

Perception of the dirun village community, Lamaknen district towards nature tourism management in the Fulan Fehan tourism area

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Article Info

Article history:

Received : Apr 15, 2024

Revised : Jun 11, 2024

Accepted : Jul 26, 2024

Keywords:

Perception;
Community;
Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism.

ABSTRACT

Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism Area is managed by the Technical Implementation Unit of the Forest Management Unit of Belu Regency. The management of Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism has great functions and benefits for the people of Dirun Village so that it is hoped that the community will continue to maintain and preserve the Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism location. However, the problem is that there is no information and data regarding the community's perception of the management of the nature tourism area so that community perception is important to study because in the perception process, individuals are required to provide positive, negative, and so on. This study aims to determine the characteristics of the Dirun Village community and analyze the perceptions of the Dirun Village community in the management of the Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism area. The data collection technique was carried out using a questionnaire that had been prepared according to the objectives and the analysis used was percentage analysis and a Likert scale. The results of the study showed Respondent characteristics based on gender are dominated by men which is 62% or 54 respondents. Respondents based on age are dominated by people aged 17-40 years (early adulthood). The last education of respondents is dominated by high school education as much as 34% or 30 respondents. Based on their occupation, respondents are dominated by farmers, namely 24% or 21 respondents. The average recapitulation of community perceptions of natural tourism management in Fulan Fehan is 2.70, meaning that the people of Dirun Village consider the existence of the area to be good and have a positive impact on the community.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Nature tourism is a tourist destination related to recreation and tourism, where the potential of natural resources and ecosystems are utilized, both those that occur naturally and with human assistance. Nowadays, more and more Many tourists visit natural outdoor recreation areas that are still natural. The potential of natural resources and ecosystems in natural tourism areas need to be developed and utilized for the benefit and welfare of the community without forgetting conservation

efforts so that a balance is achieved between protection, preservation and sustainable utilization (Widarti, 2003).

According to Assa (2020), the Fulan Fehan natural tourism area is divided into three management blocks, namely the core block with an area of 28.90 ha (15.22%) which is in the historical tourism area, the buffer block with an area of 67.55 ha (35.57%) which is in the natural tourism area, and the utilization block with an area of 93.47 ha (49.22%) which is in the cultural tourism area. WrongOne object that has the potential to be an attraction in the Fulan Fehan natural tourism area isfielda very wide savanna, many horses roaming around and dense cactus trees growing.In addition, there are several other historical objects that support the charm and attraction of tourist attractions, namely the Seven Layer Fortress at the top of Makes Hill, and in another corner there is the towering Mount Lakaan. The values contained in the utilization of the Fulan Fehan tourist location are recreational value, educational value, and economic value.

The Fulan Fehan tourist area managed by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) of the Forest Management Unit (KPH) of Belu Regency can bring great functions and benefits to the people of Dirun Village so that it is hoped that the community will continue to maintain and preserve the Fulan Fehan natural tourist location. Tourism object management is a series of activities that include planning, organizing, directing, and supervising human activities by utilizing existing natural materials and facilities so that they become an attraction for tourists. Mackinnon (1985) stated that the success of environmental management is highly dependent on the level of support and respect shown by the surrounding community towards protected areas. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research on the perception of the people of Dirun Village, Lamaknen District, towards the management of natural tourism in the Fulan Fehan tourist area of the UPTD KPH of Belu Regency.

2. METHOD

Fulan Fehan is a tourist destination located in the valley at the foot of Mount Lakaan which is surrounded by vast savanna and cactus vegetation. This valley is located in Dirun Village, Lamaknen District, Belu Regency, in the East Nusa Tenggara region. Geographically, the Fulan Fehan area is located between 124° 38' 33"-125° 11' 23" E and 08° 56' 30"- 9° 47' 30" S. This research was conducted for 2 months starting from September-October 2023. The research location can be seen in Figure 1.

