



The Management of the Tourist Attraction of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest in the Village of Glagalinggah Kintamani District

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to understand and analyze the completeness of the management function in the tourist attraction of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest, which is a newly developed tourist attraction in 2018. The concept used in this research are the concept of management, the concept of tourism product components, the concept of tourist attraction, the concept of institutionization, the concept of cooperation, the concept of coordination, the concept of promotion, the concept of visitor, the concept of the traditional village, and definition of working mechanism. The types of data used are qualitative and quantitative data with primary and secondary data sources. Data collection techniques in this study are observation, interview, and document techniques. The informant determination technique used in this study was purposive sampling. For the data analysis technique used is a qualitative data analysis technique that starts from observing, categorizing, explaining categorization relationship, and drawing conclusions.

Based on the results of the research conducted, the existing conditions in the Tourist Attraction of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest, which include tourist attractions, accessibility, facilities, and institutions, show that they have not been managed properly, this can be seen from several tourist facilities that are damaged and have not been followed up. Besides that, the existence of trash bins is not optimal, there is still plastic waste in the middle of a pine forest. Then the management function, which consists of planning, organizing, mobilizing, and supervising, shows that management has not been carried out optimally, this is because BUPDA, as the manager of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest tourist attraction, does not yet have a division of work sections or divisions in charge of each activity, so that its management is still carried out in mutual cooperation or jointly by BUPDA. In addition, the tourist attraction of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest does not yet have social media as a promotional tool. So that the completeness of the management function of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest has not run well and optimally.

Keywords: Socio-economic impact, Tanjung Pakis Beach, Development Tourism

1. Introduction

The image of the island of Bali cannot be separated from the existence of tourism. Bali has eight regencies, one of which is Bangli Regency. Bangli has several famous natural tourist attractions such as Penglipuran Village, Mount Batur and Lake Batur. The existence of this tourist attraction is able to become a magnet for traveling to Bangli Regency. The number of tourist visits to Bangli Regency is based on data from the Disparda. baliprov.go.id (2022), in 2019 there were 369,390 domestic tourists and 861,183 foreign tourists. The decline in tourist visits to Bangli Regency occurred during the Covid-19 outbreak, this resulted in 2021 the number of domestic tourists visiting only 168,914 while foreign tourists were 1,252 tourists.

The existence of tourist attractions are also scattered in various areas of Bangli, one of which is in Kintamani District. Tourism in Kintamani is well known, one of which is the Mount Batur Caldera which was designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in September 2012 as part of a member of the Global Geopark Network. This makes the Kintamani area much better known as a tourist destination or popular destination in Bangli Regency (Widiastini, et al. 2016). In addition to having natural resources in the form of mountains and lakes, there are also natural resources in the form of forest areas in the Kintamani area.

One of the forests in the Kintamani area is the Glagalinggah Pine Forest. The Glagalinggah Pine Forest is a state-owned protected forest, the function of protected forest according to Government Regulation Number 23 of 2021, is a forest area that has the main function of protecting life support systems to

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regulate water systems, prevent flooding, control erosion, prevent seawater intrusion. and maintain soil fertility. The use of protected forests as tourist attractions has several provisions that must be complied with which are written in Article 25 paragraph (2) of the Forest Management and Forest Utilization Regulation which contains business activities for utilizing environmental services in protected forests not to reduce, change, or eliminate its main function. , changing landscapes, and destroying the balance of the environment.

