

# The Development Of Panenjoan Tour In Jemah Village In Jatigede Waduk Coastal, Sumedang District

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**ABSTRACT** : The tourist Panenjoan is an area that is left from water reservoir tofografi Jatigede because having the condition between high so it this area to the shore from Jatigede reservoir, "panenjoan" is terms of language in the sunda or in bahasa means the Place to Look or Gaze. The region of origin is agricultural land belonging to the village in governance changes function into a tourism attraction in governance by the village (BUMDES) or village owned enterprises, the location of that tourism is on the east side Jatigede reservoir inundation area, which is the village scope Jemah, Burujul Hamlet, Jatigede Sub District, Sumedang. The Region Panenjoan tourism is made of this area is the high so that it may become a location can see thoroughly to the inundation of Jatigede reservoir, so it will be for the tourism attraction a panorama in use by visitors as the locations to selfie. With the background Jatigede reservoir area. In the tourism area that made the relative of the who is ± 270 m2 with facility such as mosques, a public toilet, stalls, gazebo sited, and there is a location in designation as a picture.

**Keywords** : Panenjoan Tourism, Jatigede.

## INTRODUCTION

Sumedang is one of the districts in West Java Province which has a lot of natural tourism because the area of this Regency has approximately 60% of its area is still beautiful and has not been touched by development, Sumedang is bordered by 4 districts including the north bordering Indramayu Regency, the east is bordered by with Majalengka Regency, in the south by Garut Regency and in the west by Subang Regency, Bandung Regency and West Bandung Regency. Sumedang has an area of 1,518 km<sup>2</sup> which includes 26 sub-districts, 7 sub-districts and 270 villages. One of which is Jatigede sub-district, currently Jatigede District and several other areas around it are gradually opening up new tourist areas due to the new potential in each area, these new tourist areas are formed after the Jatigede dam project is completed, considering that the project has a range Large puddle of water and drowned several villages, rice fields and plantations and forests. Besides these impacts, the areas that were not affected by the inundation formed a coastal part of the reservoir and were utilized by the local village government to become new tourist areas including Puncak Damar, Tanjung Duriat, Pasir Tarui, Pesona Jatigede, Cipondoh Cinangsi Island, Tegal Jarong, Buricak Village. Burinong, Curug Mas and the area being studied is Panenjoan. The location of the Panenjoan tour is in Jatigede District, Jemah Village which can be accessed from the Jatigede eastern ring route which is a new access that surrounds the puddle of the reservoir, while the closest access can be accessed from the administrative center of Jatigede District, to the south towards Cipicung Village. Jatigede and enter the Jatigede eastern ring road which continues to Jemah Village, these roads can only be accessed by private vehicles because there is no public transportation route to this area which makes it possible to be one of the problem solving for not optimal visitors. in the tourist area.

## METHODS

The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative research which is a combination of qualitative methods and descriptive approaches. Qualitative method is a method used to show that the implementation of this research occurs naturally, as it is in a normal situation that is not manipulated by circumstances and conditions and requires direct involvement of the researcher in the field. (Arikunto 2006).

Descriptive approach, namely the method of analysis by looking at the state of the research object through a description, understanding or explanation of the analysis which is a description of the state of an observation location (Creswell, 1998). Qualitative descriptive research aims to uncover and

develop, summarize various conditions, situations or various phenomena of the serial approach that will raise to the surface as features, characters, traits, models, signs or descriptions of the conditions of regional activity, and patterns of regional development in the study area. . So that by combining the two methods, it will make it easier to research an object or provide a description of the existing study area as well as make it easier for researchers to conclude or provide recommendations on aspects that are considered unfavorable or not yet available in the study area.

