

ANALYSIS OF TOURIST PERCEPTIONS IN SITU BAGENDIT BASED ON THE 6A TOURISM COMPONENTS

Yuni Anggraeni¹

¹Business Administration, Politeknik Negeri Bandung, Indonesia

Correspondence: E-mail: yunianggraeni2501@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse tourist perceptions of the lake tourist attraction - Situ Bagendit in West Java. The number of visitors to Situ Bagendit has increased since recent renovations. However, despite these improvements, the development by the Tourism and Culture Office of Garut Regency Government still has shortcomings, such as inadequate petrol stations, parking spaces, and toilets. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research on tourist perceptions based on the 6A tourism components: Attraction, Accessibility, Amenities, Ancillary Services, Accommodation, and Activity. This research will also benefit the Tourism and Culture Office of Garut Regency Government by highlighting areas for facility improvement and enhancing the quality of Situ Bagendit in the future. The study uses quantitative methods with purposive sampling. Data was collected through questionnaires distributed to a sample of 100 respondents. The analysis includes calculating minimum, maximum, mean, and respondent achievement levels. The results indicate that tourist perceptions of attraction, accessibility, and amenities are quite good, while perceptions of ancillary services fall into the poor category. Tourist perceptions of accommodation and activity are also rated as quite good.

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Submitted/Received 05 February 2024

First Revised 23 May 2024

Accepted 26 May 2024

First Available online 28 May 2024

Publication Date 28 May 2024

Keyword:

perception,

tourist,

tourism component.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the archipelagic countries with more than 17,508 islands, boasting incredible natural wealth, including oceans, beaches, mountains, and other terrains. The beauty of this natural environment is a significant advantage for Indonesia, and every region in the country creates unique tourist destinations. Indonesia's tourist destinations captivate the attention of travelers due to the diversity of culture, traditions, and stunning natural landscapes. Statistical data indicates that Indonesia is a favored destination with 16 million visits in 2019 ([Badan Pusat Statistik 2020](#)), signaling significant appeal for both domestic and international tourists.

According to data from [Badan Pusat Statistik \(2023\)](#), the number of foreign tourist visits to Indonesia in 2022 increased by 251.28% compared to the previous year. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, represented by Sandiaga Uno, recorded the number of domestic tourist movements in the same year reaching 633-703 million movements. This surge is attributed to the interest of tourists, especially from abroad, in experiencing the natural beauty of Indonesia, particularly in provinces such as Bali, West Java, Papua, NTB, and NTT.

West Java, as the province with the third-highest number of tourist visits after East Java and Central Java, has emerged as a prime destination due to its ease of accessibility and the diverse natural attractions comprising around 116 natural tourism sites. The government's focused attention on effective tourism management needs to be emphasized, particularly in West Java. Garut Regency, as one of the regions in the province, showcases the natural beauty with varying elevations, tourist attractions such as Mount Papandayan, Cipanas, Cangkuang Temple, Santolo Beach, and Darajat Crater, as well as the main attraction, Situ Bagendit. With this potential, efforts are needed to preserve and enhance the quality of tourist attractions and facilities to support the growth of this sector in the region.

Situ Bagendit is a lake surrounded by lush greenery, featuring a unique new icon. Based on on-site observations, Situ Bagendit has three zones: Zone 1, the entrance area with a new main building and various activities; Zone 2, connected to Zone 1, primarily for enjoying the scenery; and Zone 3, featuring a unique floating mosque. Situ Bagendit offers various activities, including rafting, fishing, cycling, exploring the lake using water bikes and scooters. Its unique features make it an ideal location for photography.

Based on data provided by the manager of Situ Bagendit, the following are tourist visitation statistics from 2019 to 2022.

Table 1. Tourist Visit Data at Situ Bagendit 2019-2022

Domestic Tourist Visit Data at Situ Bagendit			
2019 (people)	2020 (people)	2021 (people)	2022 (people)
11.923	22.887	-	31.259

Source: [Situ Bagendit Manager \(2022\)](#)

Based on the data table above, it is evident that tourist visits to Situ Bagendit experienced a 61.8% increase from 2019 to 2022, except for the year 2021, for which there is no data due to Situ Bagendit undergoing renovations, leading to the closure of tourist activities. The increased number of visits demonstrates that Situ Bagendit, after undergoing renovations and offering several attractions, can attract tourists. Additionally, tourists are intrigued by the new

appearance of Situ Bagendit. Therefore, the government needs to focus on increasing and maintaining tourist visits.

To sustain and enhance tourist visits, every tourist destination needs to provide quality facilities that meet the needs and desires of tourists. According to [Cooper \(2005\)](#), there are four components that must be possessed, namely attractions, accessibility, amenities, and ancillary services. [Buhalis \(2000\)](#) states that there are six components in tourism, namely Attraction, Amenity, Ancillary, Accessibility, Available Packages, and Activities (the 6A model). It can be concluded that there is a difference between [Cooper \(2005\)](#) and [Buhalis \(2000\)](#) in that Buhalis adds the components of available packages and activities to the model.

The current condition at Situ Bagendit reflects suboptimal aspects of several tourism components (6A), such as poor cleanliness, inadequate infrastructure, and a shortage of human resources for effective management. Issues include limited parking space, restricted activities for all demographics, poorly maintained attractions, and a lack of additional services, such as the nearest gas station. Management and security also face challenges, particularly due to the absence of tourism awareness groups and government collaboration. An interview with one of the managers revealed that external labor is often required to maintain security, leading to rule violations by some tourists.

The less-than-optimal condition of Situ Bagendit and the inadequate supporting facilities can influence tourists' perceptions of Situ Bagendit. The Garut Regency government has initiated a revitalization project aimed at making tourists feel comfortable enjoying recreational activities at Situ Bagendit. This revitalization includes facilities such as water play rides, children's play areas, culinary spaces, souvenir shops, as well as toilet facilities and places of worship ([Susilawati et al., 2022](#)). Prior to the renovation, tourists could only enjoy the beauty of Situ Bagendit using rafts and boats, but this became an attraction for tourists.

Perception plays a crucial role in driving tourists to visit a tourist destination. According to [Zebua \(2018\)](#) tourist perceptions play a significant role in shaping the behavior and satisfaction levels of tourists visiting specific tourist attractions. Moreover, perceptions can provide information about the attractiveness of tourist destinations and the available facilities.

Tourist perceptions can determine the needs for tourist attractions and service facilities. This is beneficial for the development and improvement of the quality of tourist attractions. Therefore, tourist perceptions play a crucial role in addressing and fulfilling the needs of tourists in the development of a tourist destination ([Zebua, 2018](#)).

Based on the above explanation, it can be concluded that, according to tourist perceptions, Situ Bagendit lacks some essential facilities, such as inadequate waste disposal and four toilets in unclean conditions. Hence, the author intends to analyze tourist perceptions in 2023 when the tourism conditions have returned to normal (post-Covid-19). The research will be titled "Analysis of Tourist Perceptions of Situ Bagendit based on the 6A Tourism Components." It is hoped that this research will provide insights for Situ Bagendit to develop tourism products, enhance service quality, and improve facilities, ensuring that tourists have a pleasant experience upon returning to Situ Bagendit, ultimately increasing tourist visits.

In the context of this study, various research questions emerge from the outlined exposition, each seeking to explore different facets of tourist perceptions regarding Situ Bagendit. To commence, the study will delve into understanding how tourists perceive the attraction of Situ Bagendit. Following that, the focus will shift to examining tourists' perspectives on the accessibility, amenities, ancillary services, accommodation, and activities provided at Situ Bagendit. These research inquiries aim to comprehensively unravel the

multifaceted dimensions of tourist experiences at Situ Bagendit, contributing valuable insights to the field of tourism.