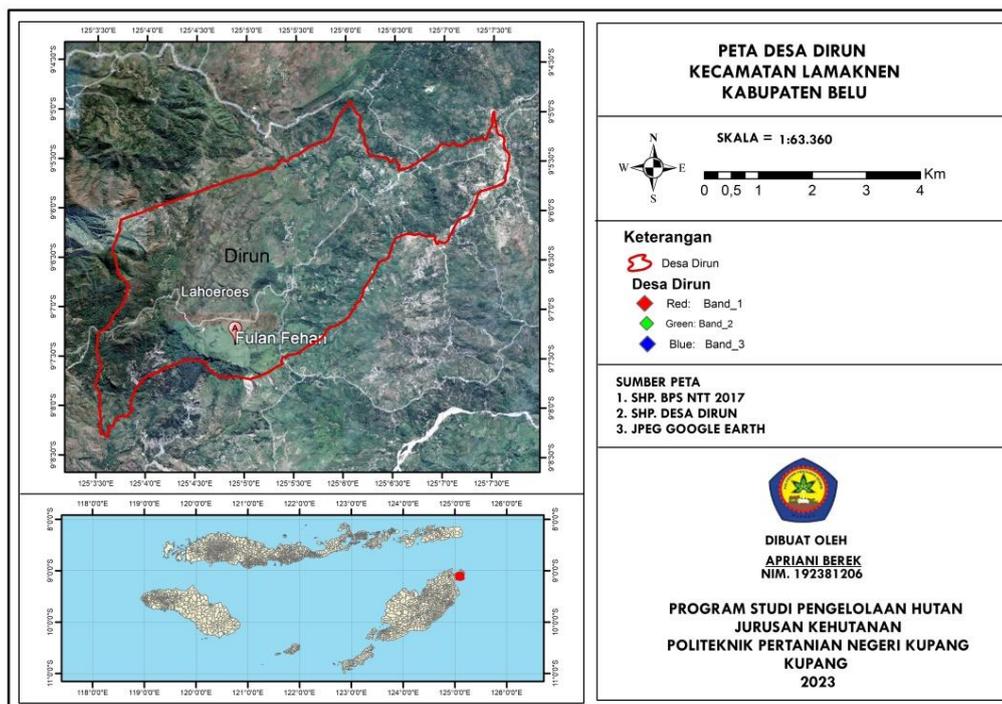


Figure 1. Location Map

Research data and information consist of primary data and secondary data. Primary data collection through interviews and observations. Interviews are guided by a previously prepared questionnaire guide. Determination of respondents using the purposive sampling method. The selected respondents have been calculated, the population is known and recalculated to obtain a sample using the Slovin formula and 87 respondents were obtained. Furthermore, in the distribution of questionnaires, the selected family members are based on age considerations, namely 17 years and over and a population list obtained from the village office.

The analysis of public perception data was carried out qualitatively, the data obtained was then analyzed and explained descriptively. Perception uses a Likert scale. The highest score for answering questions submitted to the public is 3, while the lowest score for answering is 1. For the scale of the question, those who answered very well were given a score of 3, those who answered well were given a score of 2, and those who answered poorly were given a score of 1. Furthermore, The scores from each respondent will be added up and ranked using the following assessment scale:

- a. Minimum index: 1.00
- b. Maximum index: 3.00

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Difference by category} &= \text{highest score} - \text{lowest score} \\ &= \text{Highest score} - \text{lowest score} \\ &\quad \text{Number of categories} \\ &= \frac{3 - 1}{3} \\ &= 0.66 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the formula above, the respective value levels can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Community attitude scale values

No	Community Attitude Scale		
	Attitude	Score	Category
1	Agree/Good	3	2.34 – 3.00
2	Doubtful	2	1.67 – 2.33
3	Disagree/Not Good	1	1.00 – 1.66

Source: Modified Likert Scale Results (Yudiantari, 2022).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fulan Fehan is a tourist destination located in the valley at the foot of Mount Lakaan, where the savanna stretches. The valley is located in Dirun Village, Lamaknen District, Belu Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, about 40 km with a travel time of \pm 1.5 hours from Atambua, the capital of Belu Regency. There are two routes that can be chosen to get to the Fulan Fehan location, namely the first route through Dirun Village and the other route through Maudemu Village.

PowerFulan Fehan's attractions include many wild horses, lush cactus trees, and vast savannas that cannot be approached with the naked eye. In addition, not far from the valley there are several other historical monuments that are the attractions of this tourist attraction, namely Ranu Hitu Fort or Seven Layer Fort, which is located at the top of Makes Hill, in another corner stands the towering Mount Lakaan, Batu Maudemu Hill, at the top of which there are several historical relics in the form of villages and tombs of the Melus community. At the eastern end of this valley there is a historical site, namely Kikit Gewen, which is a very sacred ancient cemetery. Fulan Fehan nature tourism has continued to be developed since the first time through the Fulan Fehan festival, coinciding with Youth Pledge Day on October 28, 2017. Where in the event, a likurai war dance performance was performed involving 6,000 drummers and likurai dancers. Participants and guests from the local community and neighboring country Timor-Leste gathered for the war dance party in early October. Anonymous (2019). The Fulan Fehan Festival is an annual event of the Belu Regency government and has been included in the Calendar of Events (Coe) of the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and will be held in the Fulan Fehan field.

3.1 Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism Management

In the management of Fulan Fehan nature tourism, there are several actors involved in the governance of Fulan Fehan nature tourism, namely the UPTD KPH Belu Regency Area, the Belu Regency Tourism Office, indigenous peoples, and the Dirun Village government. The cooperation between indigenous peoples, the Dirun Village government, the UPTD KPH Belu Regency Area,

and the Tourism Office has been running well, resulting in the preservation of nature and good control functions at the Fulan Fehan nature tourism object.