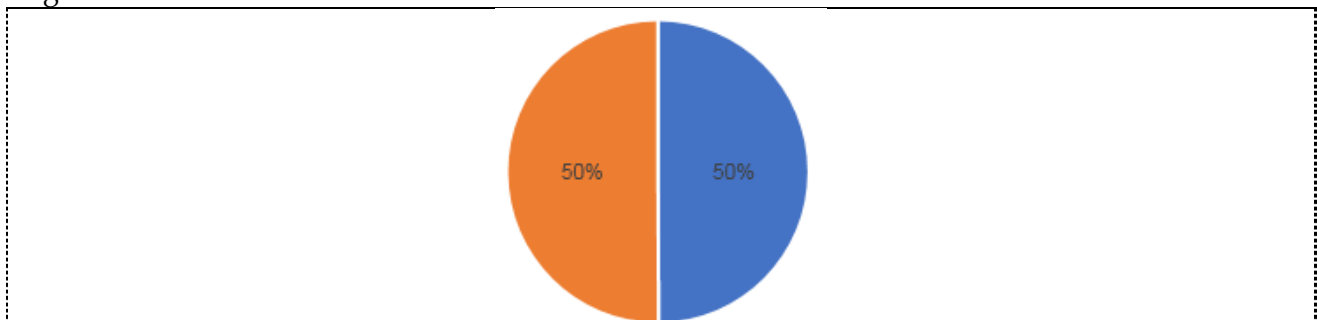
The purpose of this qualitative descriptive study is aimed at describing or describing the existing conditions in the tourist area on the coast of the Jatigede Reservoir Inundation and the factors that trigger the area to be formed. As well as describing land use, and data on the number of villagers before and after being inundated by the Jatigede Reservoir and providing ideas or thoughts about the development of the newly formed tourist area so that it can be expected to be able to replace community economic activities and village income that originally came from agriculture which was currently The community cannot manage this due to the inundation of Jatigede Reservoir.

Tourism development aims to introduce and utilize the natural beauty and local culture. This means that tourism development is inseparable from the potential that the place has, and good management will affect the smooth running of these tourism activities, because whether or not the development of a tourist attraction is very much determined by the management carried out.

The etymological definition of tourism is "tourism" which comes from the Sanskrit language, which consists of two syllables, namely, "Pari" and "Wisata". Pari means many, and Wisata means travel. The term tourism in general is often referred to as "visitor". A visitor is any person or group of people who come to an area or other country for any purpose except to receive wages (Bakaruddin, 2008).

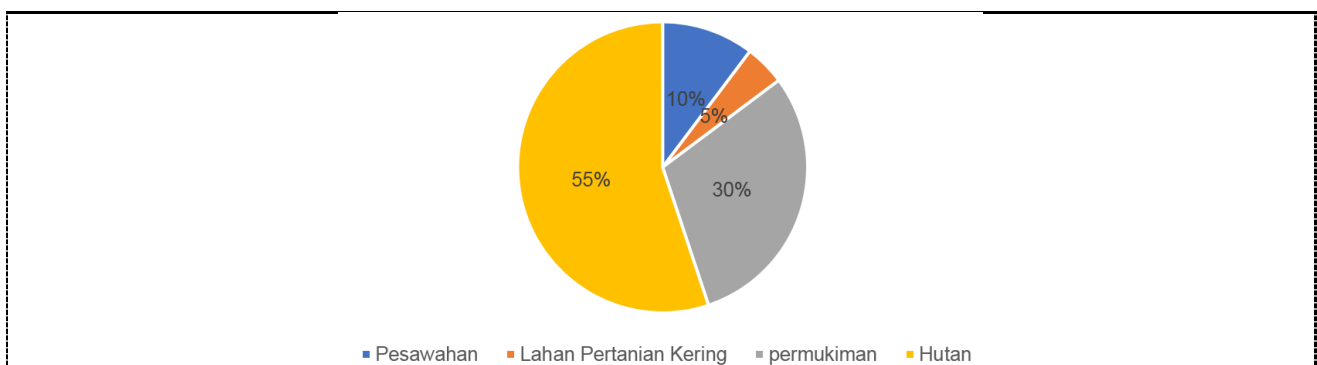
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In terms of Topography, Jemah Village in most of its area is in the form of slopes, and includes a total of 4 RW and 12 RT and is located at an altitude of  $\pm$  120-350 meters above sea level (DPL), Jemah Village is divided into 4 Hamlets, including the Hamlet. Jemah, Lontong Hamlet, Bakom Hamlet, and Burujul Hamlet which are the locations of Panenjoan Tourism, according to BPS data in 2014, Jemah Village before being affected by the inundation of the jatigede reservoir, this village was inhabited by a population of 1,821 people consisting of men and women, for more details can be seen in the following diagram:



