



Analysis of Local Community Response to Tourism Development in the Black Lava Area, Kintamani District, Bangli Regency, Bali

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses the response of local communities to tourism development in the Black Lava Area, Kintamani District, Bangli Regency, Bali, with the research boundary being the Black Lava Area which can be seen from the participation of local communities and the typology of local communities in the Black Lava Area. In this study using qualitative data types. The data sources used include primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques in this research are observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The informant determination technique used was purposive sampling. The data analysis technique used is descriptive qualitative. The data analysis starts from data collection, data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing.

Based on the results of the research, it can be seen that the condition of tourism in the Black Lava area is currently undergoing development, in this study discussing tourist attractions, accessibility, amenities, and institutions. Based on the results of the research, it can be seen that the development of tourism in the Black Lava Kawasn enters the Involvement or involvement stage, because in this conservation area there should not be large hotel and restaurant buildings, so that its development stops at the involvement stage. Typology of local community participation in the management of Black Lava tourist attractions by POKDARWIS (Tourism Awareness Group). The local community's attitude is in the apathy phase where local people who are members of the management of Black Lava accept the arrival of tourists quite naturally and the relationship between local people and tourists is limited to commercial relations, and positively accepts the development of tourism in the Black Lava area, for local people who are not members of the management of the Black Lava area tend towards neutral.

Keywords: *Local Community Response, Local Community Attitudes, Local Community Participation, Typology*

1. Introduction

Tourism development according to Swarbrooke in Soeda et al (2017: 6) is a series of efforts to realise integration in the use of various tourism resources and integrate all forms of aspects outside tourism that are directly or indirectly related to the continuity of tourism development. Tourism development can provide benefits for the preservation of nature, culture and environment and is sustainable, but in this tourism development there are many things that must be considered because there are also negative impacts that really harm the surrounding community in the tourism area.

Tourism development has benefits to welfare, not all local communities can accept so that the development itself will experience several obstacles, because local communities have a very important role in determining the sustainability of a tourism development in a destination. Damanik (2016) defines the local community as "the indigenous people who live in the area and become one of the key players in tourism because they are the ones who are responsible for the development of tourism".

key players in tourism because they are the ones who will provide most of the attractions and at the same time determine the quality of tourist products". Therefore, tourism development often occurs obstacles, the solution given to overcome these obstacles is to educate local communities about tourism and the benefits of tourism development that will be developed and invite local communities to participate in tourism activities that will be developed. The concept of inviting local communities to participate in tourism activities has recently been widely used by tourism actors, or better known as Community Based Tourism (CBT), now several tourism areas in Indonesia have used this concept including in Bali.

Bali is the most popular destination in Indonesia for both domestic and international travellers. Bali, which arguably needs the tourism sector for economic stability and growth, experienced a significant impact, many tourism workers had to quit and find new jobs, many hotels, restaurants, and bars had to stop operating as a result of this outbreak. After 2 years, tourism in Bali has begun to reopen and has undergone some developments to keep tourists visiting.

The development of tourism itself certainly has a negative and positive impact on the surrounding community, the positive impact that can be given from the development of tourism in an area is to increase employment and increase the economy of the surrounding community, the negative impact that can occur due to the development of tourism in an area is the taking of people's land to be used as a tourist area, natural and cultural damage occurs if local people cannot preserve nature and maintain their culture due to mass tourism, therefore the development of tourism areas must be really considered and considered, as well as inviting and educating local communities in the existence of tourism development. In fact, the economic benefits obtained from the tourism sector are often accompanied by the emergence of problems of reduced natural resources, socio-cultural, and environmental problems. This is what happens in areas that develop tourism, especially Bali, which makes tourism the main economic source, one of the places that is now of interest to tourists is the area in Kintamani District, precisely at Black Lava.

Black Lava is a tourist destination located in Kintamani District, Bangli Regency. Black Lava itself is an adventure tour. According to Anindita (2010), adventure special interest tourism can be defined as a form of tourist travel carried out in a location that has physical attributes that emphasise the elements of challenge, recreation, and the achievement of a tourist's desire through the involvement of interaction with natural elements. The management of Black Lava also uses the concept of community-based tourism or commonly known as Community Based Tourism (CBT) which certainly has a positive impact on local communities and increases community participation to continue developing Black Lava, the management itself is taken care of by POKDARWIS (Tourism Awareness Group) Black Lava. For Black Lava tourist attractions, it is managed directly by POKDARWIS Black Lava. With the desire of the local community in the management of Black Lava tourist attractions, POKDARWIS Black Lava collaborates with the Perbekel of South Batur Village where the application in the management of the results of ticket fees is deposited into the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) every year. The people involved in POKDARWIS are 80% from South Batur Village and the remaining 20% from Batur and North Villages. The economic income of the community in the area around Black Lava has also changed, making tourism a livelihood, which previously worked as a rock digger resulting from the hardened and cold lava that occurred in 2009. Of course, tourism can be said to have a positive economic impact on the people involved in tourism management in the Black Lava area.

Chairman of the MPR RI as well as Chairman of the Indonesian Motorbike Association (IMI) Bambang Soesatyo also supports the development of the Black Lava area in order to attract more tourists to come visit, Black Lava itself has considerable tourism potential if it is to be developed, one of the greatest potentials is Offroad in Black Lava Mount Batur which has a very beautiful view, but in its development it must certainly be considered because it also includes the local community, If the local community does not want and is not ready for the development of Black Lava tourism then of course its development will be hampered, as well as seeing whether this development has many positive impacts or negative impacts and how the community responds to the development of Black Lava tourism, besides that the development of Black Lava must certainly fulfil several aspects of the tourism destination itself.

The scope of this research focuses on the response of local communities to the development of Black Lava tourism. Researchers limit this research only to the response of local communities who participate in the management of Black Lava, the management of Black Lava is becoming 0. Community response is very important for the success and achievement of tourism development in the Black Lava area so that the prosperity of local communities will be achieved. In this study, in the management and development of tourism in the Black Lava area is important, because to find out the response of local communities to the development of tourism in the Black Lava area and can be a source of information for other tourist attractions about the response of local communities. And with this research also has an interest in knowing the response of the people involved in the management of the Black Lava area.

