



# Customary Based-Tourism Village Management Model of Bindu Bali Post Pandemic Covid-19

I Nyoman Kanca, Gede Ginaya, I Made Marsa Arsana, Ni Nyoman Triyuni and Ni Putu Wiwiek Ary Susyarini  
Politeknik Negeri Bali  
Bali, Indonesia

nyomankanca@pnb.ac.id, ginaya@pnb.ac.id, mademarsaarsana@pnb.ac.id, triyuni@pnb.ac.id, wiiwiek32@yahoo.com

**Abstract**— The Bindu customary village of Badung Regency Bali has legally been designed to become a Tourism Village. This is inseparable from the political and legal process to make the customary village a tourism village, in accordance with the Decree of the Badung Regent, number 47 of 2010. This study aims at establishing Bindu customary village as a tourism village in order to prevent economic disparities in the South Badung region with North Badung. Through the Regent's Decree on Tourism Villages for North Badung, especially the Bindu customary village, it is hoped that the customary village will be able to manage the potential of its tourism village based on local wisdom that lives in Balinese indigenous peoples. The method of the study was conducted by applying qualitative descriptive and SWOT analysis through observation, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussion data collection techniques. The result of the study revealed that mentoring local tourism actors, writing guidelines on the management of the tourism village through customary village of *awig-awig* requires to be executed in order to empower local communities about the concept and management of tourism village, as well as utilizing the potential of cultural resources to raise the image of Bindu tourism village for the welfare of indigenous peoples.

**Keywords**—Tourism village, customary village management, *awig-awig*, sustainable tourism.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The tourist village of Bindu has an area of 3545.20 ha with an altitude ranging from 650 to 1,110 meters above sea level. Administratively, the Bindu customary village of Mekar Bhuana belongs to the Abian Semal District, Badung Regency, Bali Province. The location of the customary village of Bindu can be reached by road which is about 20 km from Denpasar city, and 5 km from the Taman Ayun temple in Mengwi District. Bindu customary village is located between two tourist destinations, namely Taman Ayun and Ubud. The countryside area with natural panorama and expanse of green area that is still beautiful and natural with fresh air so as to make the indigenous people of Bindu live peacefully and comfortably all day long. Many tourists have visited the tourism village of Bindu since the development of creative tourism, especially for tourists who have a passion for nature tourism (ecotourism) combined with healing tourism. The

existence of these tourist visits has been facilitated by the provision of adequate accommodation services by prioritizing local traditions and culture as well as adding to its tourist attraction.

Based on the Regional Regulation of the Province of Bali Number 6 of 1986, concerning Traditional Villages, Article 1, paragraph (e) Customary Villages are the Customary Law Community Units in the Level I Province of Bali which have a unity of traditions and manners of social life. Hindus are hereditary in the ties of *Kahyangan Tiga (Kahyangan Desa)* who have a certain area and their own wealth and have the right to take care of their own household. To guarantee and foster and develop Balinese traditional values in order to enrich, preserve and develop national culture in general and Balinese culture in particular, based on *paras-paros salunglung sabayantaka* or deliberation for consensus.

The subsequent development of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 1986, regarding customary villages was revoked and replaced by Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2001, concerning *Pakraman Village*, the concept of Customary Village was changed to *Pakraman* village which means customary village and *pakraman* village the same, only the article changed to Article 1 number (4). Regional Regulation of *Desa Pakraman* No. 3 of 2001, amend 2003, Article 6, *Desa Pakraman* has the following powers: (a) settle traditional and religious disputes within its territory while still fostering harmony and tolerance between village manners in accordance with *awig-awig* and local customs, (b) participate in determining every decision in the implementation of development in its territory, especially those related to Tri Hita Karan, (c) carry out legal actions inside and outside the village of *pakraman*.

Based on Law Number 10 of 2009, concerning Tourism, article 5, tourism is organized with the principles of: (a) upholding religious norms and cultural values as the embodiment of the concept of life in a balanced relationship between humans and God Almighty, the relationship between humans and fellow human beings. and the relationship between humans and the environment, (b) upholding human rights, cultural diversity, and local wisdom (c) providing benefits for people's welfare, justice, equality, and proportionality, (d) preserving nature and the environment, (e) empower local communities.

