

TRADITIONAL VILLAGES AND TOURISM INTEGRATION MODEL FOR INCLUSIVE SOCIAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the economic growth of traditional villages and tourism in Bali Province by modeling the integration of traditional villages and tourism in realizing inclusive socioeconomic conditions in Bali Province. Field research with the sociological approach of tourism and social economic policies. Data sources, namely primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques, document studies and interviews, as well as modeling with the Focus Group Discussion stage; The sample of this research is traditional villages in South, North, Central, East and West Bali; and the data that has been collected were analyzed using qualitative descriptive data analysis techniques. The results showed that the economic growth of traditional villages and tourism in Bali Province was increasing, supported by the Bali Cultural Tourism program. Data from BPS (2020) states that the number of foreign tourists visiting Bali Province in November 2020 has increased as high as 12.07 percent compared to the record in October 2020. The economic sector of traditional villages, has a big role as a locomotive for economic development, as well as a generator in socio-cultural development in Bali. Inclusive socio-economic growth in Bali Province has been optimally utilized by Traditional Villages in the tourism sector and has implemented modeling, mapping and economic feasibility.

Keywords: *traditional village, inclusive, tourism.*

A. Introduction

Tourism destinations are also a means of community life to work and carry out social and cultural activities. This is also regulated in Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. A tourism destination is a geographical area that is in one or more administrative areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism. The community is an inseparable part of a tourism destination, so that in developing tourism

destinations it is obligatory to consider various elements of society. Based on Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010-2025, it is clear that tourism development is basically aimed at several main objectives, including: national unity and integrity; Poverty Alleviation; Sustainable Development; Fulfillment of Living Needs and Human Rights; Economic and Industrial Improvement; and Technology Development. Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism in the preamble emphasizes that the

administration of tourism is an integral part of the national development system. This tourism development has an important meaning in terms of increasing foreign exchange, regional and community income, creating jobs, encouraging people's economic activities; thus the tourism sector is able to become a leading sector in the future economic development of the Bali region (Utama & Rai, 2011).

Regional tourism development is a series of integrative development efforts with all supporting sectors which are carried out systematically and continuously, with the aim of improving community welfare and increasing regional income (Suhendri & Aminy, 2019). The participation of local communities is very important in developing sustainable tourism destinations and encourages the emergence of new trends in community-based tourism development. Tosun & Timothy (2003) emphasize that the main elements in sustainable tourism emphasize community-based tourism. The main focus is on the participation of local communities in planning and developing tourism destinations. It can be ascertained at this time that tourism is a global phenomenon. Few places on earth have escaped the curiosity of visitors, or the ability of tour companions to pack in even the most remote or dangerous locations for them.

The inclusive development approach seeks to create a civilized city so that it can improve the welfare of all its citizens. Apart from that, it also creates areas that give citizens the opportunity to have freedom, social relations, participate in development, and plan policies. Areas that have adopted an inclusive development approach will become areas that can improve the quality of life and welfare of their citizens.

Through community participation, tourism can directly benefit local communities. This contribution is able to encourage acceptance, support and tolerance of the community towards optimal tourism growth. Local communities are an inseparable component of tourism destinations. The integration of local communities in planning and developing tourism destinations is intended to ensure that local people have the space and opportunity to participate in the tourism planning process. The framework for integration begins with a basic understanding of tourism destinations which also have links with other industries including local communities. The community has a strategic position in the development of sustainable tourism.

Data from BPS (2020) states that the number of foreign tourist visiting Bali during November 2020 has increased as high as 12.07 percent compared to the record in October

2020. The economic sector of traditional villages, has a big role as a locomotive for economic development, as well as a generator in socio-cultural development in Bali. Accelerated absorption of regional government spending related to infrastructure development can boost investment and construction business improvements. The gradual economic recovery through the integration model of traditional villages and tourism has an initial commitment in the framework of a stable economic arrangement, relatively controlled political-security, rich natural resources and a strong investment climate that has increased the number of middle class population in Bali Province. The increase in the middle class population has brought a wave of consumer spending in the form of property ownership or investment, the need for financial services / consulting and education (Sudapet, et al, 2017).

Many studies on customary villages have been carried out, with analyzes in various models and methods, but mostly focus on aspects of internal dynamics, with the dominance of discussions on the socio-religious aspects which are indeed one of the characteristics of traditional ha ha traditional villages. The issue of traditional village culture as a basic capital in development, including in tourism development, which is the main issue in this paper, has not been widely discussed.

