

Motivation for Migration and Attitude towards Naturbanization in Mount Ciremai National Park

Arini Murwindarti¹, Lanthika Atianta², Saut Sagala³, Findi Diansa Putri⁴, Ahmad Sobari⁵

{arini@sappk.itb.ac.id¹, lanthika@sappk.itb.ac.id², saut.sagala@sappk.itb.ac.id³}

Urban and Regional Planning Study Program, School of Architecture, Planning, and Policy Development,
Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia^{1,2,3,4,5}

Abstract. The term ‘Naturbanization’ is used to explain the process of urbanization in the influence of natural/national parks. One of the evidences of Naturbanization is the number of people migrating to rural areas in search of better environmental quality or employment opportunities, especially in tourism sector. There has been concern that economic-driven migrants are more likely to have positive attitude towards changes in rural areas which might lead to environmental degradation in the long run. Therefore, this study aims to explore whether residents’ attitude towards changes in rural-natural areas, or Naturbanization, is associated with their motivation for migration. The attitude is represented by eight variables which consists of four themes: the increase of population, the activation of economic activities, investment in infrastructure, and land-use change. The chi-square test suggests that residents’ attitude towards Naturbanization is not defined by their motivation for migration, whether economic or environmental.

Keywords: Migration, National Park, Naturbanization, Rural-natural Area, Tourism-driven Urbanization

1 Introduction

The term ‘Naturbanization’ was first introduced in 2007 at the international workshop discussing urbanization process in the influence areas of national/natural parks. Carrying out two functions, the development and management of national parks mainly refer to the IUCN’s (International Union for Conservation of Nature) guidelines and classification system, even though the concept of national park has existed long before the classification system [1]. Indonesia has stipulated some areas with a native ecosystem as national park since 1980, and currently is maintaining 54 national parks throughout the country. Due to the remarkable natural resources and environmental

value, added with the provision of infrastructure for tourism activities, the surrounding area of national parks constantly have high visitation levels which create economic activities and lead to rural development [2] [3] [4].

The concept of urbanization plays an important role in explaining Naturbanization since it aims to understand the process of urbanization in protected rural-natural areas, demographically and spatially [2]. Chaolin [5] synthesizes three main perspectives in defining urbanization, including the increase of urban population, the change in lifestyle, and spatial growth, which also occurs in the process of Naturbanization. Moreover, Prados [2] suggested that Naturbanization process has similar characteristics with counter-urbanization, a concept developed by Brian Berry in 1976, in terms of the direction of migration that moving towards rural-natural areas. However, one feature that differentiates the study of Naturbanization from counter-urbanization is that while counter-urbanization studies mainly question the centrality of large urban centers, Naturbanization studies take part in explaining the attractiveness of rural-natural areas as a place for leisure, work, and live as pull factors for migration [2].

Understanding the complexities of reasons that motivate people to move to rural-natural areas is important in the study of Naturbanization, not only because it gives evidence to the process of Naturbanization, but also beneficial for authorities to foresee the impact of Naturbanization [2] by initially assessing their attitude towards changes in rural landscape and environment. This is because attitudes show the degree of favor and disfavor which is an overview of a person's behavioral tendencies in the future [6] [7], whether they support or oppose to the changes. Moreover, in general, Naturbanization concept divides migration motivations into two categories: environmental and economic, which correspond to the main reasons why people move to rural areas, i.e. livelihood and lifestyle [8].

Although different motivations resulted in different impacts, people believed that economic-driven migrants are more likely to have a positive attitude towards urbanization and tourism development which might lead to land-use change, over-exploitation of natural resources, and in the long run, environmental degradation [2] [9]. Therefore, this study aims *to explore whether residents' attitude towards Naturbanization is associated with their motivation for migration*. The attitude is represented by eight variables derived from previous research on Naturbanization, which consists of four themes: the increase of population, the activation of economic activities, investment in infrastructure, and the changes in land-use.