The Glagalinggah Pine Forest is a tourist attraction which was opened in 2018. Based on the information conveyed by Mr. Sumadi as the Bendesa of Glagalinggah Traditional Village, that currently the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction is in a developing stage. More visits are made by local visitors, for domestic tourists and foreign tourists there have been but currently more dominantly visited by local visitors. Several tourist attractions and tourist facilities have been provided to support the activities of visitors or tourists while in the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction. The existence of tourism facilities in the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction has not been managed properly, this can be seen from one of the swing facilities whose condition has been damaged and left unrepaired, the damaged swing is next to the pine forest road so it is very can clearly be seen from the main area of pine forest. In addition, the provision of trash bins in the pine forest area is not optimal, this can be seen from the large amount of plastic waste in the forest, especially in the gazebo area in the middle of the pine forest. The presence of plastic waste will spoil the landscape, damage the soil and of course also the pine forest environment itself. Apart from being a tourist attraction, the Glagalinggah Pine Forest is also a protected forest area whose environment needs to be cared for and maintained. Management of the use of pine forests as protected forests and tourist attractions must still be considered properly to prevent damage to the forest environment. A tourist place will be visited by many visitors and will continue to increase if it is supported by well-managed tourism facilities and infrastructure and the existence of nature or its environment is still maintained.

Currently the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction is in the development stage, of course it requires good management for the progress of a tourist attraction. The Glagalinggah Pine Forest requires management in forest conservation and development as a tourist attraction so that it can become a more developed tourist attraction without damaging the natural conditions or the pine forest environment. Based on this, research on management is important to do, because to understand and analyze the completeness of the existing management functions in the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction, so that the function of the pine forest as a protected forest as well as a tourist attraction can run well. So it was decided to raise or conduct research with the title "Management of Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction in Glagalinggah Traditional Village, Kintamani District".

2. Methodology

The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive qualitative data analysis. According to (Bungin, 2007: 147-148), there are five stages, namely, observing social phenomena and identifying, categorizing the information obtained, tracing and explaining categorization, explaining categorization relationships, and drawing general conclusions. The description of these steps is as follows:

1. Observing social phenomena and doing identification, at this stage the researchers made observations through observation, interviews and documentation techniques. Where the goal is to find, collect and record data and information contained in the research location about the existing conditions in Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourism Attraction in Glagalinggah Traditional Village, Kintamani District and management of Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourism Attraction in Glagalinggah Traditional Village, Kintamani District.
2. Categorize the information obtained, at this stage distinguish and understand the information obtained in this study. The collection of information that has been obtained in the field is then categorized based on its suitability with the problems studied, namely the existing conditions in Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourism Attraction in Glagalinggah Traditional Village, Kintamani District and management of Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction in Glagalinggah Traditional Village, Kintamani District.
3. Tracing and explaining the categorization, in this study the data and information that have been obtained in the field have been categorized based on the data aspect according to the problem, then the information and data are traced according to the data aspect, then explained and described in narrative form and supported by pictures obtained at the research site.
4. Explaining the categorization relationships, in this research is the stage where the information and data that have been obtained are explained and categorised according to the aspects of the research data then explained and redefined the relationship between these categorizations, namely the relationship between the four components of tourism products in an attraction. tourism and the interrelationships between planning (planning), organizing (organizing), directing (directing), supervision (controlling).
5. Drawing general conclusions, in this study the data that has been categorized, each relationship of the categorization is explained and then general conclusions are drawn.

3. Result

Glagalinggah Traditional Village is a village located in Kintamani District, Bangli Regency, Bali. The area of the Glagalinggah Traditional Village is 70 hectares inhabited by residents including the yard, public facilities and others. More or less in 1940, before it became the Glagalinggah Traditional Village, it used to be a plantation site belonging to Puri Bangli. At that time there were still few people who occupied this place and at that time worked as gardeners, so that in 1950-1970 the cultivators became Banjar Tempekan, from Banjar Tempekan to become a traditional village and from a traditional village to Desa Pakraman Glagalinggah. Finally in 1975 the Glagalinggahbanjartempekan was expanded to become the Glagalinggah Traditional Village. After briefly becoming a Glagalinggah Pakraman Village, in the end now it is back into a Glagalinggah Traditional Village.