Starting from the anxiety about the existence of traditional villages and Balinese tourism in the context of changes in the very structural global situation, anxiety over the developing discourse which is often without empirical data, this paper will try to examine the relationship between subak and tourism reciprocally, with a paradigm or non - dichotomous, but rather a holistic-integralistic approach.

The welfare of Indigenous Peoples has become a serious concern in development in Indonesia, reflected in the fact that Indigenous Peoples have become a development priority as stated in the National Mid-Term Development Plan. The Indonesian government has a strong legal basis for realizing social protection for Indigenous Peoples. This affirms that indigenous peoples and their traditional rights are recognized and respected by the state. Article 18 B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution quoted above guarantees all Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia.

Traditional villages cannot be separated from tourism management activities which confirms how much effectiveness of traditional villages in managing tourism in their territory. The tourism developed in Bali is cultural tourism, and culture in this case is Balinese culture which is based on the teachings of Hinduism. This culture is rooted

and rests on various traditional institutions in Bali such as the subak, residents, forces, traditional villages with their banjar and so on (Purnamawati & Adnyani, 2019). In accordance with Perda No. 2 of 2012 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism, the development of tourism is expected to be in line with the development of Balinese Culture in an interactive-mutualistic relationship. In order for this concept to work, the traditional village as a supporter of Balinese culture must receive serious attention. Therefore it is necessary to make efforts to provide opportunities for traditional villages to be stronger in existence, by providing opportunities to participate in tourism development, Artini & Angrreni (2006). In other words, there must be an effort so that tourism provides direct benefits to traditional villages.

The integral model of traditional villages and urgent tourism was initiated in responding to the problems of tourism management in Bali Province. This fact is reinforced by the findings of previous research from Suryani, et al (2016), which revealed the findings of the management function of internal components, which lead to a lack of reliable human resources flow to the sea in the waters of Nusa Penida. Based on the facts in the field from previous research, this study aims to carry out modeling, mapping and the economic

feasibility of maritime and tourism economic integration in the Bali Province in order to increase socio-economic inclusion, along with the creation of an Accounting Economic Information System that supports the realization of an inclusive socio-economy in Bali Province.

B. Literature Review

Sustainable tourism development leads to efforts to increase the per capita income figure, so that automatically increases the welfare of the community. Some of the literature related to growth theories such as Rostow's theory, Harold Domar, or Lewis is a theoretical basis for development experts. These theories believe that high economic growth, gradually, will automatically be followed by equal distribution of income and will lead to a reduction in the level of poverty. However, when the implementation of this theory became increasingly biased, especially when entering the mid-70s, economists began to doubt the concentration of all economic activity on growth.

Tourist areas are synonymous with various productive resources, especially those provided by nature. However, this wealth is often difficult to access by the people closest to the resource. This is because the community is kept away from the decision-making process regarding the management of various existing

productive resources. The community becomes the party who is forced to accept policies that are one-sided and in the end the community becomes the group whose access to productive resources is highly dependent on stronger parties, namely the government and the private sector. The nature of government management creates unequal social, economic, and political relations at various levels, both between government agencies and among stakeholders, one of which is the community. The powerlessness of the community in terms of limited access to productive resources and dependence on more powerful parties, has led to efforts to model the democratization of resources through a people's economy incubator which refers to the mandate of the state as stated in article 33, UUD 1945. Collectivity at the community level to control and utilize the various resources that exist around their territory in a democratic manner and the government or the private sector becomes partners who have an equal position with the community.

Some literature shows that it impacts tourism. There are various differences depending on the number and types of tourists visiting, the organization of tourism products, the integration of tourism in rural community development, and the stages in the life cycle of tourism destinations (Briedenham & Wickens, 2004; Barke, 2004). These studies also state

that in addition to skills, coordination and control of local communities will greatly determine the impact of rural tourism. For example, Barke (2004) mentions a case about the ownership of rural tourism businesses by individuals or non-local entrepreneurs that have made local people not get significant benefits from rural tourism development. Page & Getz (1997) based on several research results on local people's attitudes towards tourism concluded that local people who benefit and have control over tourism development tend to be positive. The positive impact of tourism requires careful consideration and meet the principles of sustainable development. The principle of sustainable development is closely related to the development of tourism that is environmentally friendly, economically feasible, and socially and culturally acceptable to local communities. Sustainable tourism development requires the involvement of all related decision makers and strong leadership to ensure the growth of spaces for participation, especially for local communities. Sustainable tourism must also be able to provide satisfaction and awareness for tourists about sustainable development issues.