2 Literature Review

2.1 The Concept of Naturbanization

Naturbanization refers to the process of a rural-natural area becoming more urban in the influence of natural/national park [2]. The indications of Naturbanization are demographic dynamics in the surrounding of national park, the construction of new residential buildings, infrastructure, and the

emergence of new consumption-oriented activities such as tourism [2] [4]. Naturbanization studies in more depth on the process of counter-urbanization and changes in motivation for migration or population attraction to live in rural-natural areas [2].

The process of urbanization in Naturbanization are understood in the widest sense, including wide range of driving forces of rural and landscape change, such as: the arrival of new residents in search for better environmental quality, the activation of traditional and new economic activities, tourism activities, residential activities, changes in land cover and land use of agricultural land, and public investment in infrastructure to improve access [2]. However, the process of Naturbanization might lead to negative implications for the environment if it is not controlled and regulated, thus this process needs to be explored [2] [10].

2.2 Residents Attitudes towards Changes in Rural-Natural Areas

The arrival of migrants has been a concern for local residents because migrants tend to support large constructions and any development to promote the tourism sector [2] [9]. Besides, economic-driven migrants are more likely to have a positive attitude towards urbanization [11]. Many investors in tourism activities and agriculture who benefit from the environmental value near the national park also want a ‘civilized’ and ‘urban like’ version of rural landscape which make changes in rural-natural area become unavoidable and principles of conservation become difficult to implement [9].

Studies suggested that under some circumstances people’s attitudes are reflection to their behavior [7] [6], therefore, it is important for decision makers to consider people’s attitude in the management of national parks and in the effort to pursue sustainable development [12] [13]. Attitudes are socially and culturally constructed, and often interrelated with many influencing factors [14]. There has been several research investigating people’s attitude towards activities in the surrounding area of national parks which seen from several perspectives including visitors/tourists [15] [12] [13] [14] [16] [17] and local residents [18] [19] [20] [21]. Moreover, Cihar and Stankova [22] considered three groups of stakeholders: visitors, local residents, and local governments to identify their attitudes towards nature conservation, resulted in tourism intensity as disturbing factor for local residents. However, many studies suggested that both tourists and local residents mostly have positive or relatively positive attitude towards tourism development [12] [19] [22]. Affinity and familiarity with the national park and knowledge about conservation in national park has influenced people’s positive attitude towards national park [20] [12] [15]. A research conducted in one of the national parks in Norway also found a relationship between visitors’ motivation with their attitude towards management and restriction in national park [16].

3 Overview of Mount Ciremai National Park

Mount Ciremai National Park (MCNP) is one of 54 national parks located in Indonesia. It was stipulated by the Ministry of Forestry, covering an area of around 15,000 hectares. As a nature conservation area, MCNP has the function of protecting life support systems, preserving biodiversity, as well as sustainable use of natural resources and the ecosystems. All natural/national parks are managed with zoning system. There are six zones under the delineation of MCNP, namely central zone, jungle zone, rehabilitation zone, religion/cultural/historical zone, sustainability use zone, and special zone [23] [24]. This delineation has corresponded with the Kuningan Regency spatial plan, which regulates tourism activities can be carried out only in sustainability use zone, religion/cultural/historical zone, and jungle zone but on a limited basis.

