



Role of Stakeholders in Tourism Village Management Bakas, Banjarangkan District, Klungkung, Bali

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ABSTRACT

Bakas Tourism Village, Banjarangkan District, Klungkung, Bali is a pioneering tourism village that will be developed into an independent tourism village with environmentally friendly concepts and local wisdom, namely an agricultural tourism village with a background of a large number of work in rural communities, namely as farmers. The tourist attractions offered are very diverse, however, in terms of human resources in Bakas Tourism Village, it still needs to be improved because superior and quality human resources will become against the background of a large number of jobs in rural communities, namely as farmers. The role of stakeholders or the involvement of actors, namely the village, the private sector, and local communities is very necessary for the management of Bakas Tourism Village, where later the stakeholders will carry out their obligations according to their positions and positions so that they can realize their potential in managing and developing tourist attractions in the area. Bakas Village.

This study uses qualitative and quantitative data types. Sources of data used are primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques used in this study were collected by observation, interviews, and documentation. When the informants used as resource persons in this study used a purposive sampling technique. Data analysis in this study used descriptive qualitative analysis.

The results showed that the existing condition of the tourism component in Bakas Tourism Village in terms of the various attractions offered, easy accessibility, amenities that have been provided, and institutions that have been approved are good and have met the standards as a tourism destination, namely a tourist village, while the role of stakeholders it is known that each party has carried out a role according to their duties and status based on planning, organizing, moving and supervising in managing a tourist village. It's just that the parties involved in the management of Bakas Tourism Village should fully synergize in realizing and developing the tourist attractions offered by Bakas Village together with other stakeholders so that it will create harmony in a tourism system and be more consistent in helping to maintain tourism in the Tourism Village.

Keywords: Bakas Tourism Village, Role of Stakeholders

1. Introduction

Alternative tourism is becoming a trend among tourists, one type of alternative tourism that is much loved is the Tourism Village which carries the concept of interaction between nature, culture and local communities. According to the Minister of tourism and creative economy (Menparekraf) Sandiaga Uno, rural tourism is becoming a tourism trend in the world today because Tourism Villages provide tourists with a more unique and new holiday experience. Tourism village management in Indonesia is part of a sustainable tourism development program. This program is in accordance with the 2020-2024 RPJMN, in the context of accelerating the revival of tourism and national economic growth, the inclusion of Tourism Villages as one of the development priorities of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy is not without reason because Tourism Villages in Indonesia have great potential to contribute to state revenue (Kememparekraf, 2021).

The role of stakeholders is needed to optimize the implementation of development including development in the tourism sector, one of the stakeholders who play a role in tourism development is the government but the government has limitations. Stakeholders who can take part in tourism development other than the government are the community, as mandated in Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Master Development Plan 2010-2025 that tourism development is carried out by increasing the capacity of community resources and increasing awareness and the role of the community. . Based on Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Master Development Plan for 2010-2025 on the institutional aspect, it is also explained that tourism development is carried out by cooperating with government organizations, local

governments, the private sector and the community, so that by providing an equal role between the government and the community is expected to accelerate tourism development.

In the tourism system, there are many actors who play a role in driving the system. These actors are tourism people in various sectors. In general, tourism people are grouped into three main pillars, namely (1) the community, (2) the private sector, (3) the government which includes the community is the general public in the destination, as the owner of various resources which are tourism capital, such as culture. Included in this community group are community leaders, intellectuals, NGOs and the mass media. Furthermore, in the private group are associations of tourism businesses and entrepreneurs, while the government group is in various administrative areas, starting from the central government, province, district, sub-district, and so on. The implementation of the tourism system can run perfectly if these components are merged into one and support each other. Such as the obligation of local governments to jointly plan, develop, organize, maintain and supervise with other local governments in all sectors that support tourism activities (Pitana and Gayatri, 2005 in Suwena and Widyatmaja, 2017).

Community-based tourism development can be used as an alternative to sustainable tourism by involving local communities in tourism development. Community Based Tourism (CBT) is a tool for community development and environmental conservation for sustainable tourism development (Suansri, 2003; Putra ed. 2016). One example of community-based tourism development is the development of Tourism Villages. The tourist village is one of the programs used to explore the potential of the village which is managed as a tourist attraction. A tourist village can be interpreted that in the village there is an attraction and characteristics that distinguish it from other villages both in terms of natural resources as well as art and culture, even the social activities of the community in which then managing this potential is equipped with facilities, facilities and infrastructure that support tourism activities. That way a village that is declared a tourist village has the opportunity and selling power for tourists to enjoy existing tourist attractions, gain experience, share knowledge, and get memorable memories (Jannah and Suryasih, 2019).