Furthermore, based on the Regional Regulation of the Province of Bali Number 2 of 2012 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism, Article 11, the development of tourism

destinations must be carried out by taking into account: (a) local wisdom such as the beliefs of the Balinese people which are based on Tri Hita Karana and inspired by Hinduism, (b) preservation of culture and the environment, such as traditions, Balinese customs, and regulations regarding the environment, (c) the economic potential of the community such as providing opportunities for local businesses in the fields of handicrafts and agricultural products to exhibit their works on hotels and other tourist attractions, and (d) the sustainability of the tourism business.

During the reign of the Regent of Badung, Anak Agung Gde Agung (2005-2010, and 2010-2015), it has been planned that the Bindu customary village will be one of the villages selected as an agro-tourism development area in the North Badung region in accordance with the District Dati II Development Plan. Badung through the Decree of the Regent of Badung Regency Number: 2028 of 1994. Furthermore, the Decree of the Regent above was followed up with the issuance of the Regulation of the Regent of Badung Number 47 of 2010 concerning the Designation of Tourism Village Areas in Badung Regency.

In detail, it can be explained that the Bindu customary village has the potential to be developed into a tourist village as stipulated in the Badung Regent Regulation Number 47 of 2010 concerning Tourism Village Areas. Bindu customary village has an area of 2,378 km<sup>2</sup> consisting of 2 Banjar Dinas, and 5 Banjar adat, 2 Subak Yeh and 1 Subak Abian. To develop the Bindu customary village into a tourism village that has natural, cultural, economic potential, it is necessary to map out the problems of partners that arise so that they can be given assistance, counseling, in managing customary village-based tourism village. Its concrete form is how the concept of Tri Hita Karana can be described in real life in the customary village both in the economic and socio-cultural fields.

To develop a customary based- tourism village, there are two partners, the first partner is the Tourism Village Manager who does not know for sure what a tourism village is, and the understanding of tourism object development has not been the target of the manager's goals because it is just a pilot, although the Badung Regent Regulation has been stipulated in dated September 15, 2010, with the number 47 of 2010, concerning Stipulation of Tourism Village Areas in Badung Regency. The Second Partner is the owner of accommodation/lodging who are still individuals in management not yet integrated with the customary village, Subak, or the Abian Semal District Service Village. The basic problem is also that the Bindu customary village already has a Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDES) Suka Winangun Bindu traditional village based on the Mekar Bhuana Village Regulation, Abian Semal District, Badung Regency Number 03 of 2016.

The policies that have been made by the Regency Government regarding Tourism Villages which are implemented in the Bindu customary village are still far from expectations and reality. Likewise between Bumdes activities and tourism village managers are still sectoral activities. Even what the Mekar Bhuana Village Secretary

said, all these activities need to be integrated to get optimal results. Towards the development of a tourism village according to the potential that exists in the Bindu customary village which is supported by the potential of the village, local customary culture and productive innovative activities, there are potential problems that become strategic objects. In developing the tourism potential of the Bindu customary village as agrarian tourism, it still needs to be developed because the development of the Bindu customary village cannot be separated from the Badung Regency Government Regulation regarding the development of Agro-tourism in the North Badung region in accordance with the Badung Level II Development Plan through the Decree of the KDH TK II Regent No. 2028 Year 1994. The potential of Bindu tourism village is trekking, tubing, and religious tourism, there is a fountain for *melukat* or spiritual tourism. In ecotourism, Suansri [1] explains that currently in Bali there are already tourist attractions that are closely related to the principles of ecotourism, such as whitewater rafting, cruising/sailing, bird parks, elephant parks, butterfly gardens, orchid gardens, and horse riding tours. Based on the provisions mentioned above, it is expected to be a force in developing the Tourism Village model in the Bindu customary village.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. *Tourism Village Management Model.*

The emergence of the tourism village management model is based on government policies in implementing legal products in society. Bali has the value of local wisdom to manage traditional village-based tourism (based on customary community law). In a legal theory related to tourist villages, public policy theory is a unique activity, which is thought out that is designed, formulated and decided based on the traditional political system and the modern state political system. Policy decisions can be made through traditional villages or the government for the welfare of the community. Based on the results of research by As'ry et al [2], regarding Legal Politics Against Pelaga Tourism Village, Petang District in Badung Regency, this is simultaneously quite interesting and can be directly devoted to the context of guarding tourist villages in Badung district which has been established by the Badung Regent in 2010. The interests of the Bali State Polytechnic Assisted Village Team regarding Tourism Villages are the Government, community empowerment institutions and local communities must take reactive action to integrate tourism planning into sustainable development. According to [3] that the government should support and participate in the creation of networks for research, information dissemination, and knowledge transfer about tourism and sustainable tourism technology. The results of research by I Ketut Sandhi Suharsana, et al, 2011, on Developments in Pelaga Village, namely Bagus Agro Pelaga, shows that the tourism business in Plaga Village called Agro Pelaga which was established in 2005 has started operating, and has not been supported by other facilities such as art shops, art markets, and other facilities. This study does not