And in the context of the revitalization of Situ Bagendit, understanding tourists' perceptions of various tourism aspects is essential in developing and enhancing the attractiveness of this destination. Therefore, this research aims to investigate and describe tourists' perceptions of Situ Bagendit from various tourism perspectives.

Firstly, the objective of this research is to explore and describe how tourists perceive the attractions of Situ Bagendit. Secondly, the study also aims to delve into tourists' perceptions of the accessibility to Situ Bagendit. Thirdly, we will analyze and describe tourists' perceptions of the facilities available at Situ Bagendit. Additionally, the research will examine tourists' perceptions of supporting facilities or additional activities available. Fifthly, the research aims to describe how tourists perceive the accommodations around Situ Bagendit. Finally, the study will focus on understanding tourists' perceptions of various activities that can be conducted at Situ Bagendit. Therefore, through a comprehensive analysis of these six key tourism aspects, this research is expected to provide valuable insights for the management and local government in optimizing the development and management of the Situ Bagendit tourist destination.

1.1 Tourists

According to [Girsang & Sipayung \(2021\)](#), the definition of a tourist is an individual who is undertaking a journey to visit an area that is not their usual place of residence. In this context, a tourist is someone intentionally traveling with the purpose of exploring and experiencing new things beyond their everyday environment.

The Tourism Law Number 10 of 2009 defines a tourist as an individual engaged in tourism. Anyone who is traveling can be referred to as a tourist. On the other hand, according to [Fitriani et al \(2021\)](#), a tourist refers to someone who is traveling from their place of residence without settling in the place they are visiting, or only staying in that place temporarily.

Regarding the definition of tourists, it encompasses: 1) Individuals traveling for recreational purposes, such as family trips, health-related travel, and so forth; 2) Individuals traveling for meetings or specific tasks, such as educational purposes, government assignments, religious reasons, sports, and the like; 3) Those traveling with the intention of conducting business at the destination; 4) Individuals making visits with a travel duration of less than 24 hours. In this perspective, the definition of tourists involves individuals traveling for various reasons and purposes, including recreational travel, special interests, business, as well as short-term visits.

[Arjana \(2017\)](#) asserts that tourists are individuals or groups of people who travel or tour with specific purposes. They embark on these journeys with the intention of seeking satisfaction and pleasure, not solely for earning a living or livelihood. The essence of being a tourist lies in participating in travel with the aim of gaining satisfying experiences and deriving comfort from tourist activities, not just for income generation.

In summary, a tourist can be understood as someone who travels to a destination away from their residence, temporarily, with the objective of seeking pleasure through activities such as enjoying the beauty of nature, culture, events, research, government assignments, work, and so forth.

1.2 Tourist Perceptions

Fentri and Achnes (2017) argues that perception is a process in which individuals choose, organize, and interpret the information they receive to form an understanding of the world that holds meaning. Another perspective from Keliwar and Nurcahyo (2015) states that perception is the impression that arises in individuals sensually towards something they are currently experiencing or have faced physically (tangible) and non-physically (intangible).

Meanwhile, perception according to Harisah and Masiming in the journal Megawanti (2020) explains that experts agree that perception is influenced by several factors such as experience, background knowledge, physical background, and socio-cultural background.

From the various definitions above, it can be concluded that the understanding of perception is an individual process involving the reception of information from experiential factors, background knowledge, physical background, socio-cultural factors, both tangible and intangible, to select and interpret, thereby deriving a conclusion from that information.

Tourist perception, according to Fentri and Achnes (2017), plays a significant role in the development of a tourist destination. Hence, there is a need for the perception of tourists to assist in the development of a tourism product or attraction.

Meanwhile, according to Keliwar and Nurcahyo (2015), tourist perception is the views and attitudes that emerge towards the attractions, facilities, information, and services at tourist destinations. Each tourist has a different perception depending on their experiences, education, environment, culture, and psychological factors.

Zebua (2018) stated that tourists' perception is the way tourists view an object through their senses, where this perception is subjective and more focused on the expression of individual values.

In Zebua (2018) research, the discussion revolves around the depiction of tourists' perceptions of the facilities available at the Dieng Plateau tourist destination in the Central Java province. According to the findings of this study, the satisfaction level of tourists with the facilities at the Dieng Plateau tourist destination is relatively high, as there are comprehensive amenities such as accommodation, dining facilities, public toilets, and so forth.

The similarity of this study lies in the shared understanding of perception and its alignment with the research, as well as in examining facility components, such as exploring tourists' perceptions of existing toilet facilities, the availability of accommodations, and others.

In the research conducted by Apriani (2020), the study revolves around tourists' perceptions of the tourist attraction of Tenganan Pegringsingan, as viewed through the dimensions of attraction, amenities, and accessibility. The results of this study indicate that the Tenganan Pegringsingan tourist attraction possesses natural, traditional, and cultural uniqueness. There are also activities available, such as tracking.

A similarity in this research lies in the shared goal of developing a tourist attraction, emphasizing the importance of considering the perceptions of visiting tourists. Additionally, there is a commonality in the research methodology, utilizing a Likert scale to measure the attitudes and opinions derived from tourists' perceptions. A notable difference in this study is found in the section regarding the calculation of descriptive analysis techniques. Apriani (2020) employed interval classes for analysis, whereas the present study uses descriptive statistics to determine mean, median, sum, and standard error.

In conclusion, tourists' perception is the impression of tourists on an object manifested in the form of interpretation, allowing them to assess whether it aligns with their expectations.

1.3 Tourism Components

According to [Cooper \(2005\)](#), a tourist destination can be developed by meeting the 4 tourism components known as the 4As: Attraction, Accessibility, Amenities, and Ancillary. Regarding tourist attractions, [Cooper \(2005\)](#) revealed that there are components that a destination must have, including Attraction, Amenities, Accommodation/Food and Beverage Retailing as well as other services, access and Ancillary Services.

There are three key components, commonly referred to as the 3A, in tourism, namely Attraction, Accessibility, and Activity. However, according to [Buhalis \(2000\)](#), the components of tourism encompass six elements, known as the 6A, including Attraction, Amenities, Ancillary, Accessibility, Available Packages, and Activities. [Hadiwijoyo \(2012\)](#) proposes a theoretical perspective suggesting that the components of tourism can be categorized into two, specifically Attraction and Accommodation.

In this research, the author will conduct a study based on several opinions of experts, leading to the conclusion that tourism components, known as the 6As, include Attraction, Amenities, Ancillary, Accessibility, Available Packages, and Activities. Firstly, Attraction is a crucial component as it draws tourists to visit.

Firstly point is Attraction, according to [Cooper \(2005\)](#) an attraction is an object that possesses allure for someone to enjoy or witness, be it natural attractions, cultural attractions, or other specific interest attractions. Attractions encompass everything that can attract tourists to visit a tourist area, including physical aspects such as nature, culture, traditions, and more ([Fitri 2016; Nugroho & Sugiarti, 2018](#)). [Safitri and Kurniansyah \(2021\)](#) explain that the attraction component plays a vital role in a tourist destination because it provides unique characteristics that captivate tourists' interest in visiting that particular tourist attraction. [Keliwar and Nurcahyo \(2015\)](#) state that an area is considered to have tourist appeal if it possesses unique, authentic, rare characteristics and can evoke enthusiasm, providing value for tourists. On the other hand, [Ngajow et al \(2021\)](#) explain that the more commonly used term is "tourist attraction," referring to everything that serves as a draw for people to visit a specific area.

