

TOURISM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT: ECONOMY CONCILIATION, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Beratan Lake tends to be changed negatively even various benefits are still there. If there is no attention and stakeholders contribution, this tourist destination will be forgotten by the future generations. Lake Beratan is one of natural resources which are really important to Bali as a water source which has a tight relationship with the religious because in each lake there are several temples in it to praise the God for the prosperity of the universe. Tourism brings the positive benefit for the local people and local government because tourism can generate the job opportunities, and also for the agricultural sector. Most the domestic tourists were interested to visit Lake Beratan for enjoy the water attraction which is offered around the lake. It is contrary with mostly the international tourists come to Lake Beratan for the natural, watch the religious ceremony at the temples in around the lake. Most respondents say that the environment of Lake Beratan extremely dirty, where there are a lot of rubbish everywhere. In addition, there are several pollutions that caused of the boating, parasailing activities and the expansion of parking area on the green belt of Lake Beratan. All stakeholders should concern immediately on the green belt of the lake, because the green belt of the lake is a part of the tourism area which should be protected to keep its sustainability. We can say that this tourism destination has the magnificent combination between nature and heritage. Thus, it could become a good place to develop sustainable development. Thanks to the tourism, it brings the valorization in the economic, social, and environment aspects. Nevertheless, in its development, all stakeholders should be involved together in each activities of tourism. And keep aware of the all effects that probably occurred by the tourism activities.

Keywords: lake, tourism, sustainable development

Introduction

Lake Beratan is located in Bedugul area, Candikuning village, Baturiti district, Tabanan regency, Bali-Indonesia. There are four complexes of temples alongside of the lake that called *Pura Ulun Danu* to praise the God in its manifestation as “Dewa Tri Murti” to pray the grace of fertility, prosperity, and welfare of the whole universe. That is why, for the Balinese, the lake is considered as a sacred place. Lake Beratan has the same function with other lakes as a water source to irrigate the rice field and other life needs.

The uniqueness of the lake makes this object considerable to be one favorite tourist destinations in Bali. Since the Lake Beratan has created as the tourist destination, as can be seen from several years of its development, the physical environment of the Lake Beratan has changed nowadays. It tends to be changed negatively even though they also provide the benefits in various aspects on the other hand. The constructions of tourist facilities have been damaging the physical environment around the lake. For example, the construction of the restaurant and the souvenir shops on the border of the lake are bothering the natural lake scenery.

It is predicted that Lake Beratan is essential and as a chance for the local people and the local government since Lake Beratan is particularly attractive for domestic and international tourists because of all activities proposed on it. Many activities including tourism cause the water pollution and destruction the ecosystem of Lake Beratan; and whereas the Lake Beratan is a good place to develop sustainable tourism (preserve nature and revitalize heritage, participate, thanks to entertainment and discovery, to the re-creation of tourists, and bring the local development).

Based on observation, there are two main purpose of the Domestic Tourist to visit Lake Beratan. Most of them domestic tourists prefer visit Lake Beratan on holiday time (66%). They also mostly prefer come to the lake with their family and relatives (58%). The 52% of the respondents says that they ever been visited Lake Beratan and 48% respondents says never been come. It mentioned that many domestic tourists were interested to visit this lake as the repeater guests. The most main purpose of domestic tourist to visit Lake Beratan is to recreation (56%), according our observation there are several recreation activities that offered in the Lake Beratan such as canoeing, boating, parasailing, fishing, and playing ground. The respondents also give the information about the facilities in around the lake which most often used is the facilities of water attractions (54%), then others facilities. It mentioned that the domestic tourist prefers to leisure with the water attraction in around the lake than to watch the nature. The most motivation of the domestic tourist to visit Lake Beratan is holiday with friends and family (46%). They also comment that they come to this lake caused by they have a lot of curiosity about the Lake Beratan. Because, the Ulun Danu Beratan temple becoming the icon of rupiah (Indonesia currency).

