

The Perception toward Development of Agritourism Destination in Protected Area from Visitor Perspective

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Abstract: Purpose of the study tries to trace tourist perceptions about tourism development in areas that are protected by the state as conservation areas, namely Buyan-Tambingan and Pucak Mangu-Pelaga Regions, both of which have similarities, which have natural beauty and some sacred areas in the form of temples. The nursery is overseen expertly by building up an agritourism model. This investigation was driven in Pelaga and Buyan-Tambingan Area was organized using a research study that remembering 500 respondents for the start of 2020 and dictated by accidental examining strategy on the grounds that not number accessible in the guest populace. The statistical analysis is used multiple linear regression, ANOVA, and R square to make an investigation conclusion. Main findings are simultaneously predictors variables consisting of beautiful scenery, most recently facilities, unique attractions, completeness of facilities, close distance, easy transportation, easy to reach location, and community hospitality significantly influence variable dependent intention to visit with influence strength of the determinant value at 0.539 or 53.9%. This study will enable the marketing practitioners to better understand the motivation of visitor to visit agritourism in areas that are protected by the state as conservation areas. Some predictor variables that significantly influence the intention to visit are the latest facilities, unique attractions, easy to reach location, and community hospitality.

Keywords: tourism, agritourism, protected area, conservation area, visitor's perception

I. Introduction

The movement business is an arranged activity to sift through the advantages of the movement business, give and market get-away goals, travel industry office associations, and various associations that are related to the movement business. The movement business is one of the principal drivers of the world economy which is demonstrated to have choices to expand the development of a nation. The advancement of the movement business can drive business preparing to give social, and money related

vicinity to a country. Exactly when the movement business is very much managed, it must have the choice to profit the system at a goal. The accomplishment of the movement business as far as government income from the movement business section can bolster different fields (Mitas, et al., 2017; Utama and Mahadewi, 2012; Choi, 2015).

In developing countries with a diversity of flora and fauna, such as Indonesia, including tourism in the protected area management strategy is seen as desirable, especially from the perspective of economic development. While maximizing economic

benefits is an important and primary goal, it still takes into account the sustainability of an area, as a resilient social-ecological system. A strong socio-ecological system is believed to be better able to absorb and adapt to disturbances while maintaining its natural basic functions. The presence and growth of tourism add complexity to various social and ecological components and presents additional challenges for regional governance. The governance is influenced by the perceptions of tourists who have an interest in the realization of a better quality travel experience (Pedju and Orams, 2013; Arismayanti, et al, 2017; Utama, 2014).

Further exploring tourist perceptions of the management of tourist attraction in protected conservation areas is very important, according to the Picard (2008) proposer that tourism development must be understood not as a disturbance from external forces that attack Bali from outside, but as a process of changing from in Balinese society. This is because Balinese culture is a product of a dynamic process with the outside world, not only limited to tourists, but also to artists and intellectuals who also contribute to compiling Bali's tourism image. He proposed that what should be focused on cultural tourism and to convince the Balinese people that they have a culture that must be maintained because it is something valuable. On the other hand, culture has been manipulated and adapted by the tourism industry; their culture is not only a source of profit and pride but also a cause of anxiety for Balinese, who are starting to wonder if they are still native to Bali. This research on the perceptions of tourists will be the basis for considerations to act for the development of tourism that borders directly or indirectly with conservation areas owned by Bali today (Utama, 2016).

This research tries to trace tourist perceptions about tourism development in areas that are protected by the state as conservation areas, namely Buyan-Tambingan and Pucak Mangu-Pelaga Regions, both of which have similarities, which have natural beauty and some sacred areas in the form of temples. The Buyan-Tamblingan area is supported by the beauty of nature and the authenticity of forest conservation and the uniqueness of people's gardens in the form of native flowers and citrus orchards. The garden is

managed professionally by developing an agritourism model. The best prospective alternative for diversifying the agricultural sector can improve people's welfare (Utama, 2017; Utama and Junaedi, 2015).