confirm that the management is a Traditional Village/customary community. There needs to be consistency in the management of traditional village-based tourism through joint arrangements with traditional villages and/or investors who invest. What form is the agreement with the customary village/further regulated by the Regional Government. There needs to be consistency in the management of customary village-based tourism through joint arrangements with customary villages and investors who invest.

### *B. Traditional Village Empowerment*

Badung Regent Regulation Number 47 concerning Stipulation of Tourism Village Areas in Badung Regency, Article 4, Tourism Village functions: a) Educational and recreational facilities; b) as a means of developing arts and culture; c) as a means of developing community-based tourism; and/or; d) Facilities for developing tourism behavior and culture. Utilization and development of tourism villages is directed to the development of special interest tourism that has an appreciation of art and culture and makes the daily activities of the village community an attraction. The developed tourism activities include: a. Agro-tourism; b. Natural tourism; c. Culture tour; d. Culinary tour; e. Marine Tourism; f. Spiritual tourism; g. Tourist attractions; h. History tour.

## III. METHODOLOGY

### *A. Research Design*

This type of research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Because the data obtained in the form of a description.

### *B. Research Locations and Objects*

#### *1) Research Locations*

This research was conducted in the tourism village of Bindu, Badung Regency, Bali Province.

#### *2) Research Object*

In this study, the focus of the research is (1) to analyze the factors that influence the traditional village-based tourism village management model in supporting sustainable tourism in the Bindu traditional village, (2) to describe the traditional village-based tourism village management model in supporting sustainable tourism in the customary village of Bindu,

### *C. Research Instruments and Data Collection Techniques*

#### *1) Research Instruments*

For research instruments used in data collection such as cameras, questionnaires and interview instruments. The camera is used in taking pictures as evidence of the researcher's documentation when going to take data at the research location. The interview instrument was used as a guide for researchers when conducting interviews with selected informants to obtain data related to the traditional village-based tourism village management model as well as the factors that influence the management of tourist villages in the tourism village of Bindu.

#### *2) Collection Technique*

Data In research that uses a descriptive qualitative approach, the data collection techniques used are; observation, documentation, in-depth interviews, literature study, and focus group discussion (FGD). Observations were made by looking directly at the condition of tourist destinations and digging up all information related to the management model carried out in the Bindu tourism village, documentation was taken in the form of pictures, videos. Interviews were conducted with selected informants to obtain all information related to the tourism village management model in the Bindu customary village. Literature studies in the form of books, articles, village profiles, and relevant journals related to the research carried out. Finally, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a step taken by researchers together with stakeholders, such as village heads, community leaders, religious leaders,

### *D. Data Analysis Techniques*

Analysis technique is a step used in achieving a goal. This study will use two techniques in analyzing the data, namely qualitative descriptive analysis and SWOT analysis. Qualitative descriptive analysis is a technique in answering problems by using words or describing the findings in the field through in-depth interviews, documentation, observation, literature review and focus group discussions (FGD). From these data, a strong analysis is needed in describing all the problems in the field. SWOT analysis is a technique used by a company or group of organizations to find out the position in the company by looking for internal and external factors owned by the company/organization.

### *E. Techniques for Presentation of Data Analysis Results*

Data analysis technique is the process of collecting data systematically to facilitate researchers in obtaining conclusions. Data analysis according to Bogdan in Sugiyono, is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials so that they can be easily understood and the findings can be informed to others. Qualitative data analysis is inductive, namely analysis based on the data obtained. According to [4] the analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing/verification.

## IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The focus explored in this study is the factors that become obstacles in the traditional village-based tourism village management model in supporting sustainable tourism, as well as how the position of the Bindu tourism village is and how the customary village-based tourism village management model is. Below will explain the results of the assessment as follows.