According to the explanations above, it is known that domestic tourists were more interested to do leisure with enjoy the water attraction rather than watch the nature of the lake. And nowadays, this tourism destination also is becoming one of favorite places for the new activities such as: the pre-wedding where it could be used for the venue of pre-wedding photo shoot. But, if there is no attention and good contribution from all stakeholders, the tourist destination will be destroyed and couldn't be enjoyed by the future generations. Thus the research problems will be discussed are (a) Could the tourism be an actor of sustainable development for economy sector in Lake Beratan? (b) How the social effect of Lake Beratan for the local people and the tourist? (c) How Lake Beratan could be an environmental destination of preservation and valorization?

Literature Review

The definition of Tourist, Tourism, and Tourist Destination are stated below. Tourist is people who are doing tourism activities as well domestic and international, where they spend their times to go to another place and find the different things from their daily routine. The meaning of tourism that proposed by the WTO (1991) which authorized by the UN Statistical Commission in 1993¹: "Tourism comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes." The concept of tourism according to the *Dictionnaire de la Géographie et de l'espace des sociétés* (Lévy et Lussault, 2003), rédigée par Rémy Knafo et Mathis Stock (page 931)²

¹ Andrew Holden, Environment and Tourism, Routledge Introduction to Environment Series (New York, 2000)

² The concept of tourism according to the *Dictionnaire de la Géographie et de l'espace des sociétés* (Lévy et Lussault, 2003), rédigée par Rémy Knafo et Mathis Stock (page 931) in Violier Philippe, 2008, *Tourisme et développement local*, Belin, p. 18

« Le tourisme n'est ni une activité ou une pratique, un acteur ou un espace ou une institution : c'est l'ensemble mis en système. Et ce système comprend : touristes, lieux, territoires et réseaux touristiques, marché, pratiques, lois, valeurs et jeu des autres institutions sociales. »

The concept of tourism above explains that tourism is an activity which managed together in a system that consists of area, stakeholders (tourists, local people, investors, and government), facilities of tourism, accessibility, regulation, and social institution. Tourism is the movement of people from one place to another place in minimum twenty-four hours with the purpose of leisure and gets the different activity from their daily routine (Antara, 2022).

The places that will be visited by tourist for leisure called “tourist destination”. Each person has the reason why they choose a place to be their destination. Where, a place could be becoming the tourist destination if it has a potentials as well natural and cultural resources, welcoming resident, tourist attraction, accessibility, tourist and public facilities, and security. Touristic destination is a geographical area which is situated in the directorial region where visited by tourist in the significantly time and there are the tourist attraction, tourist facilities, public facilities, accessibility, and also the habitant then will be complementing and related each other in the tourism activities (Pitana & Diarta, 2009: 126)³.

As the tourism resources that defined by Wilkinson (1994: 42)⁴ as follows: ‘....is not a single ‘good’ or ‘service’, but rather a bundle of goods and services, natural and human, social and cultural, economic and spiritual, fact and fiction, systematic and contextual. From a geographer’s point of view, therefore, the tourism resources could be characterized as being ‘the place’-the combination of factors which attract tourists to a destination and sustain their experience while they are there” (Wilkinson, 1994:42). According to the definition above, the tourism resources has meaning that is all tourism resources such as: natural, human, social, cultural, economic and spiritual, as well in goods and services, it is verity or artificial that could be combined to catch the attention of tourist to visit a tourist destination and conserve it.

Research Methodology

In order to answer the questions, we study the natural and cultural resources of Lake Beratan. Then, we find out the consequences of the tourism development in Lake Beratan and eventually the possibility of sustainable development (economy, social, and environment) in this lake. The qualitative method is used in this research to describe and analyze the data that has been obtained both the secondary and primary data.

This research is conducted at the Lake Beratan Bedugul area, in Candikuning village, Baturiti district, Tabanan regency, Bali-Indonesia. The width of this lake is 375, 60 Ha which is the second largest lake after the Lake Batur (1.607 Ha)⁵.

The qualitative method is used in this research to describe and analyze the data that has been obtained both the secondary and primary data. The population in this research is all visitor to Beratan lake including visitor from our country or domestic tourists and international tourists who come from other country and also local people who involved themselves in this destination object. The sample of the population is 50 domestic tourists and 50 international tourists, and 100 local people whose have related with the activities tourism around the Lake Beratan.

³ Pitana, I G. dan Surya Diarta, I K. 2009. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi.

⁴ In Pitana, I G. dan Surya Diarta, I K. 2009. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, p. 68

⁵ Bali The Island of Peace, Bali Tourism Government Office, 2011.