This tourist village is closely related to rural tourism where rural tourism is part of a tourist village. Tourist villages can be said as tourist destinations. This is supported by the opinion of Kurnianti (2018) which states that the tourist village is an alternative tourist destination based on the preservation of nature and culture as an attraction for tourists to visit the tourist village. Meanwhile, rural tourism is defined as a type of tourism activity carried out by tourists in relatively small numbers with the aim of getting experience in contact with nature and residents in a rural area visited (Sugiarti, Aliyah and Yudana, 2016).

The tourism industry in Bali has become a world icon both in practical and academic terms. Tourism on the island of Bali is growing rapidly, a number of villages that were previously unknown to many people have now turned into hits and popular tourist destinations on the island of Bali. These villages offer a number of things that attract tourists, be it because of their natural charm, culture or unique traditions they have. At this time, Bali will apply the concept of healthy tourism after the COVID-19 pandemic (Balitribune, 2021).

The tourist village was chosen in the application of healthy tourism because it runs the *Sapta Pesona* concept. Tourism village development is one of the promotions that can introduce the potential of a village and in village development one must know in detail the characteristics, strengths and weaknesses of the village, so that the development of tourist villages can be in accordance with the attractions that will be offered to tourists. Local communities can participate in the development of tourist villages so that they can be used as subjects in village development. Tourism villages have a lot of potential that can be developed by utilizing the potential contained in a tourism village that can provide benefits for the village and local residents (Travel-news, 2021).

Bakas Tourism Village, Banjarangkan District, Klungkung, Bali is a pilot tourism village that will be developed into an independent tourism village with an environmentally friendly concept and promoting local wisdom. The concept carried by Bakas Tourism Village is an agriculture tourism village with the background of the large number of village people as farmers. Bakas Tourism Village has various tourist attractions on offer such as: agriculture tracking, rafting & elephant tour, home stay, culinary, cooking classes, and kite making and flying activities. However, in terms of human resources in Bakas Tourism Village, it still needs to be improved because the presence of superior and quality human resources will become agents of change in the development of the tourism sector and the creative economy (Antaraneews, 2021).

The role of stakeholders or the involvement of actors, namely the village, the private sector and local communities is very necessary in the management of Bakas Tourism Village, where later the stakeholders will carry out their obligations according to the positions and positions of individuals or groups in their social status in the village so that they can realize the potential owned in managing and developing tourist attractions in Bakas Village. The role of stakeholders must be able to advance this tourist village which is in the development stage and be able to provide performance in management so that later it will have a good effect on the social system created.

There are several previous studies that discuss the role of stakeholders in managing a tourist attraction (Cahyana and Nugroho, 2019; Sulastri, 2017 and Soselissa and Seipalla, 2021) and research on stakeholder synergy in realizing tourism activities in tourist villages (Haryanti and Nugroho, 2018) as well as research related to the management of tourist villages (Wijayanthi and Sanjiwani, 2019). However, in this study there were those who only focused on management without identifying each role for the stakeholders involved and knowing the existing conditions at the research location. Therefore, this research is very important to do because the research location appointed is a research location that is still little to be studied, especially in the tourism sector and includes a newly developed tourist village, so this research is important to do to determine the existing condition of the components of tourism products offered and analyze the role of stakeholders involved in the management of Bakas Tourism Village. While the expected benefits are aimed at the government, local entrepreneurs and local communities so that they can be used as references for stakeholders in implementing the concept of roles that are in accordance with their respective social positions.

2. Methodology

The data that has been collected by the researchers are then summarized, processed and analyzed. According to Miles and Huberman in (Sugiyono, 2014), activities in qualitative research are carried out interactively and continuously until they are completed so that they are saturated. The data analysis procedure will be carried out through several stages, namely:

1. Data Reduction Stage

Data reduction is a selection process, focusing on simplification and transformation of rough data that emerges from written records from the field, so that it can be processed into a summary of the raw data obtained. The data that is summarized is only data that is considered important, and those that are not important enough should be discarded. After all data is collected from the field, the main points of the research object will be examined according to the research focus to provide a clearer picture.

2. Data Display Stage

This stage is also known as the data presentation stage. The things that have been processed in the next reduction stage will be summarized systematically and displayed in a certain form. In qualitative research, data display is usually done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and presentations in the form of narrative text as the most frequently used form of presentation.

