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Abstract. This study describes the stakeholder perception by exploration study toward the development of agritourism attraction. The first factor is agritourism as integrating farming and tourism system that consists of (1) It can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions, (2) It can maintain agricultural or plantation land used optimally according to its main function, (3) It can drive the economy of the community as a whole, both communities, investors, and the government, (4) It can integrate farming systems and tourism systems to form attractive tourist attractions in the future, and (5) It can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions.

1. Introduction

This research tries to trace stakeholder’s perceptions about agritourism development in areas that are protected by the state as conservation areas, namely Buyan-Tamblingan and Pucak Mangu-Pelaga Regions, both of which have similarities, which have natural beauty and some sacred areas in the form of temples. The Buyan-Tamblingan area is supported by the beauty of nature and the authenticity of forest conservation and the uniqueness of people's gardens in the form of native flowers and citrus orchards. The garden is managed professionally by developing an agritourism model. The best prospective alternative for diversifying the agricultural sector can improve people's welfare [1,13,19,22].

The subsequent territory is Pucak Mangu Pelaga is in the good countries with a height of 1017 m above ocean level. It is situated on a bumpy green level and has a low degree of contamination. This town is additionally broadly utilized as an elective course from Denpasar to Batur which goes through the Sangeh vacation spot. Pelaga Village offers numerous agritourism attractions complete with its environment. The topography of this town is a good country and has agreeable temperatures. What’s more, Pelaga has wide and various plant ranches, going from vegetables, espresso, vanilla, corn. Those zones have a lovely, agreeable environment, which the possibility to be created as an ecotourism town [1,12,13,19,22,23].

They both utilize the standard of the Development of the agritourism industry that is relied upon to influence well some of the moral value plans that are applied, while the morals are: (1) nature, that is a shared zone so that threats that must be balanced with the fair idea of the travel industry are recognized for people who will come. (2) This local uniqueness with consistently cold temperatures, with an extraordinary general view, must be maintained and stored rather than misused. (3) Scarcity, which is a protected forest that runs along a travel park, is something that is seen as not common at this time; the idea of protection or preservation of nature must continue to be carried out with the aim that this region will continue to attract constantly. (4) Optimizing land-use: breeders can develop if they make a mixture of items with an increase in the agritourism industry that can double incentives by consolidating the agrarian segment and the travel industry portion. (5) Labor associations that form a large part of the
network around the agrarian occupation zone and the progress of agrotourism can include rural networks [1,12,13,16,22].

Based on the above phenomenon, this study considers that researching stakeholder's perceptions toward the development of agrotourism in the protected area. The purpose of this study is to design agrotourism development models in protected areas without damaging them but still in line with the expectations of all of the agrotourism stakeholders.

2. Literature review
Tourism, whatever its type and name, should be built and developed based on the principles of sustainable development by the United Nations, 2002 [12]. The first principle is that tourism development must be built by involving local communities; the vision of tourism development should be designed based on the ideas of local communities and for the welfare of local communities. The second principle is to create a balance between the needs of tourists and the community.

The importance of community economic empowerment is a goal based on the willingness to shape the quality of the destinations expected by tourists. The third principle is that development must involve stakeholders, and involving more parties will get better input. The involvement of stakeholders must be able to accommodate the opinions of local community organizations, involve poor communities, involve women, and involve tourism associations and other groups in the community that has the potential to influence the course of development [15].

The fourth principle is, providing convenience to local entrepreneurs on a small and medium scale. Education programs related to tourism must prioritize the local population and the industries that develop in the region must be able to accommodate as many local workers as possible. The fifth principle is, tourism must be conditioned for generating other businesses in the community, which means that tourism must have a multiplier impact on other sectors, both new businesses, and businesses that have developed at this time. The sixth principle is that there is a cooperation between the local communities as creators of tourist attractions with the operators of tour package sellers, so it is necessary to build mutually beneficial cooperation relationships [15].

The seventh principle is that tourism development must be able to guarantee sustainability, provide benefits to today's society, and not harm future generations. It is logical to assume that tourism development has the potential to damage the environment if it is associated with an increase in tourist numbers and the degradation of tourism destinations [10]. This relationship is a concept of carrying capacity that shows a management approach that allows growth within acceptable limits [11, 15].