Findings and Discussion

Bali, with its richness of natural resources, makes it become the one of famous places which is dreamed by all people in the world to visit it. These natural resources such as mountains, rivers, lakes, beaches and forests, nowadays have been developed as a tourist destination equipped by various attractions and facilities. Which are the natural resources also include into the tourism resources. One of the natural resources in Bali is Lake Beratan which has the biggest potential than other lakes. Lake Beratan is one of Caldera Lake⁶ in height around 1.231 meter above sea level, in width 375, 6 Ha, and in max deep 22 meter. This lake is a kind of closed lake with the volume of water around 0,049 km³, and a catchment area which has a function be a conserver area (Perda Bali No. 4 Tahun 1996)⁷. It is located in Bedugul area, Candikuning village, Baturiti district, Tabanan regency, Bali-Indonesia. The edge of the lake is a mountainous area with the hills topography which surrounded by a cluster of *Bukit Pengelengan* (Pengelengan Hill) (2153 m) and *Bukit Puncak Mangu* (Puncak Mangu Hill) (2020 m). Caused of the location of this lake is quite high, therefore it has a cool weather is around 10 – 22°C and the average is 19,5°C⁸. Lake Beratan has many functions for various activities, such as: Used as a water source for many things; as a farming area; Around the lake used as a rural; As destination tourism; and could bring the welfare for all stakeholders⁹. Such as mentioned by (Hall and Härkönen, 2006)¹⁰, there are several uses of lakes which are: for the water supply, fishing, flood control, irrigation, nature conservation, and transportation and power generation.

Candikuning is the name of village situated close by the Lake. This village is one of twelve villages in Baturiti District and it is located around 39 km from Tabanan City. Candikuning Village is the largest population than others village around the lake¹¹. This condition has relation with the development of tourism around the village specifically around the Lake Beratan. Tourism can improve the economics of resident through provide the local jobs. The local government also can get the revenue from the tourism activities in order that they could develop both the community and tourist facilities (WTO, 1998)¹². It makes many people were interested to live in this village and encouraged to find the good job for their welfare. As a social being, human will be growing and have a family. That is why, an area which has a big potential is definitely will has the rapidly growth in the population. In globally, Candikuning Village consists of 3.827 males, 3.682 females and 1.817 families.

The main livelihoods of the habitant are 75% as a farmer, 2% as a farm worker, 8% as a private employer, 1% as civil servant, 3% as a businessman, 8% as a cattleman, 2% as a fisherman, 0.13% as a mechanic, and 0.02% as a doctor. The population of Bali dominated by Hindus, but also there are five religions which exist in Bali as well in

⁶ Caldera Lake is the lake that formed from a volcanic crater which is wide, and it happen caused of the blasting or the collapse of the top of volcanic.

<http://kamusbahasaIndonesia.org/kaldera#ixzz1yPY5Q4dc>, retrieved June 20, 2012

⁷ The Local Regulation of Bali No. 4, 1996 in Thesis of I Made Nada, *Dampak Aktivitas di Tepian Danau terhadap Air Danau Beratan Bedugul-Bali*, 2006

⁸ Lake Beratan, 2012, <http://cara-bali.blogspot.fr/search/label/Panorama%20Bali>, retrieved June 22, 2012

⁹ Lake Beratan (natural), 2012, (<http://www.disparda.baliprov.go.id/informasi/2010/11/tabanan-regency-0>), retrieved June 22, 2012

¹⁰ C. Michael Hall and Tuija Härkönen, 2006, *Lake Tourism An Integrated Approach to Lacustrine Tourism Systems*, England, p.33

¹¹ The Region of Candikuning Village, Source: The potencial of Candikuning Village, 2010, Daftar Isian Potensi Desa, 2010

¹² World Tourism Organization, 1998, *Guide for Local Authorities on Developing Sustainable Tourism*

Indonesia. The habitants of Candikuning Village are 32,14% Islam; 0,41% Christian; 0,08% Catholic; 67,15% Hindu; and 0,21% Buddha. Lake Beratan Tourist Destination also famous with its cultural resources. Cultural resources can develop to be the main factor to attract tourist to visit the tourism destination, and the example one is religious heritage such as temple, mosques, sites, etc (Pitana & Diarta, 2009: 75)¹³. The cultural resource that owned by this tourism destination is *Pura* Ulun Danu Beratan. It is located on the side of Lake Beratan. The name of *Pura* Ulun Danu Beratan Temple taken from the name of the lake that nearby the temple, called Lake Beratan.