Secondly point is Accessibility, which refers to the means and infrastructure to reach destinations or attractions. According to ([Cooper, 2005](#)), accessibility includes the infrastructure and transportation facilities for tourists, especially local transport and transport terminals. Another perspective comes from [Safitri and Kurniansyah \(2021\)](#), stating that accessibility encompasses all aspects related to access issues in reaching tourist areas. Accessibility here refers to the transferability of ease in moving from one area to another. When a destination lacks accessibility facilities such as airports, ports, stations, and roads, it becomes challenging for tourists to reach that area, thus making it difficult to increase visits. In conclusion, accessibility encompasses all the needs of tourists, such as facilities and infrastructure, to facilitate tourists in visiting a tourist destination.

Thirdly point is Amenities, which encompass all the facilities and desires of tourists while at a destination. Amenities are related to the availability of accommodation facilities for lodging and restaurants for dining. According to [Sofyan and Noor \(2016\)](#), amenities are all the facilities present in a tourist destination that support tourists' activities in enjoying the area. The more complete the amenities or facilities available at a destination, the more tourists are likely to be attracted to visit that destination ([Prameswari & Fatimah, 2020](#)). Among the available facilities are tourism cleanliness facilities, parking facilities, and places of worship. Cleanliness is crucial in attracting tourists because no tourist is interested in a dirty place, even if it has attractive tourism potential. Furthermore, parking facility amenities require extensive space for all types of vehicles. A well-designed parking area includes strategically

allocated zones for all types of vehicles, such as motorcycles, cars, and tourist buses (Prameswari & Fatimah, 2020).

Fourthly point is the Ancillary Service. Cooper (2005) states that ancillary service is the support provided by various organizations to facilitate and promote tourism in a destination. This support can come from the government, tourism associations, and non-governmental organizations. According to Sofyan and Noor (2016), ancillary service also includes additional services provided to tourists and tourism service providers. Examples include banking services, telecommunications, post offices, news agencies, and hospital facilities.

The next fifthly point is accommodation, which refers to facilities provided to meet the temporary residential or lodging needs of people who are traveling. According to Sofyan and Noor (2016) also describe accommodation as a place used for temporary residence, such as hotels, inns, guesthouses, apartments, and other places. Prameswari and Fatimah (2020) emphasize that tourist accommodation is a crucial factor in meeting the diverse needs of travelers. One form of tourist accommodation needed by travelers is the availability of places to stay when they are on a journey.

And the lastly is Activity. According to the Indonesian dictionary (KBBI), activity refers to activeness, or work carried out in a company or organization. Buhalis (2000) defines activity or activities as those that pertain to the available activities at a destination and can be undertaken by tourists while visiting that place.

In the research conducted by Amanda and Akliyah (2022), they discuss the identification of the feasibility of Oray Tapa tourism based on tourism components. In this study, Amanda and Akliyah (2022) utilize four tourism components: Attraction, Accessibility, Amenity, and Ancillary, to optimize the development of Oray Tapa tourism. The findings of this research indicate that Oray Tapa tourism is categorized as not feasible due to issues such as the lack of variety in tourist attractions, the presence of scattered litter, and suboptimal utilization of available natural resources. Consequently, there is a need for improvements in Oray Tapa tourism.

A similarity observed in this research is the presence of the 4A tourism components, particularly concerning the lack of variety in tourist attractions' activities. Additionally, both Oray Tapa and Situ Bagendit share concerns about cleanliness, with Oray Tapa facing issues of scattered litter and Situ Bagendit failing to maintain cleanliness, leading to a significant amount of litter. Consequently, the author investigates the condition of attractions in Situ Bagendit as perceived by tourists.

In the study by Sofyan and Noor (2016), they further discuss the design of an Android-based travel guide application. The purpose is to promote tourist destinations based on the 6A tourism components: Attraction, Amenity, Accessibility, Accommodation, and Activity. These 6A tourism components include cultural arts, tourist attractions, events, dining places, shopping locations, transportation, maps, public services, accommodations, and activities.

The similarity with this project lies in the implementation of two of the 6A tourism components, namely accommodation and activities. This aligns with the author's intention to investigate the activities available at Situ Bagendit and whether accommodations at Situ Bagendit are already in place or not.

1.4 Tourist Destinations

According to Hariyanto (2016), a destination is a geographic area located within one or more administrative regions, where there are attractive objects that serve as attractions for tourists. In a destination, there are public facilities, tourism facilities, and accessibility that

facilitate tourists. Furthermore, tourist destinations involve interconnected communities that contribute to the development of tourism in that area.

Tourist attractions refer to objects or activities that capture the interest of tourists, such as historical sites, natural beauty, cultural events, and other attractions. Tourism support facilities include accommodation, restaurants, souvenir shops, information centers, and transportation that facilitate tourist activities. Infrastructure encompasses road networks, bridges, electricity, clean water, sanitation, and other public facilities that support the sustainability of tourism.

Tourist destinations can be distinguished based on administrative aspects into two main categories. Firstly, there are destinations with official administrative boundaries, such as countries, regencies/cities, districts, villages, or other regions. These boundaries influence the governance, permits, and development of the destination. Secondly, there are destinations without strict administrative boundaries, known as tourism regions, encompassing cross-administrative areas such as coastlines, islands, national parks, and conservation areas. These tourism regions have specific goals and focus on tourism aspects. Understanding these boundaries supports effective destination management by the government and the tourism industry, ensuring the development, preservation, and provision of infrastructure that supports a quality tourism experience for visitors.

Furthermore, in the research conducted by [Kartika & Rahmanita \(2017\)](#), an analysis of the components of tourism products in Karawang Regency is discussed. The aim is to develop existing tourism products to become attractions and create a positive destination image that is recognized as a tourist destination. These components include tourist attractions, facilities, accessibility, destination image, and pricing.

The similarity in this research lies in the research method, which employs a descriptive method with a quantitative approach. It involves analyzing the components of tourism products measured based on the perceptions of the community or tourists who have visited Karawang Regency, much like the research conducted on those who have visited Situ Bagendit in this study.

1.5 Research Framework

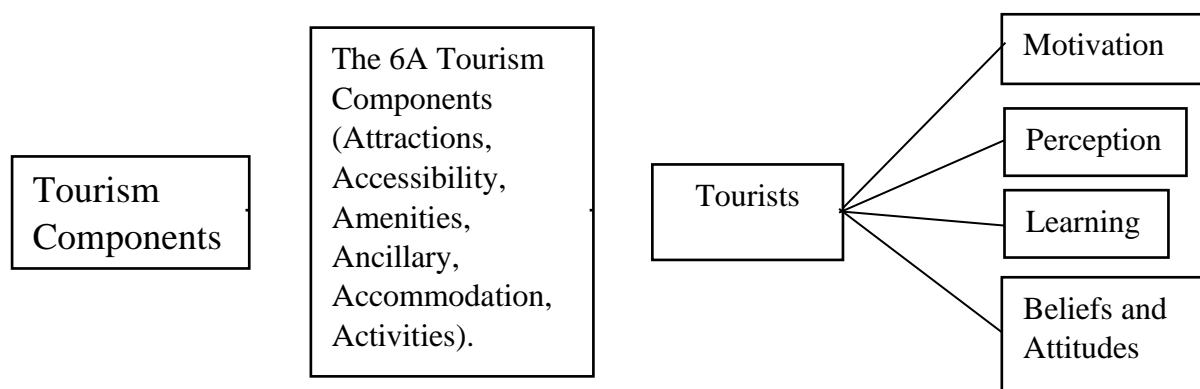


Figure 1. Research Framework

2. METHODS

2.1 Research Methods

The method to be used for this research is quantitative research. Quantitative data consists of numerical information. According to [Nurlan \(2019\)](#), the quantitative approach involves examining human behavior that can be predicted with social reality, objectivity, and measurability. Meanwhile, according to [Hermawan \(2019\)](#), quantitative research is an

inductive, objective, and scientific method where the obtained data consists of numbers or statements that are evaluated and analyzed using statistics.

