



The Development of *Sadan Wee-Biku Lake as a Tourist Destination in Bemetan Village, Betano Village (Same/Manufahi) Dili, Timor-Leste.*

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ABSTRACT

Sadan Wee-biku Lake Tourism is one of the tourist attractions in Same Regency. The purpose of this study was to determine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the Sadan Wee-biku Lake tourist attraction to find the right strategy to develop the tour. The method used is SWOT analysis and a descriptive geo-tourism development matrix with primary data collection. Based on the results of the study, there are strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in the Sadan Wee-biku Lake tourist attraction. so that the development strategy is in the form of SO (Strength and Opportunities), WO (Weaknesses and Opportunities), ST (Strength and Treats), WT (Weaknesses and Treats) strategies. It is hoped that this strategy can be carried out by the community and the management of the tourist attraction.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an activity related to the purpose of tourists to travel to a destination in a country. Tourism is an industry that carries out the process of economic development and job creation quickly, in order to increase the income and standard of living of the local community (Pendit, 2005:557). Tourism is an important factor in the economic development of a country, tourism is also an important sector that can provide the greatest income for a country, from this sector can also open up employment opportunities for the community so that it can help and balance opportunities for the economy and strengthen the population in rural areas. Tourist destinations are points that are tourism properties that must exist in an area, tourist destinations are tourist destinations as a focus for directing the development of tourism variations such as ancestral caves, natural beauty and tourism facilities such as accommodation, food, drinks, transportation and others (Ismayanti 2010:147). Tourist destinations are a function of tourism products and services consumed regarding tourism products offered to tourists when traveling to the place, with their backgrounds such as culture, history, nature and religion (Zabkar et, al. 2010). (According to Framke 2001:5) which states that tourist destinations are a geographical area with the characteristics of its cultural landscape which is in a position to offer tourism products which are the main means of circulation in transportation.

Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that a tourism destination is a very strategic place and has tourism potential which includes tourist attractions and tourism services so that people can visit to see the actual conditions at the tourism destination directly. Development is an effort to change or make changes to what already exists to be better so that it can provide benefits to the community. According to Pitana (2009:134) development is a good planning technique and development needs to be combined with aspects of accessibility, transportation, marketing channels, and tourism infrastructure to increase intellectual and social links with other sectors. Development of Nutur Lake as a tourist destination in *Betano District, Bemetan Village*. Nutur Lake has



become a fairly well known tourist destination in Bemetan Village, but many local people do not know and do not pay attention to the natural tourism potential that is very unique in the village. However, until now these potentials have not been developed properly and can be seen from the incomplete facilities such as accommodation and restaurants are still lacking and infrastructure (highways, lodging), security is not good enough to maintain diversity in the area, local people also do not know how to maintain the sustainability of diversity in *Bemetan Village* and also until now many people do not know or are familiar with all these places.

Based on the introduction above, the researcher wants to develop tourist destinations and come up with new ideas on how to improve or develop tourism potential. Therefore, it is a phenomenon for the researcher that Nutur lake (*Lagoa Nutur*) has become a tourist destination at Posko Same, Betano District, Bemetan Village. *Bemetan Village* is a village that is included in the tourism development category in *Manuufahi District, Posko Same, Betano District, Bemetan Village*. This village itself consists of six (6) sub-districts, namely: *Trans, Bitaus, Kalma, Nutur, Hudi-Laran and Aidak-Laran*. With a population of 2167 people consisting of 1016 men and 991 women based on the recapitulation of data in Bemetan Village as shown by the 2022 population census statistical data, The people in the village mostly live as farmers and fishermen. *Bemetan Village* also has resources to develop youth such as tourism, this is a local potential for natural, cultural, religious and historical tourism. The destination is very interesting and unique which has the potential to be developed into a tourist destination to attract domestic and foreign tourists and can also provide benefits to the people in the village. According to the history of the ancestors of *Ermeta / Bemetan* in the past after the *Manufahi* war in 1912, some people from the Leo-Laku village moved to live in a quiet place after that the Australian Malay tribe came to drill or take oil but at that time they saw a spring and they managed to drill oil from the spring and finally the water turned black and this is why the ancestors gave the name in the *Mambae* language to the village with the name *Ermeta / Bemetan*. And until now *Bemetan* is not dry and remains dark black. Based on the justification of the above theme, the researcher took the theme or topic of the development of *Nutur Lake (Lagoa Nutur)* as a tourist destination in *Bemetan Village, Betano District (Same)*.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Development