Participation in decision-making involves the community to voice their hopes, desires and concerns from tourism development, which can then be used as input

in the planning process. Meanwhile, taking a role in the sharing of tourism benefits implies that the community should have the opportunity to obtain financial benefits from tourism and linkages with other sectors. For this reason, the development of tourism destinations should be able to create job opportunities, business opportunities and education for the community to know the benefits of tourism (Timothy, 1999).

C. Research Methods

This type of research is field research with a sociological approach to tourism and social economic policies. The research sample is traditional villages in Bali Province, with samples of South, Central, North, East and West Bali. The data collection technique used is the document study technique, namely in the collection of literature on literature sources that are relevant to the issues discussed by reading and taking notes through a card system to make it easier to analyze problems (Ali & Asrori, 2014). The data that has been collected from the results of literature studies are then analyzed and studied using descriptive techniques, namely describing the results of primary, secondary and tertiary data analysis (Ishaq & Darmawan, 2017). In connection with this research, the data obtained based on tourism to increase integrity among residents by maintaining traditional organizations; and

literature study of the data are described, grouped, and analyzed using descriptive techniques as a whole and systematically to obtain accurate and relevant conclusions. For data processing, the technique used is deductive, namely the conclusions obtained from the description of general problems to more detailed specific problems. Data collection techniques, document studies and interviews, as well as modeling using the Focus Group Discussion stage.

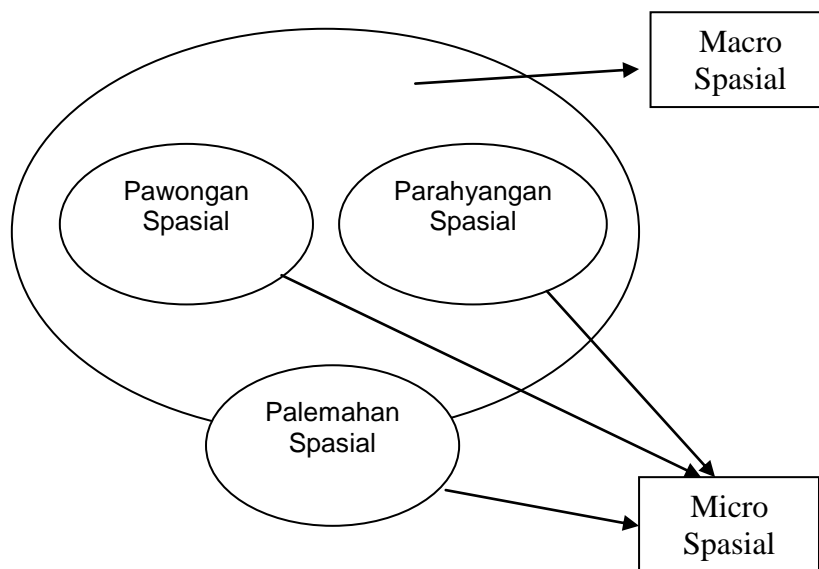
D. Discussion

Economic Growth of Traditional Villages and Tourism in Bali Province

The Indonesian government established a policy on integrated tourism villages, namely in 1992. The integrated village model describes village characteristics that are adapted to a sustainable development strategy. Tourism, which is one of the supporting sectors for the economy, is the driver of national and global development as well as an integrated region. This makes Bali a tourist destination in Indonesia. The study from Chevalier (2019) focuses on three villages, namely Penglipuran, Tenganan and Jatiluwih. Analyzing economic sustainability, local economic development; its social sustainability, evaluating the capacity of cultural preservation, the multi-effects of tourism on the preservation of local cultural

heritage. The methodology used is multi-case, through a qualitative approach consisting of interviews with local residents who have direct contact with tourism. The results showed that the three villages were successful in meeting the expectations of sustainable tourism by supporting economic growth that allowed local residents to keep their communities alive through community-based management that respected traditional communities globally. Its sustainability needs to be improved through a

more efficient socio-economic model. It includes more flexibility involving young people to avoid the scarcity of qualified human resources that limit their capacity for economic growth. The results may be of interest to researchers involved with tourism and sustainability issues, but also to institutions and professionals working on establishing models of sustainable tourism in Bali and other locations.