### *A. Factors Affecting the Management of Customary Based-Tourism Village in Bindu*

To find out the factors that influence the management of traditional village-based tourism villages will be

analyzed using SWOT analysis. SWOT analysis is a technique used to determine the position of the tourist village, as it is shown in figure 1, by looking for internal and external factors that are owned by the Bindu tourism village. The factors to be analyzed consist of internal factors which include strengths and weaknesses, while external factors consist of opportunities and threats.



Fig. 1. The rural enchantment of Bindu Tourism Village

### 1) Internal Factors

Internal factors are factors that come from within or from the tourist village or the research site itself. The internal factors that have been successfully collected while conducting research in the Bindu Tourism Village are as follows.

#### (1) Strength

- Have a clear spring water

In the management of tourist areas, water is one of the main sources that must be present in attracting visitors. So do not be surprised, when tourists want to visit a tourist destination, water is one that is often asked. However, this matter does not apply when one wants to visit the tourism village of Bindu. Because it has clear springs and high mineral content, this is an attraction for tourists when they want to visit the tourism village of Bindu.

Additionally, the water is clear, the community uses the water source as drinking water for the community. The water is also used by farmers for irrigation, as well as for spiritual tourism. However, not a few people use the water as freshwater fish farming which is one of the sources of income for the local community.

The Bindu customary village not only has a spring and is used as drinking water, but is also used as a tourist attraction in the Bindu customary village in improving the community's economy. The results of research conducted by [5] show that the environmental conditions and characteristics of the springs, the knowledge of the community and various local cultures will affect the management of the springs. Technological developments cannot be ignored in water resource management. This can be combined with the culture of the local community in managing the springs, so that optimal benefits can be obtained and the sustainability of the functions and benefits of the springs.

- Beautiful, Cool and Natural Tourist Area

Because Bindu customary village is located in the North Badung area, which is in contrast with the barren area of South Badung. Therefore, many large trees and rice fields are found around the tourist sites. This makes the tourist attraction has a cool and natural atmosphere.

Not to mention the springs owned make the place even more interesting to visit.

- Has a variety of tourist attractions

As explained in the previous description, the tourist village of Bindu has a variety of tourist attractions that can be found when one wants to visit. The types of tourist attractions that can be enjoyed by visitors include paddy fields, traditional arts, waterfalls, flora and fauna and several cultural heritage sites that can be used as tourist attractions for visitors.

Visiting the tourist village of Bindu has cultural attractions other than springs, this is the main attraction and their satisfaction as visitors. In addition, because the entrance ticket is very affordable. The fulfillment of these needs can provide satisfaction to tourists because their expectations can be fulfilled [6].

- Local Community Hospitality

Residents of the community in the tourist village of Bindu have a high social spirit towards fellow humans. Especially for foreign tourists who come for vacation. So that with social capital that is always embedded in the residents of the community there makes the visitors who come feel happy.

- One of the Oldest Tourist Villages in Badung Regency

Other four strengths that are owned by the tourist village of Bindu in attracting tourists. The tourist village is also one of the oldest tourist villages in Badung Regency. Therefore, it will be easier to promote in attracting visitors to come, especially since the village has a high historical value which can be an attraction for tourists, especially for students who want to do research on historical places.

Bindu tourist village is one of the villages that has long been a tourist visit, both local and foreign, especially with a culture that is still preserved. The results of the study [8] where in the village of Mambal, Mengwi District, there is local wisdom which is the result of culture that is still preserved as a tourism attraction such as typical Balinese architectural buildings, Balinese weaving, paintings, carvings, and Balinese dances.

#### (2) Weaknesses

- The level of public awareness of tourism potential is still low

In developing a tourist attraction in an area, public awareness and support is needed in managing its potential. Although the potential that is owned is very potential as a tourist attraction that can boost the community's economy. But it will not be enough if it is not managed properly, this is of course the role of the community and religious leaders is needed in assisting in developing the tourism potential they have.

There is still a lack of community involvement and religious leaders in the management of tourist areas. The involvement of all stakeholders, local government, non-governmental organizations and local residents is absolutely necessary so that decisions in the management of the Bindu tourist village can be formulated carefully and wisely [7]

- The environment around tourist objects is not well organized

In managing a tourist attraction, one of the most important things is the cleanliness of the environment around the tourist attraction. If this is not taken care of properly. So of course this is a serious problem for the sustainability of the tourist attraction. Where gradually the tourist attraction will be abandoned by the visitors. So to keep tourism sustainable, managers must pay attention to the environment around tourist objects, especially plastic waste that can damage the scenery around tourist attractions, besides the scattered plastic waste will also make visitors feel uncomfortable.