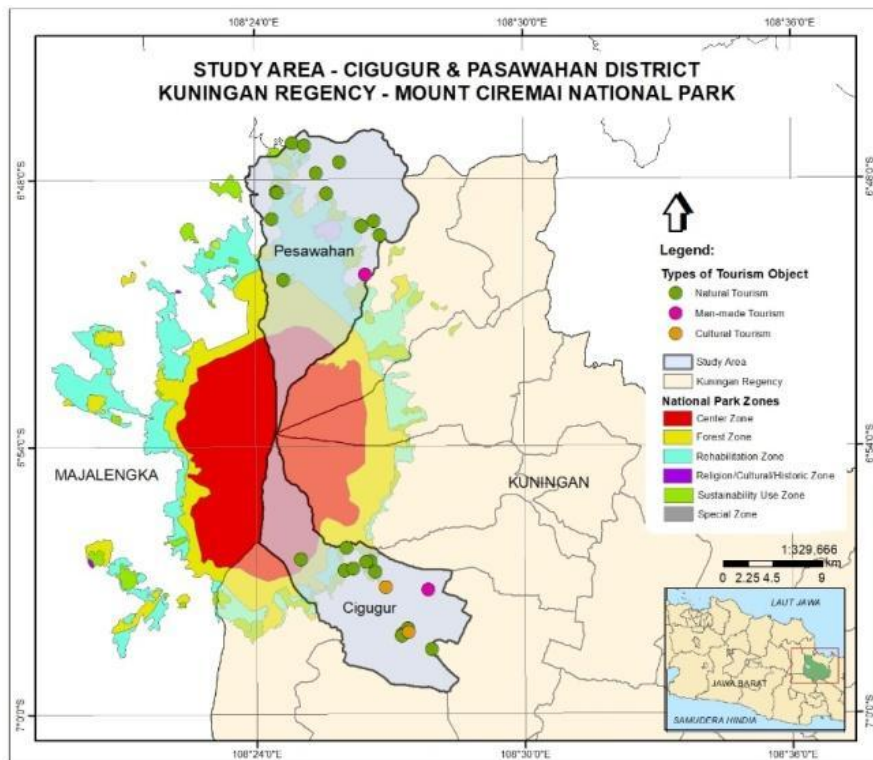


Fig. 1. Map of the study area.

MCNP area is part of two administrative regions, consisting of Majalengka Regency in the west and Kuningan Regency in the east. This study was conducted in Kuningan Regency's MCNP and focused on *two sub-districts: Cigugur and Pasawahan Sub-district*. Based on the initial observation and analysis conducted by the researcher, the two sub-districts have indicated the Naturbanization process which can be seen in the development of tourist activities, improvement in infrastructure and connectivity, land-use change, and flow of migration (which will be elaborated further in this paper). Since 2014, there have been 12 addition of tourism objects in Cigugur and Pasawahan Sub-districts that increase the number of tourists in the two sub-districts [25].

4 Methodology

4.1 Data Collection

The study seeks to collect respondents' attitudes towards Naturbanization process in two sub-districts in the surrounding area of Mount Ciremai National Park (MCNP). Using the convenience sampling technique, surveyors were distributed at residential areas near tourism objects in order to obtain answers from people who are influenced by tourism activities, regardless of whether they are migrants or native/local residence. Slovin's formula was used to determine the sample size in this study with a 6% margin of error, which resulted in 187 respondents as the minimum number of respondents. Data collection was carried out in the second week of June 2021 through an in-person questionnaire. The requirement for respondents is that they must be over 17 years old. Moreover, one household can only answer one questionnaire.

The questionnaire consists of three parts: respondents' profiles, the characteristics of migration, and the attitude towards Naturbanization process. In the third part of the questionnaire, respondents stated their attitude towards the Naturbanization process based on their perceptions, nevertheless all respondents have realized that there have been changes in their neighborhood, around the national park, since the development of tourism activities. Referring to the SUS-TAS (Sustainable Tourism Attitude Scale) questionnaire [7] [21] [26], residence's attitude is measured on a three-point likert scale, range from agree, neutral, and disagree. At the end of the survey, 198 answers were collected from both sub-districts. A descriptive summary of respondents' profiles, presented in Table 1, informs that almost 58% of the respondents are female and the rest 42% are male. The majority of the respondents (51%) are in the range of age 26 - 45 years old. Respondents' income is varied, ranging from below 1.8 million to above 5 million Rupiahs per month, and 41% of them are high school graduates.

4.2 Data Analysis

There are two statistical methods used in this study. The first is a descriptive statistical analysis used to describe the characteristics of migration in the surrounding area of MCNP.