**Figure 1.** Number Of Populations By Jemah Village Based On Gender Before The Impact Of The Inquiry.

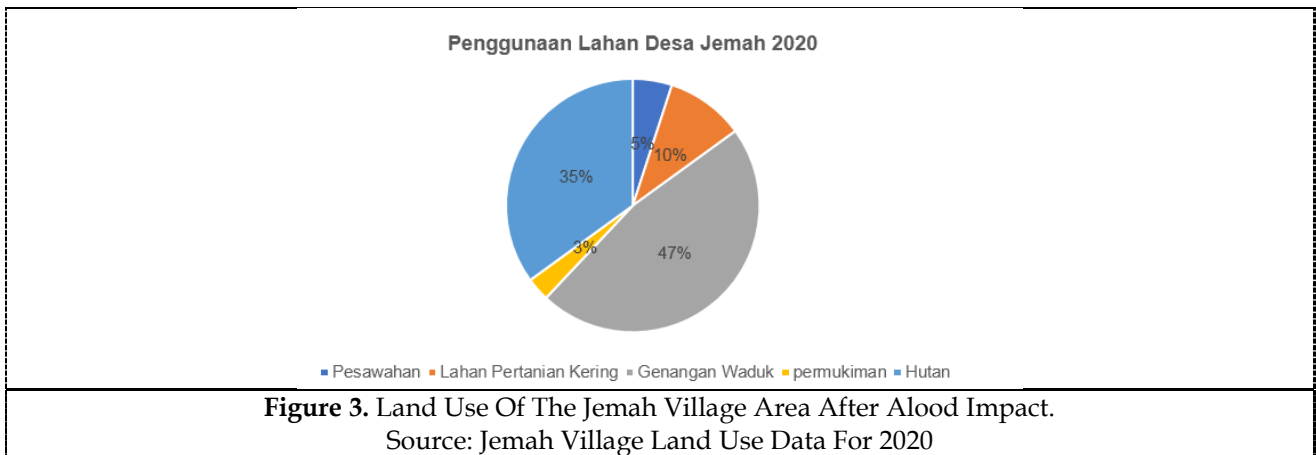
Source: Central Bureau Of Statistics, Sumedang Regency, 2020:



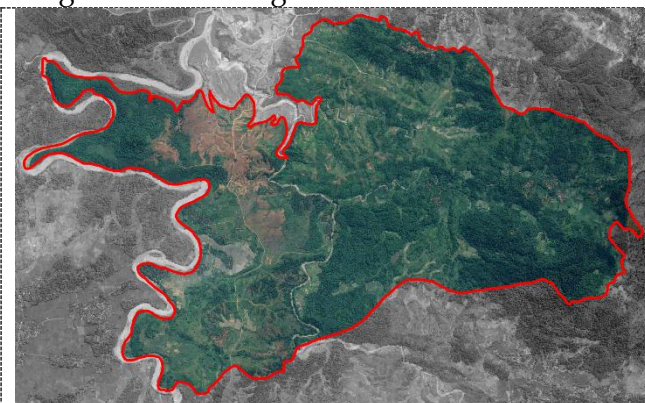
**Figure 2.** Land Use Of The Jemah Village Area Before Inlood Impact.