Based on several archeology documentaries about *Pura* Ulun Danu Beratan, this temple has been used for doing spiritual activities since megalithic, which proved by founded a sarcophagus and a stone board which came from megalithic tradition around 500 BC. The other source, that is *Babad*¹⁴ Mengwi implicitly explained that I Gusti Agung Putu as a founder of Mengwi Palace established the temple on the side of Lake Beratan before he establishes *Pura* Taman Ayun. But, unfortunately in that *Lontar*¹⁵ *Babad Mengwi*, there is no specific explanation about the year of *Pura* Ulun Danu Beratan establishment, however it was estimated before 1556 *Saka*¹⁶ or 1634 BC. *Pura* Ulun Danu Beratan consists of 4 groups temples, such as:

- a) *Pura* Lingga Petak, which consists of 2 temples: Palebahan *Pura* Tengahing Segara and Palebahan Pelinggih Lingga Petak / Ulun Danu Temple
- b) *Pura* Penataran Pucak Mangu,
- c) *Pura* Terate Bang (Terate Bang Temple),
- d) *Pura* Dalem Purwa (Dalem Purwa Temple).

With the explanations above, we can recognize that each region which has the tourist attraction both nature and culture resources and the tourist activities can be developed to be a tourist destination. The development of tourism should be followed by all regulation about tourism as well as in the local, national, and international scope to sustain the tourism resources. Lake Beratan Tourist Destination has both of resources, where there are the beauty of the lake nature and the uniqueness of the temples. In addition, this tourist destination has diversity of tourist activity. In Bali, the lakes have a tight relationship with the spirit of religion. The lake is believed by Hindus as a sacred place because it is water source which as a symbol of the fertility. And the temples are around the lakes is a place that used to praise the God as the symbol of thanks for the prosperity of universe. In order that, the tourism development in this area should pay attention on its application in order to keep the balance in the preservation of natural resources and the sacred of temples.

1. Lake Beratan development affect local people economically

Sustainable development is a development that concern to the conservation of the economic, social and environment in order to meets of a present generation and the future generation. It is declared in World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED, 1987)¹⁷ that: "Sustainable development is development that

¹³ Pitana and Diarta, 2009. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi.

¹⁴ Babad is the narrative scripts that written in Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Sasak, and Madura, which explain about the story of historic and contain of literature.

¹⁵ Lontar is an ancient script which written on the palm leaf.

¹⁶ Saka is the measurement of Hindus Calendar which starts counted from 78 After Domini.

¹⁷ Baiquni et al, 2010, *Pariwisata Berkelanjutan dalam Pusaran Krisis Global*, Udayana University Press, Bali-Indonesia, p 279

meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs”.

In the last decade of the twentieth century, the term “sustainable development” became widely used by governments, international lending agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and academia (Holden Andrew, 2000: p 164)¹⁸. Here is the resume of history of sustainable development that will be presented as the origins of sustainable development (Holden Andrew, 2000: p 165)¹⁹:

- a) Term could be traced to the conservation movement of the mid-nineteenth century.
- b) Established as a policy consideration in the World Conservation Strategy published by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 1980.
- c) Term gains greater attention and popularity after the publication of the Bruntland Report (1987).
- d) ‘Earth Summit’ 1992, Rio de Janeiro, adopts ‘Agenda 21’ aimed at promoting sustainable development throughout the world.
- e) Tourism is recognized as an economic sector that needs to develop sustainably at ‘Earth Summit II’ in 1997 at New York.

Within the context of the study the adopted definition of sustainable tourism was ‘the maintenance of a balance where tourism runs at a profit but not the expense of the natural, cultural, or ecological resources’ (IFTO, 1994:6). The report identifies four main requirements for the long-term maintenance of a tourism destination²⁰: The population should remain prosperous and keep its cultural identity; The place should remain attractive to tourists; Nothing is done to damage the ecology; and And effective political framework.