In this study, a quantitative method is employed to measure whether Situ Bagendit is indeed attractive to tourists in terms of attractions, as there are only scenic lake views, an amphitheater building, and a grassy park. Then, in terms of amenities, it examines whether facilities like dining places meet tourists' criteria regarding price, food cleanliness, and other factors. Next, in terms of accessibility, it assesses whether it is easily accessible for tourists from the urban center to Situ Bagendit. Regarding ancillary services or additional services, it explores whether tourists find it easy to locate amenities such as ATMs or gas stations around Situ Bagendit. Additionally, concerning accommodation, it investigates if it is easy for tourists planning to stay more than 1 day at Situ Bagendit to find lodging in the vicinity. Lastly, in terms of activities, it evaluates the variety of activities available at Situ Bagendit to determine if they are suitable for all demographics.

2.2 Research Instrument

According to [Siregar \(2015\)](#) research instruments are tools that can be utilized to acquire, process, and interpret information obtained from respondents, employing the same measurement patterns.

For this study, the author will employ the instrument of distributing questionnaires through Google Forms and conducting field observations. Additionally, validity tests will be employed to demonstrate the extent to which the measurement tool yields reliable results. Furthermore, reliability tests will be utilized to assess the consistency of the measurement outcomes.

2.3 Research Data Source

In [Siregar \(2015\)](#) study, the data sources utilized in this research consist of both primary and secondary data. Primary data refers to information obtained directly from the first-hand source or the location of the research object, such as distributing questionnaires to tourists at Situ Bagendit. On the other hand, secondary data refers to information published or used by organizations other than the researcher ([Siregar, 2015](#)). The secondary data in this study were obtained by extracting information directly from the Situ Bagendit management, field documentation, journals, bps.go.id, articles, and books.

2.4 Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique in this research involves the use of questionnaires distributed to respondents either online or offline. The criteria for respondents are tourists who have visited Situ Bagendit. The questionnaire type employed is a closed-ended questionnaire, where respondents are presented with multiple-choice questions ([Siregar, 2015](#)).

2.5 Population and Sample

Population, according to [Sugiyono \(2018\)](#), is defined as a generalization area consisting of subjects/objects with specific qualities and characteristics set by the researcher for study purposes, allowing conclusions to be drawn. For this research, the population is derived from the total number of tourists at Situ Bagendit in January 2023, which amounted to 18,135 tourists.

The sample is a part of the quantity and characteristics possessed by the population (Sugiyono 2018). In this research, the author determines the sample size using the Isaac and Michael technique with the following formula:

$$s = \frac{\chi^2 \cdot N \cdot P \cdot Q}{d^2(N - 1) + \chi^2 \cdot P \cdot Q}$$

S = Research Sample,

χ^2 = Chi-Square,

N = Population,

P = Proportion (0.5),

Q = Proportion (0.5),

d^2 = Degrees of Freedom with 10% Error.

$$s = \frac{2,71 \times 18.135 \times 0,5 \times 0,5}{0,1^2(18.135 - 1) + 2,71 \times 0,5 \times 0,5} = 67,4$$

The rounded number for the specified sample in this research is 68 individuals. However, the researcher will use 100 respondents in order to choose a greater number of instruments, thereby minimizing errors. According to Roscoe in the book "Research Methods for Business" (1982:253), an appropriate sample size for research is between 30 and 500 samples. The estimated error rate is set at 10% because the author has chosen a confidence level of 90%, which is a common approach used in sample analysis and statistics, as suggested by Sugiyono (2015). The use of error rates such as 10%, 5%, or 20% depends on the research requirements. A lower error rate will result in a higher confidence level, while a higher error rate may lead to a smaller sample size with a lower confidence level.

2.6 Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique in this research was conducted using descriptive statistical analysis and frequency distribution analysis. Descriptive statistical analysis is a form of data analysis to test the generalization of research results based on a single sample (Siregar, 2013). This descriptive statistical analysis involves examining the minimum, maximum, average, and respondent achievement levels processed using SPSS. According to Suharsimi in the journal by Widodo and Susanti (2019), the total respondent achievement is a measure to calculate the answer categories for each descriptive variable using the following formula:

$$TCR = \frac{\text{Score each item}}{\text{The ideal score of the item is calculated}} \times 100\%$$

The level of respondents' achievement, as outlined by Rusmin, Sukowati, and Tehupeiry (2022), is characterized by the following criteria:

Table 2. The Level of Respondents' Attainment

No	Scale Range	TCR
1	90% - 100%	Very Good
2	80% - 89%	Good
3	65% - 79%	Pretty Good
4	55% - 64%	Less Good
5	0% - 54%	Not Good

Source: Rusmin et al (2022)

The Likert scale is a measurement tool employed to assess an individual's attitudes, opinions, and perceptions towards a specific object (Siregar, 2015). The Likert scale to be utilized in this study is the positive Likert scale.

Table 3. Likert Scale

Positive Statement
Strongly Agree (SA) = 5
Agree (A) = 4
Neutral (N) = 3
Disagree (D) = 2
Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1

Source: Siregar (2015)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Validity and Reliability Test

Understanding the questionnaire data to be used in measuring tourist perceptions based on the 6A tourism components requires testing for validity. Meanwhile, to ensure that the instrument or questionnaire used yields consistent answers, reliability testing is necessary. This research conducts validity and reliability tests, also known as a pilot test, with a total of 30 respondents. This testing is performed using the SPSS application.

The researcher conducted a process of developing a questionnaire aligned with the operationalization of variables, which was then distributed to 30 respondents. After collecting the data, the researcher performed a validity test with 6 sub-variables: Attraction, Accessibility, Amenity, Ancillary Service, Accommodation, and Activity. The test was conducted using SPSS version 26. The results of the validity test for the questionnaire created by the author using SPSS version 26 revealed that this examination was conducted to determine whether the questions from the distributed questionnaire could be considered a valid measuring instrument.

Comparing the calculated r-value with the critical r-value at a significance level of 5%, where the critical r-value is 0.361, helped in establishing the validity. If the r-value for a questionnaire item is greater than the critical r-value, the question is considered valid; otherwise, it is deemed invalid. The analysis showed that out of 30 questions with responses from 30 participants in this research questionnaire, one question was found to be invalid. This decision was based on the fact that the calculated r-value was smaller than the critical r-value ($-0.019 < 0.361$), leading the author to choose not to use or discard that particular question.

After conducting the validity test, the researcher proceeded to perform a reliability test with the aim of ensuring that each question in the questionnaire yielded consistent results. The reliability test results were obtained using SPSS version 26. The overall research instrument demonstrated a Cronbach's alpha of 0.871. To be considered strongly reliable, an instrument should have a value greater than 0.6 (Olivia and Nurfebriaraning, 2019). Therefore, the results of the questionnaire in this research are deemed reliable, as they have a value exceeding 0.6, specifically 0.871.

After conducting a pilot test with 30 respondents, the author redistributed the questionnaire to a total of 101 respondents. However, only 100 respondents met the criteria for analysis. The results indicated that all statement items were valid as they possessed an r-

Hitung value greater than the r-Table value with n 100, which was 0.195. Therefore, the questionnaire items can be utilized to measure tourists' perceptions of Situ Bagendit based on tourism components, namely the 6A.