Picture 1. Three Elements of Micro Space in the Tri Hita Karana Concept (Sukawati, 2007)

The realization of an Indonesia that is prosperous, democratic and just, which is based on increasing welfare will be pursued through economic development based on the advantages of competitiveness, wealth of natural resources, human resources and

national culture. This important goal will be managed through advances in mastery of science and technology. Sustainable tourism development is designed fairly and equitably by involving all communities actively, so that development results can be enjoyed by all

Indonesian people or by using a new paradigm of inclusive development. The layout of the implementation of tourism activities in which Traditional Villages are jointly aligned according to the developing needs in each region in Bali Province. In other words, the in the overall structure regarding spatial planning in the Traditional Village in Bali Province show relatively limited symptoms and do not reach their basic structure.

It can be seen from Figure 1, as the name implies, spatial change is a change concerning the existence of a spatial or spatial existence which in Balinese tradition is often referred to as a mandala. In the perspective of Balinese tradition, spatial which includes micro space and macro space is connected with the philosophy of Tri Hita Karana, where the interpretation can be explained that in macro space there are three elements of micro space that are interconnected with one another. In this study, spatial is the spatial of the Traditional Village in Bali Province in the context of Tri Hita Karana in the era of global tourism, especially since the 1970s, which covers the discussion of parhyangan, pawongan, and palemahan elements.

The *Tri Hita Karana* concept contains a philosophical purpose to achieve harmony in life in three relationships, namely (1) man and

change in awareness about spatial planning as a creative essence of environmental development in the Traditional Village basically only occurs in its physical manifestation, especially concerning the function and form of the architecture. Changes God, (2) man and nature, and (3) man and man, which is generally also applied to traditional Balinese spatial planning and architecture. in responding to environmental pollution problems, facilities and infrastructure, and relationship patterns such as respect for the gifts of nature and their use for tourism activities.

The Province of Bali has ± 1495 customary law communities which are targeted to increase the inclusive socio-economy in Bali Province. Based on the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning Traditional Villages, Traditional Villages are units of customary law communities in Bali that have territory, position, original composition, traditional rights, their own assets, traditions, social manners of community life from generation to generation in the bond of the holy place (kahyangan three or kahyangan village). The three temples are Pura Puseh, Pura Desa and Pura Dalem which exist in each traditional village and characterize the existence of a traditional village and the implementation of

tourism based on the uger-uger of the traditional village.

The realization of an inclusive socio-economy in Bali Province as an output model of integration of traditional villages and tourism is closely related to the achievement of natural resources as well as attitudes and views of Balinese society that cannot be separated from the principles of religion, customs, beliefs, and the religious system that underlies these aspects. Aspects of life. From geographic conditions, namely the distance to natural resources, traditional settlements in mountainous areas, in plains and in coastal areas are realized. Based on the attitudes and views of the community, sustainable development patterns are realized that harmonize economic, socio-cultural and environmental aspects.

In Indonesia, development that pursues economic growth alone does not include inclusive or social development has created poverty problem which can be seen through the high poverty line and unemployment rate. The poverty line in Indonesia in 2009 was recorded at IDR 200,262 per capita per month, and the average poverty line in urban areas was IDR 222,123 per capita per month, while in rural areas it was IDR 179,834 per capita per month. This poverty line has increased every year along with inflation, so that people

who have an income close to the poverty line, are vulnerable to falling into poverty if there are economic fluctuations, such as increases in fuel and food prices (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2010). For example, if you use the poverty line of USD 1 per capita per day, the number of poor people in Indonesia is recorded at 5.9% of the population. However, if the poverty line is increased to USD 2 per capita per day, the number of poor people in Indonesia in the same year jumped to 42.6% of the population.

Tourism that involves elements of society as a whole is believed to be able to realize sustainable tourism destinations, but in reality it is faced with various problems (Campbell, 1999). For this reason, persuasive efforts with a participatory approach are needed to encourage village communities to be actively involved in the formulation of village development policies. Participatory development is carried out as an effort to accelerate and improve the quality of services, development, and empowerment of rural communities by promoting togetherness, kinship, and mutual cooperation. Building community participation in development must be done by changing the paradigm to "Village Build". What should be extracted is village assets and developed into social energy which is very beneficial for the community. Especially fostering the cultural and social

values of the village such as mutual cooperation, volunteerism, solidarity, and community self-reliance.

