

MAPPING POTENTIAL BASED ON CHARACTERISTICS OF TOURISM OBJECTS IN TUAMESE VILLAGE

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Abstract

Tuamese Village, Biboki Anleu District, North Central Timor Regency is a tourist village, as stated in the Decree of the Regent of North Central Timor Number 405/KEP/HK/V/TTU/2020 concerning Tourist Villages. Based on the 2022 research report of the author team to the University of Timor, Tuamese Village has potential tourist attractions that have not been properly inventoried and mapped. This causes the community to have a lack of understanding of the natural wealth, culture, and activities as tourism potential; hinders the village government in formulating development policies and promotional content for tourism potential in a holistic and integrated manner; and reduces public interest in visiting or investing in Tuamese Village. Therefore, the team conducted an inventory and mapping of potential tourist attractions in order to support its existence as a tourist village. The team conducted a complete participatory exploration and mapping using the ArcGis 10 application. The direct output of community service is an inventory document and map of potential tourist attractions in Tuamese Village. The inventory and map of potential tourist attractions contain Cultural Tourism, Recuperational Tourism, Commercial Tourism, Sport Tourism, Social Tourism, Religious Tourism, and Marine Tourism. In addition, the potential for tourism objects in Tuamese Village is carried out because of the unique natural construction attractions in a particular place, such as hills, plantations, oceans, beaches, and others. The main factor inhibiting community participation in the management of the Bukit Tuamese tourist attraction is the absence of formal legal regulations at the village level, such as Village Regulations, which guarantee inclusive community participation.

Keyword : *Mapping Potential, Characteristics of Tourist Objects*

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that has very diverse tourism destinations and has very promising potential because of its natural, cultural, and human wealth. Tourism development to improve people's welfare is also very promising. This is considering the benefits of the tourism sector to exponential economic growth, because tourism sector activities have a direct impact or are closely related to many economic opportunities, such as employment, trade, service sectors, creative businesses or industries, and so on. Therefore, the government has determined the tourism sector as one of the focuses of national development.

The focus of tourism development has also been adopted by the government at the regional level, both provincial and district or city governments. As a province that is considered a miniature of Indonesia, the government of East Nusa Tenggara (hereinafter abbreviated as 'NTT') also explores, promotes, and boosts tourism potential through various regional development activities. The tourism sector has even been designated as the prime mover of development in NTT. The results of these efforts can be seen from the increase in the quantity and quality of tourist attractions in East Nusa Tenggara (Media Indonesia, 2021).

North Central Timor Regency (hereinafter abbreviated as 'TTU') is one of the regencies in the province of NTT. The efforts of the TTU district government to develop tourism potential, through the Department of Culture and Tourism as a technical agency, are also evident in various programs, activities, and strategies. In addition to being an alternative source of regional income and to improve community welfare, these efforts are also intended as an integral part of regional promotion, both to the domestic, national, and international public (Pramadika & Hakim, 2019).

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The TTU Regency Government has established several tourism policies. Regarding tourist objects and attractions in TTU Regency, the government has issued TTU Regent Decree Number 375/KEP/HK/IV/TTU/2020, followed by TTU Regent Decree Number 405/KEP/HK/V/TTU/2020 concerning Tourism Villages in TTU Regency. Some of the Tourism Villages in question are the Villages. Finally, the TTU tourism development policy is regulated in TTU Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2021 concerning the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan for 2022-2025.

Appendix V of the Regional Regulation, concerning the details of the regional tourism development program in TTU Regency for the period 2022-2025, specifically mentions several focuses of the development program, such as developing tourism promotional material content, providing and developing tourism information centers at destinations, strengthening efforts to preserve tourism resources and specific environments, both natural and socio-cultural around tourist attractions, and developing product innovations in an effort to improve the quality of natural, cultural and artificial/special tourist attractions including border and religious tourism. These things are considered to be problems that generally occur in various tourist villages in TTU Regency. Tuamese Village is one of the villages in Biboki Anleu District, TTU Regency. In the policies mentioned above, there are two tourist attractions in Tuamese Village that are covered, namely Fualaran Beach and Tuamese Hill. Tuamese Village is also designated as one of the Tourism Villages in TTU Regency. These things provide certain incentives for the development of tourism in Tuamese Village.