Source: Jemah Village Land Use Data 2020

Currently some of the Jemah Village has been affected by inundation from the Jatigede Reservoir, from this most of the community has moved from the affected settlements, the current land use data for Jemah Village is 47% as the area affected by inundation of reservoirs, dry agricultural land as much as 10%, rice fields 5%, settlements 3%, and 35% are forests. Or it can be seen in Diagram 3. Here:

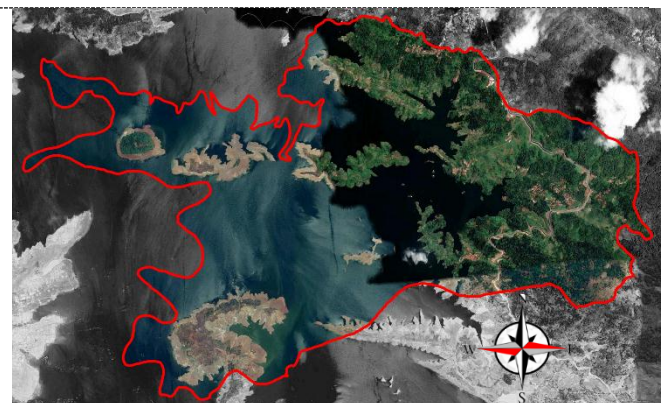


From the discussion above, it can be seen that the population and land use in the Jemah Village area after being affected by standing water in the Jatigede Reservoir decreased quite significantly, from agricultural land, be it dry agriculture or plantations or wet agriculture such as rice fields to a small number of forest areas, which dominate. in this village is reservoir water, for more details can be seen in Figure 1. Following:



**Figure 4.** Map Of Jemah Village Before And After Entering Inlood.

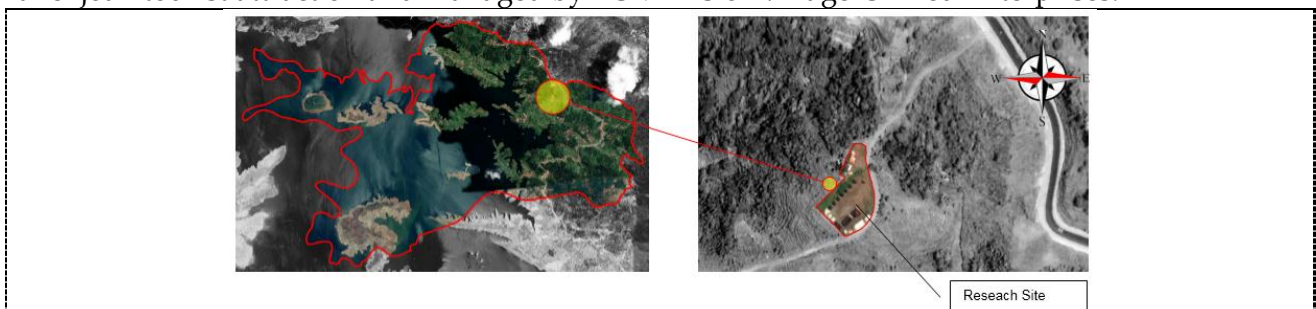
Source: Goggle Earth Modifications By Researchers 2020



**Figure 5.** Map Of Jemah Village Before And After Entering Inlood.

Source: Goggle Earth Modifications By Researchers 2020

Panenjoan tourism is one of the areas that is not affected by the impact of the reservoir inundation, "Panenjoan" is a term from the Sundanese language which in Indonesian means a place to see or see. The location of the tour is on the eastern side of the inundation area of Jatigede Reservoir, precisely in the Burujul Hamlet area. Jatigede District, Sumedang Regency. The area used as a tourist location is ± 270 m2 which was originally dry agricultural land belonging to the village which was managed by the community and is currently being re-managed by the village and functioned as a location for the Panenjoan tourist attraction and managed by BUMDES or Village-Owned Enterprises.