The subsequent territory is Pucak Mangu Pelaga is in the good countries with a height of 1017 m above ocean level. It is situated on a bumpy green level and has a low degree of contamination. This town is additionally broadly utilized as an elective course from Denpasar to Batur which goes through the Sangeh vacation spot. Pelaga Village offers numerous agritourism attractions complete with its environment. The topography of this town is a good country and has agreeable temperatures. What's more, Pelaga has a wide and various plant ranches, going from vegetables, espresso, vanilla, corn. Those zones have a lovely, agreeable environment, which the possibility to be created as an ecotourism town (Junaedi and Utama, 2017).

Them two utilize the standard of agritourism industry development which is relied upon to goodly affect some moral worth plans applied, while the morals are: (1) Nature, that is the common zone so the threat that should be kept up with the idea of reasonable the travel industry is acknowledged for the people to come. (2) The uniqueness of this locale with cold temperatures consistently, with the exceptional common view, must be kept up and saved instead of misused. (3) Scarcity, which is protection timberland that extends along a traveler park, is something that is viewed as uncommon right now; the idea of protection or conservation of nature must keep on being done with the goal that this territory will keep on pulling in constantly. (4) Optimizing Land Use: ranchers can thrive on the off chance that they make a blend of items with the improvement of the agritourism industry that can be of twofold an incentive by consolidating the agrarian segment and the travel industry part. (5) Manpower association, which is a huge piece of the network around the zone of agrarian occupations, and the advancement of agritourism can include rustic networks (Junaedi and Utama, 2017; Pedju, 2018; Utama and Trimurti, 2019).

Aim of the research

Based on the above phenomenon, this study considers that researching the perception toward the Development of Agritourism in the Destination Protected Area from the Visitor Perspective. The purpose of this study is to design agritourism development models in protected areas without damaging them but still in line with the expectations of the visitors.

Problems statement

The relationship between predictors variables (X_1) Beautiful Scenery, (X_2) Facilities most recently, (X_3) Unique Attraction, (X_4) Completeness of Facilities, (X_5) Close Distance, (X_6) Easy Transportation, (X_7) Location Easy to reach, (X_8) Community Hospitality, with Dependent Variable (Y) Intention to Visit.

Objectives of research

To determine the relationship between predictors variables (X_1) Beautiful Scenery, (X_2) Facilities most recently, (X_3) Unique Attraction, (X_4) Completeness of Facilities, (X_5) Close Distance, (X_6) Easy Transportation, (X_7) Location Easy to reach, (X_8) Community Hospitality, with Dependent Variable (Y) Intention to Visit.

II. Literature Review

The principles of sustainable development

Tourism, whatever its type and name, should be built and developed based on the principles of sustainable development by the United Nations, 2002 (in Junaedi and Utama, 2015). The first principle is that tourism development must be built by involving local communities; the vision of tourism development should be designed based on the ideas of local communities and for the welfare of local communities. The second principle is to create a balance between the needs of tourists and the community (Krismawintari and Utama, 2019).

The importance of community economic empowerment is a goal based on the willingness to shape the quality of the destinations expected by tourists. The third principle is that development must involve stakeholders, and involving more parties will get better input. The involvement of stakeholders

must be able to accommodate the opinions of local community organizations, involve poor communities, involve women, and involve tourism associations and other groups in the community that has the potential to influence the course of development.

The fourth principle is, providing convenience to local entrepreneurs in small and medium scale. Education programs related to tourism must prioritize the local population and the industries that develop in the region must be able to accommodate as many local workers as possible. The fifth principle is, tourism must be conditioned for generating other businesses in the community, which means that tourism must have a multiplier impact on other sectors, both new businesses, and businesses that have developed at this time. The sixth principle is that there is cooperation between the local communities as creators of tourist attractions with the operators of tour package sellers, so it is necessary to build mutually beneficial cooperation relationships.

The seventh principle is that tourism development must be able to guarantee sustainability, provide benefits to today's society and not harm future generations. It is logical to assume that tourism development has the potential to damage the environment if it is associated with an increase in tourist numbers and the degradation of tourism destinations (Hunter and Green, 1995). This relationship is a concept of carrying capacity that shows a management approach that allows growth within acceptable limits (Johnson and Thomas, 1996; Krismawintari and Utama, 2019).

The eighth principle is that tourism must grow on the principle of optimization, not on exploitation. The capacity management strategy will be the best choice, although at present there is still considerable controversy. This concept is a need that should be recognized to limit and control the dimensions of tourism development that can threaten the continued use of limited resources, at the same time; the concept is faced with the desire to maximize opportunities as growth goals and realize potential benefits associated with visitors which is increasing. The ninth principle is that there must be periodic monitoring and evaluation to ensure that tourism

development continues in the concept of sustainable development.