Based on the research report in 2022 on the management of the Bukit Tumase Tourism Object submitted to the Research and Community Service Institute (LPPM) of Timor University, it is known that there are no village regulations governing the development of tourism potential in Tuamese Village. One of the main causes of this condition is because there is no inventory and mapping of all tourism potential in Tuamese Village holistically. As a result, tourism activities in Tuamese Village only occur in Bukit Tuamese, which is touted as a miniature of the Raja Ampat tourist attraction on Timor Island, and is one of the nominees for the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Award (Pos Kupang, 2021). Secondary statistical data on Tuamese Village that were successfully collected through the research provide several important notes. Topographically, Tuamese Village is generally a coastal area rich in palm trees and salt ponds. Meanwhile, part of the Tuamese Village area is a series of towering rocky hills to the south. Such topography forms the territorial contour of Tuamese Village as a meeting point between the ocean and hill areas.

Based on a total of 735 working residents of Tuamese Village, the majority of jobs are farmers (636 people), livestock breeders (37 people), and fishermen (21 people). The main types of agriculture managed by the Tuamese Village community are lontar (which is tapped as a raw material for the Rock Sugar, Sweet Palm Wine, and Sopi industries) and white trees (whose leaves are processed into oil), in addition to gardens with horticultural crops on a residential scale. In accordance with work needs, sometimes these farmers switch jobs to become laborers or salt pond workers, either in their own ponds or those owned by others. By becoming a tourist village, the opportunities for the availability of markets, selling power, and business transactions for various livelihood products and community businesses will increase.

The skills of the Tuamese Village community in fishing, managing salt ponds, as well as farming and managing lontar and eucalyptus oil have a strong cultural background. The majority of the Tuamese Village community are genealogically descended from the Sabu Tribe/People, from the southern tip of the NTT region. The differences in physical characteristics, character, language and dialect, and culture in general between the Tuamese community and the communities in other villages in Biboki Anleu District are indeed very striking and visible. This uniqueness is also maintained by the considerable distance between Tuamese Village and neighboring villages or communities. Thus, Tuamese Village can be said to be an enclave (small pocket) of the Sabu community in Biboki Anleu District, TTU Regency.

The description of the geographic, demographic, and sociological data above shows that Tuamese Village has other tourism potentials that have not been properly inventoried and mapped. This condition causes several urgent problems, both internally and externally. From the side of the Tuamese Village community, the absence of inventory and mapping causes the community to have a lack of understanding of the natural wealth, culture, and activities as tourism potentials that promise to improve welfare. From the side of the Tuamese Village government, this condition hinders the formulation of policies for developing village tourism potentials holistically and integratedly as a follow-up to observations of government policies at a higher level, in addition to the problem of understanding the tourism potentials in Tuamese Village. From the side of the wider community, including tourists and tourism business actors, limited knowledge about tourist attractions in Tuamese Village reduces interest in

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visiting or investing in Tuamese Village. Based on literature on tourism, the characteristics of tourist attractions can be mapped into several parts. Based on observations and interviews that have been conducted in research in 2022, as briefly mentioned in the description above, Tuamese Village itself has the characteristics of potential cultural tourism objects, natural tourism, artificial tourism, business tourism, social tourism, educational tourism. In addition to being concrete (existing or ongoing), the characteristics of tourist attractions in Tuamese Village can be developed more adequately in the future (futuristic aspects).

This Community Service Proposal is submitted as a solution to the above problems, as well as an advocacy follow-up to the research that has been conducted in 2022, as mentioned in the previous section. Tuamese Village has rich and promising tourism potential, both in terms of tourist destinations (such as vocational, educational, familiarization, and scientific tourism) and in terms of visiting time (either seasonal or occasional tourism) (Suwena & Widyatmaja, 2017). Therefore, an inventory and mapping of tourism potential is needed according to the characteristics of tourist objects, to help encourage tourism development in Tuamese Village as a tourist village.