The eighth principle is that tourism must grow on the principle of optimization, not on exploitation. The capacity management strategy will be the best choice, although at present there is still considerable controversy. This concept is a need that should be recognized to limit and control the dimensions of tourism development that can threaten the continued use of limited resources, at the same time, the concept is faced with the desire to maximize opportunities as growth goals and realize potential benefits associated with visitors which is increasing. The ninth principle is that there must be periodic monitoring and evaluation to ensure that tourism development continues in the concept of sustainable development [15].

The tenth principle is the openness to the use of resources such as underground water use, land use, and other resource use must be ensured not to be misused. For this reason, the code of ethics for sustainable tourism development must be formulated and become an agenda that is continually revised, and even the latest revision was held in Bali by UNWTO Etic Code, 2011 [14]. The eleventh principle is to carry out programs to improve human resources in the form of education, training, and certification for the field of tourism expertise so that workers can be prepared to work by the assigned job descriptions by their respective fields so that the certification program will be the right choice. Certification as a process for raising industry standards has supporters and values of criticism. This section reviews the feasibility of certification as a policy tool for making improvements voluntarily, under five aspects: fairness, effectiveness, efficiency, credibility, and integration [7].

The twelfth principle is the realization of three qualities namely tourism must be able to realize the quality of life of the local community, on the other hand, tourism must be able to provide business quality to service providers in the tourism industry and the next and the most important is the creation...
of quality tourist experiences. The success of the travel industry improvement can be seen by expanding in the number of traveller appearances from period to period. Extending the number of explorers can be recognized whether tourists who have visited are content with the objective, and various qualities offered by the chief [4]. Satisfied voyagers will all in all be devoted to going over their outings later on, and empower them to endorse their partners and relatives to go to a comparative spot. The marvel that occurs in the movement of business designs, especially on the planet today is the speedy advancement of agritourism that can be made in a couple of areas in Bali, Indonesia, and incorporating locales [12].

When all is said in done, from the perspective of the administration and the network that the quality travel industry will (1) carry financial advantages to the administration, (2) become a potential market for merchandise and ventures identified with the travel industry, (3) acquire extra pay that is straightforwardly or legitimately related in a roundabout way with the movement business, (4) extending employment opportunities, both in related and by implication related fragments, (5) new wellsprings of vocation, and (6) driving the workmanship business [5, 20]. From a visitor's point of view, they trust that (1) the nearness of get-away spots identified with the agritourism industry can be a decision fascination for a get-away. (2) The accessible offices that are required can be as extra open offices, media communications, lodgings, and eateries in advertisement focuses. (3) The foundation alluded to is accessible as water system frameworks, correspondence systems, wellbeing offices, transportation terminals, vitality and power sources, waste or water removal frameworks, streets, and security frameworks. (4) Available open transportation, Bus-Terminal, traveler wellbeing framework, travel data framework, Labor, toll assurance, vacationer maps. (5) Community cordiality will be an impression of the achievement of a decent travel industry framework [9,21,22].

3. Methods
This exploration was led in the agritourism area and was structured utilizing a research study that included 80 stakeholders [18]. The distinct measurable and factor investigation is done through the different stages that characterize various factors relating to looking into issues, at that point decide the amplainess of the example, and afterward factor examination with the revolution of elements, gathering factor, at that point the naming component fitting portrayal of the variable constituent, and the last stage is to decide factor model precision [6,25].

The research instrument in the form of a confirmatory questionnaire about several influential aspects that will be asked to the stakeholders is as follows: (1) the existence of tourist attractions in the context of developing agrotourism, the attractions referred to are, the expanse of agricultural land, natural beauty, the beauty of the park, the culture of the farmer and everything related to the agricultural activity. (2) Available facilities needed may be the addition of public facilities, telecommunications, hotels, and restaurants in market centres. (3) The infrastructure referred to is available in the form of irrigation systems, communication networks, health facilities, transport terminals, electricity and energy sources, sewage or water disposal systems, roads, and security systems. (4) Available public transportation, bus-terminal, passenger security system, travel information system, labor, fare certainty, tourist map. (5) Community hospitality will be a reflection of the success of a good tourism system [10,23,27,28].