3. Conclusion and Verification Stage

In the final stage, the data that has been presented will draw conclusions from everything that has been analyzed and test the conclusions that have been drawn with the data or evidence found in the field so that it can determine the answer to the problem formulation that has been formulated from the start. If the conclusion is still temporary and strong evidence has not been found to support it, it is necessary to carry out verification.

4. Data Presentation Techniques

Data presentation is the activity of compiling scattered raw data into a more organized manner so that it is easy to read, understand and analyze. The data presentation technique is a technique for presenting data in accordance with those obtained from the results of data analysis in descriptive form (Sugiyono, 2014).

In this study, the researcher presents the data obtained by identifying the role of stakeholders and analyzing the management in managing the Tourism Village which is then reported and presented using data presentation techniques in text form. Presentation of data in the form of text is done by parsing and explaining in the form of sentences. In addition, if it is necessary to clarify the presentation of the data, then the presentation technique is in the form of tables and pictures if necessary.

3. Result

Bakas Village is one of 13 villages in Banjaringan District, Klungkung Regency where Klungkung Regency itself consists of 4 Districts namely; Klungkung, Banjaringan, Dawan and Nusa Penida.

The area of Bakas Village is ± 328,225 Ha. km. From the area of the area, the land use can be broken down into: Settlements: 103.36 Ha, Rice fields: 100.37 Ha, moor: 23.75 Ha, Graves: 0.90 Ha, schools: 1,265 Ha, Offices: 0.040 Ha, Public Health Center : 0.015 Ha. Places of Worship/Temple : 5,210, Village Market : 0.93, Road : 1,840 and waterways such as ditches and sewers : 0,880. Judging from its location, Bakas Village is an area that is traversed by the connecting transportation route between Banjaringan District, Klungkung Regency and Banjaringan Tohpati, while the distance from Bakas Village to the city center, District or District is far, namely; Distance to - Regency City: 8 Km, Distance to - District City: 6 Km, Distance to Regency City: 15 Minutes and Distance to - District City: 10 Minutes with a fairly close distance accompanied by fairly smooth public transportation facilities and supported by road infrastructure that is quite good so that the people of Bakas Village have no difficulty in carrying out their activities.

Bakas village has a temperate climate, most of the villagers' livelihoods are farmers. Most of the area is paddy fields. Village land is not suitable for use as agricultural land, due to monkey pests. Crops such as corn, cassava, chili, watermelon, and so on are often damaged by monkey pests, which are wild monkeys. Bakas Village has 3 hamlets, namely: Hamlet Kawan, Hamlet Peken and Hamlet Kangin which also consists of 5 Banjars, namely: Banjar Peken, Banjar Kawan, Banjar Kangin, Banjar Krteg, and Banjar Pering.

Bakas village, which is located approximately 3 km from the town of Banjaringan sub-district to the north, during the kingdom era was used as a defense area for the Klungkung Kingdom to fend off enemies who came from the Bangli area. The old Klungkung kingdom finally returned to control and until now it has become the territory of Klungkung Regency. Until now, the history of Bakas' birth has not been found in the chronicle or other historical data. Based on the information and information collected, Bakas Village is an old village that was built a long time ago, together with a group of people who were formerly given the name "Bhala Akas" which means revelation or the word of Sang Hyang Tohlangkir or Mahadewa who resides on Mount Agung.

Bakas Village has a fairly dense population according to 2010 data, the population of Bakas Village is 2,326 people and the population in 2011 is 2,301 people, so that it is taken from the population reduction data of 25 people and from this data it can be concluded that the population of Bakas Village is quite significant. Bakas Village has a fairly large area and has a fairly dense population which is a supporting factor in the process of implementing development in the village.

In order to improve human resources in the field of population, the Bakas Village Government provides opportunities for community members to improve aspects of education, especially community members belonging to alleviating the 9-year compulsory education with the creation or realization of government programs. The Bakas Village community in general is quite adequate, seen from the participation of residents aged 7 to 15 years in getting basic education directly with the existing infrastructure and facilities in the village, namely pre-SD / Kindergarten Schools and elementary school level education facilities, namely in SD No. 1 Bakas and SD No. 2 Bakas.

Bakas Village is an area that has a lot of potential for livelihoods from the agricultural sector, namely as farmers, civil servants, breeders, and craftsmen. All of that is a blessing for the population if all the existing potential is managed optimally. Bakas Village until now still relies on the agricultural sector and works in the tourism sector, namely as a tourism business actor; tour guides and owners of accommodation and other services.