The purpose of this community service activity is to inventory the tourism potential in Tuamese Village according to the characteristics of the tourist attractions, and provide a tourist map of Tuamese Village as a guide and promotional material for the village's tourism potential. Meanwhile, some of the projected benefits of this community service activity include increasing the understanding and awareness of the community and the Tuamese Village government about the tourism potential in Tuamese Village, supporting the Tuamese Village government in formulating holistic and integrated tourism management policies for Tuamese Village, and providing information to the wider community about the tourism potential in Tuamese Village.

II. METHOD

The method used in this Community Service is participatory exploration and mapping techniques using the ArcGis 10 application. The participatory exploration method is intended as an environmental exploration activity carried out together with and under the direction of the community in the environment. This method places the community as a field partner who acts as the main source of information, thus allowing for original and accurate findings. The Community Service Team functions as a facilitator and observer who provides an outline of guidelines while recording the results of observations. Meanwhile, mapping using the ArcGis 10 application is a physical environmental mapping technique by bringing up specific locations according to the results of the mapping objectives. This technique is technocratic in nature which requires certain expertise, so that the work is carried out by technical partners. The Community Service Team plays a role in monitoring the work on the map, while the role of the community is confirmatory. All these activities were carried out in Tuamese Village, involving village government officials (10 people) and village residents (10-15 people), with the distribution as shown in Table 1.

Table 1
List of Representative Actors of Tuamese Village

ELEMENT	ROLE	AMOUNT (PERSON)
Village Government	Village head	1
	Village Apparatus	7
	Village Consultative Body	2
Public	Tourism Awareness Group	3
	Public figure	3
	Youth Figure	2
	Female Characters	2

Source: Processed by the Service Team, 2023

In addition, this Community Service also involves a technical partner (1 person) who is competent in creating a map of the potential tourist attractions of Tuamese Village using the ArcGis 10 application. This Community

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Service will be implemented through three stages, namely the preparation stage, the implementation stage and the closing stage. In the preparation stage, there are two components of activities. First, Administration, namely coordinating with the Tuamese Village government to complete the administration and prepare for the implementation of activities. Second, Instruments, namely the preparation of tools, equipment, and plans for all stages of activities under the direction of technical partners. These activities will be carried out together by the Team and students involved in this Community Service. The implementation stage is the core part, with components and descriptions of activities, forms of participation, and division of roles as can be seen in Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4.

Table 2
Implementation of the Deliberation

	Consultation: FGD with representative actors to explore information about the potential of tourism objects
Role of Team Leader	Guide the FGD with guiding questions
Role of Member I	Documenting FGD and assisting Team Leader
Role of Member II	Preparing Instruments and Recording FGD Results
Representative Participation of Village Actors	Provide information and explanations to respond to questions asked
Technical Partner Participation	Provide direction and consideration as needed

Source: Processed by the Service Team, 2023

Based on table 2 above, it can be explained that the discussion or FGD activities can be carried out by the Community Service Team at the Tuamese Village office together with the village head, village officials, BPD, tourism awareness groups, community leaders, youth leaders and women's leaders, where each member shares their experiences, knowledge or information before carrying out exploration activities in the village.

Table 3
Exploration Implementation

	Exploration: Tracking to identify the coordinate positions of potential tourist attractions based on GPS
Role of Team Leader	Digging up information on every process of tracking tourist objects
Role of Member I	Operating technical instruments for documentation (GPS and camera)
Role of Member II	Record tracking results
Representative Participation of Village Actors	Guide the tracking process and provide relevant information about the tourist attraction in question.
Technical Partner Participation	Provide direction and consideration as needed

Source: Processed by the Service Team, 2023

Based on table 3 above, exploration activities took place throughout the village area, especially at the locations that had been agreed upon in the previous FGD, and during the exploration, the service team was accompanied by representatives of the village government, BPD and the community as well as technical partners.