Development is all processes that include economic, environmental, social, cultural, infrastructure, political and defense and technology, development is the process of changing what already exists and making it better especially with those aspects that are planned to improve living conditions and also increase growth in the country. According to Yoeti (2008:87) development is a way to progress and also develop what already exists, tourism development in an area with the aim of tourism is always with the benefits of profit that are calculated for the community in the area.



Tourism Development

According to Pitana (2009:134) tourism development must be in a good plan and fixed, development techniques must be combined with some aspects to move to the phase of success. These aspects include accessibility (transport and commodity lines), tourism infrastructure characteristics, social interaction and linkages with other sectors.

Environmental Tourism Potential

According to Sunaryo (2013:25) the potential of nature tourism that focuses on the beautiful creation of God, and the only one that is ready from nature is as follows: the sea with the beauty of the white sand, the waves of the sea against the sunset and up, the sea with its richness mixed with coral reefs and fish of various colors, waterfalls with beautiful panoramas, volcanic attractions, and forests of flora and fauna, the river which is also with its beautiful nature, waterfalls with panoramic beauty and others.

Cultural Tourism Potential

According to Pitana (2009:155) culture is an important motivation for international tourists to find out how human life and the past because people always have different traditions and cultures that are not the same.

Tourism Potential History

According to Sunaryo (2013:30) Potential tourism history as a science that talks about what people do human creation, note about what comes from the hands of people and can also become a tourist object is such as historical, cultural, religious, and human characteristics such as historical monuments, and ancient remains, museums, art and images, libraries, folk art, handmade cultural collections and traditional ceremonies.

Potential of Religious Tourism

Religious tourism potential is an activity that humans carry out to visit a religious place that is composed of groups, individuals or institutions that are considered as places of worship (Shibab, 2007:549). No According to Prendit (2006:41) religious tourism is a religious tourism that is relevant to religion, history, culture and beliefs of religious people in the community or society.

Tourism Development Aspects

According to Sunaryo (2013:23) Tourism development is a process used to make the potential of a tourism destination better to give stisteitu to tourists who travel in the area by improving the development of 4A aspects such as : Attractions, Accessibility, Amenities and Ancillary. The aspects of development in the tourism destination are as follows:

Attraction; Attraction means the first product of the tourism destination. Attractions also relate to what to see, what to do tourists who travel. Tourism attractions are elements that are included in the destination such as panorama, sea, mountain climate and attractions made by people such as history, culture, drama, festivals, museums and social attractions. ***Amenity***; Amenities means that the facilities in the destination that can be offered to tourists to stay in the destination to enjoy or participate in the attraction that is contracted ona. , clinical place, and prayer place or chapel and



souvenir place. **Accessibility;** Accessibility means that facilities or infrastructure that make movement in the destination that can access the road as a supply of transportation and also need telecommunications and access to the internet that is offered to tourists who travel. **Ancillary;** Ancillary means that it offers an organization to the local community to pay attention or preserve the tourism destination although there are already good facilities or accessibility but there is no organization so the tourism destination does not carry out sustainable development.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Method

The method that can be used is the qualitative method and the data source used is the primary data source, but the respondents are eleven (11) officials in the village who live in the place or location of the tourism. So the researcher gets information through informants, informants are people who provide information based on relevant topics or in accordance with the title of the research. According to scholar Heryana (2002) said that informants are research subjects who can provide information about the phenomena/problems that researchers are studying in a study. In qualitative research, informants are divided into three (3) parts of information gathering techniques: Observation, Interview, Documentation. So the research wants to summarize that observation, interviews and documentation are techniques used by researchers to collect data (Information, Film Making & Photography) about the identified tourist locations.