Glagalinggah Traditional Village is located at an altitude of about 1,050 meters above sea level, including in the mountainous highlands, so that this village has a cool air and tends to be cold. Glagalinggah Traditional Village consists of one banjar which is located in Kintamani Village, Kintamani District, Bangli Regency. One such banjar is the Glagalinggah Banjar. Besides consisting of one banjar, this village also consists of one traditional village, namely Glagalinggah Traditional Village, which has territorial boundaries as follows:

- a. North side :SubakAbianKeliki
- b. South side: Bukih Traditional Village
- c. East side : Br. Custom Wood cotton
- d. West :PakramanManikliyu Village and Br. Saap

The name Glagalinggah Traditional Village comes from the word "Glagah" which means elephant grass (elephant field) while "Linggah" means broad. In the past, this village had a very large area of elephant grass, so it was called Glagalinggah. The location of the Glagalinggah Traditional Village is easily accessible because it already has fairly good and wide road access. The existence of this village is quite close to Penelokan which can be reached for 14 minutes. In addition, this village is also located on a public track that connects the Villages of Buahon, Payangan, Gianyar, so that it can be used as a route to tourism to Kintamani. The condition of the Glagalinggah Traditional Village is filled with pine forest areas and several gardens belonging to the local community.

. Glagalinggah Traditional Village still maintains their customs such as sticking to the concept of Tri Hita Karana in everyday life.

The Glagalinggah Indigenous Village community consistently continues to carry out religious activities as a form of applying Parhyangan and also a form of devotion to God as well as by maintaining social relations with the local community (Pawongan) and always maintaining the beauty of the village and the environment around the village (Palemahan). All of these things are of course the responsibility and obligation of the Glagalinggah Traditional Village.

The Glagalinggah Indigenous Village community is a community unit that mostly depends on its life as farmers and ranchers. Based on data on the Glagalinggah Traditional Village profile, the population in Glagalinggah Traditional Village is 865 people (235 families) with details of 452 male and 413 female.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Existing conditions in the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction in Glagalinggah Traditional Village.

Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourism Attraction is a nature tourism which opened in 2018. Currently this tourist attraction is in the development stage. To see the existing conditions in the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction, it is reviewed based on the components of tourism products. Existing conditions based on 4A found in the Failedgah Pinus Forest can be seen that the management carried out is not optimal, it can be seen from the tourist attractions that have not been managed properly and optimally, besides that the existing facilities have not been maximized and maintained optimally, as can be seen from one of the pavilion facilities whose condition is already damaged on the side of the road, then the donation box in the toilet which has been damaged and has not been repaired until now, besides that there are no signposts at this time because it is still in the planning stage. Then the trash can has not been maximally provided in the middle of the pine forest, so there is still garbage found in the middle of the forest.

2. Description of the management of Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction in Glagalinggah Traditional Village, Kintamani District. Management of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction shows that based on the management function

explained. There are several management functions that have not been carried out optimally, as follows:

- a. In the planning function of the management of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction, especially the planning for the development of tourist attractions, it is currently not fully realized because it is hindered by existing funding, then in planning the promotion of tourist attractions, the manager does not have personal social media so that promotions cannot be carried out optimally. and reach more markets.
- b. In the organizing function in the management of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction, there are the Glagalinggah Indigenous Village Bendesa, BUPDA, Glagalinggah Lestari Forest Farmers Group and the Forestry Service who coordinate with each other. For now, BUPDA members have not formed special divisions or sections to carry out the duties and responsibilities of each section, so that the division of labor in pine forests is carried out in mutual cooperation or jointly among BUPDA members.

c. In the mobilization function in the management of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction in the Glagalinggah Traditional Village, Kintamani District. Human resources or managers of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction cooperate and coordinate with each other. The movement carried out is in the working mechanism. Then there is coordination between Bendesa Adat, BUPDA, Forest Farmer Groups, and the Forestry Service carried out by managers in carrying out programs or activities in pine forest areas.

d. In the supervisory function in the management of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction, several things have been carried out, namely in terms of mobilization in monthly performance evaluations where until now the meetings or evaluations have not been scheduled for certain. The evaluation carried out to see the development of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction every month is uncertain. For the supervision of financial distribution in the Glagalinggah Pine Forest Tourist Attraction, it is managed by the BUPDA which is supervised by the Bendesa Adat, while inspections on forest use are often carried out by the Forestry Service to maintain control over the environmental condition of the Glagalinggah Pine Forest.

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