Table 4
Mapping Implementation

	Mapping: Creating a tourist attraction map using the ArcGis 10 application
Role of Team Leader	Provides an overview of the entire process of tracking tourist attractions
Role of Member I	Preparing data and documentation from the tracking process
Role of Member II	Coordinate with technical partners during the map development process
Representative Participation of Village Actors	Monitor the progress of map work and provide additional explanations as needed.
Technical Partner Participation	Work on maps according to expertise, provide explanations, and submit the results to the Team

Source: Processed by the Service Team, 2023

The service team together with representatives of the village government, BPD, community and technical partners after exploring the conditions of the area or potential tourism points, the service team together with technical partners conducted mapping with students who acted as observers who observed the entire implementation process and then provided feedback to the Team.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Service activities achieve results that are the output of Community Service in the form of:

1. Inventory document of Tuamese Village tourism potential according to the characteristics of tourist attractions.
2. Map of Tuamese Village tourist attractions.
3. Report to LPPM Timor University as the funding provider for this Community Service activity.

Furthermore, the results of the activity in the form of an inventory of potential tourist attractions in Tuamese village which includes village characteristics, names of tourist attractions and descriptions can be displayed in table 5 below.

Table 5.
Inventory of Potential Tourist Attractions in Tuamese Village

CHARACTERISTICS	NAME / OBJECT	INFORMATION
Natural	1) Tuamese Hill 2) Mangrove Forest 3) Fatu Ro Estuary Pool 4) Fualaran Beach 5) Tuamese Beach 6) The End of Batu Lotu Bay	In general, the potential for natural tourism objects in Tuamese Village is still in a very natural or original condition.
Culture	1) Mekar Bunga Sabu Cultural Studio 2) Hole (Meth People's Party) 3) Cultural Month (Inculturation of Sabu Church and Culture) 4) Sabu Community Wedding Rituals 5) Timorese Agricultural Rituals 6) Palm Leaf Panicle Cutting Skill Attraction	Cultural events, in the form of festivals and rituals, are still routinely carried out by the people of Tuamese Village until now. The cultural studio in Tuamese Village accommodates and fosters all community art activities, such as weaving, traditional dance, and playing traditional music.

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Artificial	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tuamese Hill Climbing Stairs 2) Tree House in Tuamese Forest 3) Gazebo in the Mangrove Forest 4) Bamboo Bridge in Mangrove Forest 5) Water Tourism Rides at Tuamese and Fualaran Beaches 6) Home Stay 	<p>Apart from the Tuamese Hill Climbing Stairs which have been built since 2020, and the Home Stay which is used for temporary purposes, the potential for other artificial tourist attractions is still in the discussion stage.</p>
Business	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Eucalyptus Oil Industry 2) Sopi Industry 3) Rock Sugar and Water Sugar Industry 4) Weaving Industry 5) Traditional Culinary (for example Wolepa, Lepak, Kadala, Dodol) 6) Salt Pond 	<p>Until now, only culinary efforts are not routinely carried out by the people of Tuamese Village, except at certain cultural events.</p>
Social	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cock Spur Folk Festival 2) Fishing Tradition 	<p>The potential for social tourism in Tuamese Village is usually combined with cultural tourism activities and nature tourism activities.</p>
Education / Scientific	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Two Flavor Water Well 2) Layered Stone Hill 	<p>Apart from the two potential tourist attractions inventoried in this section, the existence, activities and dynamics of community life in Tuamese Village can actually be a field of study for educational or scientific purposes.</p>
Sport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Beach Sports Facilities 2) Marine Sports Facilities 3) Forest Sports Facilities 4) Hill Sports Facilities 	<p>The topography of Tuamese Village provides a lot of potential for developing sports tourism, both natural and artificial.</p>
Healing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Beach Sand Therapy 	<p>With its natural wealth and location, research needs to be conducted to find various healing tourism opportunities in Tuamese Village.</p>