Regarding the explanation above, we can find that the sustainable tourism is stressed to the three aspects, there are the sustainable of economic, social and culture, and environment.

The domestic and international tourist exactly will spend more of their money during visit or stay at one tourism destination. It could bring the economic benefit to the destination (directly or indirectly) for all stakeholders involved. Tourism could bring the economic effects both negative and positive. WTO (1980:9-12)²¹ identified several positive effects in economic sector are:

- a) Increasing the demand of local farming product.
Tourism activities automatically will encourage the local farming sector to meet the demand of tourist (food’s needs). Nowadays farmers in around of Lake Beratan have learned to plant the type of western vegetables (salad, radish, paprika, etc). The local farmers could valorize their farming.
- b) Encourage the development of unproductive area or location
In several cases, tourism could valorize the unproductive area. In Candikuning village, nowadays a lot of people want to build the villa on the top of hill with the lake scenery and also on the side of the lake.

¹⁸ Cited from Holden A, 2000, Environment and Tourism, routledge introductions to environment series, Routledge, London, 2000, p. 164

¹⁹ Cited from Holden A, 2000, Environment and Tourism, routledge introductions to environment series, Routledge, London, 2000, p. 165

²⁰ Holden A, 2000, Environment and Tourism, routledge introductions to environment series, Routledge, London, 2000, p. 179

²¹ Pitana, I G. dan Surya Diarta, I K. 2009. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, p. 188

- c) Stimulate the interest and demand of the exotic and typical product of one region or country. Every tourism destination has its own features as its specificity to be an icon of the area. The Lake Beratan tourism destination is famous with its farming product: vegetables, flowers and fruits.
- d) Creating the job opportunity²².
Nowadays, many people work in tourism sector, it means that tourism has created the job opportunities in huge scale. The highest of the percentage of the local people main activity is working in tourism sector (37%). Then followed by the farming activity is 25%.
- e) Government revenue²³
The government obtains the revenue from tourism sector. It comes from the taxes of restaurant, hotel, etc. This revenue will be used to maintain and built the tourism infrastructures.
- f) Maintaining the temples.
Some revenues return to the community (capital in maintaining temples). As informed by I Made Kasa as *Kelian Satakan Antapan* (the chairman of small local organization in Antapan) that tourism has given 59% of total revenue of Lake Beratan tourism destination. It used for the development of temple physic and organize the religion ceremony at the lake.

On the other hand of the positive effects, there are also the negative effects in economic sector. Mathienson and Wall (1982) in Leiper (1990:233)²⁴ mentioned that the negative effects are:

- a) The high dependency of tourism
Several regions are really depending their revenue to the tourism sector. It is pretty risk because tourism is flexible which is easily fluctuate following the variety of factors such as diseases, terror, conflict, etc. When tourism is decreasing, it will be followed by the decreasing of the economic activity.
- b) Increasing the lands prices
The development of tourism facilities will be generating the high lands prices in around the tourism area. Sometimes the prices are irrational and the local people race to sell their land.
- c) The increased of the tendency to import the tourism needs.
The tourism facilities such as hotel, restaurant, shop, and others tried to meet the tourist needs that convenient with the favor of tourist. Unfortunately, this effort brings the negative effect which the local product is not involved.
- d) Tourism is unpredictable.
The tourist arrival is depending on many factors such as climate, time, price, destination, transportation and others which could influence the decision of tourist to visit a tourism destination.
- e) Appearance of the addition costs.
The more tourism development, the more opportunity of pollution will be generated. It requires the additional costs to maintain it.

²² Leiper, 1990, in Pitana, I G. dan Surya Diarta, I K. 2009. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, p. 187.

²³ Leiper, 1990, in Pitana, I G. dan Surya Diarta, I K. 2009. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, p. 186.

²⁴ Pitana, I G. dan Surya Diarta, I K. 2009. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, p. 19

2. Lake Beratan development affect local people interaction

The tourism could bring the positive and negative effect to social and cultural. The local people and cultural in one tourism destination might be changed that caused by the tourism activities itself (Pitana and Diarta, 193)²⁵.

Butcher (2003)²⁶ stressed that the tourism effect toward social cultural is mostly about the interaction between tourism and local people which is specifically in the change of morality.