The role of indigenous people in the management of Fulan Fehan tourism, namely Nai Dirun or Mr. Alfons Bere Mali as the general manager of Fulan Fehan, and under him there are community members involved in tourism management. The role of the UPTD KPH Belu Regency as the manager of Fulan Fehan nature tourism under the responsibility of Mr. Tarsi Tuan, then the role of the Tourism Office as a facilitator in the development of Fulan Fehan nature tourism, and the role of the Dirun Village government as a party given the authority in organizing village-level development so as to accommodate the development of tourist villages as a means to improve the community's economy and encourage the acceleration of village development.

3.2 Respondent Characteristics

Huru et al. (2021), characteristics are traits possessed by respondents that differ from one respondent to another and are used to differentiate between respondents. According to Arikunto (2006), respondents are research subjects or people who are asked to answer their perceptions or facts about a particular topic. Respondent characteristics are the most important part of a study because they can explain the social conditions of society, and by knowing the characteristics of respondents, the research object can be understood more deeply (Ridwan, 2019).

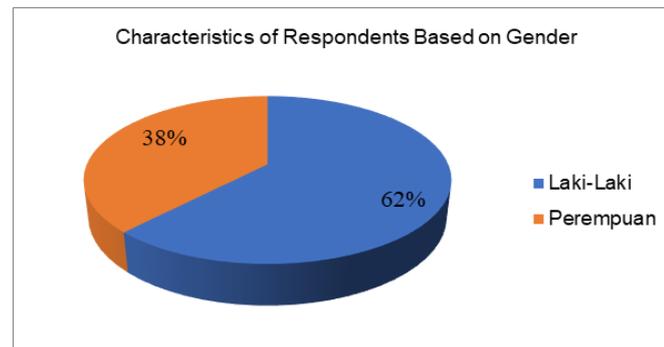
The respondents studied in this study were the people of Dirun Village. In Dirun Village, the language used to communicate between tribes is the Bunak language, the word "Bunak" does not have a special meaning but is a word used by the Bunak tribe itself. The Bunak tribe is one of the three largest tribes living in the Belu Regency area. The Bunak tribe is an ethnic group that lives in the Lamaknen Mountains and around the Lakus and Nabilwa Hills. The livelihoods of the people of Dirun Village are generally farming and only a small number have livelihoods as entrepreneurs and civil servants. This is because farming is the main activity to meet needs and has become a culture that is difficult to abandon. The people of Dirun Village who understand the importance of education, the people in Dirun Village generally only have elementary school education or have never enjoyed education at all. Because of this background, the people of Dirun Village generally work as farmers.

The Bunak community in Lamaknen District as a whole can be said to be 100% Catholic. However, Catholics do not essentially abandon the religious concepts and customs that originate from the original religion. The most important element in the original religion is the belief in the existence of a supreme state called "Hot" or "Hot Esen" which means the great and perfect (God) and the ancestors who are always called to participate in traditional rituals. In this regard, the religion that is practiced, especially in the construction of new traditional houses or traditional houses, aims to restore the balance between tribal members who build houses with wood and grass. Various rituals related to food ingredients aim to prevent natural disasters, food destruction, increase rainfall, increase soil fertility and ensure abundant harvests (Mali, 2009). The Dirun Village community is a community where individuals already know each other. This is due to the existence of marriages between relatives that have been passed down from generation to generation.

Based on information from the Dirun Village Office, there are nine hamlets with a total of 660 families and a population of 2,484 people. The number of male residents is 1,248 people and the number of female residents is 1,236 people. The characteristics of the community that became the research sample were examined based on gender, age, occupation and last education. These characteristics were examined to determine the background of the respondents. The characteristics of respondents in Dirun Village, Lamaknen District, Belu Regency are as follows:

3.2.1 Gender

Based on gender, the characteristics of respondents in this study are divided into two, namely male and female respondents. The characteristics of respondents based on gender can be seen in Figure 2.



Source: Primary data processing, 2023

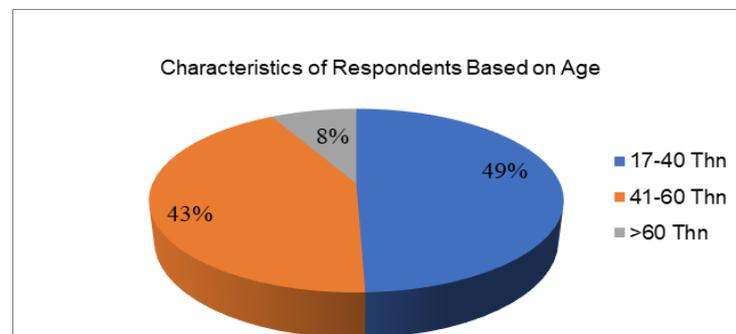
Figure 2. Respondent Characteristics Based on Gender

Based on Figure 2, it can be seen that the respondents in this study were mostly male, namely 62% or 54 respondents and the rest were female, namely 38% or 33 respondents. This shows that the people of Dirun Village who are involved in the management of the Fulan Fehan natural tourism area are dominated by men. The reason in this study that many men were selected because the sampling was carried out randomly using the RNG application so that the results were more male respondents. Then, seen from the statistical data of Dirun Village, it shows that the number of male residents is more than the number of female residents, namely the number of male residents is 1,248 people and the number of female residents is 1,236 people. This is because the sampling technique used is simple random sampling which is one of the probability sampling methods, namely taking samples randomly, so the chance of men being selected as samples will be greater because men dominate the population.