In principle, the policies undertaken to achieve the development goals of underdeveloped areas are through the development of local economies in disadvantaged areas, strengthening of community and local government institutions in managing local resources, improving quality and affordable health services, quality education services, infrastructure and infrastructure. Accessibility with growth centers, as well as supporting financing that is more pro to underdeveloped areas (Yulaswati, 2013). Determination of a regional development strategy must be adjusted to the programs to be implemented. That is why the strategies used between regions differ according to their potential. According to Blakely (...), the regional development strategy must pay attention to three aspects, namely the determination of objectives, criteria, determination of possible actions, and strategy for preparing targets.

Modeling the Integration of Traditional Villages and Tourism in Realizing Inclusive Socio-Economy in Bali Province

The realization of an Indonesia that is prosperous, democratic and just, which is

based on increasing welfare will be pursued through economic development based on the advantages of competitiveness, wealth of natural resources, human resources and national culture. This important goal will be managed through advances in mastery of science and technology. Sustainable tourism development is designed fairly and equitably by involving all communities actively, so that development results can be enjoyed by all Indonesian people or by using a new paradigm of inclusive development.

Utama & Junaedi (2020), reveal the findings of the obstacles faced by the Jatiluwih traditional village, especially those related to aspects of accommodation arrangement and culinary arrangements. Muliana & Huraerah (2019), obstacles and challenges to tourism development in the South Cianjur area, there are critical factors that must be addressed, including: collective awareness of the community and stakeholders about tourism; village-level tourism management institutions; partnerships with other stake holders; accessibility of travel products. This condition is analyzed as an implementation of the institutional model (Institutional). Where this model puts forward the idea that policies made are entirely the right of the government and are coercive in nature (Syahrir, 2018). This research will look at the formulation of

policies in tourism development in Bali Province from the traditional village and tourism integration model which is a combined model or complements the existing deficiencies in a comprehensive incremental and rational approach.

The development of tourism activities is still focused on the South Bali area in general and that is only developing the physical aspects, by only developing its natural potential, for example Kuta Beach, Sanur Beach, Pandawa Beach, and Peti Tenget Beach Legian. Meanwhile, for the development of tourism activities there has not been an effort to create new tourism objects, such as by developing the potential for coastal tourism in the surrounding Bali region and the local culture of each Traditional Village in Bali Province in general which can be used as an attraction for tourism in traditional villages such as traditional ceremonies owned or unique activities. Potential cultural tourism that is continuously being developed by the Regional Government of the Bali Province.

The formulation of an integral model of customary villages and tourism concerns an effort to answer the question of how various alternatives are agreed upon for the problems being developed and who participates in the tourism sector which is oriented towards the realization of an inclusive socio-economy that

balances economic, socio-cultural and ecological aspects. This model views the policy of integrating traditional villages and tourism as a continuation of existing tourism development activities by adding or modification by introducing traditional villages in tourism management. This model is in line with the reference to the general explanation of the tourism law which is oriented towards the arrangement of tourism which refers to the pluralism conditions of the NRI and traditional villages as part of it. Modeling with the Focus Group Discussion stage has designed an Accounting Economic Information system that supports the economic development of traditional villages in the Balinese cultural tourism sector.

Inclusive development that is able to produce high enough economic growth is not always fully accessible to all society. According to Lenoir (2003), the concept of inclusive development was born from a commitment to encourage growth by involving citizens so that in the process a greater distribution of benefits occurs to a wider group of people. Inclusive development is an approach that was introduced as a form of reaction to development that emphasizes growth and leaves marginalized groups. This approach seeks to equalize development not only to focus on exclusive groups. The

terminology of inclusive development is not only on the economic aspect, but is broader in giving access to all elements of society in enjoying the results of development, including infrastructure and basic services.

The inclusive development approach is part of the application of the concept of tourism development which is based on social aspects. An inclusive approach is an effort to reduce the occurrence of mistakes in development efforts that are too dependent on the concept of pursuing growth or solely on economic progress. It is proven that in several developing countries, an inclusive development approach is able to reduce social exclusion and encourage social inclusion by involving city residents to participate in the urban development process. Adopting the variable social structure, culture and social processes of an inclusive development society can work well.

The importance of the tourism sector which is developed at the village level, resulting in the tourism workforce and the scope of tourism activities concerned requiring employment and other forms of activities related to tourism development in the village. Based on the problems that have been described in the background phenomenon, the workforce and other forms of activity are labor and forms of activities that are able to solve

the problems and weaknesses experienced by each tourist village in its development. The workforce and its forms of activity must be able to solve the problem of low local community participation, be able to strengthen local community control, increase accessibility and amenities, increase the role of tourism institutions (tourism awareness groups), and improve the image of a tourist village that is thick with elements of local wisdom and has local wisdom. characteristics that are healthy, beautiful, safe, and comfortable. These aspects are still a problem in all tourist villages in Bali and require reliable and professional tourism personnel in their fields in the development of sustainable tourism.