The tenth principle is that openness to the use of resources such as underground water use, land use, and other resource use must be ensured not to be misused. For this reason, the code of ethics for sustainable tourism development must be formulated and become an agenda that is continually revised and even the latest revision was held in Bali by UNWTO Etic Code, 2011 (in Marcinek, 2017). The eleventh principle is to carry out programs to improve human resources in the form of education, training, and certification for the field of tourism expertise so that workers can be prepared to work following the assigned job descriptions following their respective fields so that the certification program will be the right choice. Certification as a process for raising industry standards has supporters and values of criticism.

This section reviews the feasibility of certification as a policy tool for making improvements voluntarily, under five aspects: fairness, effectiveness, efficiency, credibility, and integration (Font, et al, 2003; Frolova, et al., 2019). The twelfth principle is the realization of three qualities namely tourism must be able to realize the quality of life of the local community, on the other hand, tourism must be able to provide business quality to service providers in the tourism industry and the next and be the most important is the creation of quality tourist experiences. The success of the travel industry improvement can be seen by expanding in the number of traveler appearances from period to period (Sagala, et al., 2019)

Extending the number of explorers can be recognized whether tourists who have visited are content with the objective, and various qualities offered by the chief (Choi and Sirakaya, 2005). Satisfied voyagers will all in all be devoted to going over their outing later on, and empower them to endorse their partners and relatives to go to a comparative spot (Shukla and Saxena, 2019). The marvel that occurs in the movement business designs, especially on the planet today is the speedy advancement of agritourism that can be made in a couple of areas in Bali, Indonesia and incorporating locales (Junaedi and Utama, 2017).

The Tourism Product

When all is said in done, from the perspective of the administration and the network that the quality travel industry will (1) carry financial advantages to the administration, (2) become a potential market for merchandise and ventures identified with the travel industry, (3) acquire extra pay that is straightforwardly or legitimately related in a roundabout way with the movement business, (4) extending employment opportunities, both in related and by implication related fragments, (5) new wellsprings of vocation, and (6) driving the workmanship business (Putra, 2015) and (Constantino, et al, 2016). From a visitor point of view, they trust that (1) the nearness of get-away spots identified with the agritourism industry can be a decision fascination for a get-away. (2) The accessible offices that are required can be as extra open offices, media communications, lodgings and eateries in advertisement focuses. (3) The foundation alluded to is accessible as water system frameworks, correspondence systems, wellbeing offices, transportation terminals, vitality and power sources, waste or water removal frameworks, streets and security frameworks. (4) Available open transportation, Bus-Terminal, traveler wellbeing framework, travel data framework, Labor, toll assurance, vacationer maps. (5) Community cordiality will be an impression of the achievement of a decent travel industry framework (Sunaryo and Suyono, 2013); (Sutawa, 2012); (Ha, et al, 2016).

III. Research Method

This exploration was led in Pelaga and Buyan-Tamblingan Area was structured utilizing a research study that included 500 respondents at the beginning of 2020 and determined by accidental sampling technique because of not number available in visitor population (Utama and Mahadewi, 2012).

The descriptive statistics, multiple linear regression, ANOVA, and R square analysis are used to make research conclusions (Utama and Mahadewi, 2012). The research instrument in the form of a confirmatory questionnaire about several influential aspects that will be asked to the respondents as follows: (X₁) Beautiful scenery, (X₂) Latest facilities,

(X₃) Unique Attraction, (X₄) Completeness of Facilities, (X₅) Close Distance, (X₆) Easy Transportation, (X₇) Location Easy to reach, (X₈) Community Hospitality, (Y) Intention to Visit (Wang, 1999); (Gardiner and Scott, 2018; Utama and Trimurti, 2020).

IV. Data Analysis and Results

The vacationer offices that can be utilized by guests include (1) Hiking that permits guests to stroll to investigate all types of magnificence that exist right now both characteristic view and the excellence of ranches comprising of vegetables, organic product, blossoms and fish in the lake. (2) Tour visiting property utilizing carriage. (3) Cycling should be possible outside the Agri locale, which is around them. (4) See and appreciate different sorts of feathered creatures that additionally live here. (5) Children play area, which is explicitly given by the agritourism to the individuals who come joined by their kids. (6) Some of the cascades and lakes (Utama and Trimurti, 2020).