Based on these problems, it is important to study because to find out how the local community responds to the development of Black Lava tourism, therefore the author chose the title "Analysis of Local Community Response to Tourism Development in the Black Lava Area, Bangli Regency, Bali" With this research, it is hoped that it can be used as a consideration and can provide an understanding to managers and local communities about the response of local communities to the development of a tourism. If this research is not carried out, it is possible that the manager does not know how the community responds to the development of tourism in Black Lava, which of course the local community must also receive benefits.

2. Methodology

Data analysis techniques are data collection steps that are carried out systematically to facilitate researchers in obtaining conclusions. The data analysis technique used is the Milles and Huberman (1984) interactive model analysis technique. According to Milles and Huberman, the interactive model analysis consists of three flows, which include:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is data analysis that is done by selecting the main things, focusing on important things and looking for themes and patterns. The data that is reduced is only data that is concerned or that has a relationship with the problem being studied. The data that has been reduced will provide a more specific picture and make it easier for researchers to collect subsequent data and look for additional data if needed. The longer the time spent by researchers in the field will make the data more and more complicated. Therefore, data reduction is needed so that the data does not accumulate and makes it easier to analyse further data.

2. Data Presentation

After reducing the data, the next stage is data presentation. Data presentation is a combination of arranged information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. Data presentation can be done by forming narrative descriptions, charts, relationships between categories and flowcharts. Presenting data in this form can make it easier for researchers to understand what is happening by sorting significant data so that the information obtained can be summarised and has special meaning to respond to the problem being studied.

3. Drawing Conclusions

This stage is the stage where all the data that has been obtained is given a conclusion as the final result of the research. Conclusions are drawn to seek clarity of data through understanding meaning, regularity, patterns, and causal flow. Conclusions are drawn based on the research results presented in narrative form and are the final stage of data analysis activities. Conclusions were drawn by researchers when the data was sufficient by taking the main topic of discussion based on interviews, observations, and documentation conducted by researchers.

3. Results

Overview

Black Lava is a tourist area located on Mount Batur, Kintamani District, Bangli Regency, Bali. The Black Lava area can exist due to the eruption of Mount Batur which occurred in 1804 and the last eruption occurred in 2000. The mountain erupted 26 times from 1804 to 2000. The biggest eruptions occurred on 2 August and 21 September 1926. Mount Batur has a caldera inside. A caldera is a volcanic feature formed by the fall of earth after a volcanic eruption, derived from the Spanish word for frying pan. It is known that Mount Batur has one of the largest calderas in the world, measuring 13.8km x 10km. The height of the caldera ranges from 1267 m to 2152 m. The caldera has a shape like a crescent moon. The formation of the caldera was due to major eruptions 29,300 and 20,150 years ago. Here is the documentation of the Black Lava area.

The Black Lava area is a natural tourist attraction that has the potential to attract tourist visits for recreation. Black Lava as a tourist destination has a variety of activities including Adventure tourism activities, Camping, Cycling, and Jeep Tour. The distance to Black Lava from Gilimanuk Port is approximately 4 hours, the distance from Padang Bai Port is approximately 2 hours, the distance from Ngurah Rai Airport is the same as from Padang Bai Port, which is about 2 hours, to get to the Black Lava area itself can use cars and motorbikes.

The history of the formation of Black Lava itself must begin with the history of Mount Batur because Black Lava was created because of Mount Batur. The source of the history of Mount Batur is taken from the Batur Global Geopark and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Geological Agency, Experts estimate that before the formation of the caldera at this time, Batur was a very high mountain. About 29,000 years ago a violent eruption caused part of the ancient cone of Batur to disappear and formed a caldera. The violent eruption gave rise to a new volcano now known as Mount Batur. The second caldera formed in the eastern part of the mountain was then inundated with water to form a lake that is now known as Lake Batur.

Mount Batur has erupted many times. The eruption of Mount Batur has been recorded in history since 1804 and the last eruption occurred in 2000. From 1804 to 2005 Mount Batur has erupted more than 20 times and the most devastating occurred in 1926. The eruption caused hot lava flows to bury the village of Batur and the Ulun Danu Batur temple. The eruption of Mount Batur in 1926 was the cause of the repeated relocation of the Batur temple and Batur village in the eruption disaster area. This relocation, not only in terms of people but also the relocation of the facilities associated with the temple and village of Batur were saved in a safe place. The forces of nature are hard to deter. On 3 August 1926 Mount Batur again shook violently and spewed lava. In this situation, the community began to move the remaining property and temple equipment. In 1927 the construction of the Batur temple began to be carried out in stages among the community. Some parts still use the surviving parts of the old temple.

The 1900s Batur is divided into five main stages: Stage I: Old Mount Batur formed as a large strato-volcano around 3,000 metres high which is the initial construction period of Mount Batur. Stage II: At 29,300 years ago, a cataclysmic eruption caused the collapse of the old Mount Batur and formed a large caldera while producing a large ash cloud at a speed of 40 metres per second (150 km per hour). The temperature was estimated to be between 6000-8000C. The ash cloud reached the outskirts of present-day Denpasar, about 90 km south of Batur. After cooling, it became a layer of rock whose composition is rich in silica called "Ubud Ignimbrite". The eruption can be regarded as the first destructive period of Mount Batur. Stage III: The construction of the second Mount Batur took place and other volcanic peaks within the large caldera and its surroundings. One of them formed Mount Abang, the current height of 2,172 m, which is the highest mountain in the Batur region. Stage IV: At 20,150 years ago the second Mount Batur erupted again violently. Volcanic deposit products occurred on Mount Payang and Bunbulan. This strong eruption produced the Gunung Kawi Ignimbrite. In Tampaksiring, there is a temple carved into a wall made of magma gnimbrite. The construction of the temple was around 1100 BC.