In fact, there is a change of the occupation of local people between 2010 and 2012. In 2010 the highest number of the occupation of local people is farmer (75%) and a private employer is 8%. In contrary, the highest number of the main activity of local people in 2012 is employer of tourism sector (working in tourism sector) which is 37%.

Based on the questionnaire result, most local people says that the tourism development has given the welfare which is 60%, bring the benefit to increase the revenue is 38%, and increasing the education is 2%. Local people also give the information that they do not feel bothered by the tourist activities which mentioned in the high percentage of 93,81%. And 94% of local people say that they obtained the useful of the tourism development. Most local people do their daily activities in around the Lake Beratan which the percentage is 54%. This information stated that tourism development brings the positive benefit to the local people. And there is a good relationship between tourist and local people.

In the other hand, there is a conflict between local people and the investor who manage the parking area. This conflict occurs caused of the construction of the parking area is on the green belt of the lake. Regarding to the Indonesian Government Regulation about the river and lake²⁷, point 26, declared that the line of the edge of lake is agreed less than 500 meter from the highest tide point.

3. Lake Beratan development affect environment around

By the interview with Mr. I Nyoman Sunarta, (the academic concerning in the environment), 2012, it found that the sustainable of tourism determined by the physical of the environment. If the environment is ruin, the tourism will be destroying. The environment is one important factor that could support the tourism destination becoming the preferred choice by tourist. That is why all of stakeholders have to pay attention on the environment. The tourism development also could bring the negative and positive effects to the environment of Lake Beratan.

According to the result of questionnaire and interview with respondents, the positive effects of tourism development to the environment of Lake Beratan as followed: there is the arrangement of Lake Beratan area such as the garden landscape, and there is the team clean management which has the concern to preserve the environment of the lake, as mentioned by Widianlara (2012) the chairman of tourism development in cultural and tourism office of Tabanan.

Besides the positive effects, tourism also brings the negative effect to the environment of Lake Beratan. The international and domestic tourist gives their opinion that the tourism development has caused the negative effect where there is a lot of rubbish in the lake and surrounding; they bothered by the dust from the parking area; the

²⁵ Pitana, I G. dan Surya Diarta, I K. 2009. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, p. 191-192.

²⁶ Butcher, 2003, in Pitana, I G. dan Surya Diarta, I K. 2009. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, p. 191-192.

²⁷ Draft Rules of Government, Indonesian Government Regulation about the river and lake, 2004, Jakarta.

pollution of water that caused by the boats and many people throw the rubbish not in the right place.

The informan stated that environment rapidly of establishment the tourism facilities in the edge of the lake caused of the spill way which created in order to dispose the water so that the temples do not drowned anymore. Starting from the reason to preserve the temples from the water, nowadays the edge of the lake has been established for the parking area, the foods stand, and the souvenir stand. The rapidly of tourism facilities development also caused by the less firm of local government to punish the party that violation of the rules. The development of tourism facilities followed by the development of tourist attraction especially the water attraction. Then it will be bringing out the negative effect, which is there is the water pollution, the oil content increased rapidly, the lake ecosystem is ruined so that pretty difficult to find fishes. Sunarta also mentioned that the disposing of water by the spill way bring the positive effect for the temple, but in the other hand could disturb the balance of the lake water between in the raining and dry season. Thus, the tourism development has caused the decreasing of the water volume.

According to the information that given by Diasa, I Wayan (2012) the retired of chairman cultural and tourism office Tabanan, mentioned that the parking areas establishment conflict is caused by there is no the master plan which manage this arrangement of areas.

The prospective of tourism is promising in the future based on the estimate number of international tourist by WTO which is 1.602 billion persons in 2020. This number could be increase the world income of USD 2 trillion in 2020. The prospective of tourism development has a relationship with the progress and changes which able to increase the number of tourist²⁸. Tobe able to face that challenges, all stakeholders should have a good planning and application in the tourism activities such as: investment, promotion, creating the tourism products, preparing international market links, and preparing the high quality human resources.