The development process that involves empowering the community as a whole in the tourism village cannot be separated from the participation of various elements or existing stakeholders, including internal actors and external actors. External actors that can be classified in this process are the government (Department of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism), hotels, travel, and tourists. Each element collectively and partially has different steps and agendas and is tailored to their respective interests. To realize this agenda, each external actor forms a form of relationship, both with internal actors in the village, and with other external actors.

However, the level of relationship created in each relationship essentially has different qualities according to the intensity of the relationships that exist in the interaction. The overall role played by the actors and the relationships that are created takes place in an area, namely the tourist village area

The need for planning the development of tourism human resources that is able to encourage the resolution of problems that have been obstacles. These human resources will have the obligation to prepare planning strategies based on all priority scales and policy directions. The results of this research analysis indicate that human resources in the tourism sector must consider several solutions and policies needed by each party in overcoming the problem. Finally, the measure of the success of the community empowerment process in tourist villages in Bali is strongly influenced by several factors, including the level of readiness of the local community in understanding every step of developing a tourist village that requires a process, so it cannot be done in a short time; appropriateness of the methods and strategies applied, and real support from local governments.

All forms of cultural and natural heritage are expected to be able to attract tourists, and are resources to encourage

development. This tourism can then be distributed around the world, thus providing additional opportunities for many non-industrialized countries. Raising public awareness to educate and train quality human resources is very important in involving the community in the process of serving and increasing competence in preserving the culture they have. The involvement of all parties will enable the legacy of humanity to be better preserved, living conditions improved and poverty reduced. Preserving culture and natural heritage, to reach all people, make culture and civilization better known, improve daily living conditions and reduce poverty. In the end, it is hoped that this will be able to give meaning to the sustainability of tourism development, but the goal cannot be separated from the quality of tourism in the region. Design and implementation of tourism policies and activities, namely people's understanding of culture and its sustainability by involving community participation in the preservation and enhancement of cultural heritage in the long term. Tourism can have a positive effect on and sustain our cultural and natural heritage, on creativity and cultural diversity, and on the environment and the balance of society. Tourism rests on the basic principles of exchanges that occur between communities

and are cultural expressions and experiences. Tourism is a form of culture, and its practices and structures are extensions of the emerging normative cultural framework.

The weaknesses that exist in all tourist villages are the low competency of tourism human resources, so that it has a significant impact on community participation practices which have many weaknesses and coordinated forms of tourism institutional performance. The general advantages that exist are that all tourist villages have the potential for nature, art, culture and customs that can be developed as main tourist attractions. In the end, various management policies that are intervened in all tourism villages must prioritize and emphasize three things, namely: aspects of the weaknesses and strengths of the tourism village itself; the development stage of each developing a tourist village; and mandatory aspects based on the weaknesses and strengths of each tourist village. For this reason, the forms of policy intervention and programs implemented are not entirely the same and should be adapted to the characteristics of each region.

E. Conclusion

The weakness of this research is the availability of measuring tools because qualitative descriptive research with a

literature study review does not have statistical tables so that the validation level is only measured by the achievement of the results of the collection of literacy materials and supporting literacy analysis. In the future, important quantitative measuring instruments are referred to to reinforce the urgency of research and the high number of cases of ignoring the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy in the development of spatial planning for tourism areas in Bali Province. The performance of traditional villages in Bali Province is also important to measure for subsequent research with the application of the Integrated Performance Measurement system (IPMS), and Performance Prism. The research subjects were not only Bali Province, but also extended to other areas as a comparison area because each region has different levels of characteristics in determining the spatial pattern of regional spatial planning for settlements in tourism areas. This research only focuses on the concept of *Tri Hita Karana's* philosophy in the future, the study of local wisdom of spatial planning for tourism areas based on traditional villages is expanded with more diverse types as seen from Asta Kosala Kosali, and Tri Mandala. The actors behind the spatial layout of traditional village tourism are indigenous peoples and traditional villages in Bali Province, the next study can

extend to communities in other areas as well as the nation and state. The local wisdom of the Balinese Hindu community which is universal has only been introduced, such as the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy which is in line

with the Asta Kosala Kosali concept which is in synergy with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), further research can examine the spatial planning of the tourism area from the *Tri Mandala* perspective

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