4. Result and stakeholder analysis
The tourist facilities that can be used by visitors include (1) Hiking that allows visitors to walk to explore all forms of beauty that exist in this agri-region both natural scenery, and the beauty of plantations consisting of vegetables, fruit, flowers, and fish in the pond. (2) Tour visiting property using the buggy. (3) Cycling can be done outside the Agri region, which is around Tihingan Village. (4) See and enjoy various kinds of birds that also live here. (5) Children playground, which is specifically provided by the agri-product for those who come accompanied by their children. (6) Some of the waterfalls and popular ones include Nungnung Waterfall. (7) Tukad Bangkung Bridge is the highest bridge in Southeast Asia [22,23].

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4.1 Stakeholders profile

In the perspective of Profession (see Table 1) involved in this study, it shows that public figure seems to be more dominant participating in the survey with a proportion of 47.5%, academics at 40%, tourism practitioners at 7.5%, entrepreneurs at 3.8%, and provincial government at 1.3%.

| Profile                  | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Profession               |           |         |
| Academics                | 32        | 40.0    |
| Entrepreneur             | 3         | 3.8     |
| Provincial Government    | 1         | 1.3     |
| Public figure            | 38        | 47.5    |
| Tourism Practitioners    | 6         | 7.5     |
| Total                    | 80        | 100.0   |

Aging Group

| Aging Group                  | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 31 - 40 years old           | 28        | 35.0    |
| 41-50 years old             | 13        | 16.3    |
| 51-60 years old             | 6         | 7.5     |
| Less than 30 years old      | 33        | 41.3    |
| Total                       | 80        | 100.0   |

In the perspective of the age group of stakeholders (see Table 1), it shows that those who participated in this survey appeared to be more dominant by Less than 30 years old with a proportion of 41.3%, then 35% of them aged 31 to 40 years old, between 41 and 50 years old at 16.3% and a small percentage and over 50 years old at 7.5%.

4.2 Stakeholder’s perception toward agritourism development

The results of a survey of 80 stakeholder’s perception about agritourism (Table 2) can be seen as overall variables that consist of (1) very good perception that potential market for the local community (2) increase the income of the local community, (3) expanding job creation opportunities, (4) preserve authentic culture, and (5) attract tourists visiting the village.

While, the second category of perception is good that consist of (1) foreign exchange earnings, (2) small and medium business opportunities, (3) maintain the natural environment along with business and sustainability developed in the village, (4) it can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions, (5) it can involve local workers as personnel in its operations, (6) it can maintain agricultural or plantation land used optimally according to its main function, (7) it can drive the economy of the community as a whole, both communities, investors, and the government, (8) it can integrate farming systems and tourism systems to form attractive tourist attractions in the future, (9) it can attract the attention of the government to build public facilities, and (10) it can attract the attention of the government to provide public transportation, terminals, passenger security systems, information system.

The results of descriptive analysis by considering good perceptions and very good perceptions of the variables in the general perception category (G1-G5) and the perception of the special category of agrotourism development (A1-A9) indicate that efforts to protect natural resources in protected forest areas can run harmoniously if the local community local have economic benefits for improving the quality of their life, and the government’s attention as a stakeholder is also increasing, especially in providing infrastructure for local communities and agro-tourism development. The results of this study in line with previous research, when connected with Bali cultural tourism, of course, the Balinese people as the resident's owner of the destination aim to achieve a better quality of life along with the development of Bali tourism, while tourists as consumers of the destination want to realize the quality of experience, and of course, tourism businesses as providers of the destination want to realize the quality of opportunity for investment that has been invested in the Bali tourism industry [30].