SWOT Analysis

According to Utama and Mahadewi (2012:150-151) SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method that researchers use to describe strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to this area. to be developed into a tourism destination. SWOT analysis to make a comparison between external factors, which are opportunities and challenges, with internal factors such as strengths and weaknesses so that from the results of this analysis can give strategic decisions for tourism destinations that want to develop. The process of analyzing SWOT can be decided through The SWOT matrix is obtained by pairing external factors with internal factors. The SWOT matrix shows the compatibility between strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats as shown in the following table:

Table 1. Alternative Strategy in SWOT Matrix

Internal External	<i>Strength (S)</i> * Power Factor	<i>Weakness (W)</i> * Weakness Factors
<i>Opportunities (O)</i> * Opportunity Factor	SO Strategy Create a strategy that uses strengths to take advantage of opportunities	WO Strategy Create a strategy that minimizes weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities
<i>Threats (T)</i> * Threat Factors	WO Strategy Create a strategy that	TW Strategy Create a strategy that



	minimizes weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities	minimizes weaknesses and avoids threats
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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Description

Etymologically *Betano* District, *Bemetan* Village is a tourist destination that is part of *Same* Administrative Post, *Manufahi* Municipality. Geographically *Betano* District; Area 122.80 Km², Total Population 7,422 (10/05/2022), composed of 3,886 Males & 3,536 Females. Also demographically based on data summary *Bemetan* Village with a total population of 2,167 (10/05/2022), composed of 1016 males & 991 females. In the village itself composed of six (6) neighborhoods such as *Trans*, *Bitaus Kalma*, *Nutur*, *Hudi-Laran* and *Aidak-Laran*.

Research Informant Description

Description of Informants Based on the results of interviews with all informants, the researcher can find as follows

Table.2 Research Informant:

No.	Position	Total
1	Village Head	1
2	Village Chief	1
3	Speaker	3
4	Local Community	5
5	Local Guide	1
	Total	11

Sources; *Betano* Village, *Bemetan* Village

Tourism potential that exists in *Bemetan* village, *Betano* district.

Tourism potential that exists in *Bemetan* village, *Betano* sub-district, is Nature Tourism Potential, Cultural Tourism Potential, Historical Tourism Potential and Religious Tourism Potential and all these potentials with their unique biodiversity and beautiful history. When these potentials can be developed well in the future can give very good benefits to the village of *Bemetan* itself.

Nature Tourism Potential

Natural Resources Potential means that natural resources that have natural attractions, these potentials are natural physical (water, rivers, lakes, seas and landscapes), fauna and flora (Bambang & Nany, 2017:152). *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake is located in *Nutur* neighborhood *Bemetan* village *Betano* sub-district, when we go to *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake we walk for 15 minutes to reach, *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake is a unique natural potential because of water nalihun very deep and the location is close to the sea so the water with its biodiversity that is very beautiful because there is flora such as *ai-biku* and *ai-komu* that is green around the water itself there are also animals in the water such as shrimp, crab, eel, fish with various models such as tilapia, cod and black fish, and when you visit *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake you will feel the fresh air from the sea and you will see the fish in the water.



Sadan Wee-Biku Lake because in the lake itself we will pass through the ditch (waterway) in the *Mambae* language says "*sadan*" and *Wee-Biku* (*wee* means water and *biku* means trees that live in the water called *biku*) with this water is called *Sadan Wee-Biku* and in the rainy season two waters will flow into the *wee-biku* water one called *Namdalok* and the other called *Koes Boka* but in the summer each water in its place. In *sadan wee-biku* Lake there are some rules that we must follow when we go to the place, such as in the rainy season we visit can not walk through the water *Namdalok* because the nature of the water such as *Lafaek balada* because it will give us risk his life .



Figure 1.Sadan Wee-Biku Lake

Cultural Tourism Potential

According to Sunaryo (2013:26) the potential of cultural tourism is a potential that is developed based on the creativity of the local community as a heritage, customs / traditions that currently exist.