At that time, some peaks of stage III volcanoes are destroyed by eruptions. Stage V: About 5,500 years ago, another eruption began that produced andesitic ignimbrite including layers of volcanic rocks, which then formed the current Batur strato-volcano. Existing reports only mention eruptions since 1804. The products consist of lava block flows produced from the three mounds of Mount Batur and from eruptions. On 2 August - 21 September 1926, there was a violent eruption, which destroyed the village of Batur located at the base of the caldera, but about 2,000 strong population managed to evacuate. After a long sleep, between the period 1921-1963, a strong eruption occurred again. Lava flows originating from Batur caldera-3 expanded and covered most of the caldera. The basaltic lava consists of 51-53% silica. The Batur eruption did not cause fatal damage. New peaks were formed, although some were damaged again by the eruption and replaced by new peaks covered by younger deposits.

Black Lava itself was created in the last eruption in 1921 - 1963 this eruption of Mount Batur released lava flows originating from the Batur caldera-3 expanding and covering most of the caldera. Basaltic lava consists of 51-53% silica, this lava then books and becomes coloured stones with various shapes and some stones are said to resemble sculptures.

Based on the results of the research, Black Lava tourist attraction is one of the special interest tours because it has certain risks, Black Lava tourism itself is included in one of the special interest tours, namely adventure tourism. Adventure tourism activities that are in demand in the Black Lava area such as Camping, Offroad activities such as Jeep Tour, MotorCross, and ATV. The formation of adventure tourism in the Black Lava area began with the same year as Mount Batur, because Black Lava itself is still found in one area of Mount Batur, Black Lava tourism itself became a tourist attraction that began to be visited in 2014 and only the POKDARWIS organisation was formed in 2018. Tourist visits come from the Ubud, Canggu, and Kuta areas to the Mount Batur area to explore adventure tourism activities. The arrival of tourists from various regions has led to the emergence of initiatives from local communities to take advantage of adventure tourism activities by forming organisations. The formation of organisations in the management of adventure tourism in the Mount Batur area has been permitted and protected by the BKSDA and the Tourism Office.

Organisations that manage the Mount Batur area for climbing activities are from P3GB (Mount Batur Climbing Tourist Association) and the Black Lava Management Organisation in the Mount Batur area. For Black Lava in the Mount Batur area, the development of local communities from various villages in the Kintamani area such as South Batur Village took the initiative in preparing Black Lava adventure tourism activities with the necessary facilities. These facilities include Jeep Tour, Motorcross, and ATV. The management of the Black Lava area is managed by POKDARWIS Black Lava South Batur Village.

Black Lava is a tourist attraction that is a melted lava and gravel expanse of former volcanic activity of Mount Batur, which is frozen and now black in colour. This destination is located in the Mount Batur area, South Batur Village, Kintamani, Bangli Regency, which is included in the Global Geoparks Network (GGN) list or can be called the UNESCO world earth park, therefore this destination is called Black Lava. Black Lava is located at 8o 14.30' South latitude and 115o 22.30' East longitude in the Kintamani District, Bangli Regency.

Condition of Tourism Attraction in Black Lava Area, Kintamani District, Bangli Regency

Tourist attractions are everything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of diversity of natural, cultural and man-made wealth which is the purpose of tourist visits according to Law No. 10 of 2009. Based on the results of observations and research interviews, tourist attractions in the Black Lava area. The tourist attractions include:

A. Riding ATVs and Motocross on the Black Lava rock road

ATV and motocross games are very fun and have their own challenges in riding ATVs and motocross depending on the terrain of the track. For the black lava area, the terrain is quite difficult because the hardened lava rock fragments are passed by the ATV and MotoCross itself, because the terrain is quite difficult, tourists will be more challenged in riding ATVs and MotoCross. The initial start of the Batur Black Lava ATV is directly from the latengaya bungalow located on Jalan Raya Yeh Mampeh, South Batur Village, Kintamani. To get to the starting place of the Black lava area only takes 8 minutes, and to ride MotoCross directly start at the entrance to Black Lava. ATVs and motocross can be travelled even on difficult terrain. ATVs and motocross can be traversed with ease so that tourists do not have enough difficulty in riding them. ATV and MotoCross at black lava is one of the first ATV and MotoCross activities in the Black Lava area by providing a view of black lava with views of Mount Batur from a distance. Here is the documentation of ATV and Motocross in the Black Lava Area.

Tourists will pass through a path of rock fragments from black lava. After passing through it, tourists will meet the black sand path or called Black Sand. For the black sand path itself, when you have passed the black lava rock fragment path, an estimated 5 minutes will reach the black sand. The terrain of the black sand track is very easy to pass ATVs and MotoCross with mounds of hills mixed with black sand from the eruption of Mount Batur in the past. The most important benefit of playing ATV and MotoCross at the black lava tourist attraction is to restore the mind to be fresh from the pressure of work and train flexibility in yourself.

B. Enjoying the View of Black lava

While riding ATVs in Black lava, tourists can see the splendour of the vastness of Black lava and can see the view of Mount Batur from a distance. tourists can also take photos and videos while in Black lava. The best photo spot in taking photos and videos is in Black sand which is in the middle of Batur Black lava. Taking pictures will be even better if accompanied by sitting on an ATV and behind it is a charming view of Mount Batur. Here is a documentation of the view from the Black Lava area which is often used as a pre-wedding photo spot.

Black Lava is also the place of choice for Pre Wedding photos, because it has a very beautiful sunrise and sunset spot. Access to pre-wedding photos costs Rp250,000.

Accessibility is the most important thing in tourism activities. All kinds of transport or transport services become important access in tourism. On the other hand, access is identified with transferability, which is the ease of moving from one area to another. If an area does not have good accessibility such as airports, ports and roads, then there will be no tourists who affect the development of accessibility in the area. Here is the documentation of the entrance to the Black Lava Area.