After testing validity, the next step is to assess reliability for 100 respondents. In the reliability testing with a sample size of 100 respondents, the Cronbach's alpha yielded a value of .817, indicating a reliable outcome. It can be concluded that the research instrument is suitable for use and produces consistent results.

3.2 Frequency Analysis of Respondent Profiles

Frequency analysis of respondents was conducted to ascertain the respondent profile in completing all statements in the questionnaire. The profiling section includes information regarding gender, age, and occupation.

In conducting this analysis, the aim is to discern a general overview regarding the age distribution of respondents, categorized into less than 17 years, 18–27 years, 28–37 years, 38–47 years, and more than 48 years. This aspect constitutes a fundamental component of the research. The following are the outcomes derived from the analysis:

Table 4. Frequency Data Based on Age

No	Age	Frequency	Percent
1	Less than 17 years old.	6	6%
2	18 – 27 years old	57	57%
3	28 – 37 years old	11	11%
4	38 – 47 years old	10	10%
5	Over 48 years old	16	16%
	Total	100	100%

The table above indicates that respondents who filled out the questionnaire in this study are predominantly in the age range of 18 to 27 years, accounting for 57%. This is followed by those aged over 48 years at 16%. The age group of 28 to 37 years constitutes 11%, while the age range of 38 to 47 years comprises 10%. Lastly, respondents under 17 years of age make up 6% of the total.

Next, an analysis was conducted to provide a general overview of the gender distribution among the respondents who filled out the questionnaire in this study. The results of analyzing the gender composition are as follows:

Table 5. Frequency Data Based on Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	37	37%
Female	63	63%
Total	100	100%

The table above illustrates respondents based on gender, with a predominance of females comprising 63% and males accounting for 37%. It can be concluded that the majority of visitors to Situ Bagendit are women.

Subsequently, the frequency analysis based on regional origin aims to discern the respondents' hometowns, encompassing various areas such as the city of Bandung, Bandung Regency, Jakarta, Sukabumi, Garut, and Kalimantan. The obtained results are presented as follows:

Table 6. Frequency Data Based on Region of Origin

No	Region	Frequency	Percent
1	Bandung City	8	8%
2	Garut	80	80%
3	Jakarta	4	4%
4	Bandung Regency	1	1%
5	Kalimantan	1	1%
6	Sukabumi	6	6%
	Total	100	100%

The table above illustrates that the respondents who completed this questionnaire are predominantly from the city of Garut, comprising 80%. This is followed by respondents from Bandung, accounting for 8%, then from Sukabumi with 6%, from Jakarta with 4%, and subsequently from the Bandung Regency and Kalimantan each at 1%.

Lastly, this analysis was conducted to ascertain the professions or occupations of the respondents who have completed the research questionnaire. The author categorized these occupations into 8 groups, namely students, entrepreneurs, private sector employees, civil servants (Government Officials), professionals (such as doctors, teachers, lecturers, and others), freelancers, unemployed individuals, and there was also an option for other choices. The following are the results obtained from analyzing the respondents' occupations:

Table 7. Frequency Data Based on Occupation

No	Occupation	Frequency	Percent
1	Students	35	35%
2	Entrepreneur	2	2%
3	Employees/Private Employees	29	29%
4	Civil Servant	2	2%
5	Professionals (Doctors, Teachers, Lecturers, and others)	4	4%
6	Freelance	6	6%
7	Not Yet Employed	2	2%
8	Other	20	20%
	Total	100	100%

Based on the table above, it can be observed that respondents with the most dominant occupation are students, constituting 35% of the total respondents. Following this, respondents who are private employees comprise 29%, while those choosing other options constitute 20%. Freelancers account for 6%, and professionals (such as doctors, teachers, lecturers, and others) make up 4%. Additionally, there are respondents from the entrepreneur, civil servant (PNS), and unemployed categories, each contributing 2%.

3.3 Descriptive Perception Analysis

Descriptive analysis was conducted to ascertain tourists' perceptions obtained from the responses to the questionnaire statements with 100 respondents. This analysis was carried out employing SPSS and Excel. The outcomes of this analysis are examined based on minimum, maximum, mean values, and achievement levels categorized according to the TCR.

Table 8. The Results of Descriptive Analysis Based on Attractions

No	Statement	SD					N	Score	Mean	TCR	Category
		1	2	3	4	5					
Attraction											
1	The Bagendit area boasts an Amphitheatre building that is exceptionally captivating	0	0	4	78	18	100	414	4.14	82.8%	Good
2	Situ Bagendit features an exceptionally picturesque lake	0	2	18	71	9	100	387	3.87	77.45	Pretty Good
3	Situ Bagendit features a play area that is exceptionally well-suited for children	0	2	19	70	9	100	386	3.86	77.2%	Pretty Good
4	The Bagendit Lake features a uniquely distinctive red bridge	0	1	11	75	13	100	400	4	80%	Good
5	The design of Situ Bagendit's location is highly captivating	0	0	1	74	25	100	424	4.24	84.8%	Good
6	The entrance fee to Situ Bagendit is very affordable in accordance with the facilities provided	0	1	9	74	16	100	405	4.05	81%	Good
7	The condition of Situ Bagendit meticulously maintains cleanliness	2	15	39	38	6	100	331	3.31	66.25%	Pretty Good
Average TCR										78.49%	Pretty Good

The table above presents the results of descriptive statistical data based on the attraction sub-variable. In this sub-variable, there are three indicators with a total of seven statements. From the first indicator, which is the uniqueness of the resources in Situ Bagendit, the results for each statement fall into three categories: Situ Bagendit has a highly attractive Amphitheatre building, Situ Bagendit features a uniquely red bridge, and the design of the Situ Bagendit location is very appealing. The statement that Situ Bagendit has a beautiful lake and the statement that Situ Bagendit has a play area suitable for children both fall into the category of fairly good.

Therefore, it can be concluded that, according to tourist perceptions in the indicator of the uniqueness of resources that can attract attention, as seen in the Amphitheatre building, the red bridge, and the unique location design, these aspects are considered noteworthy. This conclusion is based on field observations, as these three elements are the results of renovations to Situ Bagendit during the post-COVID-19 period, involving changes in design and additional structures.

According to tourists' perceptions, the beauty of the lake is considered quite good. Based on field observations, the lake water is murky, and there is scattered litter around the lake, making it less appealing.

Situ Bagendit is a suitable place for children to play, according to tourists' perceptions, as the field observations indicate that Situ Bagendit provides several suitable activities for children, such as children's car games and a grassy playground. However, there are concerns regarding safety, such as the potential dangers of water bicycles and rafts for children if not properly supervised. Additionally, there are some broken ropes delineating pedestrian paths along the lake, posing a danger to children.

Furthermore, concerning the average ticket price indicator, respondents' ratings are categorized as good. This is because, according to tourists, the entrance fee to Situ Bagendit is considered affordable, priced at Rp 10,000 for adults and Rp 5,000 for children. With facilities such as a scenic lake view, several picturesque photo spots, and the opportunity to explore the surroundings of Situ Bagendit, among other attractions.

Regarding the environmental condition indicator and the maintenance of cleanliness, respondents' average ratings fall into the category of fairly good. According to tourists' perceptions, the environmental conditions are generally clean, although not consistently so, as some visitors are still unaware of the importance of maintaining cleanliness. There is a tendency for some tourists to litter indiscriminately. Based on field observations at Situ Bagendit, there is a shortage of human resources for sanitation services. One of the Situ Bagendit managers mentioned the challenge of insufficient manpower to ensure cleanliness. This issue highlights the importance of raising awareness among tourists to uphold environmental cleanliness.