The beginning of the history of Bakas Village as a Tourism Village was initiated by the idea of Mr. Komang Bagus Ida Mahaputra who wanted to make a rafting attraction in Bakas village because he saw the potential in Bakas village because he wanted to advance his village. After getting enough capital and certificates, Mr. Komang Bagus Ida Mahaputra immediately built a rafting attraction called Bakas Levi Rafting in 1995. He built Bakas Levi Rafting starting from managing rivers, buildings to attracting tourists. After Bakas Levi Rafting became famous and became an independent tourist attraction, the idea emerged to create an attraction that involved animals, namely elephants. Starting from here, it changed its name to Bakas Levi Rafting and Elephant Tour and Bakas Village began to be glimpsed and known by domestic and foreign tourists.

Since Bakas Village became famous and is considered to have potential that can be developed into tourism products, the Klungkung Regency government made the determination of Bakas Village to become a tourist village on January 19, 2017. After being given the Tourism Village Decree, Bakas Village needed to form 18 Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) with Decree of the Head of the Klungkung Regency Tourism Office on February 15, 2018.

Village government is an important asset for village progress. Based on Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages Article 1 Paragraph 1 states that Villages are villages and traditional villages or what are called by other names, hereinafter referred to as Villages, are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on initiatives community, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the system. Bakas village is one of the administrative villages led by a village head and assisted by other village government ranks which aims to achieve the vision and mission of Bakas village as follows:

Village Vision

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STRONG BAKAS VILLAGE (ADVANCED, SAFE, TRANSPARENT, FAIR AND PARTICIPATORY BASED ON TRI HITA KARANA Mission of PANCA KARSA LAKSANA Village

1. Improving the quality of human resources through cultural education and health programs as well as the practice of religious teachings to the community in accordance with the Tri Hita Karana philosophy
2. Realizing good village governance through fair and transparent government management
3. Improving the economy of rural communities by promoting people's economic enterprises in the fields of agricultural production, marketing, cooperatives, small and medium enterprises and tourism through the establishment of BUMDES (Village Owned Enterprises)
4. Increase community participation in development to develop awareness and independence in sustainable village development.
5. Realizing Bakas Village as a tourist village by developing the potential of local cultural, natural and agricultural wisdom. In realizing the vision and mission, it is necessary to have an organizational structure and work system for the Bakas village government,

a. Village head

The Village Head is in charge of administering Village Government, carrying out development, community development, and community empowerment. To carry out the duties of the Village Head, he has the following functions:

1. Organizing Village Administration, such as administrative administration, establishing village regulations, fostering land issues, fostering peace and order, carrying out community protection efforts, population administration, and regional arrangement and management.
2. Carry out development, such as the construction of rural infrastructure and development in the fields of education, health.
3. Community development, such as the implementation of community rights and obligations, community participation, community social culture, religion, and employment.
4. Community empowerment, such as the task of socializing and motivating the community in the fields of culture, economy, politics, the environment, empowering families, youth, sports, and youth groups.
5. Maintain partnership relationships with community institutions and other institutions.

b. village secretary

The Village Secretary is located as an element of the leadership of the Village Secretariat. The Village Secretary is in charge of assisting the Village Head in the field of government administration. To carry out his duties, the Village Secretary has the following functions:

1. Carry out administrative matters such as script management, correspondence administration, archives, and expeditions.
2. Carry out general affairs such as structuring village apparatus administration, providing village apparatus and office infrastructure, preparing meetings, administering assets, inventory, official travel, and public services.
3. Carry out financial affairs such as managing financial administration, administration of sources of income and expenditure, verification of financial administration, and income administration of the Village Head, Village Apparatus, BPD, and other village government institutions.
4. Carry out planning affairs such as preparing village income and expenditure budget plans, making an inventory of data for development purposes, monitoring and evaluating programs, and compiling reports.

c. Head of Affairs

The Head of Affairs is located as an element of the secretariat staff. The head of affairs is in charge of assisting the Village Secretary in matters of administrative services supporting the implementation of government tasks. To carry out the duties of the Head of Affairs, the functions of:

1. The head of administrative and general affairs has functions such as carrying out administrative affairs such as script management, administration of correspondence, archives, and expeditions, and administrative arrangement of village apparatus, provision of village and office apparatus infrastructure, preparation of meetings, asset administration, inventory, official travel, and public services.
2. The head of financial affairs has functions such as carrying out financial affairs such as managing financial administration, administration of sources of income and expenditure, verification of financial administration, and income administration of the Village Head, Village Apparatus, BPD, and other village government institutions.
3. The head of planning affairs has the function of coordinating planning affairs such as preparing village income and expenditure budget plans, making an inventory of data for development purposes, monitoring and evaluating programs, and compiling reports.