In addition, all stakeholders that involved in tourism activity should respect to one another, care about the rights and obligations. Through the tourism, we could keep our nature, culture and human resources being sustained so that it could be enjoyed by the next generation. The sustainable development is a concept to meet the needs of present tourists and local people to utilize and, at the same time, to preserve the nature, culture and human resources for now and for the next generation. This concept manages three aspects which are economic, social, and environment with the cooperation among the local people or host, the investors, and the government.

According to the explanation above, we realize that it is really important to know about what are the expectation of the local people, the tourists of both international and domestic, the investors and also the government. When the expectation of those stakeholders are already well understood, we can make an analyses and evaluation for the better solution and, furthermore, to conduct proper actions. Based on the result from the questionnaire that we have given to the respondents, we found out that there are several expectations of the next tourism development, they are: Improve the welfare of local people; Pay attention on the cleanliness of Lake Beratan areas (include the management of rubbish, the cleanliness of toilet, and parking areas); More providing the job opportunities; Developing the public facilities with environmentally friendly; More the arrangement of landscape, infrastructure and building; Improve the promotion of the lake, thus it could bring more tourists, the government always protect this place and the management take care its cleanliness as well as sociable for local people.

²⁸ Baiquni et al, 2010, *Pariwisata Berkelanjutan dalam Pusaran Krisis Global*, Udayana University Press, Bali-Indonesia, p 271

Briefly, the tourists of both international and domestic have an interest and attention towards the tourism development at Lake Beratan. It is understandable that they want to keep the environment of the lake thus it can be enjoyed by the next generation. The tourists (the respondents of this research) are also participants in tourism activities who bring contribution to realize the sustainable development in Lake Beratan. The concept is in line with what mentioned by Moisey and McCool (2000:352)²⁹ that "...sustainable tourism is being viewed as a tool of social and economic development and as a method of protecting our cultural and natural heritage."

Most respondents say that the environment of Lake Beratan extremely dirty, where there are a lot of rubbish everywhere, many people still do not respect the environment, and they don't place the rubbish in the right place. In addition, the boating, and parasailing activities have polluted the lake water which is caused by the oil and gasoline from the boats. It will destroy the ecosystem of the lake. The other pollution is the dust which comes from the parking area. Most tourists both international and domestic say that the dust is really bothering them. Several of them perceive that the construction of souvenir shops and parking area in the border of the lake (green belt) cover the scenery of the lake. All stakeholders should concern immediately on the green belt of the lake, because the green belt or the foreshore of the lake is a part of the tourism area which should be protected to keep its sustainability. In this cases, the local government have to firm with the regulation including the punishment. The local government should create the master plan of the lake areas in immediately.

Conclusion

Learning the natural and cultural resources; the consequences of tourism development in Lake Beratan; then the possibility of sustainable development (economic, social, and environment) it is found some conclusion as follows.

- a) Lake Beratan is one of natural resources which are really important to Bali as a water source which has a tight relationship with the religious because in each lake there are several temples in it. For Balinese, they believe that the lake area is sacred which it is a symbol of the prosperity of the universe. The live of the local people depended on this lake which that for drinking water, irrigate their fields, fishing and working in the tourism sector in around the lake.
- b) Tourism brings the positive benefit for the local people and local government because tourism can generate the job opportunities. The more the tourists come, the more income will be obtained by the local people, investor, and local government. It is not only for the tourism sector, but also perceived by the agricultural sector.
- c) Most the domestic tourists were interested to visit Lake Beratan because of the water attraction (canoeing, boating, fishing, and parasailing) which is offered around the lake. It is contrary with mostly the international tourists who were interested to come to Lake Beratan for enjoy the natural, watch the religious ceremony at the temples in around the lake and having lunch in the restaurant with the lake scenery.
- d) Lake Beratan has the exceptional natural and cultural resources. It is becoming the big potency where there are special natural resources (the scenery of lake with the cluster of hills) and the uniqueness of the temples. We could say that this tourism destination has the magnificent combination between nature and heritage. Thus, it could become a good place to develop sustainable development. Thanks to the tourism, it brings the valorization in the economic, social, and environment aspects. Nevertheless, in its development, all stakeholders should be involved together in each

²⁹ Moisey and McCool, 2000, *Tourism, Recreation and Sustainability Linking Culture and The Environment*, CABI Publishing, UK, 2000, p.352

activities of tourism. And keep aware of the all effects that probably occurred by the tourism activities.

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