Respondent's Profile

In the point of view of Profession (see Table 1) associated with this examination, it demonstrates that understudy appears to be increasingly prevailing taking part in the overview with an extent of 83.6%, and Private workers at 8.4%, Government representatives at 5.6%, and Businessman at 2.4%. This measurable information shows that guests to this agritourism industry fascination are overwhelmed by understudies or twenty to thirty-year-olds

Table 1 Respondent's Profile

Profile		Frequency	Percent
Profession	Government employees	28	5.6
	Private employees	42	8.4
	Student	418	83.6
	Businessman	12	2.4
	Total	500	100.0
Domicile	Outside Bali	68	13.6
	Around Bali	432	86.4
	Total	500	100.0

Profile		Frequency	Percent
Aging Group	21-30 years	108	21.6
	31 - 40 years	34	6.8
	41-50 years	18	3.6
	Less than 20 years	326	65.2
	More than 50 years	14	2.8
	Total	500	100.0

Those who participated in this survey were predominantly from Bali and it can be estimated that they were students who were less than 20 years old at around 86.4%, and some of them were from outside Bali around 13.6% (see Table 1). This statistical data indicates that the attraction of agritourism is more in demand by visitors who comes from within the Province of Bali.

In the point of view of the maturing gathering of the respondent (see Table 1), it shows that the individuals who took an interest right now to be more prevailing by they are under 20 years with an extent of 65.2%, at that point 21.6% of them are 21-30 years, somewhere in the range of 31 and 45 years of age at 6.8%, somewhere in the range of 41 and 50 years at 3.6%, and a little rate and more than 50 years of age at 2.8%. This measurable information additionally shows that guests to this agritourism industry fascination are ruled by those matured less than 20 years who are delegated millennials.

Visitor's Perception

The results of a survey of 500 respondent's perception about Agritourism (see Table 2) can be seen as overall of variables that consist of very good perception those are (X1) beautiful scenery, (X2) latest facilities, (X3) unique attraction, and (Y) intention to visit. Some of them have a good perception of (X4) completeness of facilities, (X5) close distance, (X6) easy transportation, (X7) location easy to reach, and (X8) community hospitality.

Table 2 Perception of Descriptive Statistics

Indicator	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
(X1) Beautiful scenery	4.21	.733	Very Good
(X2) Latest facilities	4.22	.688	Very Good
(X3) Unique Attraction	4.21	.684	Very Good
(X4) Completeness of	4.17	.695	Good

Indicator	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
Facilities			
(X5) Close Distance	4.01	.742	Good
(X6) Easy Transportation	4.05	.736	Good
(X7) Location Easy to reach	4.05	.738	Good
(X8) Community Hospitality	4.12	.687	Good
(Y) Intention to Visit	4.22	.651	Very Good
Valid N (listwise) = 500			

Remark: (1,00-1,80 = Very bad), (1,81-2,60 = bad), (2,61-3,40 = Average), (3,41-4,20 = Good), (4,21-5,00 = Very Good)

The results of this statistical analysis also indicate that the appeal of agrotourism is identical to having beautiful scenery, the latest facilities available, having unique attraction, and ultimately always causing intention to visit. This finding also in line with the research suggests that stated by Sunaryo and Suyono, (2013), and Sutawa, (2012) where visitor perspective, they hope that (1) the existence of vacation spots related to agro-tourism can be natural beauty. (2) The available facilities that are needed can be in the form of additional public facilities that visitors need (3) Adequate infrastructure for a vacation (4) Public transportation is available, and other types of transportation (5) Hospitality of the local community (Utama and Trimurti, 2019).

The Regression Analysis

In this study, the variables analyzed were independent variables or predictors: (Constant), (X1) Beautiful Scenery, (X2) Facilities most recently, (X3) Unique Attraction, (X4) Completeness of Facilities, (X5) Close Distance, (X6)) Easy Transportation, (X7) Location Easy to reach, (X8) Community Hospitality, and Dependent Variable: (Y) Intention to Visit.