In conclusion, based on the aforementioned descriptions, it can be inferred that Situ Bagendit, in terms of attractions, aligns with the average CPR in Table 4.9, which is 78.49%, indicating a fairly good rating. In other words, Situ Bagendit is perceived positively by tourists.

Table 9. The results of the descriptive analysis based on Accessibility

No	Statement	SD					N	Score	Mean	TCR	Category
		1	2	3	4	5					
Accessibility											
1	The distance to Situ Bagendit is quite far from the city center	1	9	19	63	8	100	368	3.68	73.6%	Pretty Good
2	The road leading to Situ Bagendit is safe and easily navigable.	0	5	7	80	8	100	391	3.91	78.2%	Pretty Good
3	Public transportation access to Situ Bagendit is easily accessible.	0	6	12	74	8	100	384	3.84	76.8%	Pretty Good

4	During the stay at Situ Bagendit, accessing cellular networks such as signals and the internet is remarkably convenient.	0	6	8	7 5	11	10 0	391	3.91	78.2%	Pretty Good
Average TCR										76.7%	Pretty Good

The results in the above table present descriptive statistical data regarding accessibility, consisting of four indicators, each with one statement, resulting in a total of four statements.

Among the four indicators, the assessments fall into the category of quite good with an average Total Content Ratio (TCR) of 76.7%. The first indicator pertains to the distance to Situ Bagendit, which is perceived as quite good by tourists despite being relatively far from the city center. Based on field observations, the travel distance from Situ Bagendit to the city center in Garut, specifically the areas around the districts of Garut city and Tarogong Kidul, is approximately 7-10 kilometers. According to their perception, this distance is still reachable for a trip to Situ Bagendit—not too far and not too close.

On the indicator of the route to the location based on the TCR results in the table, which is 78.2%, it falls into the category of fairly good. This means that, according to tourists' perceptions of Situ Bagendit, the route to the location is considered quite good, indicating that it is safe and easy to navigate. Consistent with field observations conducted by the author several times, there are two routes to Situ Bagendit. The first route leads to Situ Bagendit gates 1 and 2 from Merdeka Street through H. Hasan Road to Sukaratu by following a straight path. The road to gates 1 and 2 is fairly safe and not too damaged. The route to gate 3 or the floating mosque has an alternative route from Merdeka Street to H. Hasan Arif Street, then turning left into Sukamukti. The road to gate 3 has many potholes and is less spacious for four-wheeled vehicles, which can pose a danger to road users passing through.

On the indicator of the presence of public transportation based on the results in Table 9, the average respondent achievement rate is 76.8%, falling into the category of fairly good. This means that Situ Bagendit has a fairly positive perception from tourists. Access to Situ Bagendit includes readily available public transportation, consistent with field observations. Public transportation options include taking public transport route 05 from Terminal Guntur to Leuwigoong.

In the last indicator, which is cellular network based on the average level of respondent achievement, it amounts to 78.2%. This indicates that Situ Bagendit has a fairly positive perception regarding the ease of access to cellular networks such as signals and the internet. Based on field observations, the ease of internet access and signal strength are easily found, and this also depends on the SIM cards used. SIM cards that face difficulty accessing networks at Situ Bagendit, according to responses, are mostly those from the Tri network. Therefore, tourists using this SIM card may encounter difficulties in finding a network. Additionally, network access is crucial for tourists as it is used for capturing documentation, which is usually uploaded directly to social media.

From the above description, it can be concluded that the average level of respondent achievement for the sub-variable of accessibility is 76.6%, falling into the category of fairly good. These indicators generate the perception among tourists that the distance from the city center, ease of road access to the location, accessibility of public transportation, and network access during their stay at Situ Bagendit are quite favorable.

Table 10. Descriptive Analysis of Amenities Sub-Variables

No	Statement	S					N	Score	Mean	TCR	Category
		SD	D	N	A	A					
		1	2	3	4	5					
Amenities											
1	The parking area at Situ Bagendit is sufficient to accommodate motorcycles and small cars only	0	4	10	7	1	10	392	3.92	78.4%	Pretty Good
2	The parking area at Situ Bagendit is capable of accommodating large vehicles (Bus)	1	51	21	17	10	10	284	2.84	56.8%	Less Good
3	The security officers at Situ Bagendit have executed their duties proficiently	1	1	52	42	44	100	347	3.47	69.4%	Pretty Good
4	In Situ Bagendit, there are numerous restroom facilities available for utilization	1	27	27	42	33	100	319	3.19	63.8%	Pretty Good
5	The restroom facilities at Situ Bagendit are exceptionally clean and fragrant.	1	69	19	10	11	100	241	2.41	48.2%	Pretty Good
6	In Situ Bagendit, it is quite effortless to come across waste disposal areas scattered throughout	0	41	24	31	44	100	298	2.98	59.6%	Less Good
7	There is a prayer room that fulfills the needs for worship (prayer	0	1	42	46	11	100	367	3.67	73.4%	Pretty Good

	tools) and cleanliness										
8	There is a dining establishment that caters to the needs	0	1	9	8	7	10	396	3.96	79.2%	Pretty Good
9	A highly diverse menu of food options is available at affordable prices	0	3	1	7	7	10	388	3.88	77.6%	Pretty Good
10	Seating arrangements are provided for tourists.	0	1	7	7	1	10	407	4.07	81.4%	Good
Average TCR										68.78 %	Pretty Good

Based on the table above, it shows the results of descriptive statistical data analysis based on the sub-variable of amenities, which has 7 indicators with 10 statements. Each indicator has 6 statements categorized as quite good. Regarding the parking area that can accommodate motorcycles and small cars only, it falls under the category of quite good. This aligns with on-site observations that Situ Bagendit has a sufficiently spacious parking area capable of accommodating only motorcycles and small cars. However, during holiday seasons, the parking space is usually insufficient to accommodate all vehicles, leading to some being placed outside the Situ Bagendit area.

Subsequently, based on the tourists' perceptions of security personnel who have executed their duties effectively, they are categorized as relatively good, with a respondent achievement rate of 69.4%. This observation was derived from field assessments of well-maintained parking lot security, where no incidents of lost belongings have been reported. The availability of usable toilets, with a respondent achievement rate of 63.8%, is also deemed satisfactory. The toilet facilities include 4 for women and 4 for men.

The availability of prayer rooms equipped with prayer facilities and cleanliness, according to tourists' perceptions, is reasonably good, with a respondent achievement rate of 73.4% based on field observations. The prayer rooms at Situ Bagendit fulfill the needs of tourists for worship, as they provide prayer essentials such as prayer garments and prayer mats, albeit with limited availability.

The availability of suitable dining places, falling under the category of reasonably good, is reflected in the respondent achievement rate of 79.2%. This is attributed to the provision of seating and tables for those who wish to dine on-site, meeting the standard requirements of tourists. The dining options feature a diverse menu with affordable prices, categorizing them as reasonably good with a respondent achievement rate of 77.6%. Field surveys confirm that Situ Bagendit offers a food court, locally known as "pujasera," with a variety of food options ranging from snacks to local Garut specialties, such as seblak and others. Additionally, there are also substantial meals available outside the Situ Bagendit area, near the entrance gate.

In this sub-variable, there is also a level of achievement among respondents categorized as less satisfactory, comprising 2 statements. One of the statements mentions that parking spaces for large vehicles such as buses cannot be accommodated. This aligns with field observations where groups arriving in buses are consistently placed outside the Situ Bagendit parking area due to insufficient space.