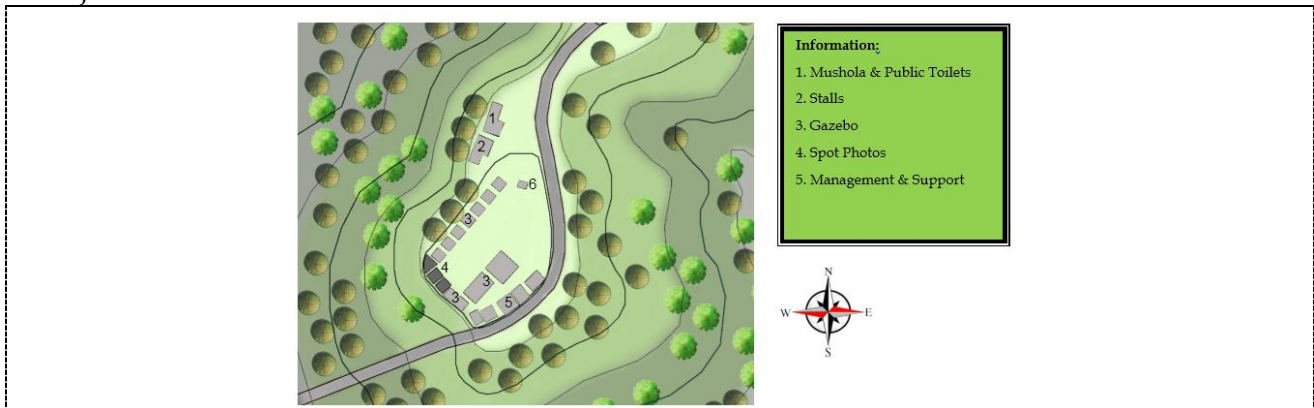


**Figure 6.** Key Map Kawasan Tourism Panenjoan.

Source: Modifications Of Google Earth By Researchers 2020

Although it is relatively new, Panenjoan tourism is relatively crowded even though it arrives gradually, because many people outside Sumedang aim to see Jatigede Reservoir through the Panenjoan tourist area, remembering that this location can see Jatigede Reservoir as a whole, especially this area is a panoramic tour used by the visitors as a location for selfies or (selfies) and shared on social media, so that promotional activities do not need to be carried out by the tour manager. But visitors will be maximized if public transportation has operated through this area.

As previously discussed, this area is a new tourist attraction, so the facilities available at this location are not very complete but are sufficiently supportive to facilitate visitors, the facilities available in the Panenjoan tourist area are as follows:



**Figure 7.** Existing Panenjoan Tourism Area.

Source: Modifications Of Google Earth By Researchers 2020

Some of the existing facilities in the area appear to be in poor condition, especially the people who come to visit cannot keep the location clean, there are several areas including a gazebo which is often used for picnics and the rest of the trash is left scattered about. This is what makes the visuals of the area's environment worse, especially the quality of the buildings, which are mostly damaged. However, not all of the existing facilities have poor building quality, there are also buildings that look new such as photo spots, toilet areas and prayer rooms.

The gazebo is small in size, which is approximately ± 3x3 meters, which can accommodate approximately 6-8 people and has a large number of 9 units and is often rented out for picnics or group meals.



**Figure 8.** Gazebo's Condition In The Harvesting Area.

Source: 2020 Researcher Data



**Figure 9.** Gazebo's Condition In The Harvesting Area.

Source: 2020 Researcher Data

As for several other facilities that still look good, and are well maintained, namely the public toilets located in the mosque in the Penenjoan area, the condition of the prayer room in this area is quite good and looks like a new building, but cannot accommodate the large number of worship needs.



**Figure 10.** Mushola And Toilet Conditions In The Harvesting Area.  
Source: 2020 Researcher Data

**Figure 11.** Mushola And Toilet Conditions In The Harvesting Area.  
Source: 2020 Researcher Data

In addition to these facilities there are several other facilities such as a gazebo that is large enough to accommodate quite a number of visitors, the location of the large gazebo is close to the location of the gazebo photo spot which can accommodate ± 8-13 people at a time, but the gazebo is the large has a limited number of 2 units, the condition of the large gazebo is also in poor condition due to the many defects in some of the building components such as the roof and bamboo lattices that are used as walls of the building.