According to Wardoyo, et al (2011), explained that the weak involvement of women in the management of tourist villages is more due to the strong patriarchal culture in society which gives rise to male dominance over women in the household or outside the household. So men are not bound by the obligation to do housework, while on the contrary women who work outside the home are still bound by housework, thus creating a dual role for women. Besides that, Male dominance in the development of tourist villages also includes decision making and implementation of activities. Decision making involves attending community meetings regarding tourist villages, while the implementation of activities includes many types of work carried out by men, namely presenting arts, traditional, nature conservation, tracking, serving guests, learning to plow, and learning agriculture.

3.2.2 Age

According to Riefqi, et al. (2022), a person's age usually determines their ability to carry out activities and maturity in a person's actions or deeds. In Fulan Fehan nature tourism, the characteristics of age levels are divided into 3 parts, namely early adulthood (17-40) years, middle adulthood (41-60) years, and elderly (>60) years (Hurlock, 2002). The characteristics of respondents based on age level can be seen in Figure 3.



Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Figure 3. Respondent Characteristics Based on Age

Based on Figure 3 above, it can be seen that respondents aged 17-40 years (early adulthood), which is 49% or 43 respondents, then respondents aged 41-60 years (middle adulthood) which is 43% or 37 respondents, and elderly respondents aged >60 years as many as 8% or 7

respondents. This can be seen that the community involved in the management of the Fulan nature tourism area in Dirun Village, Lamaknen District, Belu Regency is dominated by people aged 17-40 years (early adulthood). This can be seen in the demographic data of Dirun Village according to age group seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Demographic Data of Dirun Village by Age Group

Age group	Amount
0-4	364
5-9	387
10-14	572
15-19	471
20-24	173
25-29	201
30-34	157
35-39	197
40-44	169
45-49	140
50-54	98
55-59	90
60-64	70
65-69	54
70-74	43
Amount	3.186

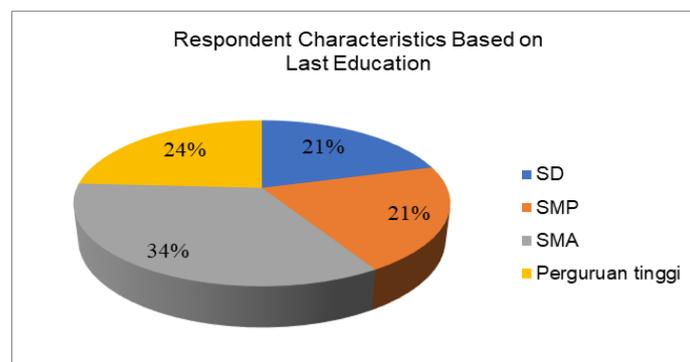
Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Based on Table 2, the demographic data of Dirun Village shows that the age group taken in this study is the age group in the range of 17-40 years and this age has the largest number compared to other ages. In this study, before the researcher conducted the study, the researcher first selected respondents to be interviewed randomly using the Random Number Generator (RNG) application, then in the selection, people who met the requirements would be selected to be interviewed so that in this study the respondents who happened to be most often found in the field were respondents aged 17-40 years. Where the age of 17-40 years is a productive age in working. According to Ilfa (2010), productive age is defined as an individual who already has mature skills, knowledge and is able to provide services to other individuals. In the context of age, the involvement of respondents in managing nature tourism is very influential because productive age will be more capable and strong in doing work. So that the age of 17-40 years has great potential to be involved in managing nature tourism.

3.2.3 Last education

Education is a very important need for society. A person's level of knowledge is greatly influenced by his education. Mubarak (2012), explains that education is an instruction given by someone to another person with the aim of helping them understand something. The higher a person's education, the easier it is to obtain information and ultimately the more knowledge they have.

The level of education referred to in this study is the last level of education taken by the respondents. The levels of education are elementary school (SD), junior high school (SMP), senior high school (SMA), and Diploma/Bachelor. The characteristics of respondents based on the last level of education can be seen in Figure 4.



