melalui triangulasi studi literatur, wawancara, observasi lapangan, dokumentasi, dan pemetaan lokasi. Distribusi objek wisata dipetakan menggunakan Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG); konektivitas fisik dinilai berdasarkan lima parameter (jarak, tipe jalan, kondisi permukaan, lebar jalan, amenitas akses), lalu dibandingkan dengan data rute kunjungan wisatawan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan distribusi objek wisata mengelompok (aglomerasi) di bagian tengah hingga utara kawasan dengan konektivitas fisik tergolong baik (13 dari 18 objek berkategori tinggi, empat sedang, satu rendah). Namun, hanya empat objek menjadi tujuan kunjungan dengan dua hubungan rute antar objek, menunjukkan konektivitas fisik yang tinggi belum sepenuhnya membentuk rute kunjungan karena masih dipengaruhi daya tarik, aktivitas, dan preferensi wisatawan. Pengembangan kawasan perlu mengoptimalkan konektivitas fungsional melalui kolaborasi antarpengelola dan paket wisata terintegrasi.

Kata Kunci: konektivitas, Desa Wisata Turgo, analisis spasial, distribusi objek wisata, distribusi kunjungan

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CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN NATURAL TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN TURGO TOURISM VILLAGE, MOUNT MERAPI BUFFER ZONE, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Tourism development in Indonesia is directed through a regional approach that emphasizes integration among destinations within a tourism area. Success depends not only on the presence of attractions, but also on the connectivity between them, which allows tourists to move easily within a single itinerary. Connectivity has two aspects: physical connectivity, based on road network conditions and accessibility, and functional connectivity, reflected in tourists' visitation routes. Turgo Tourism Village, a nature-based tourism area on Mount Merapi's southern slope, has 18 tourist attractions distributed within one area, yet their distribution, physical connectivity, visitation routes, and the relationship between the two remain unknown. This study analyzes the distribution of attractions and physical connectivity between them, connectivity based on visitation routes, and the relationship between physical connectivity and visitation routes in Turgo Tourism Village.

This research used a quantitative descriptive approach based on spatial analysis, with data collected through triangulation of literature review, interviews, field observation, documentation, and location mapping. Attraction distribution was mapped using a Geographic Information System (GIS); physical connectivity was assessed using five parameters (distance, road type, surface condition, road width, and access amenities), then compared with visitation route data. Results show that attractions cluster in the central-to-northern part of the area, with generally good physical connectivity (13 of 18 attractions rated high, four medium, one low). However, only four attractions were actual visitation destinations, with just two route connections formed between them, indicating that high physical connectivity does not yet fully translate into visitation routes, as visitation remains shaped by attraction appeal, activities, and tourist preferences. Tourism area development should therefore optimize functional connectivity through collaboration among managers and integrated tour packages.

Keywords: connectivity, Turgo tourism village, spatial analysis, tourist attraction distribution, visitor distribution

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