d. Regional Head

The Regional Head or other designations are located as elements of the regional task force tasked with assisting the Village Head in carrying out his duties in his territory. To carry out the duties of the Regional Head/Dusun Head, he/she has the following functions:

1. Fostering peace and order, implementing community protection efforts, population mobility, and structuring and managing areas.
2. Supervise the implementation of development in the region.
3. Carry out community development in increasing the ability and awareness of the community in protecting the environment.
4. Carry out efforts to empower the community in supporting the smooth running of government and development.

e. Section Chief

The section head is located as a technical implementing element. The section head is in charge of assisting the Village Head as the executor of operational tasks. To carry out the duties of the Section Head has the following functions:

1. The head of the government section has the function of carrying out administrative management, drafting village regulations, fostering land issues, fostering peace and order, implementing community protection efforts, population, structuring and managing areas, as well as data collection and management of Village Profiles.
2. The head of the welfare section has the function of carrying out the development of rural infrastructure, development in the fields of education, health, and the task of socializing and motivating the community in the fields of culture, economy, politics, the environment, family empowerment, youth, sports, and youth organizations.
3. The head of the service section has the function of carrying out counseling and motivation for the implementation of community rights and obligations, increasing community participation efforts, preserving community socio-cultural values, religion, and employment.

Village Regulation (PERDES) Bakas Village

In structuring, developing and maintaining the sustainability and preservation of nature, environment, culture, customs in Bakas Village and maintaining the continuity of the management of Bakas Tourism Village as stated in the Village Regulations that have been established by the Bakas Village Service and have received approval from the Regency Government Legal Bureau Team Klungkung, such as:

Village Regulation No: 9 of 2019

Date : May 9, 2019

Regarding Entrance Fees to Bakas Tourism Village Areas as well as Garbage Handling and Parking Arrangements to support Bakas Tourism Village. In the future, the Village Government, the Bakas Service, together with the Bakas Village BPD (Village Representative Body) will prepare another village regulation in accordance with developments in the management of Bakas Tourism Village.

The Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) is one component in the community that has an important role and contribution in the development of tourism in the area. The existence of Pokdarwis needs to be continuously supported and fostered so that they can play a more effective role in mobilizing community participation to create an environment and atmosphere that is conducive to the growth and development of tourism activities around tourism destinations, especially tourist villages. The purpose of the formation of the Tourism Awareness Group is to improve the position and role of the community as an important subject or actor in tourism development, build and foster positive attitudes and community support as hosts through the values of *Sapta Pesona*, namely Safe, Orderly, Clean, Cool, Beautiful, Friendly and Memories, as well as introducing, preserving and utilizing the potential of tourist attractions that exist in each area.

Tourism potential is everything that exists in an area that can be developed into a tourist attraction or all things that are real or can be touched, or that cannot be touched, which are worked on and arranged in such a way that they can be utilized or realized (Darmardjati, 2001). According to the concept of Mariotti (1983) and Sukardi (1998), it can be seen that tourism potential is divided into three types, namely; natural potential, cultural potential and human potential. Therefore, this study analyzes the tourism potential of Bakas Tourism Village as follows:

1. Natural Potential

The natural potential in question is the condition and type of flora and fauna of an area as well as landscapes that have advantages and uniqueness. The natural potential of Bakas Tourism Village includes views of mountains and shady trees, vast expanses of rice fields and clear river flows. This natural potential is maintained, developed and utilized by local communities or tourism business actors to attract tourists to visit Bakas Tourism Village.

2. Cultural Potential

Cultural potential in question is all the results of human creativity, taste and initiative in the form of customs, handicrafts, arts, historical heritage of ancestors in the form of buildings, monuments and so on. The cultural potential of Bakas Tourism Village is very diverse. This is due to the acculturation of Hindu culture in Bali so as to create cultural diversity, such as traditional community house architecture, art music, dance art, handicrafts, local specialties, ceremonies, customs to the culture of the local community Bakas Tourism Village which is unique compared to other villages.

3. Potential of Human Resources

Potential Human Resources (HR) in question is the potential that can be used as a tourist attraction through performances/shows and art performances in an area. The potential of human resources in the Tourism Village is quite good with several people participating in this tourism activity, such as participating in performing arts such as music, dance and handicrafts. In addition, human resources in the tourism sector are also quite good where several people have participated in establishing businesses that support tourism activities such as homestay businesses, restaurant businesses, transportation businesses, travel agents, art studio businesses and many more. Bakas Tourism Village also has good human resources as evidenced by the existence of the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) which aims to create and develop creative ideas related to Bakas Tourism Village in the future and participate in and win various competitions related to tourism villages.