Table 1. Respondents' Profiles.

Characteristics		Total (n=198)	%
Gender	Male	84	42.42
	Female	114	57.58
Age rance	17-25	39	19.70
	26-45	100	50.51
	46-65	54	27.27
	>65	5	2.53
Education	Primary school	61	30.81
	Secondary school	36	18.18
	High school	81	40.91
	Bachelor's degree	17	8.59
	Master & Doctoral Degree	3	1.52
Sub-district	Cigugur	100	50.51
	Pasawahan	98	49.49
Income	<1.8 million	103	52.02
	1.8-3 million	51	25.76
	3-5 million	31	15.66
	>5 million	13	6.57

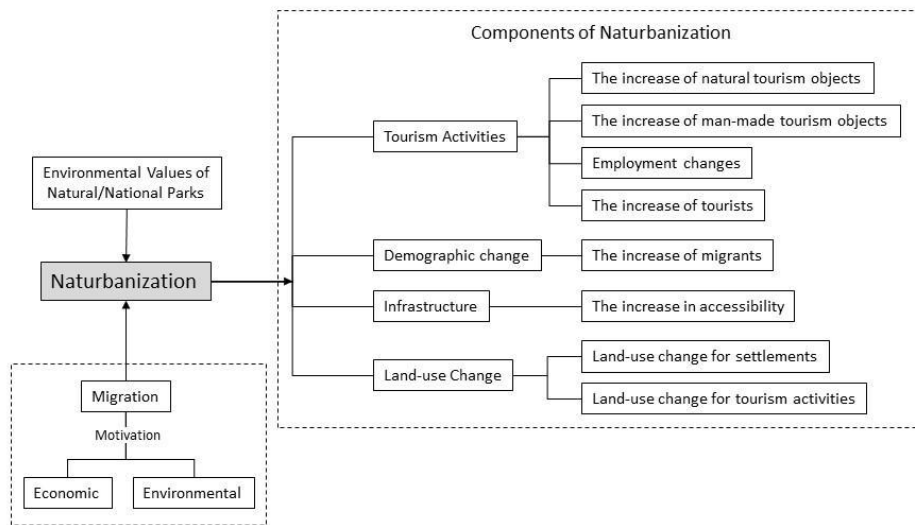


Fig. 2. Research Framework.

In addition, the chi-square test was used to determine whether motivations for migration influence residents' attitudes towards changes in rural-natural areas represented in eight variables of Naturbanization process. The variables were derived from the components of Naturbanization process mentioned by Prados [2], including the increase of population, the activation of economic activity, investment in infrastructure, and changes in land-use [2]. Each component of the Naturbanization is then translated into eight variables: (1) the increase of natural tourism objects, (2) the increase of man-made tourism objects, (3) the increase in the number of tourists, (4) the increase in the number of migrants, (5) land-use change for settlements, (6) land-use change for tourism activities and infrastructure, (7) the changes in employment, and (8) the increase of accessibility.

In this study, the relationship between variables was identified using the chi-square test. Chi-square is a nonparametric test that capable to analyze variables at any level of measurement including nominal and ordinal data and does not require an assumption about the shape of the sampling distribution [27], which fit the data collected in this research. In general, the test is conducted in three steps, starting from stating the null hypothesis, computing the test statistic using SPSS, and interpreting the hypothesis test result. There are two kinds of hypothesis test used in this study (table 2), the first is the chi-square test for independence to determine whether there is a relationship between two categorical variables, while the second, chi-square test for homogeneity, used to identify if the groups of population have the same proportions of a single categorical variable.

The data used in hypothesis test derived only from respondents who are migrants because the explanatory variable is their motivation to migrate to the surrounding area of MNCP. Their motivation for migration is divided into two groups: economic and environmental motivation. The explanatory variable is then tested for their relationship to the eight response variables of Naturbanization. Furthermore, before interpreting the hypothesis test result, an assumption test was conducted by looking at the footnote in the chi-square test table to ascertain if there is no more than one cell in the contingency table which had an expected count less than 5, otherwise, it will be excluded for interpretation since it is not sufficient to make a decision. In the last step, decision was made to reject or accept the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis is rejected when the significance value is less than the level of confidence of 5%. Table 2 shows the hypothesis for each test.