Tourist attractions need to be further improved, especially with facilities and infrastructure such as toilet, changing places. Tourist attraction and motivation simultaneously have a significant influence on the decision to visit a tourist attraction.

- Ecotourism management does not yet have clear governance guidelines.

Internally, ecotourism management does not appear to have governance guidelines in each of the tourist attractions in Bindu customary village. Such as compiling programs in written form, organizing all forms of long-term or sustainable programs.

Tourism managers must design and organize better ecotourism in the customary village of Bindu. According to Helianny [9] explains that the Magnet Package Tour is the attraction of tourists to a tourist activity plan that has been arranged regularly at a certain price which includes transportation, hotels, tourist attractions and tourist attractions as well as supporting facilities.

- Inadequate Facilities and Infrastructure

The thing that makes this tourist attraction able to attract visitors to come to the tourist attraction location is the facilities and infrastructure offered. This will make tourists feel comfortable when visiting tourist destinations. If this is not up to standard, then this will make the place less desirable. For example a toilet, road access and others.

It is necessary to add facilities at tourist attractions, both spots and resting places for visitors. The results of the research conducted [10-12] that facilities and infrastructure have a significant influence on visitor satisfaction at the Umbul Ponggok tourist attraction, Klaten.

- No Tour Packages

In the management of tourist village in Bindu customary village, there are no tour packages offered to visitors. Even though there are so many tourist attractions and attractions that can be used as tour packages by the manager in collaboration with the travel party if an integrated tour package is made. Then visitors will be more flexible to be able to enjoy the places offered. [13] show that the success of managing the Nglanggeran tourist village is due to the ability of the younger generation who are also indigenous people who inhabit the village to work and innovate to create and create tour packages for tourists. According to [14-17] explains that magnet package Tour is the attraction of tourists to a tourist activity plan that has been arranged regularly at a certain price which includes transportation, hotels, tourist

attractions and tourist attractions as well as supporting facilities.

## 2) External Factors

### (1) Opportunity

- The Rapid Development of Technology

It is undeniable that in the era that has entered the industrial revolution 4.0 now and the rapid development of technology makes it easier for everyone to do promotions on social networks. The number of internet users in Indonesia has reached 205 million in January 2022. This means that there are 73.7% of the Indonesian population who have used the internet (<https://dataindonesia.id>). With so many internet users in Indonesia, maThis will certainly be a great opportunity for the community to promote, especially the Bindu tourist village, to introduce tourist destinations that can be visited to attract local and foreign visitors.

- Bindu Tourism Village is One of the Conservation Areas in North Badung Regency

With the inclusion of this tourist attraction as a conservation area, of course this will be an opportunity for the tourist village to attract tourists to visit. Moreover, the village is one of the access roads for tourists who want to do tubing and healing tours.

- Central Government Support in Village Development

It is undeniable that the central and provincial governments are intensively providing assistance to villages that have potential as tourist areas. In addition, the assistance provided by the Ministry of Villages. In addition, there are also many free training programs held by the Bali Tourism Office such as tour guide training which was attended by 40 participants from the Badung Regency area. Participants in this activity are members of Pokdarwis and tourism actors who come from 20 villages in the regional administration of Badung Regency to assist in developing Human Resources.

- The High Level of Public Desire for Vacation

Since there were cases of covid-19 that hit Indonesia. Where people cannot go out in their activities. Especially after there was an appeal from the central government to limit the movement of people to travel, but since the implementation of the new normal phase, people's desire is getting higher to go on vacation to get rid of boredom and boredom due to work. According to a GlobalWebIndex survey, approx. 49 percent of the world's people will choose domestic holidays after the pandemic Covid-19.

### (2) Threats

- Massive Land Use Transfer

Badung Regency and Denpasar City are areas in Bali Province that are in great demand by investors to build tourism supporting facilities. Many fertile rice fields have been converted into hotels, restaurants, housing, and other tourist attractions. This is a threat to the sustainability of the traditional Balinese irrigation system known as subak as the basis of Balinese culture with its local wisdom.