The existing conditions in Bakas Tourism Village are the main factors in realizing a tourist spot that will be of interest to tourists. This existing condition can also determine the success of tourism activities in a tourist attraction. The existing conditions in Bakas Tourism Village can be seen as follows:

1. Attractions

Bakas Tourism Village has several types of tourist attractions offered to tourists who visit the types of attractions offered in the form of natural, artificial and cultural tourist attractions including the following:

a) Bakas Tubing

It is an activity along the Karang Suwung River starting from the upstream of the Jit Mengkeb area to the lower reaches of the Karang Suwung river with a length of 1 km using rubber tires. This activity is one of the attractions that can be enjoyed by tourists with the implementation of security and safety standards.

"At this time the attraction which is still new is tubing and the price is still promo, the ticket price per person is Rp. 50,000 if it is not included in the tour package and the price does not include food and drink, only the ticket, but you already get insurance because the rules are that all tourist attractions offered if there are risks, there must be insurance guarantees to ensure the safety of tourists and visitors"

(Results of the interview April 8th)

Based on the results of the interview, this attraction is an attraction that has just been offered at Bakas Tourism Village and is still on promo, at a price of Rp. 50.000/person from this price, tourists already get life insurance if things happen that are not desirable while doing these activities.

b) Bakas Trekking

This activity is one of the attractions that can be done by tourists when visiting Bakas Tourism Village, in this area tourists can exercise (jog) in the morning and evening. As for this activity, there are two routes, namely a short route of about 1 km from Karang Suwung towards Uma Pakel arrived at the Bakas Swing area and returned to the main gate entrance, while for a long route of about 3 km starting from Jaba Pura Hyang Bungbung towards Subak Uma Bija circled towards the Bakas Swing area and continued out of the main gate. When passing through the trekking route, tourists will pass through rice fields with views that are pleasing to the eye and Bale Bengong along the way for a place to rest.

Bakas Village also has another trekking area which has just been inaugurated, namely Subak Bungsih. This path is the construction of a farming road which has the aim of making it easier for farmers if they want to go to the fields and is beneficial for the village community because this route was built around the rice fields in Bakas Village. This path can also be an additional facility for tourists who want to do attractions such as cycling and jogging by enjoying the beautiful natural scenery while watching the activities of farmers when planting rice and so on. As for the costs of the construction of this trekking using funds from local communities.

"Now, brother, there is also a new track called Subak Bungsih, so the trekking route is in the middle of Subak which offers a view of Subak along with the activities of the people who work as farmers. For this fund, the investors are from the Bakas village community themselves who want to develop their village, because there are many Bakas villagers who work and live in Denpasar because they cannot work in the village, so the assistance is in the funds."

c) Bakas Cycling

Cycling activities around villages and rice fields to see the natural beauty of Bakas Village for the route starting from Karang Setra - Bakas Rafting - Jaba Gria - Bakas Market - Banjar Pering - Jaba Pura Hyang Bungbung - Subak Uma Bija - Bakas Swing Area and Gate. The price for renting a bicycle in Bakas Village is also quite cheap, namely Rp. 10,000/hour and Rp. 50,000/day.

d) Bakas Bird Watching

Bakas watching birds is one of the tourist attractions offered by Bakas Tourism Village to tourists to see various kinds of birds in the Bakas Village area. This activity is usually carried out in the morning at 06:00 WITA while taking a leisurely walk in the trekking area.

e) Bakas Swing

Bakas Swing is a selfie spot area on the trekking route of Bakas Tourism Village where tourists can play swings while enjoying the natural scenery and take pictures at several spots that have been provided, besides that in this area there are several other facilities such as stalls and rest areas.

f) Bakas Camping Camp

Camping attractions can also be done in Bakas Tourism Village and packaged into tour packages offered to tourists. The camping area is located in the north of the Bakas Swing area with the provision of a campsite complete with facilities, namely: tents, firewood for bonfires, electricity, toilets and other facilities. other things that are needed by the campers.

g) Making kites

The attraction of making and playing kites can also be done in Bakas Village, tourists will be invited to play kites in the afternoon while enjoying the beautiful scenery of Bakas Village. This attraction is also included in the tour packages offered.

h) Weaving bamboo

Weaving bamboo is an activity in making creativity from bamboo such as making frames and so on, this is a unique thing for tourists and this activity is also included in tourist attractions that tourists can do when visiting Bakas Tourism Village.