Table 2. Hypothesis for independents and homogeneity analysis.

Explanatory Variable	Chi-square test for independence	Chi-square test for homogeneity
Motivation for migration	H0: Residents' motivation for migration and their attitude towards naturbanization are independent	H0: The proportion of residents' attitudes towards naturbanization is the same in each of the two motivations

	H1: Residents' motivation for migration and their attitude towards naturbanization are dependent	H1: The proportion of residents' attitudes towards naturbanization is not the same in each of the two motivations
--	--	---

5 Results and Discussion

5.1 The Characteristics of Migration

One of the evidences of Naturbanization is the increase in population due to in-migration to an area with high environmental values. Although migration data is quite difficult to obtain at a sub-district level, the data from one of the sub-districts observed, Cigugur Sub-district, shows a positive number in net migration. In 2018, the net migration number in Cigugur Sub-district was 190, which is derived from 272 in-migrations and 82 out-migration [28]. In addition, based on the survey conducted for this study, from 198 respondents obtained through convenient sampling, it was found that 46% of them are migrants.

The types of migration were dominated by migrants who came from other sub-districts within Kuningan Regency (35%), while inter-village migration was observed at 12%. Moreover, inter-province migration was seen at almost 12% which is dominated by people who move from the capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta. Furthermore, the data showed that the majority of migrants move to Cigugur and Pasawahan Sub-district after 2010 (69%) when tourism activities begin to develop.

There are two major reasons that motivate migrants to move to the surrounding area of MCNP, they are either looking for better environmental quality or moving closer to their source of earning such as jobs and assets. Referring to the classification made by Mitchell & Bryant [8], these motivations can be included in both groups: livelihood and lifestyle [8]. The motivation to live closer to the workplace is one of the livelihood strategies, while moving to a favorable environment is considered a lifestyle. The same finding was found in a study carried out by Bijker et al. [29] on rural migration in the Netherlands, Takahasi et al. [30] in Japan, and Stockdale [31] in England, where physical qualities of the environment became one of the main reasons why people decided to move to rural areas, and it attracts most people with high income, high education, and in old age groups [29] [30] [31].

It can be seen in Table 3 that most migrants move to Cigugur and Pasawahan Sub-districts because of economic motivation (83.70%). In addition, based on the data obtained from the questionnaire, 50% of them are working in the tourism sector and its supporting activities, namely tourism objects' staffs (6.52%), tourist service providers (21.61%) such as tour guides and photographers, crafts-maker (2.17%), and sellers around tourist attractions (58.70%). On the contrary, only a small number (16.30%) of migrant respondents said that a better environment was their motivation to move to Cigugur and Pasawahan Sub-district.

Table 3. The characteristics of migration in Cigugur and Pasawahan Sub-district.

Characteristics		Total	%
Resident's status (n=198)	Local resident	106	53.53
	Migrant	92	46.46
Type of migration (n=92)	Inter-villages	11	11.96
	Inter-Sub-district	32	34.78
	Inter-regency	15	16.30
	Inter-province	11	11.96
	No answer/forget	23	25.00
Migration year (n=92)	< 1980s	1	1.11
	1980s	6	6.67
	1990s	12	13.33
	2000s	11	12.22
	>2010s	62	68.89
Migration motivation (n=92)	Environment	15	16.30
	Economic	77	83.70

5.2 Residents' Attitude towards Naturbanization

In general, residents of Cigugur and Pasawahan Sub-district showed a positive attitude towards Naturbanization, especially for the increase of the number of tourism objects and number of tourists, the increase of accessibility, and the change in employment. From the data, it can be seen that about 80% of residents agree if the number of tourism objects around the MCNP increases, but more people prefer natural tourism to man-made tourism objects, although the difference is not too significant. Consequently, most of the residents also showed a positive attitude towards the increasing number of tourists. Residents' support for the tourism sector was also seen in the positive attitude towards changes in employment, where the majority of residents agree that shifting their current job to tourism sectors will give a positive contribution to their household income.