Source: Primary data processing, 2023

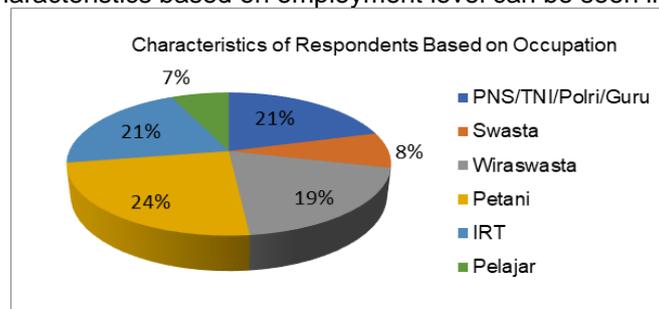
Figure 4. Respondent Characteristics Based on Last Education

Based on Figure 4, it can be seen that the highest level of education of respondents is high school education, which is 34% or 30 respondents, followed by respondents with D3/S1 education as many as 24% or 21 respondents, then those with elementary school education as many as 21% or 18 respondents, and those with junior high school education as many as 21% or 18 respondents. This can be seen that the community involved in the management of the Fulan Fehan nature tourism area is dominated by respondents with high school education with a total of 34% or 30 respondents. Based on statistical data from Dirun Village, the researcher found that education in Dirun Village is still minimal. This can be seen from the results of the study that there are still many people in Dirun Village whose last education is elementary school and some who have not attended school.

According to Koranti, et al. (2017), education can currently be a demand factor, and the level of education affects the quality of activities, services and facilities at a tourist attraction. Based on the results of data processing, it shows that 34% of respondents have a high school education level. This indicates that respondents with a high school education have greater hopes and interests to be involved in the management of Fulan Fehan nature tourism. Based on the characteristics of the population of Dirun Village, in general the people of Dirun Village only have a high school education and a small number have a S1/D3 education or have never enjoyed education at all so that in this study many respondents were found to have a high school education.

3.2.4 Work

Respondent characteristics based on employment level can be seen in Figure 5.



Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Figure 5. Respondent Characteristics Based on Occupation

Based on Figure 5, the community involved in the management of the Fulan Fehan nature tourism area seen from their work side, namely people who work as farmers totaling 24% or 21 respondents, housewives totaling 21% or 18 respondents, students totaling 7% or 6 respondents, then civil servants / military / police / teachers totaling 21% or 18 respondents, private sector totaling 8% or 7 respondents, and those who work as entrepreneurs totaling 19% or 17 respondents. From the data obtained in the field, respondents based on their work are dominated by farmers, namely 24% or 21 respondents, this is because before the researcher distributed the questionnaire to the respondents, the researcher first used the RNG application to find respondents who met the requirements to be interviewed so that unintentionally the most selected in filling out this questionnaire were respondents who worked as farmers. Farmers are people who cultivate the land and carry out agricultural efforts with the aim of planting and maintaining plants in the hope of obtaining abundant results. Entrepreneurs are people who work managing their own businesses that focus on running one business sector, for example service, vehicle washing and so on, while private individuals are individuals who work in their own companies and not owned by the government, for example in the economic sector.

Arifin (2011), stated that work is one of the factors that influence a person's level of perception and knowledge. The work environment allows a person to gain experience and knowledge both directly and indirectly. People who work as farmers, traders and laborers have the opportunity to be involved in managing nature tourism because they have flexible time and can make it a side job. Meanwhile, people who work as civil servants, private sector and entrepreneurs can become promoters in tourism management activities.

3.3 Public Perception

According to Triana, et al. (2015), defines perception as a process that occurs within a person responding to their environment through thought and emotional processes, which are the basis for thinking about their actions. Perception can also be interpreted as an individual's view of their

environment. This is influenced by the personality and characteristics of the individuals in their environment.

Measurement of the level of public perception of the management of the Fulan Fehan natural tourism area is through the analysis of the distribution of questionnaires to 87 respondents in Dirun Village, Lamaknen District, Belu Regency with several questions that must be answered by the respondents. The following are details of each respondent's answer.

3.3.1 Public Perception of Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism Management Planning

According to Ariani (2018), the government and local communities play an important role in tourism management. While society plays a role in this matter tourism development by implementing various activity programs that help develop tourism. Public perception of Fulan Fehan nature tourism management planning can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Community perception of Fulan Fehan nature tourism management planning

Attitude Category	Number of Respondents' Answers Based on Answer Scores					
	Question					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Don't agree	1	2	10	15	11	4
Doubtful	20	14	38	12	23	21
Good/Agree	228	62	29	49	42	51
Total number	249	78	77	76	76	76
Average	2.86	2.82	2.21	2.29	2.33	2.67
Average score	2.53					

Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Based on the public perception of the Fulan Fehan nature tourism management planning from the six questions given to the public in Table 3, it shows that most of the public perception of the Fulan Fehan nature tourism management planning is in the good category. This can be seen based on the results of the study that the public prefers to be in the good/agree category, when compared to other categories.