The journey to Black Lava from Denpasar City is about 58 km 1 hour 42 minutes, to get to the provision of ATVs from local people at Langentaya Bungalow which is located on Yeh Mampeh Highway, South Batur Village, Kintamani, Bangli, to get to Black Lava from Latengaya Mount Batur View Bungalow requires a distance of about 4.2 km or about 11 minutes to the entrance of the Black Lava area. When you have entered the Kintamani District area, you will be presented with a natural view of Mount Batur and its caldera. along the way tourists will see large lava rocks scattered beside the road covered with grass. Tourists will also see people's houses with the cultivation of all kinds of organic plants such as chillies, cabbage, tomatoes and others. When you have entered Batur Tengah Village and Batur Selatan Village to get to the Mount Batur area precisely at P3GB Basecamp and Latengaya Mount Batur View Bungalow along the road travelled, the road is not too wide so that four-wheelers must be careful to pass it when four wheels come simultaneously from the opposite direction. One of the cars had to give in and stop for a moment. In the distance, the road became narrow due to the overloading of sand by large trucks, so many people dumped the overloaded sand carelessly. For climbing access, the rocky road will start after passing the Pasar Agung Temple. Likewise Black lava, when you have passed the entrance, then tourists will pass the rocky road. The road to the Black Lava area initially had a wide road section, but due to the sand dumped by trucks that took excess sand, the sand was finally dumped carelessly on the side of the road which resulted in a smaller road section and made the road slippery due to the sand, of course this is very dangerous for tourists who want to visit because the road terrain to the Black Lava area can be said to be quite extreme.

Amenity or amenity is all kinds of facilities and infrastructure needed by tourists while in tourist destinations. Facilities and infrastructure in question such as: lodging, restaurants, transport and travel agents. By using suitable infrastructure, tourism facilities such as hotels, tourist attractions, marinas, performance buildings, and so on are built. As for the infrastructure that is much needed for the construction of tourism facilities are roads, water supply, electric power, landfills, airports, ports, telephones, and others. These facilities serve as a means of tourism activities in adventure tourism in order to run smoothly and optimally. The adventure tourism facilities will be explained as follows, because the Black Lava area is a Conservation area and also the tour is more dominant offroad adventure tourism such as: Jeep Tour, Motorcross, and ATV, the provision of stalls by local people in the Black Lava area

does not exist. But before entering the Black Lava area, there are stalls managed by local people there. The Black Lava area also provides a Gazebo for resting places for tourists doing adventure tourism in the Black Lava area. Here is the documentation of directions to the rest area.

Waste bins are also provided in the Black Lava area and near the Black Lava management office, namely the Black Lava organisation before entering the Black Lava area. The following is documentation of trash bins in the Black Lava area.

The Black Lava area also provides toilets. There are 3 toilets in the Black Lava Area, namely at the entrance and black sand post. Here are some documentations of toilets in the Black Lava Area.

Additional services must be provided by the local government of a tourist destination both for tourists and for tourism actors. Services provided include marketing, physical development (roads, railways, drinking water, electricity, telephones, etc.) as well as coordinating all kinds of activities and with all laws and regulations both on the highway and at the tourist attraction. Ancillary are also things that support tourism, such as management institutions, tourist information, travel agents and stakeholders who play a role in tourism. The Black Lava area is a conservation area protected by BKSDA (Natural Resources Conservation Centre) in the maintenance of eruptions in the Batur mountain area. Initially, the Black Lava area was a protected area that was still not utilised by local communities for tourism. After policy changes made by BKSDA, that conservation areas can also be utilised for tourism based on Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Living Natural Resources and their Ecosystems. One of the tours under the supervision of BKSDA is the Black Lava Area.

Development of Tourism Products in the Black Lava Area of Kintamani District, Bangli Regency, Bali

Based on the results of interviews, observations and documentation that have been carried out by researchers, if reviewing tourism products using the TALC (Tourism Area Life Cycle) analysis theory put forward by Butler (1980). In order to know the development of a tourist destination to which stage, can use this theory. TALC is a theory of the tourism life cycle, up to which stage the sustainability of tourism. The theory consists of 7 stages, namely exploration, involvement, development, consolidation, stagnation, decline, and rejuvenation. The result of the research is that the development of Black Lava tourist destinations is already at the Involvement stage.

a. The number of tourist visits can be said to have increased from the last 2 years, the Jeep community and people who are interested in adventure tourism continue to come, because the Black Lava area is indeed a very interesting place to be used as adventure tourism.

b. With the existence of tourism in South Batur Village, of course, local people have other sources of income from gardening, such as the opening of ATVs by the South Batur Village community, with this additional income also making South Batur Village experience development.

c. The promotion carried out by POKDARWIS Black Lava is not too intensive, and is only limited to making on Google Maps, Instagram and third-party applications such as traveloka, but does not always update on the three social media. However, the promotion of the Black Lava ATV management is very intensive and can be found easily on the internet, and there is a Jeep community that helps promote this Black Lava area by uploading their activities on social media.

d. There are no outside investors in financing the Black Lava Area, funds to manage are usually obtained from the sale of entrance tickets, ATV rentals and donations from the Tourism Office through BKSDA.

e. The management of the Black Lava area is fully given to the local community of South Batur Village, the BKSDA only acts as a supervisor, policy maker and provides financial assistance.

The Involvement stage or involvement has the characteristics of a tour that has begun to be known, new facilities are built, and tourists are starting to increase. However, tourists who come are only those who have a special interest, namely adventure tourism, besides that researchers include tourism development in the Black Lava Area at the involvement stage or involvement because tourism development in the Kintamani area, especially in this conservation area, can only be built in the benefit zone and does not allow the construction of hotels and large eating places, this has been regulated in the Law of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number P.13 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 5/2020 concerning the Development of Facilities and Prasana in the Black Lava Area. /However, this does not mean that tourism development cannot be developed, because the Constitution explains that development can still be carried out but has restrictions so as not to damage the conservation area itself, with the limitation of tourism development in the Black Lava Area, the manager must also be able to limit the number of tourist visits that can be accommodated at one time so that no damage occurs and the nature conservation area can be sustainable, and with these restrictions it can inhibit the stagnation stage which can continue to the decline stage.

The Black Lava area itself has existed since 1962 but has only been used as a tourist spot since 2014 and is visited by domestic and foreign tourists. In 2014 the management of the area was still less structured so that there was a lack of maintenance in the area and the local community was still exploiting the results of the eruption of Mount Batur, so in 2018 the POKDARWIS organisation was formed directly inaugurated by BKSDA, the inauguration and formation of POKDARWIS aims to manage the Black Lava area sustainably and can be enjoyed in the long term. The people who are members of the POKDARWIS management also supervise and provide assistance to BKSDA in providing education about local communities who should no longer exploit the results of the eruption of Mount Batur, because the area is still within the area managed by BKSDA.