i) Cooking class for Bakas Village specialties

Bakas Village also offers cooking class attractions to tourists where later tourists will be taught recipes and how to cook traditional food from Bakas Village. The places that are already available to carry out cooking activities (Cooking classes) that already exist in Bakas Village are:

- Arsa Wayan Cooking Class
- Bakas Cooking Class
- Chez Made
- Little Wayan Cooking Class
- D'Subak Cooking Class
- Kubu Bakas Cooking Class

j) Learn Bakas Village Art

Bakas Tourism Village has traditional Balinese dance and music and unique stories. The arts of dance and music are studied and performed by the female community under the name Sekaa Gong Wanita Gita Bala Suari Akas, besides Bakas Tourism Village also has a music studio for children in Bakas Village who want to learn and preserve Balinese Gamelan. This cultural attraction is included in the tour package offered to tourists who are interested in learning the art of dance or playing traditional musical instruments. Bakas Tourism Village also has a cultural attraction typical of Bakas Village, namely the Ngampung Dance. This dance is performed in the mud or rice fields because this dance tells about the activities of harvesting rice in the fields which are carried out by both men and women cheerfully, happily and with family nuances. The Ngampung dance has been patented at the Klungkung Regency Culture Office as an original Bakas village dance which is usually performed upon the arrival of a group of tourists or special events at Bakas Tourism Village.

k) Bakas Farming Tour

This attraction is an activity for tourists who visit the village to see and be involved or interact directly with farmers during harvest; rice, palawijaya, fragrant pandan, gumitir flowers and broken flowers, etc.

l) Rafting & Ekephant Riding Tour

Bakas Village also provides Rafting tour packages for tourists visiting Bakas Village, namely Bakas Levi Rafting Adventure by exploring the Melangit River which has clear water and is free from pollution. Melangit River is the choice of rafting location because it is free from industry, the surrounding nature is still clean and green, and has beautiful stones along the river. This river has more than 30 rapids with a height of about 1-4 meters, and sharp river meanders. For the price of the rafting tour package in collaboration with the Bakas Tourism Village manager, a minimum of 2 people is available with tickets for Adults: Rp. 150,000/person and Children: Rp. 100,000/person. As for the price of Bakas Levi Rafting including:

1. The promo price ticket does not include delivery and pick-up from the place of stay.
2. Personal accident insurance if it occurs during rafting activities. Insurance is provided by the rafting operator, in this case it is provided by Bakas Rafting.
3. Including the use of all rafting equipment and rafting guides.
4. A waterproof bag is available for you to store your camera/mobile phone, which is brought by a rafting guide. Only if there is a loss or damage to your item, you leave it in the waterproof bag, then there will be no insurance.

5. Choice of lunch, fried rice or fried noodles.

In addition to Rafting, Bakas Village also offers elephant riding tours so that this place is also known as Bakas Elephant Safari and Bakas Levi Rafting, increasing tourist interest in enjoying the natural adventure attractions on offer. For tourist activities, riding an elephant starts from walking through the bushes in the forest then along the riverbank and watching the green hills. There are a number of elephant ride tour packages offered by Bakas Adventure such as elephant rides in 15, 30 and 60 minutes.

m) Ride ATV Motorcycle

The latest adventure attractions offered by Bakas Adventure are ATV Ride or quad cycle, ATV (All Terrain Vehicle) is a four-wheeled motorbike that is widely used as a vehicle for adventure tourism to test adrenaline in a number of places in Bali, and now you can also enjoy ATV Ride in Bakas Adventures. Joining this adventure tour will take you through winding travel routes, sometimes up and down trips, you are also invited to pass and down the Melangit river with the ATV vehicle, then cross the bushes with their wild animals, feel the rural natural atmosphere and get to know the activities of farmers as well as local culture and ATV ride adventures.

2. Accessibility

Accessibility relates to the ease or difficulty of a tourist attraction to be reached by tourists and visitors. In addition, the road network is also one that affects the smooth running of public services which is very important (Sumarabawa, 2013). Accessibility is very important, namely the ease of moving from one area to another.

"The road to Bakas Village is paved and the access is very easy to reach, from the city and on maps the location is also clear. If there is no public transportation that goes directly to Bakas Village, usually the tourists who visit it join the tour package, so the transportation and location guides have been provided"

(Results of interview 14 April 2022)

Based on the results of the interview above, Bakas Tourism Village has quite good access because it can be accessed easily by two or four vehicles and the asphalt road conditions are very good. However, large buses cannot enter the Bakas Tourism village because the village roads are quite small. Therefore, the village government needs to provide or rent mini buses or cars for tourists who want to visit Bakas Tourism Village.