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Table 2. Perception toward agritourism development.

| Code | Variable                                           | Mean  | Std. Deviation | Stakeholders Perception |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|
| G.1  | Foreign exchange earnings                          | 4.20  | 0.604          | Good                    |
| G.2  | The potential market for the local community        | 4.27  | 0.616          | Very Good               |
| G.3  | Increase the income of the local community          | 4.25  | 0.755          | Very Good               |
| G.4  | Expanding job creation opportunities                | 4.34  | 0.711          | Very Good               |
| G.5  | Preserve authentic culture                          | 4.31  | 0.648          | Very Good               |
| G.6  | Small and medium business opportunities             | 4.19  | 0.748          | Good                    |
| A.1  | Attract tourists visiting the village               | 4.29  | 0.640          | Very Good               |
| A.2  | Maintain the natural environment along with business and sustainability developed in the village | 3.96  | 0.863          | Good                    |
| A.3  | It can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions | 3.99  | 0.849          | Good                    |
| A.4  | It can involve local workers as personnel in its operations | 3.96  | 0.878          | Good                    |
| A.5  | It can maintain agricultural or plantation land used optimally according to its main function | 3.81  | 0.956          | Good                    |
| A.6  | It can drive the economy of the community as a whole, both communities, investors, and the government | 3.97  | 0.795          | Good                    |
| A.7  | It can integrate farming systems and tourism systems to form attractive tourist attractions in the future | 3.97  | 0.826          | Good                    |
| A.8  | It can attract the attention of the government to build public facilities | 4.00  | 0.928          | Good                    |
| A.9  | It can attract the attention of the government to provide public transportation, terminals, passenger security systems, information system | 4.02  | 0.811          | Good                    |

Valid N (listwise) = 80

Remark: (1.00-1.80 = Very bad), (1.81-2.60 = bad), (2.61-3.40 = Average), (3.41-4.20 = Good), (4.21-5.00 = Very Good)

4.3 The Analysis factors of stakeholders perception toward agritourism development

Decide the factors that are viewed as qualified to be remembered for resulting factor examines, by forcing various tests on all factors, and evacuate factors that demonstrated unfeasibly. For this situation the technique KMO and Bartlett Test of Sphericity, estimation MSA (Measure of Sampling Adequacy) just as testing with Anti Image Matrices. The test outcomes Table 3 shows that the estimation of Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy is about 0.842 which implies the number of respondents factually is sufficient for factor investigation

Table 3. KMO and Bartlett’s Test.

| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy | 0.842 |
| Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity                  | 364.656 | 481.741 |
|                                              | 21     | 36    |
|                                              | 0.000  | 0.000 |

The way toward figuring is to do the extraction of the arrangement of factors which are to decide at least one variable. The strategy used to play out the extraction procedure is the principal component analysis. Table 4 shows that the consequences of the investigation are controlled by the two segments
with total initial eigenvalues grader that 0.6 or components with eigenvalues beginning combined rate about 76.756 or (66.013+10.743) percent.

**Table 4. Total variance explained.**

| Component | Initial Eigenvalues | % of Variance | Cumulative % |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1         | 4.621               | 66.013        | 66.013       |
| 2         | 0.752               | 10.743        | 76.756       |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

The following procedure is a revolution to decide factors. The consequences of the turned investigation of Component Matrix as observed as Table 5 shows that the indicator (A.1) can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions with a value of 0.779, (A.3) It can maintain agricultural or plantation land used optimally according to its main function with value 0.795, (A.4) It can drive the economy of the community as a whole, both communities, investors, and the government with value 0.605, (A.5) It can integrate farming systems and tourism systems to form attractive tourist attractions in the future with value 0.887, and (A.8) It can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions with value 0.779 as factor 1 (see Table 5).

**Table 5. Rotated component matrix.**

| Code | Indicator                                                                 | Component 1 | Component 2 |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| A.1  | It can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions | 0.779       | 0.354       |
| A.2  | It can involve local workers as personnel in its operations               | 0.251       | 0.852       |
| A.3  | It can maintain agricultural or plantation land used optimally according to its main function | 0.795       | 0.405       |
| A.4  | It can drive the economy of the community as a whole, both communities, investors, and the government | 0.605       | 0.496       |
| A.5  | It can integrate farming systems and tourism systems to form attractive tourist attractions in the future | 0.887       | 0.202       |
| A.6  | It can attract the attention of the government to build public facilities | 0.309       | 0.853       |
| A.7  | It can attract the attention of the government to provide public transportation, terminals, passenger security systems, information system | 0.521       | 0.724       |
| A.8  | It can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions | 0.779       | 0.354       |
| A.9  | It can involve local workers as personnel in its operations               | 0.251       | 0.852       |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis. Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