On the other hand, residents tend to oppose land-use change caused by both tourism and settlement development. They realize that the land in the protected area is very limited, thus intensive land-use changes can cause harm to the environment and to their neighborhood. Accordingly, they also oppose to the grew of the number of migrants since they are concern about housing need that requires more land.

This finding shows that residents in the surrounding area of MCNP mainly have a positive attitude towards the development of the tourism sector but oppose to the effect of tourism development

such as land-use change and in-migration. In addition, in a question about land-use change for settlement, local residents are more opposed than migrants. Differences between groups can be identified more clearly by using the chi-square test explained in the next section.

5.3 The Relationship between Motivation for Migration and Residents' Attitude towards Naturbanization

Chi-square test was performed to analyze whether the motivation for migration is associated with their attitude towards Naturbanization. However, five of the variables need to be excluded because they were not met the expected cell count assumption. This is due to the small number in the group of the sample test. This condition is caused by the sampling technique used in this study and also the limitation of conducting a survey in the middle of the Covid-19 pandemic. Consequently, from 198 respondents obtained from the survey, only 92 of them are migrants, whose data is then analyzed for this section.

Table 5. The result of independence and homogeneity analysis for motivation for migration and naturbanization.

Attitudes (n=92)	Significance	Ho Decision (alpha=0.05)	Independence	Homogeneity
Land-use change for settlements	0.187	Accepted	Independent	Same
Land-use change for tourism activities and infrastructure	0.661	Accepted	Independent	Same
Changes in employment	0.723	Accepted	Independent	Same

The results in **Table 5** show three Naturbanization variables i.e. land-use change for settlements, land-use change for tourism activities, and change in employment tested for their relationship with their motivation. The P-value of the three variables is higher than 0.05 resulted in a decision that the null hypothesis is accepted, meaning that there is no relationship between motivation for migration and migrants' attitude towards land-use and employment change. The chi-square test for homogeneity suggests that the data in all three variables do not provide strong enough evidence to conclude that residents' attitude towards Naturbanization differs between migrants with economic and environmental motives.

6 Conclusions

National Parks, with their outstanding landscape and environmental value, have been carrying functions of environmental protection as well as recreation for many years. Remarkable natural resources, added with the provision of infrastructure for tourism activities, and high level of visitation, raises concern about urbanization processes that might happen in the area. Naturbanization is the term used in explaining the process of urbanization in protected rural-natural areas, which is observed both demographically and spatially [2]. The changes in

demographic characteristics caused by in-migration have been an issue for the destination area. Not only because they increase the population but also the presumption that migrants tend to have a positive attitude towards rural change by supporting large constructions and tourism development projects that might lead to environmental degradation.

This study offers an insight into residents' attitude towards changes in the rural landscape, or Naturbanization, in the surrounding area of a national park, with the case study in two sub-districts in Mount Ciremai National Park (MCNP). In general, residents mainly have a positive attitude towards the development of the tourism sector but oppose to the effect of tourism development such as land-use change and in-migration. The findings indicate that residents mostly showed a positive attitude towards the increase in the number of tourism objects, the increase in the number of tourists, the change in employment, and the improvement of accessibility. Moreover, based on the chi-square test result, there is no relationship between motivation for migration and their' attitude towards Naturbanization.

This study has provided empirical evidence regarding residents' attitudes towards Naturbanization that might be beneficial for governments and authorities in formulating rural tourism development policies by considering the Naturbanization process. The development of the tourism sector in the surrounding area of MCNP is perceived by residents as a positive process that is worth continuing, although the government should provide efforts in minimalizing negative impacts which concerned the residents, especially on land-use change and in-migration. Furthermore, this study also expanded the knowledge about the relationship between residents' motivation for migrating to the surrounding area of natural/national park with their attitude towards Naturbanization. However, considering Naturbanization is a complex process and attitudes are subjective to each resident, the involvement of more respondents in future research will strengthen the findings.