Table 3 also shows that the community's perception of the Fulan Fehan nature tourism management planning has a total average score of 2.53, which means that the community agrees with the Fulan Fehan nature tourism management planning because the community is involved in the planning of the tourism management. Based on interviews, the Fulan Fehan tourism area management planning begins with the process of compiling the area planning by means of deliberation with the KPH, Tourism Office, Dirun Village Government and the local community regarding the potential of Fulan Fehan nature tourism, namely the potential of natural resources and social conditions and community involvement in the formation of institutions such as tourism service providers, namely local guides, attraction equipment, and souvenirs. At this stage, various planning activities participated in by the community include evaluation meetings between the local government and related agencies and conducting socialization activities regarding Fulan Fehan nature tourism. Gunawan (2008) explains that ecotourism activities should guarantee the participation of the local community and the need for interaction between the three parties involved, namely the government, private and community sectors to support the implementation of these activities.

3.3.2 Public Perception of Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism Facilities and Infrastructure

Adequate facilities and infrastructure are one of the most important parts that a tourist attraction must have because they can support the comfort of visitors and tourists in enjoying a tourist spot such as the availability of complete tourist equipment, complete public facilities such as toilets and road access. Public perception of the facilities and infrastructure of Fulan Fehan nature tourism can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Public perception of Fulan Fehan tourism facilities and infrastructure

Attitude Category	Number of Respondents' Answers Based on Answer Scores									
	Question									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Don't agree	1	1	6	5	8	2	1	2	3	13
Doubtful	76	20	40	86	50	54	22	18	28	84
Good/Agree	144	228	183	117	162	174	225	228	210	96
Total number	221	249	229	208	220	230	248	248	241	193
Average	2.54	2.86	2.63	2.39	2.53	2.64	2.85	2.85	2.77	2.22
Average score	2.63									

Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Based on public perception of the facilities and infrastructure of Fulan Fehan nature tourism in Table 4, it shows that public perception of the facilities and infrastructure is good. This is based on the results of the study that many people choose to be in the good category, when compared to other categories.

Table 4 also shows that public perception of Fulan Fehan nature tourism facilities and infrastructure has an average score of 2.63, which means that public response to Fulan Fehan nature tourism facilities and infrastructure is in the good category. The development of Fulan Fehan nature tourism facilities and infrastructure has received a good response from the public because the public is involved in utilizing the facilities and infrastructure available in Fulan Fehan nature tourism. The community around the tourist area also participates in managing and developing Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism, namely tourism managers and the community must improve the facilities in Fulan Fehan nature tourism so that they have an attraction for tourists. The facilities and infrastructure managed by the community are restaurants/kiosks, parking lots, guard posts, photo spots, stalls and road access to Fulan Fehan nature tourism. Public perception in terms of facilities and infrastructure plays a very important role in the management of a tourist attraction, because the more complete the facilities and infrastructure, the more satisfied and comfortable it will be for the public to visit.

According to Pearce, et. al. (1995), stated that a tourist village cannot be complete without facilities or infrastructure where good facilities and infrastructure are one of the indicators of tourism development. The development of facilities and infrastructure can increase the attractiveness of tourist destinations. The satisfaction of tourists visiting tourist areas is also influenced by other factors that are considered by the community regarding supporting facilities that allow visitors to enjoy comfort, security, and others.

3.3.3 Public Perception of Promotion of Fulan Fehan Natural Tourism Object

According to Wolah (2016), promotion is an activity to inform about products or services that are to be offered to potential consumers/tourists who are targeted by the market. Ideally, advertising is carried out continuously in various media that are considered effective in reaching the market, both print and electronic media, but the actual choice depends on the target audience. Public perception of the promotion of Fulan Fehan natural tourism objects can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Public Perception of Promotion of Fulan Fehan Natural Tourism Object

Attitude Category	Number of Respondents' Answers Based on Answer Scores	
	1	2
Don't agree	15	0
Doubtful	38	0
Good/Agree	159	261
Total number	212	261
Average	2.44	3.00
Average score	2.72	

Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Based on Table 5, it shows that the public response regarding the promotion of Fulan Fehan natural tourism objects through browsers/internet and cultural exhibitions (tebe and likurai), most people choose the good/agree category. This can be seen from the total score in the agree category which is greater than the other categories.

Based on the data obtained from the field, the public perception of the promotion of Fulan Fehan natural tourism objects has a total average score of 2.72, which means that the public agrees with the promotion of Fulan Fehan natural tourism objects. Because with the promotion of tourist objects, the public will know more about Fulan Fehan natural tourism. The promotion of Fulan Fehan natural tourism objects is carried out by the management in collaboration with the community around the tourist area with the aim of increasing tourist attraction, for example through cultural arts exhibitions (likurai and tebe), and through the distribution of tourist browsers directly or via the internet. The public considers that promotional activities are one way to increase the attraction for tourists to visit Fulan Fehan natural tourism. Promotion of tourist objects is carried out to better introduce the potential that exists in the tourism/area. Promotional activities are a good illustration to attract tourists to visit. According to Novalina (2013), tourism promotion is based on predictions and involves initiatives that trigger tourism sales opportunities. This tourism promotion includes all planned activities including the dissemination of information, advertisements, films, brochures, guidebooks, posters and others. Tourism promotion is carried out with the aim of

informing, persuading, or increasing the desire of consumers and tourists to visit the promoted tourist area.