Concerning waste availability at Situ Bagendit, it falls into the less satisfactory category with a respondent achievement level of 59.6%. According to tourists' perceptions, it is challenging to find proper waste disposal locations. This observation is based on on-site assessments, revealing that waste bins are only located in a few places, and some are disorganized, resulting in scattered litter.

In this sub-variable, there are statements classified as unsatisfactory, with a respondent achievement level of 48.2%. This pertains to the cleanliness of the toilets at Situ Bagendit, perceived by tourists as unclean and emitting unpleasant odors. Field observations indicate a lack of cleanliness maintenance in the toilets, attributed to tourists not cleaning up after themselves or properly disposing of waste. Additionally, the toilet attendants seem to overlook this aspect.

Finally, regarding the availability of seating for tourists, it falls into the good category with a respondent achievement level of 81.4%. According to tourists, Situ Bagendit provides an ample number of seating options, facilitating resting opportunities. Field observations reveal seating in various locations such as the amphitheater building, viewing tower, outdoor building, food court, lotus garden, restaurant, elastic grass park, and others.

Table 11. Descriptive Analysis of Sub-Variables in Ancillary Services

No	Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA	N	Score	Mean	TCR	Category
		1	2	3	4	5					
Ancillary											
1	Locating an ATM around Situ Bagendit proves to be challenging	2	7	16	68	7	100	371	3.71	74.2%	Pretty Good
2	Locating gas stations around Lake Bagendit is straightforward	3	67	15	15	0	100	242	2.42	48.4%	Not Good
3	Locating a community health center around Situ Bagendit is straightforward	1	4	28	63	4	100	365	3.65	73%	Pretty Good
Average TCR										65.2%	Pretty Good

The table above presents the results of statistical data analysis through descriptive analysis based on the ancillary sub-variable, which consists of 3 indicators with a total of 3 statements. Regarding the statement on the ease of finding ATMs around Situ Bagendit based on tourists' perceptions, the result is quite positive, with a respondent achievement rate of 74.2%. Field observations indicate that the distance from ATMs to Situ Bagendit is relatively short, as they are located around the Banyuresmi market.

On the statement regarding the ease of finding gas stations (SPBU) around Situ Bagendit according to tourists' perceptions, the result is not favorable. The respondent achievement rate for this statement is 48.4%, leading to the conclusion that, according to tourists, finding a gas station around Situ Bagendit is quite challenging. This observation is supported by on-site inspections, revealing that locating a gas station is indeed challenging. However, there is a mini gas station around Situ Bagendit, approximately 10 minutes away.

Finally, regarding the ease of finding health services or community health centers in the vicinity of Situ Bagendit, it falls into the category of quite good. According to perceptions, seeking services in Situ Bagendit is deemed easily accessible due to the close proximity of the health center to Situ Bagendit. Based on field observations, the distance from Situ Bagendit to the health center is approximately 210 meters.

Table 12. Descriptive Analysis of Accommodation Sub-Variables

No	Statement	SD					N	Score	Mean	TCR	Category
		1	2	3	4	5					
Accommodation											
1	Challenging to Find Accommodation Around Lake Bagendit	3	9	17	57	14	100	370	3.7	74%	Pretty Good
2	The nearest accommodation to Situ Bagendit is approximately 12 kilometers away	0	2	10	79	9	100	395	3.95	79%	Pretty Good
3	The nearest accommodation predominantly consists of one-star hotels	1	10	26	62	1	100	352	3.52	70.4%	Pretty Good
Average TCR										74.47%	Pretty Good

Based on the thickness above, it indicates the results of statistical data processing through descriptive analysis of the sub-variable accommodation, which has one indicator with three statements. Regarding the statement on the difficulty level in finding accommodation around Situ Bagendit, it falls into the category of quite good with a respondent achievement rate of 74%. This means that, according to the tourists' perception, finding accommodation around Situ Bagendit is relatively easy. However, based on the researcher's on-site observation, the distance of the accommodations from Situ Bagendit is quite far.

Concerning the indicator of the nearest accommodation to Situ Bagendit, with the closest distance being approximately 12 kilometers, it falls into the category of quite good. This is because, according to tourists' perception, they feel that such a distance is still accessible. As previously explained in terms of accessibility, the road leading to Situ Bagendit is easy and safe to traverse.

In the statement about the nearest accommodation to Situ Bagendit, mostly consisting of 1-star hotels, it falls into the category of quite good with a respondent achievement rate of 70.4%. This means that, according to tourists' perceptions, they find the statement quite good

because most tourists visiting Situ Bagendit choose accommodation around the center of Garut, such as in the Cipanas and Tarogong areas. Based on field observations, the closest accommodations indeed consist mostly of 1-star hotels.

Table 13. Descriptive Analysis of Sub-Variable Activity

No	Statement	SD					N	Score	Mean	TCR	Category
		1	2	3	4	5					
Activity											
1	There are various activities that can be undertaken by everyone	0	2	11	78	9	100	394	3.94	78.8%	Pretty Good
2	The activities at Situ Bagendit are anything but dull	0	8	31	57	4	100	357	3.57	71.4%	Pretty Good
3	There are captivating water activities available (water biking, rafting)	0	0	6	85	9	100	403	4.03	80.6%	Good
4	There are numerous excellent and unique photo spots	0	0	5	80	15	100	410	4.1	82%	Good
Average TCR										78.2%	Pretty Good

The table above illustrates the results of descriptive statistical data analysis based on the sub-variable "activity," which consists of one indicator with four statements. The statements encompass a variety of activities that can be enjoyed by all age groups, falling into the category of fairly good, with a respondent achievement level of 78.8%. This is attributed to the perception of tourists that, while at Situ Bagendit, they can engage in several activities. Field observations at Situ Bagendit reveal the availability of various activities, including water cycling, cycling, horseback riding, scooter riding, traditional carousel games for children, and so forth.

Regarding the statement about activities at Situ Bagendit not being monotonous, it also falls into the fairly good category, with a respondent achievement level of 71.4%. According to tourists' perceptions, the activities at Situ Bagendit are not monotonous due to the diverse options mentioned earlier. However, some individuals express the opinion that the activities at Situ Bagendit are primarily suited for children, leading adult tourists to find them somewhat monotonous.

The statement highlights the presence of highly appealing water activities, categorizing them as excellent with a respondent satisfaction rate of 80.6%. According to tourists' perceptions, the water activities at Situ Bagendit are deemed very attractive, and these activities emerge as favorites among several visitors.

Lastly, in the statement, there are captivating photo spots that fall into the excellent category, achieving a satisfaction rate of 82%. According to tourists' perceptions, Situ Bagendit offers numerous and appealing photo spots. Based on field observations, commonly chosen photo spots by tourists include the red bridge, amphitheater building, floating mosque, observation tower, lotus garden, among others.

4. CONCLUSION

The analysis of tourists' perceptions of Situ Bagendit reveals that it falls into the category of quite good based on the 6A tourism components. Tourists perceive the uniqueness of resources such as the amphitheater building, beautiful lake, suitable play areas for children, the presence of a red bridge, and attractive location design as quite good. The entrance ticket price is considered affordable, and the environmental cleanliness is considered quite good. Accessibility is considered quite good, with distance and roads leading to Situ Bagendit, ease of access to public transportation, and mobile networks. Amenities are considered quite good, with parking facilities, security personnel, toilet cleanliness, waste disposal, places of worship, dining areas, and seating areas. However, ancillary services are less good, with difficulties in finding ATMs, gas stations, and healthcare services. Accommodation is considered quite good, with difficulty in finding and quality of accommodations. Activities are also considered quite good. In summary, while Situ Bagendit generally meets tourist expectations in most areas, improvements in ancillary services and accommodation quality would further enhance the tourist experience.