**Figure 12.** Gazebo's Condition In The Harvesting Area.  
Source: 2020 Researcher Data

The facility that is the favorite location for visitors is the photo spot area, the facilities available are in the form of a plaza that has stair traps and has an arrangement of letters that reads Panenjoan as the background in the direction of the panoramic view of the Jatigede Reservoir inundation, the view orientation of the photo spot is towards the west of the location harvestjoan, which in the afternoon can enjoy the atmosphere of the sunset, views of mountainous landscapes and views of water simultaneously, of course this is what tourists who come to this location expect, for a clear picture of the view orientation of this area will be shown in the following figure :



**Figure 13.** Orientation Of Photo Spot View In The Existing Location Of Panenjoan Tour.

Source: 2020 Researcher Data

As previously discussed, when you are at this spot, you can see the Jatigede Reservoir as a whole, so if you take a photo at this spot it will produce interesting photos. The position of the inundation is clearly visible because the view is at an altitude and quite steep, the beach position of the bedada dam is not far from the spot.

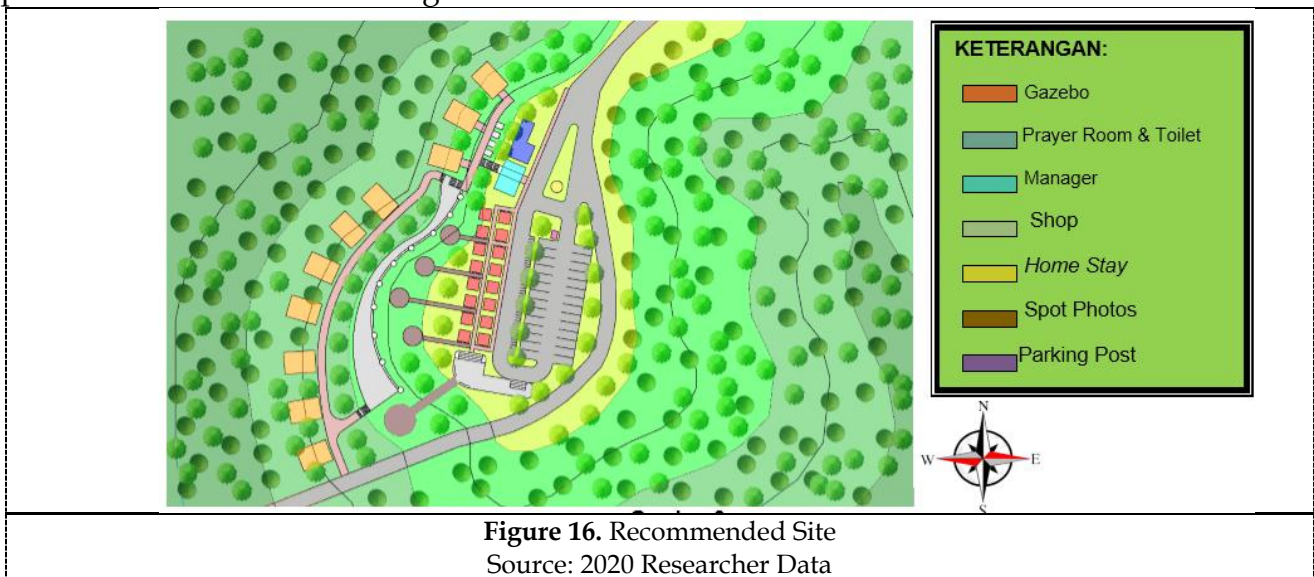


**Figure 14.** View Spot Photograph At The Existing Location Of Panenjoan Tour.  
Source: 2020 Researcher Data



**Figure 15.** View Spot Photograph At The Existing Location Of Panenjoan Tour.  
Source: 2020 Researcher Data

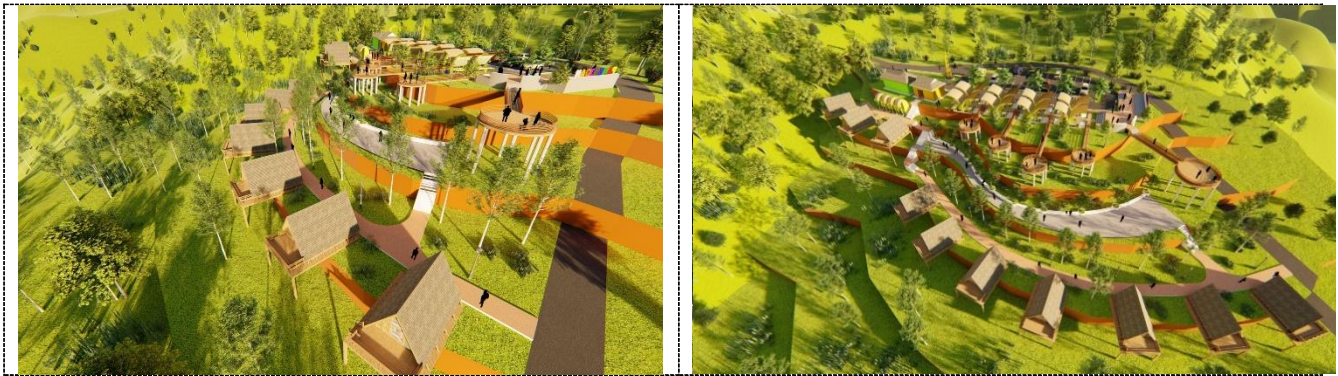
The results of the analysis of the aspects that drive the tourism creation are the potential views which are of course still not sufficient. For the development of the Panenjoan Tourism area so that the existing potential can be more productive, several additional facilities should be provided such as the following:



**Figure 16.** Recommended Site  
Source: 2020 Researcher Data

Remembering the main potential that exists is in the form of a view of the inundation area of the Jatigede Reservoir, so for further development, bridges are provided to enjoy the view from the Inundation of the Reservoir, the bridge has a length of 15 to 20 meters which allows a wide view of the Jatigede Reservoir inundation and towards other sights such as the natural scenery around the area, the bridge has a total of 5 units which vary in length according to topographic conditions in the field.

