

Natural Resource Potential on Tukad Unda River as Sustainable Tourism in Pakseball Village, Klungkung

I Wayan Wardita Utama, Ida Bagus Gde Wirawibawa

Perencanaan dan Manajemen Pembangunan Desa dan Kota of Program Study (PMDK), Magister of Architecture Program Universitas Udayana, Bali, INDONESIA

E-mail: warditautamaiwyn@gmail.com, ib_wirawibawa@unud.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Rivers are natural resources that are important for human life. Management of rivers or watersheds (DAS) is very important for all of us, as one of them is the Tukad Unda River. Pakseball Village has a Tukad Unda Watershed (DAS) which is a tourist attraction, located about 1 kilometer east of the Kerta Gosa Klungkung tourist attraction. For local residents, Tukad Unda is certainly no stranger, the dam or dam was built on the largest river in Bali, namely the Yeh Unda river. The interesting thing about Tukad Unda is the beauty of the waterfall flow which resembles a giant curtain, stretching with the waterfall flowing evenly. This uniqueness makes Tukad Unda a tourist attraction for local people to visit. Tukad Unda has a clear river flow so that in addition to being used as a recreation area it is also for swimming and bathing by the local community. The Tukad Unda tourist attraction is also often used as a place for taking pre-wedding photos by many couples. The area on the east side of Tukad Unda, precisely on the land belonging to Pakseball Village, has built several tourist attraction facilities such as rest area facilities, restaurants, bathing places and several other facilities. The potential of the Tukad Unda river can become sustainable tourism with good arrangement and management by Pakseball Village.

Key words: natural resources; watershed; sustainable tourism; Tukad Unda; Pakseball village.

INTRODUCTION

The importance of protecting natural resources as a means of community life. Water is a natural resource that is very, very important to be managed properly. One of the management that can be done is to utilize the area as a tourist area. As has been defined, tourism is a travel activity carried out by a person or group of people by visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development, or studying the uniqueness of tourist attractions visited in a temporary period (Cahyadi and Gunawijaya, 2009). The watershed area (DAS), especially in the Tukad Unda River, Pakseball Village, as a tourist attraction, is an area that really needs to be considered by the official and customary institutions of Pakseball Village in a sustainable manner. Management in the area needs to have a target oriented so that it can be maintained properly and be able to make a positive contribution to the surrounding community and tourists in general. Management as sustainable tourism is a very appropriate option to be applied to the area. Furthermore Damanik and Weber (2006: 226) also stated that sustainable development is sticking to efforts to preserve natural and cultural resources.

Tourist attraction is anything that can be seen such as natural scenery, ancient objects, performances or something that can be done such as recreation, sports, research, or something that can be purchased such as unique items or souvenirs stated by Warpani (2007: 46). Apart from that, tourist attractions can also be something that can be enjoyed, for example cool air, special services or something that can be eaten such as regional or country specialties. So a tourist attraction is anything that can attract a person or group of people to visit a place because that place has its own uniqueness and charm, such as the natural environment, heritage or historical places and certain events. Tourist attraction can also be the result of human reason, namely cultural arts performances such as regional arts, regional customs which can be an additional attraction and can strengthen tourist attractiveness in that place.

In developing tourism in Klungkung Regency, especially in Tukad Unda, of course, one must pay attention to the conditions of the tourism carrying capacity of the area so that tourism needs can be

fulfilled optimally without having to reduce the physical condition or quality of the area's environment. This is of course in support of sustainable tourism.

The island of Bali is one of the most popular tourist destinations and is able to penetrate the world stage. Many tourists from various parts of the world come to Bali to carry out tourism activities. The diverse Balinese culture in each region is an attractive attraction for tourists, the natural beauty of Bali which is no less competitive than other places, is one of the reasons for tourists to come to Bali.

The rapid growth of development for the benefit of housing and the tourism industry, hotels, villas, bungalows, and water sports activity facilities in almost all coastal areas in Bali has resulted in pressures on the socio-cultural life of the community, natural resources (water, air and land.) and the surrounding ecosystem (Anonymous, 2008). Empowerment of natural resources needs to be maintained properly so that they can be renewed continuously. Natural resources will be well maintained depending on how to manage them, as it is defined that, the condition of the water supply from the buffer area is influenced by the activities and behavior of its inhabitants (Wardhana, 2001).