The location of the Black Lava area can be said to be quite far from the port, airport and city centre, and is included in the special interest tourism group, namely adventure tourism, so that tourists visiting are still not too crowded. However, the Black Lava area is one of the adventure tours that is in demand by tourists because it provides many adventure tourism activities such as climbing Mount Batur, Camping, riding ATVs and MotorCross. Tourists who come are only those who have an adventurous spirit and want to find challenges, because of this, there are few tourists who come.

Special interest tourism branding in the Black Lava area makes this area only visited by certain tourists, so this area has not been polluted. Polluted in the sense that the few tourists who come do not damage the environment due to tourism activities, and tourists become more free because the Black Lava area is not too crowded. But unfortunately, the promotion carried out by the manager of the Black Lava Area is not too vigorous, so that people do not know about the existence of tourist attractions in the Black Lava Area, and there are no investors who help contribute funds to the management of Black Lava, so that the development of Black Lava cannot be too fast, because the funds collected are only from the sale of entrance tickets, ATV rentals, and the

BKSDA. However, the management of the Black Lava area itself has been fully given to the people of South Batur Village, and BKSDA as the upper person is only in charge of supervision, policy making, and helping to provide financial contributions.

Tourism activities that occur in the Black Lava area sometimes escape the supervision of BKSDA and the Black Lava POKDARWIS organisation, thus having a negative effect on nature in the Black Lava area. It is hoped that the BKSDA will often supervise the Black Lava area which is used as a tourism activity so that later the nature in the Black Lava area is not damaged by tourism activities. As well as the POKDARWIS also participated in overseeing the tourism activities there, based on the results of observations made by researchers, the POKDARWIS as the manager is only limited to collecting levies and less supervising tourism activities in the Black Lava Area so as to cause some damage such as several plants damaged by ATVs, MotoCross, and Jeeps.

Local Community Response to Tourism Development in the Black Lava Area, Kintamani District, Bangli Regency, Bali

The response of local communities can be influenced by the benefits received by the local community itself, if the positive impact is more dominant the community's response can be very good, but conversely if the negative impact is more dominant the community tends to reject the changes made. Researchers limit the participation of local communities in the management of adventure tourism as a whole. Researchers only discuss local community participation in the management of the management of Black Lava tourist attractions and the management of Batur Black Lava ATV Adventure tourism in the Mount Batur area, the local community participation discussed is the local community who are members of the management of the Black Lava tourist attraction. In this study, there are several management carried out by the adventure tourism management party, namely Black Lava tourist attractions by the Black Lava POKDARWIS, and ATV Batur Black Lava is managed by the local community personally.

Based on the results of field research, the eruption of Mount Batur in 1926 caused the burial of Batur village and temple. The incident made the area that was originally filled by Batur Village and Batur Temple into an area of cooled lava rocks. These lava rocks have a very wide range that is under the foot of the mountain precisely in the southern direction of Mount Batur itself. This widespread lava rock area is called the Batur black lava area which is currently close to the village of South Batur. The existence of this black lava still has no management from the local community so that adventure tourism activities are still not running.

In 2009, there was an incident of theft of lava rocks used by the local community there. The theft of these rocks is made a livelihood by local people who live there. The local community excavated the rocks from the lava that had hardened and cooled. The results of this rock excavation are sold to investors, accommodation managers from the local community, and to fellow local communities themselves. The proceeds from the sale of these rocks are used for the construction of accommodation such as hotels, villas, restaurants, etc. Local communities exploit the rock products using trucks to transport the rocks. From these trucks. The initial formation of the road or accessibility came from trucks transporting lava rocks from the local community. The accessibility is still not good, so this organisation is improving the accessibility in the Black Lava Area.

The incident was already known by BKSDA, BKSDA provided education and insight that conservation rocks should not be exploited and BKSDA directed the local community to protect and manage the Black Lava area by forming an organisation or group. The group or organisation is called the Black Lava Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS). The purpose of forming the Black Lava POKDARWIS organisation is to protect as well as to manage black lava tourist attractions. With the local community's awareness of exploitation that can damage the environment, local people who were originally lava rock miners became involved in protecting the Black Lava area by participating in forming an organisation called POKDARWIS Black Lava. Because the local community has been prohibited from exploiting the results of the eruption of Mount Batur, the collaboration between the Tourism Office and BKSDA in order to support the economy of the local community without any more exploitation, the Black Lava area is used as a tourist attraction for tourists. Imposing entrance tickets for tourist visits managed by POKDARWIS Black Lava began to get economic benefits without destroying or selling the rocks. Here is the documentation of the entrance ticket in the Black Lava Area.

With the opening of the Black Lava tourist attraction as an adventure tourism attraction, local people take advantage of it by providing off road vehicle facilities to tourists. Because the location of the Black Lava tourist attraction is very suitable for doing off road adventure tourism activities. One of the vehicle facilities provided is the Batur Black Lava ATV. ATV Batur Black Lava is provided by local people in South Batur Village. The provision of ATV Batur Black Lava began in 2018 with only one provision in the Black Lava area. The provision of ATV Batur Black Lava is very popular with tourists visiting the Black Lava area. This condition can be seen that until now COVID-19 has hit, tourists are still using the Batur Black Lava ATV tour package. ATV Batur Black Lava is provided by being placed in an accommodation facility called Latengaya Bungalow.