Acknowledgements. We gratefully thank School of Architecture, Planning, and Policy Development, Institut Teknologi Bandung for providing funding for this research through PPMU program.

References

- [1] Dudley, N.: Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. IUCN, CH (2008)
- [2] Prados, M.: Conceptual and Methodological Framework of Naturbanization in Naturbanization: New Identities and Process for Rural-natural Areas. pp. 11-28. Taylor & Francis Group, UK. (2009)
- [3] Pongpattananurak, N.: Impacts from Tourism Development and Agriculture on Forest Degradation in Thap Lan National Park and Adjacent Areas. Agriculture and Natural Resources. Vol. 52, No. 2018, pp. 290-297 (2018)
- [4] Pallares-Blanch, M., Prados, M., and Tulla, A.: Naturbanization and Urban-Rural Dynamics in Spain: Case Study of New Rural Landscapes in Andalusia and Catalonia. European Countyside. Vol. 2, No. 2014, pp. 118-160 (2014)
- [5] Chaolin, G.: Urbanization in Encyclopedia of Human Geography. pp. 141. Elsevier, NL (2020).
- [6] Ajzen, I.: Attitude Theory and the Attitude-behavior Relation. New Direction in Attitude Measurement. De Gruyter, GE (1993)

- [7] Sirakaya-Turk, E., Ekinçi, Y., and Kaya, A.: An Examination of the Validity of SUS-TAS in Cross-cultures. *Journal of Travel Research*. Vol. 46, No. 4, pp. 414-421 (2007)
- [8] Mitchell, C., and Bryant, C.: Counterurbanization in *Encyclopedia of Human Geography*. pp. 433-438. Elsevier, NL (2020)
- [9] Czerny, M., Lecka, I., and Wujek, M.: The Development of Urbanization in the Neighborhood of Kampinoski National Park in *Naturbanization: New Identities and Processes for Rural-Natural Areas*. pp. 29-43. Taylor & Francis Group, UK (2009)
- [10] Pallers-Blanch, M.: Natural Protected Areas and Rural/Local Development: A Sustainable Strategy in Remote Areas. *Urbani Izziv*. Vol. 23, No. 2, pp. S87-S96 (2012)
- [11] Lourenco, J., Quental, N., and Barros, F.: *Naturbanization and Sustainability at Peneda-Geres National Park in Naturbanization: New Identities and Processes for Rural-Natural Areas*. pp. 45-73. Taylor & Francis Group, UK (2009)
- [12] Amberger, A., Eder, R., Brigitte, A., Preisel, H., and Husslein, M.: National Park Affinity Segments of Overnight Tourists Differ in Satisfaction with, Attitudes towards, and specialization in, National Parks: Results from the Bavarian Forest National Park. *Journal for Nature Conservation*. Vol. 47, No. 2019, pp. 93-102 (2019)
- [13] Amberger, A., Eder, R., Alex, B., Sterl, P. and Burns, R.: Relationships between National-Park Affinity and Attitudes towards Protected Area Management of Visitors to the Gesäuse National Park, Austria. *Forest Policy and Economics*. Vol. 19, No. 2012, pp. 48-55 (2012)
- [14] Xu, F., and Fox, D.: Modelling Attitudes to Nature, Tourism and Sustainable Development in National Parks: A Survey of Visitors in China and the UK. *Tourism Management*. Vol. 45, No. 2014, pp. 142-158 (2014)
- [15] Ghazvini, S., Timothy, D., and Sarmento, J.: Environmental Concerns and Attitudes of Tourists towards National Park Uses and Services. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*. Vol. 31, No. 2020, pp. 1-10 (2020)
- [16] Gundersen, V., Mehmetoglu, M., Vistad, O., and Andersen, O.: Linking Visitor Motivation with Attitude towards Management Restrictions on Use in A National Park. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*. Vol. 9, No. 2015, pp. 77-86 (2015)
- [17] Panzer-Krause, S.: The Lost Rural Idyll? Tourists' Attitude towards Sustainability and Their Influence on the Production of Rural Space at A Rural Tourism Hotspot in Northern Ireland. *Journal of Rural Studies*. Vol. 80, No. 2020, pp. 235-243 (2020)
- [18] Amberger, A., and Schoissengeier, R.: The Other Side of the Border: Austrian Local Residents' Attitudes towards the Neighbouring Czech Sumava National Park. *Journal for Nature Conservation*. Vol. 20, No. 2012, pp. 135-143 (2012)
- [19] Karki, S., and Hubacek, K.: Developing A Conceptual Framework for the Attitude-Intention-Behaviour Links Driving Illegal Resource Extraction in Bardia National Park, Nepal. *Ecological Economics*. Vol. 117, No. 2015, pp. 129-139 (2015)
- [20] Haensch, J., Wheeler, S., and McWhinnie, S.: Community Attitudes towards Marine Parks in South Australia. *Marine Policy*. No. 2020, pp. 1-10 (2020)
- [21] Obradovic, S., Stojanovic, V., Kovacic, S., Jovanovic, T., Pantelic, M., and Vujicic, M.: Assessment of Residents' Attitudes toward Sustainable Tourism Development - A Case Study of Backo Podunavlje Biosphere Reserve, Serbia. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*. Vol. 35, No. 2021, pp. 1-12 (2021)
- [22] Cihar, M., and Stankova, J.: Attitudes of Stakeholders towards the Podyji/Thaya River Basin National Park in the Czech Republic. *Journal of Environmental Management*. Vol. 81, No. 2006, pp. 273-285 (2006)
- [23] Ministry of Forestry and Environment: Decree of the Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation No. 176 of 2018. Ministry of Forestry and Environment, ID (2018)