3.3.4 Public Perception of Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism Services

Service, namely helping/providing everything needed (products/services) to other people such as guests or buyers (KBBI). According to Kotler (1994), service is an activity/result that can be offered by an institution to another party that is usually invisible, and the results cannot be owned by another party. So service can be interpreted as a way carried out by an individual/person in fulfilling the needs of his/her guests, by devoting all his/her abilities, feelings and skills so that the satisfaction felt by the person being served is achieved. Public perception of Fulan Fehan nature tourism services can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Public Perception of Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism Services

Attitude Category	Number of Respondents' Answers Based on Answer Scores		
	Question		
	1	2	3
Don't agree	9	7	3
Doubtful	30	64	24
Good/Agree	189	144	216
Total number	228	215	243
Average	2.62	2.47	2.79
Average score	2.63		

Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Based on Table 6, it shows that the public perception of Fulan Fehan nature tourism services is that many people choose the good/agree category because most people are involved in the services at Fulan Fehan nature tourism. This can be seen from the attitude scale score value, namely many people choose the good/agree category compared to other categories.

Based on the data obtained in the field, it can be concluded that the average value of the public perception score towards Fulan Fehan nature tourism services as big as 2.63, which means that the public's assessment of the service at Fulan Fehan nature tourism is good, because the service at Fulan Fehan nature tourism can make visitors' needs met quickly and easily. This is because the community around the Fulan Fehan nature tourism area also takes part in the service, so one way to make tourists comfortable is to serve them well, for example, managers and the community involved must be friendly to visitors. Tourism managers and local communities must participate in maintaining security in the tourist area for the comfort of visitors. One way is to form a control group (security) in the Fulan Fehan nature tourism. According to Rajaratnam, et. al. (2014), In tourism activities, service is an important thing to provide a positive impression for tourists so that good service can create satisfaction for tourists.

3.3.5 Public Perception of Economic Activity Development Around Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism

Public perception of the development of economic activities of the Dirun Village community strongly supports the development of Fulan Fehan nature tourism in Dirun Village. With the development of economic activities, the community and tourism managers work together to make equipment for the needs of tourists or people who visit. Public perception of the development of economic activities around Fulan Fehan nature tourism can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Community perceptions regarding the development of economic activities around Fulan Fehan nature tourism

Attitude Category	Number of Respondents' Answers Based on Answer Scores		
	Question		
	1	2	3
Don't agree	10	0	0
Doubtful	46	14	6
Good/Agree	162	240	252
Total number	218	254	258
Average	2.51	2.92	2.97
Average score	2.80		

Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Based on Table 7, it shows that the public response to economic activities, most people say that in Fulan Fehan nature tourism can develop economic income for the community. This can be

seen from the category of attitudes of many people who choose to be in the good/agree category compared to other categories.

Based on the data obtained in the field, it can be concluded that the existence of Fulan Fehan's natural tourism economic activities has an average score of 2.80 which means that the existence of economic activities can increase and help the income of the community around the Fulan Fehan natural tourism area. This is in line with research on the Pengripuram tourist attraction (Prayogi, 2011), where tourism development can provide opportunities for local communities to open businesses as providers of tourism needs. The efforts made by the people of Dirun Village are making Fulan Fehan tourism a source of income, trading on the street, guarding parking, providing tickets, providing horses for visitors to ride, and there are other facilities and infrastructure managed by the community such as providing photo spots and maintaining lopo. So that with these efforts, it can improve the income conditions of the community towards a more advanced direction in accordance with the abilities and potential of the community itself and create an independent and prosperous society.

3.3.6 Public Perception of Employment Opportunities Around Fulan Fehan Nature Tourism

According to BPS (2016), employment is a field of business activity, agency, where someone works or has worked. Job creation and increased productivity in the growing activity sector will increase the income of the community concerned. Employment is very important in society because it is one of the potential factors for overall economic development.