3. Amenity

Facilities are all kinds of facilities and infrastructure needed/needed by tourists while in a tourism destination. Bakas Tourism Village has accommodation/lodging with local nuances such as made of bamboo or wood to stay overnight. As for restaurants, the majority of local people sell a variety of traditional Balinese food and drinks such as mujair nyat-nyat, laklak, banana rai to authentic Balinese coffee.

Bakas Tourism Village provides several facilities and services for tourists including; Parking area, Warung, Handwashing Place, Trash can, Meeting hall, Public toilet, Selfie area and Bale Bengong (Rest Area).

Bakas Village also provides other facilities, namely Bakas Culinary in the Bakas Swing area which is designated as the center of activities. Bakas Tourism Village has provided Bakas Swing Warung which provides a variety of food and drinks for visitors whose management is in collaboration with land owners. In addition, there are also several culinary stalls owned by the local community as tourism business actors in Bakas Village after its designation as a Tourism Village, including: Kubu Bakas, Batan Jepun Warung, D'Subak Warung, D'Uma Warung, Laklak Pengangon, Warung D'Uma Pengangon Hut. The managers of homestays or inns in Bakas Tourism Village can also provide all kinds of lunch and dinner menus for anyone who wants to feel the sensation of eating at home with rural characteristics. The Bakas Tourism Village manager provides opportunities for anyone in the community who will open a culinary business along the Bakas Tourism Village route which will be regulated with the same concepts and rules to maintain business continuity together.

Ancillary

The additional services referred to are institutions or stakeholders who manage Bakas Tourism Village, including those involved in the management of Bakas Tourism Village, be it the village government, the private sector or the local community. The development of tourism in Bakas Village is carried out in collaboration with the village, private sector and local communities so that it does not cause misunderstandings or harm one party. However, Bakas Tourism Village does not yet have a good marketing plan because on the website and social media accounts of Bakas Tourism Village there is still minimal information so that it still needs socialization and collaboration with the Tourism Village marketing party.

5. Additional Information

Information according to Anggraeni and Irviani (2017:13) explains that "information is a collection of data or facts that are organized or processed in a certain way so that they have meaning for the recipient". Additional information in this study is about digital platforms, namely village websites or social media (Instagram and Facebook) owned by Bakas Tourism Village which can provide information related to tourism products offered to tourists so tourists can find out information about Bakas Tourism Village from Instagram and Facebook and a website where on the platform there is a contact person who can be contacted, tour packages along with prices and various types of tourist attractions.

A tourist attraction in a Destination or Tourism Village really needs stakeholders because it is very important because the development of a tourist attraction requires the role of stakeholders to improve implementation, including development in the tourism sector, each stakeholder which of course has a different role and function and must be understood so that the development of tourist attractions in a destination can run well. The stakeholders in question are parties who can take part in the development of a tourist attraction, namely the government, the community and the private sector, these three parties are interrelated in the course of tourism activities.

Based on the identification of stakeholders involved in the management of Bakas Tourism Village where each stakeholder has their own role in the management of Attractions in Bakas Tourism Village based on planning, organizing, actuating and controlling.

The government has an active aspect as a regulator, namely as a rule maker and a movement that is able to invite the public to follow the rules that have been made. Regulations that have been made, determined and applied in building Bakas Tourism Villages that are ready for the tourism sector as they should in their implementation have been well coordinated. The next active aspect of the government is as a facilitator related to tourism activities that take place in Bakas Village, the role of the government is also linked to being an actor who is able to handle all discourses and community actions that are still not well coordinated and the need to make efforts to strengthen human resources in various fields, programs in the form of training and socialization of tourism together with Pokdarwis to the community. From the role he plays, the rights he will get are in the form of symbolic capital that has the image of a tourist village and also gets subsidies from the implementation of tourism in Bakas Village.

The role of the private sector is a supporting stakeholder who does not have a direct interest in a plan but has a great concern for the process of developing and managing Bakas Tourism Village.

The local community has a very important role which is a supporting factor in the development process, for planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating which has the aim of developing the potential of the area that is owned by the natural, socio-cultural or economic community in a village. Therefore, the community must be actively involved in the management and development of tourism in a village, because tourism activities are also expected to provide opportunities and access for local communities for business development in the tourism sector with the aim of improving the welfare and standard of living of local residents through tourism activities, namely the occurrence of direct interaction with tourists more economically, for example, such as; through handicraft or souvenir shops, food stalls, guest house owners, home stays and the like so that local people can get more direct economic benefits from tourists.

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