Efforts to save the socio-cultural life of the people in Bali are very important so that in the future Bali will be able to integrate with tourism without hurting its people or its socio-cultural order. Communities and stakeholders must work together to create a Bali that synergizes with tourism in the future and beyond. One effort that needs to be implemented is the existence of sustainable tourism in every tourism area in Bali. According to Suwanto (2007: 79) efforts to develop tourism as seen from the wisdom in developing natural tourism, from an economic perspective, natural tourism will be able to create jobs. Positively that tourism is able to have an impact that favors the community.

According to Suryawati (2018), sustainable tourism development can be identified through the principles which are elaborated below. These principles include: participation, participation of actors (stakeholders), local ownership, sustainable use of resources, accommodating community goals, attention to carrying capacity, monitoring and evaluation, accountability, training and promotion.

Participation

The local community must supervise or control tourism development by being involved in determining the tourism vision, identifying resources to be maintained and enhanced, and developing objectives and strategies for the development and management of tourist attractions. Communities must also participate in implementing the strategies that have been prepared previously.

Stakeholder involvement

Actors participating in tourism development include NGO groups and institutions (Non-Governmental Organizations). Volunteer groups, local governments, tourism associations, business associations, and other influential and interested parties who will receive impacts from tourism activities.

Lokal ownership

Tourism development must offer quality jobs for local people. Tourism support facilities such as hotels, restaurants and so on should be developed and maintained by the local community. Several experiences show that education and training for local residents as well as easy access for local business people/entrepreneurs are really needed in realizing local ownership. Furthermore, order (linkages) between business actors and local communities must be pursued in supporting local ownership.

Sustainable Use of Resources

Tourism development must be able to use resources in a sustainable manner, which means activities must avoid excessive use of irreversible resources. This is also supported by local linkages in the planning, development and implementation stages, tourism activities must guarantee that natural and artificial resources can be maintained and repaired using international criteria and standards.

Accommodate Community Goals

Community goals should be accommodated in tourism activities so that harmonious conditions between visitors/tourists, places and local communities can be realized. For example, cooperation in cultural tourism or cultural tourism partnerships can be carried out starting from the planning, management, to marketing stages.

Carrying capacity

The carrying capacity or land capacity that must be considered includes the physical, natural, social and cultural carrying capacity. Construction and development must be appropriate and compatible with local boundaries and the environment. The plan and its operation should be evaluated regularly so that any necessary corrective adjustments can be determined. The scale and type of tourism facilities must reflect the limit of acceptable use.

Monitor and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of sustainable tourism development includes the preparation of guidelines, evaluation of the impact of tourism activities and the development of indicators and boundaries to measure the impact of tourism. The guidelines or tools developed must cover national, regional and local scales.

Accountability

Tourism planning should pay great attention to the opportunities for employment, income and improving the health of local people as reflected in development policies. The management and utilization of natural resources such as land, water and air must ensure accountability and ensure that existing resources are not over-exploited.

Training

Sustainable tourism development requires the implementation of education and training programs to equip the public with knowledge and enhance business, vocational and professional skills. Training should cover topics on sustainable tourism, hospitality management, as well as other relevant topics.

Promotion

Sustainable tourism development also includes the promotion of land use and activities that reinforce the character of the landscape, sense of place and identity of the local community. These activities and land use should aim to create a quality tourist experience that provides satisfaction for visitors

In addition, The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), 1987 provides a limitation that sustainable development is development that is able to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Thus meeting the needs of the present generation may not destroy various resources, so that the welfare of future generations is guaranteed.

In Anonymous (2008), for that there are important things to be used as a reference for the development of the tourism sector in the future, namely, among others:

1. There must be a joint determination to fix tourist objects from stakeholders who have an interest in the world of tourism,
2. There needs to be a shared determination to realize the view that tourism can prosper local communities,
3. Infrastructure to tourist objects is built and maintained for ease of tourism accessibility.

With the condition of Bali, from a tourism point of view, it does not experience an equal distribution of prosperity as evidenced in the Badung, Denpasar and Gianyar regions which have quite a lot of accommodation facilities so as to increase regional income even though we all know that there are many tourist objects in areas other than the three regions. Therefore, in tourism development planning, careful spatial planning should be carried out so that it is able to evenly

distribute the welfare of the people in all regions in Bali, especially the income generated from the tourism sector (Minca, 2000).

Therefore, it is necessary to map or classify areas in Bali into areas that are mature enough and have strong exotic values to offer without losing the cultural elements they have. For tourist areas that have already mixed with foreign cultures that have adapted there, these spaces are mapped as a special attraction.

For example, Kuta, which has begun to lose the exotic values of its beaches due to the mushrooming of hotels on the beach, the nightlife there is full of discotheques and frenetic music and sparkling lights everywhere so you don't see the original view of Kuta. . And the area can be used as a tourist spot that has a different charm from the original Bali.