- The Rapid Development of New Tourism Villages in Various Areas.

In the midst of the massive development of tourist villages in Indonesia, especially in Bali, the management of tourist villages, especially in the traditional Bindu village, must be maximized to fix all forms of inadequate facilities and infrastructure, create new tourist spots in order to attract visitors. In addition, tourism village managers must often participate in tourism training programs held by the Badung Regency Tourism Office.

3) Internal-External (IE) Factor Analysis

Data processing has not been carried out, first determine the two factors through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with community leaders, youth leaders, village heads, Pokdarwis leaders, and other stakeholders such as NGOs, and academics to provide an assessment of each factor. This is done. To determine the steps to be taken in the management of ecotourism in Bindu Village, two factors are identified, namely internal and external factors. Below are the results of data processing obtained after an assessment by experts as follows.

TABLE I. INTERNAL FACTORS (STRENGTHS-WEAKNESSES)

No	Strengths	Weight	Rating	Score
1	Has a clear spring water	0.15	4	0.60
2	Has a beautiful, cool, and natural atmosphere	0.15	4	0.60
3	Has a variety of tourist attractions	0.15	4	0.60
4	Hospitality of the local community	0.11	3	0.33
5	It is one of the oldest tourist attractions in Badung Regency	0.07	3	0.21
No	Weaknesses	Weight	Rating	Score
1	Public awareness of tourism potential is still low	0.08	2	0.16
2	Don't have a tour package yet	0.11	3	0.33
3	The environment around the tourist attraction is not well organized	0.11	1	0.11
4	Not yet have clear governance guidelines	0.08	2	0.16
5	Inadequate	0.08	2	0.16

	facilities and infrastructure			
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>2.84</b>

The data above shows that the total score obtained for internal factors is 2.84. This result is determined after the sum of the weights and ratings of the strength and weakness factors. This is done to determine the internal conditions of customary-based tourism village management in supporting sustainable tourism in the Bindu.

The activities of the customary village-based tourism village management model in the context of developing rural tourism can be explained that:

- The Bindu indigenous people have not been able to interpret the Badung Regent's Regulation Number 47 regarding the Designation of Tourism Village Areas in Badung Regency regarding Tourism Villages. So that the Bali State Polytechnic Assisted Village Team carries out simultaneously research and at the same time community service related to village potential, tourism awareness, customary village-based tourism development, Balinese customary law or *awig-awig* and agreements in an effort to prepare a draft set of regulations.
- The Bali State Polytechnic Assisted Village Team provides assistance to indigenous peoples in an informal system. So that the transfer of knowledge can be well received, both for official officials and non-formal structural officials. For this implementation, by presenting relevant parties to be given the same understanding and perception, namely the head of the environment, the Secretary of Bindu customary Village, structural officials in the village service to integrate the tourism village management system.
- Inventory of art that will be displayed in rural tourism attraction activities in the customary village of Bindu, such as the Balinese traditional dances, can be performed for guests who will stay at people's homes by presenting the dances to be served when guests come to the tourist village of the Bindu customary village.

V. CONCLUSION

The implementation of Politeknik Negeri Bali assisted customary village of Bindu requires to be continued with the hope that Bindu tourism village can develop optimally with the condition of (1) understanding of the tourism village has increased by providing assistance to partners, as targets to make changes that the customary village of Bindu are able to apply it in the form of daily activities, (2) customary village-based tourism village managers managed by indigenous peoples are starting to be proactive to holding consultations with the team in the hope that the draft of "perarem" or village agreements for the parties invited to cooperate can be in accordance with the interests and alignments of indigenous peoples, (3) reconstruction of jogged art for tourism purposes, trekking between paddy-field plantations, provides \$useful

potential for the tourism village. Other potential findings include the *pancoran* or spring fountain that can be used as spiritual tourism for the tourism village of Bindu to support the healing tourism to be developed in the tourism village. Furthermore, the project of 3 R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) for managing trash in Bindu customary village requires to sustain due to its multiple utilities.

It can be further suggested that the local government of Badung Regency continues to carry out monitoring/evaluation of Bindu tourism village that have been established and coordinate with both customary and official villages as well as interested parties to be able to immediately achieve prosperity in the customary village. The thing that is important is the need to provide education and training to indigenous peoples to improve human resources, and the need for cultural reconstruction of indigenous peoples in tourism villages.

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