The author recommends that future research on tourists' perceptions of Situ Bagendit, focusing on tourism components, should employ more precise data analysis techniques, incorporate filter questions in the questionnaire, and broaden the sample size. Implementing these recommendations will facilitate the acquisition of more accurate and thorough understandings of tourists' perspectives.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

6. AUTHORS' NOTE

7. REFERENCES

Amanda, F., & Akliyah, L. S. (2022). Analisis Kondisi Kelayakan Wisata Oray Tapa berdasarkan Komponen Pariwisata. *Jurnal Riset Perencanaan Wilayah Dan Kota*, 15–20.

Apriani, N. L. (2020). *Persepsi Wisatawan Terhadap Objek Daya Tarik Wisata Tenganan Pegringsingan, Kabupaten Karangasem*. Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha.

Arjana, I. G. B. (2017). *Geografi pariwisata dan ekonomi kreatif*. PT. RajaGrafindo Persada-Rajawali Pers.

BadanPusatStatistik. 2020. "Jumlah Kunjungan Wisman Ke Indonesia Desember 2019 Mencapai 1,38 Juta Kunjungan." *bps.go.id*. <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2020/02/03/1711/jumlah-kunjungan-wisman-ke-indonesia-desember-2019-mencapai-1-38-juta-kunjungan-.html#:~:text=Selama tahun 2019%2C jumlah kunjungan,berjumlah 15%2C81 juta kunjungan.>

Badan Pusat Statistika. 2023. "Jumlah Kunjungan Wisman Ke Indonesia Pada Desember 2022

Mencapai 895,12 Ribu Kunjungan Dan Jumlah Penumpang Angkutan Udara Internasional Pada Desember 2022 Naik 14,87 Persen.” *BPS.go.id*. <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2023/02/01/1974/jumlah-kunjungan-wisman-ke-indonesia-pada-desember-2022-mencapai-895-12-ribu-kunjungan-dan-jumlah-penumpang-angkutan-udara-internasional-pada-desember-2022-naik-14-87-persen.html>.

Buhalis, D. (2000). Marketing the competitive destination of the future. *Tourism Management*, 21(1), 97–116.

Cooper, C. (2005). *Worldwide Destination: The Geography of Travel and Tourism (fourth edition)*. Oxford: Elisevier Butterworth Heinemann.

Fentri, D. M., & Achnes, S. (2017). *Persepsi Pengunjung Terhadap Daya Tarik Taman Wisata Alam Hutan Rimbo Tujuh Danau Di Desa Wisata Buluh Cina Kecamatan Siak Hulu Kabupaten Kampar Riau*. Riau University.

Fitri, Any Noor. 2016. “Analisis SWOT Pada Komponen Pariwisata 6A Untuk Pengembangan Potensi Wisata Di Desa Padaulun.” 1: 97–110.

Fitriani, M., Syaparuddin, S., & Edy, J. K. (2021). Analisis faktor–faktor yang mempengaruhi minat kunjungan ulang wisatawan ke Kebun Binatang Taman Rimba Provinsi Jambi. *E- Jurnal Perspektif Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Daerah*, 10(1), 19–28.

Girsang, D., & Sipayung, N. L. (2021). Peran Instagram terhadap minat berkunjung wisatawan ke objek wisata bukit indah simarjarunjung Kabupaten Simalungun (pasca pandemi covid-19). *Jurnal Darma Agung*, 29(3), 416–428.

Hadiwijoyo, S. S. (2012). *Perencanaan pariwisata perdesaan berbasis masyarakat: Sebuah pendekatan konsep*. Graha Ilmu.

Hariyanto, O. I. B. (2016). Destinasi wisata budaya dan religi di Cirebon. *Jurnal Ecodemica: Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen Dan Bisnis*, 4(2), 214–222.

Hermawan, I. (2019). *Metodologi penelitian pendidikan (kualitatif, kuantitatif dan mixed method)*. Hidayatul Quran.

Kartika, D. G., & Rahmanita, M. (2017). Analisis Komponen Produk Wisata di Kabupaten Karawang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata*, 22(3), 122–131.

Keliwar, S., & Nurcahyo, A. (2015). Motivasi dan persepsi pengunjung terhadap obyek wisata desa budaya pampang di Samarinda. *Jurnal Manajemen Resort Dan Leisure*, 12(2).

Megawanti, P. (2020). Persepsi Peserta Didik Terhadap PJJ pada Masa Pandemi Covid 19. *Faktor: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, 7(2), 75–82.

Ngajow, M. T., Tawas, H. N., & Djemly, W. (2021). Pengaruh Daya Tarik Wisata Dan Citra Objek Wisata Terhadap Minat Berkunjung Pada Objek Wisata Bukit Kasih Kanonang, Dengan Pandemi Covid 19 Sebagai Variabel Moderator. *Jurnal EMBA: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi, Manajemen, Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, 9(2).

- Nugroho, W., & Sugiarti, R. (2018). Analisis potensi wisata kampung sayur organik Ngemplak Sutan Mojosongo berdasarkan komponen pariwisata 6A. *Cakra Wisata*, 19(2).
- Nurlan, F. (2019). *Metodologi penelitian kuantitatif*. CV. Pilar Nusantara.
- Prameswari, I., & Fatimah, S. (2020). Amenitas Kawasan Wisata Pantai Air Manis Tahun 2011-2018. *Jurnal Kronologi*, 2(4), 235–246.
- Rusmin, M., Sukowati, D. G., & Tehupeior, P. (2022). Peranan Transportasi Laut Dalam Mendukung Pergerakan Orang Di Pulau Dum Distrik Kepulauan Kota Sorong. *Musamus Journal of Civil Engineering*, 5(01), 1–5.
- Safitri, Henita, and Dadan Kurniansyah. 2021. "Analisis Komponen Daya Tarik Wisata Di Desa Wisata Pentingsari." *Kinerja* 18(4): 497–501.
- Siregar, S. (2015). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif: Dilengkapi dengan perbandingan perhitungan manual & spss*.
- Sofyan, A. M., & Noor, A. A. (2016). Perancangan Konten Aplikasi Travel Guide Berbasis Android Menggunakan Identifikasi Komponen Pariwisata 6 (Enam) A. *Industrial Research Workshop and National Seminar*, 7, 161–166.
- Susilawati, W., Hanifah, H. S., & Meilindani, S. N. (2022). Tourism Facilities dan Tourist Satisfaction pada Objek Wisata Situ Bagendit II Kabupaten Garut. *Jurnal Wacana Ekonomi*, 21(2), 072. <https://doi.org/10.52434/jwe.v21i2.1821>
- Widodo, B. H., & Susanti, F. (2019). *Pengaruh human relation (hubungan antar manusia), lingkungan kerja terhadap etos kerja karyawan (studi kasus pada PT. Pelindo Teluk Bayur Padang)*.
- Yani, J. A., Mangkunegara, A. A. P., Revisi, P. K. E., & Aditama, R. (1995). Sugiyono. 2017, Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta. *Procrastination And Task Avoidance: Theory, Research and Treatment*. New York: Plenum Press, Yudistira P, Chandra, Diktat Ku.
- Zebua, F. N. (2018). Persepsi wisatawan terhadap fasilitas objek wisata dataran tinggi dieng provinsi jawa tengah. *Jurnal Planologi Unpas*, 5(1), 897–902.