Public perception of employment opportunities, namely the existence of Fulan Fehan nature tourism as a tourist attraction can increase Regional Original Income (PAD) in the form of taxes so that it can increase development and open up employment opportunities for the local community, so that managers and the community are able to build infrastructure that generates the economy. Managers open up employment opportunities for the local community, including as security officers, ticket officers, cleaners and parking attendants. Public perception of employment opportunities in Fulan Fehan nature tourism can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8. Public perception of employment opportunities in Fulan Fehan nature tourism

Attitude Category	Number of Respondents' Answers Based on Answer Scores		
	Question		
	1	2	3
Don't agree	0	2	1
Doubtful	14	20	12
Good/Agree	240	225	240
Total number	254	247	253
Average	2.92	2.84	2.91
Average score	2.89		

Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Based on Table 8, it shows that the public perception of employment opportunities in Fulan Fehan nature tourism is mostly in the good/agree category. This can be seen at the level of the good/agree category having the highest total score compared to other categories, so that at each category level, each has a total average value of each category score, namely, 2.89 which means that with the existence of employment opportunities, it can provide job vacancies for people living around the tourist area. For example, people around the area are involved in working together to manage and develop tourist needs, so that many people choose the good/agree category regarding the existence of employment opportunities in the tourist area. Employment opportunities are needed to reduce unemployment so that new entrepreneurs are created. Meredith (2014), states that entrepreneurs are people who start businesses based on creativity and innovation by developing ideas and increasing existing resources to find opportunities and improve living standards. The existence of new entrepreneurs will have an impact on accelerating the expansion of employment opportunities so that the growth of new entrepreneurs will reduce the number of unemployed because entrepreneurs provide jobs for the community and unemployed graduates.

3.3.7 Recapitulation of Public Perception Around the Fulan Fehan Natural Tourism Area

Based on the results of the data studied in the field, this study generally looks at public perceptions of nature tourism planning, public perceptions of facilities and infrastructure, public perceptions of tourism attraction promotion, perceptions of tourism services, public perceptions of economic development and public perceptions of employment opportunities as seen in Table 9.

Table 9. Recapitulation of community perceptions around the Fulan Fehan natural tourism area

No	Question Indicator	Information	Average
1	Public perception of Fulan Fehan nature tourism management planning	Agree/Good	2.53
2	Public perception of the existence of Fulan Fehan nature tourism facilities and infrastructure	Agree/Good	2.63
3	Perception of the promotion of Fulan Fehan natural tourism objects	Agree/Good	2.72
4	Public perception of Fulan Fehan nature tourism services	Agree/Good	2.63
5	Public perception of the development of economic activities around Fulan Fehan nature tourism	Agree/Good	2.80
6	Public perception of employment opportunities around Fulan Fehan nature tourism	Agree/Good	2.89
Average			2.70

Source: Primary data processing, 2023

Based on Table 9, it is known that the average public perception of the management of natural tourism in Fulan Fehan is 2.70, meaning that the people of Dirun Village consider the existence of the tourist area to be good and have a positive impact on the community. This can be seen from the involvement of the community in the management of the Fulan Fehan natural tourism area. In general, the positive impacts received by the community are the opening of employment opportunities in the tourism sector, providing additional income for the community who also provide services to tourists who need their services, encouraging development in the area in the form of improving facilities and inadequate infrastructure in the tourist environment, and the community becomes more willing to learn about culture and customs so that they can be presented to tourists so that they can make tourist attractions more attractive because of the cultural attractions displayed. Furthermore, the existence of the Fulan Fehan natural tourism area has a positive impact on improving the community's economy, especially reducing the number of unemployed, so that the development of Fulan Fehan natural tourism has the ultimate goal of growing the economy, increasing community income and ultimately improving welfare. With this positive response, it will be able to guarantee the sustainability of the area, especially the Fulan Fehan protected forest area. According to Napitupulu (2013), it is explained that the principle of sustainability in forest management as a three-dimensional structure, namely the sustainability of economic/production functions, ecological functions, and social functions. Economically, this means that development activities must be able to produce economic growth, capital maintenance, and efficient use of resources and investment. Then the management of forest areas in a social context is to maintain and improve social functions for forest village communities such as increasing employment opportunities and business opportunities, changes in the income of surrounding communities, community perceptions of companies and the environment. In general environment, meaning that these activities can maintain the integrity of the ecosystem, environmental resilience, and the sustainability of natural resources including biodiversity. Ecological environmental management is an effort to manage forests without damaging and reducing the quality and quantity of the environment. The principle of sustainable forest management is a principle that ensures the availability of sustainable forest areas, sustainable production (goods/services), and sustainable forest management, providing socio-economic benefits to communities that depend on forests, and forming environmental conditions that support life support systems.

4. CONCLUSION

Respondent characteristics based on gender are dominated by men namely 62% or 54 respondents, respondents based on age are dominated by people aged 17-40 years (early adulthood), characteristics of respondents based on their last education are dominated by respondents with high school education with the number of respondents being 34% or 30 respondents, characteristics of respondents based on occupation are dominated by farmers/fishermen, namely 24% or 21 respondents. The average recapitulation of community perceptions of natural tourism management in Fulan Fehan is 2.70, meaning that the people of Dirun Village consider the existence of the area to be good and have a positive impact on the community.

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