Black Lava tourist attractions are managed directly by POKDARWIS Black Lava. With the desire of the local community in the management of Black Lava tourist attractions, POKDARWIS Black Lava cooperates with the Perbekel of Batur Selatan Village where the application in the management of the results of ticket fees is deposited into the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) every year. Part of the proceeds from the ticket fees will be put into the POKDARWIS treasury. The Black Lava POKDARWIS membership consists of 30 people, 6 people from Central Batur and 24 people from South Batur Village, in its management each position has a task, the following positions with duties in the management of Black Lava. (Source Document POKDARWIS)

a. Patron

1. Protect the organisation.
2. Resolve problems that may occur at any time.
3. Provide sanctions, advice, and counsel to the management, supervisory body, and members.
4. Taking policy measures in the event of irregularities.
5. Lead the election of the management and supervisory body.
6. Inaugurating the management and supervisory body.

b. Trustees

1. Trustees are the main or basic reference that has authority.

2. Those who are entitled to become members of the Trustees are people who are elected in the decision of the meeting of the members of the Trustees who have high dedication to achieve certain goals and objectives.
3. Trustees have the right to act on behalf of Black Lava POKDARWIS.
4. The authority that the Trustees can have, namely:
 - a) Make decisions in changing the cost of the articles of association
 - b) Determine the general policy line and goals for the future.
 - c) Appointment and dismissal of management members and supervisory members.
 - d) Receiving and ratifying the accountability of all efforts related to the ratification of reports, accountability in finance, draft budgets, and work programmes.
 - e) Determination of the decision to dissolve the Black Lava POKDARWIS.

5. The duties and authorities given to the chairman and members of the Board of Trustees can also apply to him

c. Manager

1. The management is the second reference that carries out the management of the Black Lava POKDARWIS which consists of the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and other members.
2. The management is fully responsible for the management and interests and POKDARWIS Black Lava itself.
3. The management prepares a work programme and draft budget which is then approved by the Trustees.
4. The management is obliged to provide an explanation of the matters asked by the supervisor.
5. Management members must be fully responsible for carrying out their duties.

d. Supervisor

1. The supervisor is the third reference that has the task of supervising and advising the management in carrying out activities.
2. Supervisors consist of several or more supervisory members.
3. Supervisors must be fully responsible for carrying out supervisory duties for the benefit of the future.
4. The supervisor may act on behalf of the supervisor.
5. The supervisor is authorised to enter and exit the premises used by Black Lava POKDARWIS, is aware of all actions taken by the management, the supervisor gives a small warning to the management if they do something wrong.
6. The supervisor can temporarily dismiss the management, if the management violates the rules and contradicts the rules that have been enacted.
7. Such temporary dismissal may be made in writing with reasons.
8. Within a specified period of time, the supervisor has the right to report to the Trustees on what happened. Within a specified period of time, the Trustees have the right to revoke the temporary suspension decision or have the right to dismiss the board member involved.

Local community participation in this study discusses the participation of local communities in the management of tourist attractions in the Black Lava Area. Community participation in running adventure tourism management has a very important role in conducting tourism development programmes with the participation of the Tourism Office and BKSDA as facilitators. Participation results in empowerment, where everyone has the right to express an opinion in making decisions that concern their lives. In an alternative form, participation is interpreted as a tool to achieve efficiency in activity management as a tool in implementing policies that need to be applied to the management of adventure tourism attractions in Black Lava. Participation is the role of a person or group of people in the development process both in the form of statements and in the form of activities by requiring an input in the form of energy, time, expertise, thoughts, capital. Where the results of the tourism development process such as adventure tourism produce results that can be enjoyed by the local community. With the participation of course getting benefits from the implementation of tourism activities.

The context of this research is community participation in the management of adventure tourism in the Black Lava area with the scope of research on Black Lava tourist attractions, the analysis used is the typology theory of participation or better known as Tosun's Typology of Participation. This participation theory is divided into three namely, coercive participation, induced participation, and spontaneous participation. The results of this research lead to some parts of the previously mentioned typology of participation. The typology of participation discussed in this research is the local community in the management of adventure tourism in the Black Lava area, namely POKDARWIS Black Lava and the manager of the Batur Black Lava ATV facility. Local community participation in the management of adventure tourism in the Black Lava area, local communities are included in its management. The management of POKDARWIS Black Lava has little in common with P3GB in running operations such as maintaining payment counters for entry to Black Lava tourist attractions both tourist tickets and vehicle tickets, maintaining cleanliness by janitors, organising parking lots and others. However, in making policy decisions or decisions, input from operational actors is not an important consideration in making them. So that local people from POKDARWIS Black Lava members tend not to be involved in decision making.

Decision-making lies with the leaders who own the Black Lava area. The Black Lava area is a conservation area managed directly by BKSDA. The power held in decision-making is so high that input from local communities can still not be applied and applied. As an example of input from local communities both from members of the Black Lava POKDARWIS, there is a desire to be allowed to return to carry out tourism activities in the Black Lava area and re-impose retribution for tourist visits to Black Lava tourist attractions during the COVID-19 period until post-COVID-19 in 2022. With the prohibition conveyed to the Black Lava POKDARWIS organisation, the local community as the implementer must expand their chest to accept the policy both from tourism activities in the Black Lava area and the application of retribution for tourist visits at Black Lava tourist attractions. But it is different from what happened in the community based on the results of observations in the field that there are some local people who continue to guide adventure tours to climb Mount Batur after COVID-19. Because the impact of licences that have not been revoked affects the economic needs of guides, making local people continue to carry out tourist activities in the Black Lava area, now that BKSDA has allowed the re-enactment of the Black Lava area for tourist attractions. The policy issued by Bali Governor Wayan Koster will certainly cause considerable problems, for example, such as the Batur Mountain guide who passes through the Black Lava Area route will certainly be affected by this policy, people who open equipment rentals to climb the mountain are also very

disadvantaged by this policy, it is hoped that Bali Governor Wayan Koster will think again to enforce this policy, launching from DetikBali.com Deputy Chairman of the Bali Regional Representative Council (DPRD) Tjok Gde Asmara Putra Sukawati rejected the Bali Provincial Government's plan to ban tourists from climbing the mountain. Climbers should be required to use the services of a guide so that they do not act up on the mountain. According to Asmara, by requiring climbers to be accompanied by a guide, the polemic over the plan to ban mountain climbing can end. This is because the climbing guides, some of whom are residents around the mountain, will not lose their jobs. And many people do not agree with the policies issued. Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy (Menparekraf) Sandiaga Uno is still waiting for an explanation from the Bali government.

It is hoped that the policy of banning mountain climbing activities in Bali will be considered first, if the policy is still issued, it is hoped that the Bali Government will provide solutions or places for people who make mountain climbing their livelihood by becoming guides or collecting retribution, because they will certainly lose their main job.