While (A.2) It can involve local workers as personnel in its operations with a value of 0.852, (A.6) It can attract the attention of the government to build public facilities with value 0.853, (A.7) It can attract the attention of the government to provide public transportation, terminals, passenger security systems, information system with value 0.724, and (A.9) It can involve local workers as personnel in its operations with value 0.852 into factor 2 (see Table 5). The naming of the elements that have been resolved very well may be begun from a factor that has the best eigenvalues to the littlest as observed in Table 6.
Table 6. Naming factors.

| Factors                                  | Indicators                                                                 | Correlations | Initial Eigenvalues |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Agritourism as integrating farming and tourism system | It can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions | 0.779        | 4.621               | 66.013             |
|                                          | It can maintain agricultural or plantation land used optimally according to its main function | 0.795        |                     |                    |
|                                          | It can drive the economy of the community as a whole, both communities, investors, and the government | 0.605        |                     |                    |
|                                          | It can integrate farming systems and tourism systems to form attractive tourist attractions in the future | 0.887        |                     |                    |
| Agritourism as local worker opportunity and attract government intention | It can involve local workers as personnel in its operations | 0.852        | 0.752               | 10.743             |
|                                          | It can attract the attention of the government to build public facilities | 0.853        |                     |                    |
|                                          | It can attract the attention of the government to provide public transportation, terminals, passenger security systems, information system | 0.724        |                     |                    |

Test the goodness of fit of the model determine that "Residuals are computed correlations between observed and reproduced are 8 (38.0%) as no redundant residuals with absolute values greater than 0.05". The accuracy test means that the model has been formed trustworthy by 62%.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

The results of the descriptive analysis for the category of general perceptions about the positive impact of tourism and the perception of a special category of development related to agro-tourism development ethics recommend that efforts to protect natural resources can be carried out jointly by local communities around the forest, local governments, and also the concerns of tourists. Management of agro-tourism in protected forest areas can run harmoniously if local people get economic benefits without destroying the forest. In this effort, the community around the forest needs to socialize about the importance of preserving natural resources so that agro-tourism will also remain a land of economic value for local communities.

Factor analysis has produced two factors. The first factor is agritourism as integrating farming and tourism system that consists of (1) It can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions, (2) It can maintain agricultural or plantation land used optimally according to its main function, (3) It can drive the economy of the community as a whole, both communities, investors, and the government, (4) It can integrate farming systems and tourism systems to form attractive tourist attractions in the future, and (5) It can be a tourist attraction that has a uniqueness that is completely different from other types of tourist attractions (see Table 6, and Figure 1).
The second factor is agritourism as a local worker opportunity and attracts government intention that consists of (1) it can involve local workers as personnel in its operations, (2) it can attract the attention of the government to build public facilities, and (3) it can attract the attention of the government to provide public transportation, terminals, passenger security systems, information system.

Qualitatively, based on the stakeholder’s perception the development of agritourism which borders the protected area can be done as long as it does not violate the aspect (1) “Parahyangan” namely obeying Tri Hita Karana which focuses on the temple sanctuary zone. (2) “Pawongan”, namely a people-oriented development that promotes the improvement of the people’s economy and the empowerment of local communities. (3) “Palemahan” is the concept of ecotourism that is responsible for nature conservation and actively contributes to the sustainability of environmental preservation by trying to reduce the negative impacts that can be caused [1, 2, 13, 17, 19, 22, 29, 30].

Agritourism is essentially an activity that integrates agricultural and tourism systems to form attractive tourism attractions. To be able to develop an area into a tourism area two elements must be fulfilled as below: (1) Make sure the agricultural tourist attraction is kept very well. (2) make sure the agricultural development and promotion are in line with the goal of local community ideas [1, 3, 8, 11, 13, 22, 29, 30].

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