Source: Processed by the Service Team, 2023

Table 5. Inventory of Potential Tourist Objects in Tuamese Village above shows that Tuamese Village has very large potential which is covered in quite a lot of aspects starting from nature, culture, artificial, business, social, education/scientific, sports and healing where each aspect consists of types of superior and unique potential in the natural landscape of the ocean, beach, estuary, rows of hills and land full of enchanting palm trees. The many potential aspects with various types have made the community very active in managing it according to the local culture formed from the linkage of Timor and Sabu cultures. This management provides income for the fulfillment of household needs and the existence of cultural, social and economic activities to generate profits, although it is not yet optimal because there is no formal regulatory basis to strengthen and regulate it formally, if the local wisdom of the community is strengthened by formal government regulations then of course this potential will make Tuamese village advanced and prosperous. The description of the potential conditions of Tuamese Village above can be made in Figure 1. Map of Potential Tourist Objects of Tuamese Village as follows.

Figure 1.
Map of Potential Tourist Attractions in Tuamese Village



Source: Indonesian shp data and Service Team Documents, 2023

The potential tourism object map as shown in Figure 1 above shows that the superior potentials in Tuamese Village can be seen as factual starting from sopi production business tourism, educational tourism, white stone, artificial gazebo and mangrove forest tourism in the north, brown sugar production business tourism and eucalyptus oil refining business tourism in the south, while cultural tourism - Mekar Bunga Sabu studio, artificial church tourism in the west to nature tourism - the popular Tuamese hill in the east. The distribution of potential that almost fills the entire village feels quite easy to reach from various places including from the capital of TTU district - Kefamenanu and Atambua as the capital of Belu district, where the position of this village is directly adjacent to villages such as Ponu, Kotafoun, Maukabatan, Nonotbatan villages which go to Mota'ain, the border gate of the Republic of Indonesia - RDTL, making it a fairly strategic village.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on participatory exploration and previous discussions, several things can be concluded:

1. The effort to map tourist attractions in Tuamese Village is to gather information, conduct observations, make an inventory, and then provide a map of potential tourist attractions in Tuamese Village.
2. Mapping of tourism potential in Tuamese Village is done to classify Cultural Tourism, Recuperational Tourism, Commercial Tourism, Sport Tourism, Social Tourism, Religious Tourism, and Marine Tourism. In addition, the potential of tourism objects in Tuamese Village is done because of the unique natural construction attraction in a certain place, such as hills, plantations, oceans, beaches, and others.
3. The main inhibiting factor for community participation in the management of the Bukit Tuamese tourist attraction is the absence of formal legal regulations at the village level, such as Village Regulations, which guarantee inclusive community participation. This condition is not always supported by good awareness of the community and the Tuamese Village government regarding the importance of these formal legal regulations, both for the authority and opportunities for managing and utilizing the results of the tourist attraction, to obtain contributions from the tourist attraction for the Village Original Income (PAD), and to reduce the possibility of conflict between community groups, especially those based on economic, political, and religious sentiments.

V. Suggestion

There are several things that are put forward as suggestions as follows:

For the Tuamese Village Government, it is necessary to immediately draft a Village Regulation document on the management of the Tuamese hill tourist attraction; conduct exploration and mapping of various natural, cultural, and artificial tourism potentials in Tuamese Village in an integrated manner; revive and optimize the role of BUMDES and PokDarWis in terms of marketing management of community production results around the tourist attraction area; re-intensify the promotion of the Tuamese Hill tourist attraction and other tourist attractions in Tuamese Village through social media; and build dialogue with the community to allocate a budget for the development of supporting tourism infrastructure in Tuamese Village.

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Regional Policy Document

- Decree of the Regent of North Central Timor Number 375/KEP/HK/IV/TTU/2020, dated April 28, 2020, concerning Tourist Objects and Attractions of North Central Timor Regency
- Decree of the Regent of North Central Timor Number 405/KEP/HK/V/TTU/2020, dated May 29, 2020, concerning the Determination of Tourism Villages in North Central Timor Regency
- Regional Regulation of North Central Timor Regency Number 9 of 2021 concerning the Master Plan for Tourism Development of the North Central Timor Regency Region for 2022-2025