Table 3the Regression Analysis Output

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.744	.149		5.006	.000
(X1) Beautiful scenery	.073	.040	.083	1.818	.070

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(X2) Latest facilities	.132	.046	.139	2.867	.004
(X3) Unique Attraction	.169	.043	.178	3.930	.000
(X4) Completeness of Facilities	.076	.044	.081	1.714	.087
(X5) Close Distance	.070	.037	.080	1.871	.062
(X6) Easy Transportation	-.007	.042	-.008	-.174	.862
(X7) Location Easy to reach	.185	.044	.210	4.168	.000
(X8) Community Hospitality	.142	.045	.150	3.171	.002
a. Dependent Variable: (Y) Intention to Visit					

The results of the analysis produce the following regression models:

$$Y = 0.744 + 0.073X_1 + 0.132X_2 + 0.169X_3 + 0.076X_4 + 0.070X_5 - 0.007X_6 + 0.185X_7 + 0.142X_8$$

There is a regression coefficient (b6 = -0.007) which is negative, this can indicate that the easier the transportation, the more attractive the attraction of agritourism to be visited. While the other positive values are (b1) beautiful scenery, (b2) latest facilities, (b3) unique attractions, (b4) completeness of facilities, (b5) close distance, (b7) location easy to reach, and (b8) community hospitality which means that the development of these variables will have a positive impact on the interest of a return visit (see Fig 3).

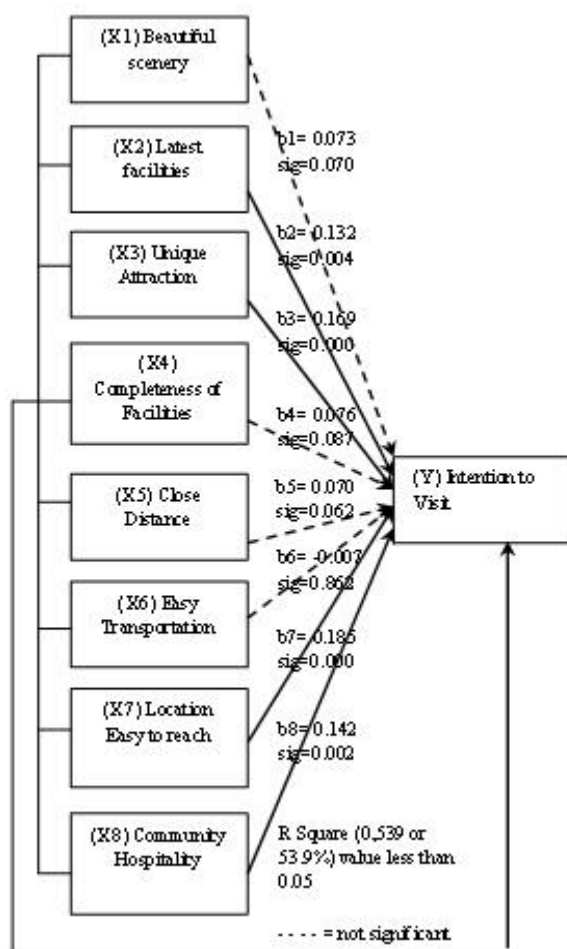


Fig.1 the Regression Model

The basis for determining the Independent Test T is based on the significance value (2-tailed) that measures the presence or absence of an average difference in the subjects tested. Significance value (2-tailed) > 0.05 indicates that there is no average difference between study subjects. The results of this multiple linear regression analysis prove that (see Table 3):

- 1) (X₁) beautiful scenery does not affect (Y) intention to visit because the significance value is greater (0.070) than 0.05
- 2) (X₂) latest facilities affect (Y) intention to visit as evidenced by the significance value is smaller (0.004) from 0.05
- 3) (X₃) unique attraction influences (Y) intention to visit as evidenced by its significance value is smaller (0.000) than 0.05
- 4) (X₄) completeness of facilities does not affect (Y)

intention to visit because the significance value is greater (0.87) than 0.05

- 5) (X₅) close distance does not affect (Y) intention to visit because the significance value is greater (0.062) than 0.05
- 6) (X₆) easy transportation no effect on (Y) intention to visit because the significance value is greater (0.864) than 0.05
- 7) (X₇) location easy to reach effects (Y) intention to visit as evidenced by the significance value is smaller (0.000) than 0.05
- 8) (X₈) community hospitality effects (Y) intention to visit as evidenced by the significance value is smaller (0.002) from 0.05