In addition, parking facilities for cars and motorbikes must be provided that are capable of accommodating at least half of the number of visitors or if adequate, the area of land can adjust to the number of visitors, apart from parking problems, another recommendation is the addition of a Home Stay, at a point in the direction of the view, Home The stay must be designed so that it can blend in with the natural conditions around it, for example, such as the application of natural materials, including several other supporting buildings also adjusting to the same material, As for the use of materials such as concrete and others, all of them must be disguised or covered with motifs. -Natural motives so that it looks like a natural area as a whole except for parts of the material that are not possible. With this effort, it is hoped that it can minimize environmental damage caused by the development of tourism activities in that location. At the same time increasing income from the tourist area from the application



**Figure 19.** 3d Illustration  
Source: Researcher Data 2020

**Figure 18.** 3d Illustration  
Source: Researcher Data 2020

of adjusted entrance ticket rates, you will also get other results such as from gazebo rental and from Home Stay rental. Here is an example of visualization of the harvestjoan tourist area that has implemented natural materials so that it is visually capable of mingling with the surrounding environment, and it is possible to have a sufficiently generating rental value.

## CONCLUSION

The Panenjoan tourist area which is located on the inundation coast of Jatigede Reservoir can be said to be still far from perfect, because it can be seen from the results of the analysis that there are several aspects that actually have a fatal effect on visitor comfort. Among them are problems regarding the cleanliness of the place, to maintain the sustainability of the environment in the Panenjoan Jatigede Tourism Area, quite strict sanctions should be imposed and the existence of special managers to deal with these problems and provide sufficient places to dispose of garbage at several points which are considered always crowded, Other problems what is identified is the quality of construction in supporting buildings such as gazebos to be rented to visitors as picnic facilities and others, these facilities have inappropriate construction values, and the last problem is the problem of parking in the area, both in the form of motorbike parking. as well as cars, the parking area in the area has not been determined so that the parking conditions for vehicles in the area are not well organized, and at the same time the parking rental is irregular

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