The need for strategies in an area so that it can survive in a sustainable manner, as well as concepts that are able to protect the area itself. The concept of carrying capacity of a tourist object was also put forward by Mathieson & Wall (1982: 21), namely that the carrying capacity of a tourist object is the ability of the area (area) of a tourist object to meet the maximum needs of tourists without changing the physical condition of the environment and without decreasing the quality felt by tourists. during tourism activities. The use of the word "maximum" in the definition above is considered to have the same meaning as the word "optimum" in the definition of Soemarwoto (1997: 206) because of the limitation "without a decrease in quality felt by tourists". This means that the carrying capacity of tourism objects according to the concept of Mathieson & Wall (1982: 21) is oriented towards fulfilling tourist satisfaction and preventing negative impacts on the environment that may arise.

Other tourist attractions that have not experienced development and have the potential to be developed need to be planned in advance so that the development does not damage the existing spatial layout and does not eliminate aesthetic and exotic elements from the area. The tourist destination area will become a well-developed tourism object in accordance with the spatial layout that has been mapped so that it becomes a sustainable tourism area.

If there are areas that have the potential to develop ecotourism, marine tourism, agro-tourism, rural tourism and so on, so that they still adhere to the principles of sustainable tourism and are able to realize equitable prosperity in all areas in Bali according to their potential.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, a qualitative method with a sustainable tourism perspective was applied. The data collection process was carried out through field observations and document studies, as well as in-depth interviews with several informants from policy makers, observers and tourism business actors in Bali. The object of this study is the role of the Pakseballi Village government and the role of the Pakseballi Traditional Village as planners, facilitators, evaluators and implementers in terms of local communities and tourism village managers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Pakseballi Village, which consists of the Pakseballi Service Village and the Pakseballi Traditional Village, plays an important role in developing the potential of natural resources on the Tukad Unda river as sustainable tourism. One source of funds used in tourism development in Pakseballi Village, especially around the Tukad Unda area, is using village funds. Funding for this design fund is regulated in Government Regulation (PP) Number 60 of 2014 concerning village funds originating from the State Budget (APBN). The contents of PP Number 60 of 2014 namely, Village Funds are funds sourced from the APBN intended for villages which are transferred through the Regency or City Regional Expenditure Budget (APBD) and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development and empowerment. public. Budget.

The management of the budget obtained by Pakseballi Village for the development of the natural resource potential of the Tukad Unda river includes the provision of clean water facilities or PAM Desa and the existence of Kali Unda tourist objects, according to informant Mr. I Made Mustika as

the head of Bumdes Pakseballi Village as well as the management. The potential utilization of the natural resources of the Tukad Unda river can be seen in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Utilization of the Natural Resource Potential of the Tukad Unda River Source: Personal document

The tourism area is defined as the level of tourist presence that has an impact on the local community, the environment and the economy that can still be tolerated by both the community and the tourists themselves and provides a guarantee of sustainability in the future. Puts more emphasis on tourist arrivals than on the number of tourists because attendance levels are more appropriate to be used as an approach for a number of factors such as length of stay, tourist characteristics, concentration of tourists in certain geographic locations and the degree of seasonality of tourist visits (Cooper et al. 1993). : 95). This definition makes the role of the community very important, such as community participation in a tourism area.

The principle of community participation in Pakseballi Village is very enthusiastic about the potential utilization of the Tukad Unda river's natural resources. The existence of gotong royong activities from the village officials and the community at certain times, especially in the tourist area of the Unda River is one proof of the full support of the community. Stakeholders in an inclusive manner are always enthusiastic and work hand in hand in building Pakseballi Village, the activeness of the Pakseballi Village in planning, submitting plans and collaborating with related agencies is very intensively carried out. This proves the real synergy between stakeholders in Pakseballi Village and the community is very influential in a positive way to maximize the utilization of the potential of its natural resources, especially the Tukad Unda river.

Bumdes Pakseballi is very pro-community, by involving the local community as part of the management, in 2022 the total number of Bumdes managers is 49 people, 100% of whom come from Pakseballi Village. Mr. I Made Mustika said, empowering local communities is a form of local ownership which can later be enjoyed together, especially by the people of Pakseballi Village themselves. The freedom and participation of the Pakseballi Village community is fully opened, for example there are several umkm from the community who comb or open their business around the tourist attraction area, strongly supported by the joint record of maintaining cleanliness and the image of the Unda River tourist attraction in particular.