If seen from the significance value (sig), it can be concluded that four variables do not affect tourist return visits, among them are (X₁) Beautiful scenery, (X₄) Completeness of Facilities, (X₅) Close Distance, and (X₆) Easy Transportation. While four other variables are stated to have a significant effect on repeat visits, namely (X₂) Latest facilities, (X₃) Unique Attraction, (X₇) Location Easy to reach, and (X₈) Community Hospitality.

ANOVA Test or Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was developed to enable researchers to test the comparison hypotheses of more than two groups (see Table 3).

Table 4 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	113.822	8	14.228	71.711	.000 ^b
	Residual	97.416	491	.198		
	Total	211.238	499			

a. Dependent Variable: (Y) Intention to Visit

b. Predictors: (Constant), (X₁) Beautiful Scenery, (X₂) Facilities most recently, (X₃) Unique Attraction, (X₄) Completeness of Facilities, (X₅) Close Distance, (X₆) Easy Transportation, (X₇) Location Easy to reach, (X₈) Community Hospitality, and Dependent Variable: (Y) Intention to Visit.

ANOVA analysis results prove that the Predictors variable: (X₁) Beautiful Scenery, (X₂) Facilities most recently, (X₃) Unique Attraction, (X₄) Completeness of Facilities, (X₅) Close Distance, (X₆) Easy Transportation, (X₇) Location Easy to reach, (X₈)

Community Hospitality have a significant simultaneous effect on Dependent Variable: (Y) Intention to Visit as evidenced by the sig (0,000) value less than 0.05 (see Table 4).

Table 5 the Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. An error of the Estimate
1	.734 ^a	.539	.531	.445
a. Predictors: (Constant), (X ₁) Beautiful Scenery, (X ₂) Facilities most recently, (X ₃) Unique Attraction, (X ₄) Completeness of Facilities, (X ₅) Close Distance, (X ₆) Easy Transportation, (X ₇) Location Easy to reach, (X ₈) Community Hospitality, and Dependent Variable: (Y) Intention to Visit.				

Determinant analysis results prove that the predictors variable: (X₁) Beautiful Scenery, (X₂) Facilities most recently, (X₃) Unique Attraction, (X₄) Completeness of Facilities, (X₅) Close Distance, (X₆) Easy Transportation, (X₇) Location Easy to reach, (X₈) Community Hospitality has a medium simultaneous effect on Dependent Variable: (Y) Intention to Visit as evidenced by the R Square (0,539 or 53.9%) value less than 0.05 (see Table 5).

V. Conclusion, Limitation, and Suggestions

Simultaneously Predictors variables consisting of beautiful scenery, most recently facilities, unique attractions, completeness of facilities, close distance, easy transportation, easy to reach location, and community hospitality significantly influence variable dependent intention to visit with influence strength of the determinant value at 0.539 or 53.9%. If seen partially, only some predictor variables that significantly influence the intention to visit are the latest facilities, unique attractions, easy to reach location, and community hospitality. However, other predictor variables such as beautiful scenery, completeness of facilities, close distance, and easy transportation have no significant effect on the intention to visit. ANOVA analysis results prove that the predictor's variable, namely beautiful scenery, facilities most recently, unique attraction, completeness of facilities, close distance, easy transportation, location easy to reach, community

hospitality has a significant simultaneous effect on dependent variable intention to visit as evidenced by the sig (0.000) value less than 0.05.

Limitation and suggestions are some variables need to be increased again because the image is not optimal, some of them have a good perception of completeness of facilities, close distance, easy to reach location, and community hospitality, except easy transportation because this variable is beyond the reach of the tourist attraction manager. Stakeholders should pay attention to the latest facilities, unique attractions, easy to reach locations and community hospitality because they significantly influence the intention of a return visit (Trimurti and Utama, 2020; Utama and Junaedi, 2015). The perception of tourists also needs to be considered in the management of tourist attractions where tourists have a very good perception of their image, beautiful scenery, latest facilities, and unique attractions (Pratiwi, et al., 2018; Trimurti and Utama, 2020)

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