The addition of facilities in the Black Lava area requires local communities to report to BKSDA to determine whether or not the decision can be implemented. The power possessed by BKSDA is used as a reference that requires local communities to follow the decisions of a policy in adventure tourism management. Therefore, the role of local communities looks active in the field, but indirectly looks passive in making a decision.

The meeting held by the Black Lava POKDARWIS organisation at the same time as the BKSDA, during the meeting, local people tended to be only listeners. Local communities are also given the opportunity to express their opinions, but the opinions expressed by local communities are not necessarily considered in making a decision. Usually, in decision-making, an alternative input is found which also has a positive impact on local communities, so in this case local community participation is referred to as passive participation.

Community participation in the management of ATV Batur Black Lava can be said to be active participation where the community is involved in decision making. The management of ATV Batur Black Lava in making decisions and actions both in planning, development and implementation are on the management of ATV Batur Black Lava. The management of ATV Batur Black Lava accepts all input and suggestions from guides if the management of ATV Batur Black Lava has clear goals and directions in the development of ATV Batur Black Lava. So that the manager can determine the decision of these suggestions and proposals whether they are suitable for use or not. The management of ATV Batur Black Lava is managed independently without any interference from the Tourism Office and BKSDA. Managerial responsibility and authority are fully held by the Batur Black Lava ATV manager because the basic capital owned is entirely on the manager's side. The management of ATV Batur Black Lava is carried out on the basis of the manager's initiative, namely the local community without any encouragement from any party.

Tourism operations prior to the COVID-19 implementation of the Batur Black Lava ATV were very meaningful to the local community. Economic benefits are obtained from various parties. This benefit is not solely obtained by the manager and ATV guide but also to the Black Lava POKDARWIS. Every time ATV adventure tourism activities are carried out, the place to provide attractions is Black Lava. Tourists who carry out ATV activities to enter the Black Lava tourist attraction are required to pay an entrance ticket so that in this case the contribution of tourism operations, especially ATV adventure tourism, also has an impact on the manager of the Black Lava tourist attraction, namely POKDARWIS Black Lava.

In fact, off-road vehicle facilities owned by local communities such as ATVs, Jeep Tours, and Motocross are encouraged to temporarily not carry out adventure tourism activities at Black Lava. However, in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, the urge to encourage tourist visits and the economic needs of local communities made the implementation of off road adventure tourism carried out in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The strength of the local community in running off road facilities is very strong so that the implementation of adventure tourism is still carried out. The following table explains the typology of local community participation in the management of the Black Lava Area based on the results of observations and interviews that have been conducted.

Typology of local community participation in the black lava adventure area:

1. Induced Participation

a. Typology of Local Community Participation in the Black Lava Adventure Area. Local communities who are members of the Black Lava POKDARWIS have the opportunity to hear and be heard, although not necessarily the views or proposals are considered in decision making by BKSDA in the management of Black Lava area tourism as an attraction that is used as adventure tourism.

b. Local people who are members of the Black Lava POKDARWIS organisation and local people outside the organisation who are involved in tourism activities begin to get a share of the benefits of organising Black Lava tourist attractions such as officers who guard each post point, become climbing adventure tour guides, as officers who manage Black Lava tourist attractions and traders.

c. Local community participation from POKDARWIS Black Lava is still top-down in the management of Black Lava tourist attractions. This participation is also seen as passive in decision-making.

2. Spontaneous Participation

a. Local communities as managers of ATV Batur Black Lava are said to be active participation and Bottom-up in nature where local communities participate directly in the management of ATV Batur Black Lava by using personal capital by managers in planning, developing, implementing, and evaluating the management of ATV Batur Black Lava. All rules in the management of ATV Batur Black Lava are held directly by the manager of ATV Batur Black Lava.

b. Local people as managers of ATV Batur Black Lava as decision-making rights can accept or not suggestions and proposals from guides which can be taken into consideration in the steps of determining planning, development, implementation, and evaluation policies for the management of ATV Batur Black Lava. Here the local community as a guide is also involved in decision making even though the decision will be determined by the manager.

c. Local communities in carrying out tourism operations by selling products such as ATV Batur Black Lava rentals will have a very good impact on the economy for managers and guides of ATV Batur Black Lava.

Local community participation in the management of the Black Lava area by POKDARWIS Black Lava is classified in the typology of induced participation. Induced participation means that local community participation is influenced by support from the Tourism Office and BKSDA as well as officially agreed orders. Based on the results of this research analysis, the management of the Black Lava Area, participation occurs where local

communities are involved in operations or implementation but are not involved when making a decision. Then the participation of local community members of POKDARWIS Black Lava is based on encouragement from superiors who own the Black Lava area, namely BKSDA and this management gets economic benefits for the participating community so that the community is willing to be involved in the management of the Black Lava area.

Batur Black Lava ATV management, local community participation is classified in the typology of spontaneous participation (Spontaneous Participation). Spontaneous participation is participation carried out without the support of BKSDA, where all decision-making is the absolute right of the Batur Black Lava ATV manager regarding the management of Batur Black Lava ATV adventure tourism. All forms of activities both from planning, development, implementation and evaluation are carried out directly by the manager and assistance from the Batur Black Lava ATV adventure tour guide.

Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers, local communities who participate in the management of Black Lava respond to the development of tourism in the Black Lava area very well, because the development of tourism that occurs brings many positive impacts to local communities, especially in the economic aspect felt by local communities, based on the results of interviews with the secretary of POKDARWIS Black Lava, He explained that the local community was greatly helped by the existence of tourism, the community's economy increased and with the existence of tourism also reduced the number of unemployed in South Batur Village, and with the development of tourism there was also the construction of facilities - facilities to support the Black Lava tourism area such as donated funds for management and toilet construction. In addition, it also provides education about tourism for local communities so that they can manage the Black Lava area, and inaugurates the Black Lava POKDARWIS conducted by BKSDA.