The socio-cultural life of the local community in *Bemetan* village is a potential and tourism attraction that can support the development of tourism. The local community in *Bemetan* village will still preserve traditions, such as customs and ritual ceremonies that become an attraction for tourists. In *Bemetan* village, *uma lisan* or *uma lulik* is a place that the ancestors left as a place of inheritance for the new generations. *Uma lulik* or *uma lisan* is a custom from one generation to another full of social and spiritual values that are maintained and expanded



Figure 2.Custom homes

Potential Tourism History



According to Sarangy (2009:51) History is an event that occurred in the past, to become history for the present, as well as events that occur in the present, can become history for the future. And another explanation from the community that historical potential is a tourism potential that is a combination of old constructions and can be inherited from generation to generation. According to an interview with Mr. Domingos da Silva, on 27-04-2024 said that the White House was built during the Portuguese era and to store goods belonging to white Malays and at that time when ships anchored on the coast goods imported from other countries such as rice, were always stored in the White House after being distributed to the community in the Municipality of *Manufahi*, the same Administrative Post, and the people of *Bemetan* Village also used this place to drink salt.

Religious Tourism Potential

Religious tourism is a tourist destination related to history, figures and places of worship. The appeal of religious tourism lies in the existence of religious values and tolerance between religious communities as a guideline for life. This tourism has many benefits, ranging from increasing faith, increasing religious insight, to increasing cultural and historical insight into a place. Timor-Leste has enormous potential for religious tourism. This is because Timor Leste has long been known as a religious country (100% *Roman Catholic*). There are many historical traces, buildings, historical sites and relics that have their own meaning for tourists. Currently, there are many tourist village destinations that support the development of religious tourism in Timor Leste, especially in *Manufahi Municipality*, *Same Administrative Post*, *Betano District* and *Bemetan Village*. including *Betano Village* which is the location of Rabenta's tomb (*Rabenta Monument*), *Guruta Fatuk Naruk* and the *Dom-Boaventura Monument* which are religious tourism sites for Catholics, as well as religious tourism which is very popular among the people of East Timor in general because of the sense of tolerance and religiosity among fellow human beings (regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, etc.).



Figure 3. Betano Church

Developing *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake as a Tourist Destination in *Betano* District, *Bemetan* Village



Before developing *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake into a tourist destination, researchers first conducted observations and used SWOT analysis to find out about internal factors such as strengths, weaknesses and external factors such as opportunities and threats (Threats) at *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake. Implementation of community service activities One of the strategies that has successfully promoted the *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake area to date is to make it a popular destination for camping, vacationing with family and friends, and even for meetings. The development of *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake tourism has provided a variety of interesting activities for visitors, such as speed boat games, banana boats, tree houses, and others, which make this place a unique attraction.

Metode Analisis SWOT

	Helpful (to achieving the objective)	Harmful (to achieving the
Internal Origin (Attributes Of the Organization)	S Strengths	W Weaknesses
External Origin (Attributes Of the Enviroment)	O Opportunities	T Threats

SWOT analysis is an instrument that uses a framework of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to determine the most effective approach in implementing a strategy (Freddy, 2014). According to Santono (2001) quoted by Anjela (2014), SWOT analysis is an approach that allows identification of various aspects to develop an action plan to overcome certain challenges. This approach is based on the idea that by combining strengths and opportunities, and minimizing weaknesses and dangers, optimal results can be achieved.

CONCLUSION

Institutional strengthening is one of the important efforts in the development of *Sadan Wee-Biku* Lake tourism objects in *Manufahi* Regency, *Same* District, *Betano* Village and *Bemetan* Village. through the Local Development Perspective. The awareness stage shows the form of community participation in developing tourism objects by optimizing the potential strengths and opportunities that exist. In addition, weaknesses and challenges are also the main focus of discussion and improvement in efforts to improve the comfort of tourists who will visit. The strategy of developing tourist villages through village institutions, local governments, and tourism offices plays an important role in opening access so that village communities can actively participate in development activities, such as the development of MSMEs (coffee marketing, culinary, *tais*, souvenirs, etc.). In addition, traditional institutions function to support the village government in preserving and developing local traditions and cultures that



can be introduced to tourists. The implementation of four components in encouraging village economic growth, namely institutional development, capacity building, market strengthening, and sustainability of tourist villages, is expected to maximize the potential of *Betano Village* with the existence of *Sadan Wee-Biku Lake Tourism*. Through these steps, it is hoped that the *Sadan Wee-Biku Lake* tourism object can develop sustainably and provide better economic benefits for the local community.

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