- [24] Yuniarsih, A., Marsono, D., Pudyatmoko, S., and Sadono, R.: Zonasi Taman Nasional Gunung Ciremai berdasarkan Sensitivitas Kawasan dan Aktivitas Masyarakat. *Jurnal Penelitian Hutan dan Konservasi Alam*. Vol. 11, No. 3, pp. 239-259 (2014)
- [25] Tourism, Y.: Tourism Objects in Kuningan Regency. Tourism, Youth, and Sports Office of Kuningan Regency (2021)
- [26] Hsu, C., Chen, M., Nyaupane, G., and Lin, S.: Measuring Sustainable Tourism Attitude Scale (SUS-TAS) in An Eastern Island Context. *Tourism Management Perspectives*. Vol. 33, No. 2020, pp. 1-10 (2020)
- [27] Healey, J.: *Statistics: A Tool for Social Research*. Cengage Learning, US (2012)
- [28] Badan Pusat Statistik, Kecamatan Cigugur dalam Angka Tahun 2019. Badan Pusat Statistik, Kabupaten Kuningan, ID (2019)
- [29] Bijker, R., Haartsen, T., and Strijker, D.: Migration to Less-popular Rural Areas in the Netherlands: Exploring the Motivations. *Journal of Rural Studies*. Vol. 28, No. 2012, pp. 490-498 (2012)
- [30] Takahashi, Y., Kubota, H., Shigeto, S., Yoshida, T., and Yamagata, Y.: Diverse Values of Urban-to-Rural Migration: A Case Study of Hokuto City, Japan. *Journal of Rural Studies*. Vol. 87, No. 2021, pp. 292-299 (2021)
- [31] Stockdale, A.: Unravelling the Migration Decision-making Process: English Early Retirees Moving to Rural Mid-Wales. *Journal of Rural Studies*. Vol. 34, No. 2014, pp. 161-171 (2014)