Education from BKSDA Bali also makes local people who used to exploit the overflow of Mount Batur no longer exploit, and local people who are members of the management of the Black Lava tourist attraction area help BKSDA to educate local people not to exploit the Black Lava area. In the management of the Black Lava area, BKSDA still oversees the management of Black Lava so that it continues to run well and reduces the impact of damage caused by tourism, because it wants the Black Lava area to be able to run in the long term, so that local communities who are members of the management do not lose this significant economic addition. Some local people do not just give up their main livelihood, namely gardening, local people who are members of the management of many who have gardens planted with vegetables, but some people have given up their livelihoods who were previously farmers now participate in the management of Black Lava in full.

Local people who are members of the management of the Black Lava area accept domestic and foreign tourists quite naturally, no local people are disturbed by the presence of tourists, this can happen because the Black Lava area itself is one of the special interest tours, therefore tourists in the Black Lava area are not too crowded, the Black Lava tourist attraction also only provides adventure tourism and does not provide cultural tourism so that tourist interactions are only with guides and managers of the Black Lava area, this is one of the reasons local people who are not members of the management of the Black Lava area do not feel disturbed. Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the attitude phase of the local community towards tourism development in Black Lava is in the apathy phase, the following explanation.

- a. Local communities involved with the management of the Black Lava Area receive tourists in a neutral and formal manner.
- b. The relationship between local communities involved in the management of the Black Lava Area and tourists is dominated by commercial relationships.
- c. Marketing the attractiveness of the Black Lava area has been carried out, Black Lava itself already has social media and a website that makes it easy for tourists to order or find information about Black Lava.
- d. Local people who are members of the management of the Black Lava area are very familiar with the presence of foreign and domestic tourists, because Black Lava itself began to be visited in 2014 and until now it is still one of the special interest tourism options, namely adventure tourism. The manager of the Black Lava Area is currently not too focused on marketing but social media and websites are still active, the manager is more focused on the organisation which in the future will experience changes.
- e. Local communities who are members of the management of Black Lava are very accepting of the development of tourism in the Black Lava area, because the existence of tourism helps the economic aspect.

The local community's attitude about the development of tourism in the Black Lava Area is classified in the apathy phase. In the apathy phase, what is meant in this apathy phase is that the community gives a neutral and formal attitude, when viewed from the community's relationship with tourists they accept tourists as well as the community starting to get involved in tourism and feel the influence of tourism from a social and economic perspective. In terms of tourism development in the Black Lava Area, it has a continuous relationship with the involvement phase, because the apathy phase still intersects with the involvement phase in tourism development. In terms of social, local communities who are members of the management of the Black Lava area have accepted tourists quite naturally, because Black Lava itself has carried out tourism activities from 2014 and the POKDARWIS organisation was formed to manage the Black Lava area to be structured and make the community stop exploiting the results of the eruption of Mount Batur. Interactions that occur between tourists only occur with local communities who are members of the management of Black Lava and ATV rental providers, interactions that occur are only limited to commercial relationships.

Economically, local communities who are members of the management of the Black Lava area are greatly helped by the existence of tourism activities, because the existence of this tourism adds to the economic income of local communities who are members of the management of the Black Lava area and increases employment opportunities, for example, such as the provision of ATV rentals for tourists managed by the local community of South Batur Village. In support of bringing in tourists, POKDARWIS Black lava created a website <https://black-sandmountbatur.business.site> and can be booked through third parties such as traveloka and tripadvisor.

Based on the research results from the participation of local communities in the management of Black Lava, the typology of local community participation in the management of Black Lava, and the attitudes of local communities towards tourism development in the Black Lava area, the response of local communities can be said to be a positive response, because it provides many benefits for local communities economically, Even during the pandemic, the money that had been collected in the treasury was finally distributed to all members of the Black Lava POKDARWIS to support life during the pandemic, because during the pandemic the Black Lava area had to be temporarily closed, causing local people who worked full time as tourism workers to

temporarily lose their livelihoods, with this tourism also opening up job opportunities for local people in South Batur Village and reducing the number of unemployed.

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion and results that have been described in the research results described in Chapter 4, it can be concluded as follows.

Tourism conditions in the Batur Black Lava Area when viewed from the 4A components such as the availability of attractions, accessibility, amenity, and ancillary are sufficiently fulfilled. Tourism in the Black Lava Area, the tourist attractions provided are riding ATVs and Motocross on rocky roads in the Black Lava area, enjoying views of Black lava and Mount Batur. In addition, accessibility to the Black Lava area is included in the strategic category and through good roads. For the facilities, 1. Existing facilities at the Batur Black Lava ATV provision site: ATV vehicles, parking lots, trash bins, toilets, Gazebos and Latengaya Mount Bungalow. Black Lava tourist attractions: toilets, Black Lava POKDARWIS organisation office, trash bins, gazebos and stalls owned by local communities. Black Lava tourist attractions are managed by the Black Lava POKDARWIS organisation which is under the auspices of the BKSDA. While for ATV Batur Black Lava is provided by the local community of South Batur Village. The development of tourism products in the Black Lava area is only in the involvement phase.

Local community participation in the management of the Black Lava Area in Bangli Regency, is currently quite good and organised as seen from the form of support in management which is still very simple. There are several aspects that become the main programmes that need attention to management such as tourist attractions, management and improvement of human resources (HR), tourism facilities, and improving service quality. In planning the preparation of activities to supervise the evaluation is purely managed by the local community both in, the management of the Black Lava Area by the Black Lava POKDARWIS organisation and the management of ATV Batur Black Lava by the local community. The management of the Black Lava area is under the coordination of BKSDA and the village head of Batur Selatan. The typology of local community participation in the management of the Black Lava area by POKDARWIS Black Lava and the management of ATV Batur Black Lava by local communities. The management of the Black Lava area by POKDARWIS Black Lava belongs to the typology of induced participation. While the management of ATV Batur Black Lava by the local community belongs to the active typology and is Bottom-up. The attitude of local people in the Black Lava area is quite accepting of tourism developments that occur in the Black Lava area, this is evident from the attitude phase of local people who are in the apathy phase, local people are very accepting of tourists to come. Based on the response, typology and attitudes of local communities in the Black Lava area, it can be concluded that local communities in the Black Lava area give a very positive response to the development of tourism in Black Lava.

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