The use of natural resources in a sustainable manner has certainly been planned long ago, but a lot of funds are still needed to make it happen. The Kali Unda tourist area is planned to have a children's pool where the water will be sourced from the Tukad Unda river plus a flying fox ride. Don't forget that on the north side or 50 meters from the Kali Unda tourist attraction which has been realized, arrangements will be made in the form of spiritual tourism or there will be worship located at Seganing Temple, right on the edge of the Tukad Unda river.



Figure 2. Plan for arrangement of spiritual tourism objects. Source: Personal document

Seganing Temple is believed to have a spring and has a positive aura by the local community. Future arrangements in this area are expected to be able to have a positive impact on the local community, especially as a sacred area and be able to bring tourists spiritually. The springs at Seganing Temple need to be kept pure by later providing clear boundaries for sacred areas, as well as applying certain provisions for those who can enter the sacred area.

The wider community in Pakseballi Village feels very accommodated by the existence of programs from Bumdes Pakseballi, especially the management of natural resources in Pakseballi Village, this was conveyed by A. A. Gede Agung Ansyangga as one of the people and youth in Pakseballi Village. It is hoped that in the future the informant as a member of the community said that Bumdes Pakseballi would not stop providing innovation and always prioritize the interests of the community so that later Pakseballi Village would be able to become an advanced and sustainable Tourism Village without destroying nature.

Promotion carried out by Bumdes Pakseballi is by utilizing social media facilities. Inter-agency relations are also maintained, for example when there is a meeting or certain meetings will be directed to the Kali Unda tourist attraction, by having a restaurant as well as introducing in detail tourist facilities in the area. The Klungkung Tourism Office program has also listed or recommended the Unda River tourist attraction as one of the tourist destinations in the city of Klungkung.



Figure 3. Availability of land. Source: Personal document

Figure 3 shows that there is still a lot of land and natural resources that can be managed and utilized by the local community. There are still many areas on the edge or lips of the river that have not been arranged and a long process is still needed later. The plan to build a jogging track is certainly one of Pakseballi Village's targets going forward, to be utilized by tourists. Budget submissions are continuing so that they can be implemented immediately according to the head of Bumdes Pakseballi, I Made Mustika. The potential of the Tukad Unda river as a very valuable natural resource will continue to be explored in the future to be able to develop nature-based tourism objects in Pakseballi Village. The high water discharge and the width of the river are one of the main attractions in the Tukad Unda river area in Pakseballi Village. Evaluation and monitoring are carried out continuously, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic which caused a lot of losses. Every year it is carried out routinely, reporting on the development of business units owned by Bumdes Pakseballi, of course, in which the potential of natural resources will always be conveyed.

CONCLUSION

The importance of the principles of sustainable tourism development as the utilization of natural resources will affect the success of the tourism area. Pakseballi Village is still relatively new to become a Tourism Village, so that the potential of natural resources really needs to be maintained and managed in a sustainable manner while still taking sides with the interests of the Pakseballi Village community at large. The role of stakeholders is very important to become an inclusive institution for the sake of a better common interest in the future. Natural resources are very vital in the formation of sustainable tourism, where with the arrangement of tourism it is hoped that the available natural resources will not be contaminated by tourism activities. The amount of land and natural potential available in the Tukad Unda River area, Pakseballi Village will be one of the right reasons to make the area a sustainable tourism area. Community enthusiasm needs to be maximized by stakeholders for the realization of community welfare. Land that has not been built really needs to be arranged while maintaining the natural potential that stretches, especially the Tukad Unda river which is a pilot project in the area. It is important to see the natural potentials that later need to be conserved in a sustainable manner. Spiritual tourism such as worship areas and others in the temple area will be areas that are very sensitive to dirty things or in Balinese terms *Tampu*. This really needs to be considered further so that later the aura and sanctity of the temple will be properly maintained, because usually tourism areas will develop rapidly. The rapid development of tourism, of course there will be negative impacts on the area. The application of sustainable tourism is one of the solutions in the future, so that the rapid development will be able to minimize negative side effects. The role of stakeholders and the community is needed continuously, so that this tourist area can be maintained together. The synergy between the two parties will become a major force in realizing sustainable tourism. Commitments that are firmly held will produce something very *paik*. In the sense of being consistent in realizing sustainable tourism with the potential for river water flow with a large enough water discharge on the Tukad Unda River. Of course, this water potential needs to be utilized as much as possible, before it will be wasted or will empty into the sea completely. Because water is one of the natural resources that is needed daily for human life, as a human being, be wise in managing this natural resource, so that in the future it will not become polluted or have a crisis in natural resources.

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