

Actor Relation Pattern with Nature Based ‘Tri Ning Danu’ in the Bedugul Tourism Area of Bali, Indonesia

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Bali is a tourist destination city of the world and includes the Bedugul Tourism Area. The successful management of the area is inseparable from the pattern of relations between tourism stakeholders and lake-based nature. This study focuses on the identification of tourism stakeholders and tourism actors in Lake Buyan, Tamblingan and Beratan in the Bedugul Caldera, which form a pattern of relationships commonly called Tri Ning Danu. This study uses qualitative research methods with a field research model. The process of gathering data occurs through a process of observation, conducting in-depth interviews with selected informants using a purposive sampling process, and the study of documentation in literature relevant to the research theme. Several of the findings in this study are as follows. Tourism stakeholders in Bedugul, Bali consist of local communities, government officials, and tourism entrepreneurs. Each actor has his own interpretation in determining the pattern of their relationship with the lake, which includes theological, ecological and tourism interpretations. Theological interpretations are produced by local communities; ecological interpretations are produced by government officials and bureaucratic elements; while the tourist interpretation is produced by tourism entrepreneurs who pragmatically produce economic tourism practices. Finally, the implications of these various interpretations give birth to the contestation between actors in the management of Tri Ning Danu in the form of latent conflicts.

Key words: *Interpretation, Stakeholders, Tourism Region, Tri Ning Danu, Bali Bedugul.*



Background

Indonesia is a paradise for the international world, and naturally located in the middle of the equator, has a charm that attracts tourists to visit it. Bali Island, commonly called the "Island of the Gods", is one of its own entities and is the main reason for foreign tourists to visit Indonesia.

According to Yunus Suprayogi, General Manager of PT Angkasa Pura I (Persero) I Gusti Ngurah Rai International Airport, the number of foreign tourists to Bali in 2018 was significant. Namely, there were 6,127,437 foreign tourists. The same source explained that China ranked in the top position with a total of 1,380,687 tourists; Australia ranked second with 1,185,557 visitors; India ranked third; and was followed by Great Britain, Japan, the United States, France, Malaysia, Germany, and South Korea (<https://www.gatra.com/detail/news/>).

In 2019, Bali is still one of the provinces in Indonesia which is visited by many foreign tourists. Recorded during January to July 2019, there were 3,462,683 visitors from foreign countries (<https://www.antaranews.com/berita/>). They were mostly from Australia at 20.40 per cent and China at 18.53 per cent, followed by India at 4.92 per cent, Britain at 4.72 per cent, France at 4.44 per cent, the United States at 4.35 per cent, South Korea at 3.85 per cent, Japan at 3.39 per cent, Germany at 3.31 per cent, New Zealand at 3.02 per cent. The remaining figures were combined by a number of other countries at 29.08 per cent (<https://bali.bps.go.id/pressrelease/>).

The high number of foreign tourists in Bali is a breath of fresh air for the Indonesian government, because it has anticipated the visit of 20 million foreign tourists in 2019 (<https://www.merdeka.com/>). During this time, tourism in Bali relies heavily on the beauty of the beach sector and the uniqueness of its cultural heritage. However, behind both, there is a very promising tourism potential in the form of tourism that relies on the lake (Observation on 18-08-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia).

In Bali there are several lakes, both artificial and natural. In general, there are four natural lakes in Bali that are well known by the world community, namely Lake Batur, Lake Beratan, Lake Buyan and Lake Tamblingan. However, there is a uniqueness in the last three, because they are located in the same region, namely the Bedugul Caldera Area (Observation on 18-08-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia).

Theoretically, lakes can be interpreted as natural aquatic ecosystems which are usually located in mountainous areas that function as a buffer to position water at the bottom. It can be said, that some of the springs that appear on the mountain slopes, may originate from a



lake, so maintaining the lake's water ecosystem and the surrounding environment is highly recommended. Intensive use of lake water also needs to be anticipated from the impacts caused, because the lake is an equilibrium natural ecosystem, (Ergazaki & Ampatzidis 2012) which has been balanced for thousands of years.

The purpose of this study was to find a profile in the form of a relationship pattern between tourism stakeholders and the lake-based nature in the Bedugul Tourism Area. The scope of this research is related to the identification of tourism stakeholders; pattern of relations between actors and the three lakes (Tri Ning Danu) in the Bedugul Caldera named Lake Buyan, Tamblingan and Beratan; and the implications that arise from this pattern of relations. This study also examines the problems that arise from the analysis of these interpretations, along with the dynamics that they cause.

The benefit of this study is to create a basis in formulating basic issues that can be modelled in developing sustainable tourism based on the lake resources and that brings together the aspirations of interests, both of actors and of nature. This research was conducted in the form of field research, using a qualitative approach in all stages of the research process. The method used for capturing data was through observation techniques, documentation studies, and in-depth interviews with selected informants using purposive sampling techniques.

Discussion and Findings

Overview of Research Locations

This study focuses on the tourism environment in Lake Beratan, Buyana and Tamblingan. The three lakes are in an area called the Bedugul Caldera Area, as shown in Figure A. What about the lake and the Bedugul, Bali phenomenon? According to local stories, (Observation on 21-08-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia) Bedugul is an ulu or Balinese head. This arises from the notion that Bedugul is a purified spring. The Ulun Danu Temple, located on Lake Beratan, is a cultural marker that affirms the interpretation of sacredness in Bedugul as a sacred area. Determination of Bedugul as a tourism area, has an impact on the increasing number of interpretations on the three lakes, as a landscape where tourism activities tend to be secular.

Figure A. Research Location (Located in the Bedugul Caldera, Bali Island)

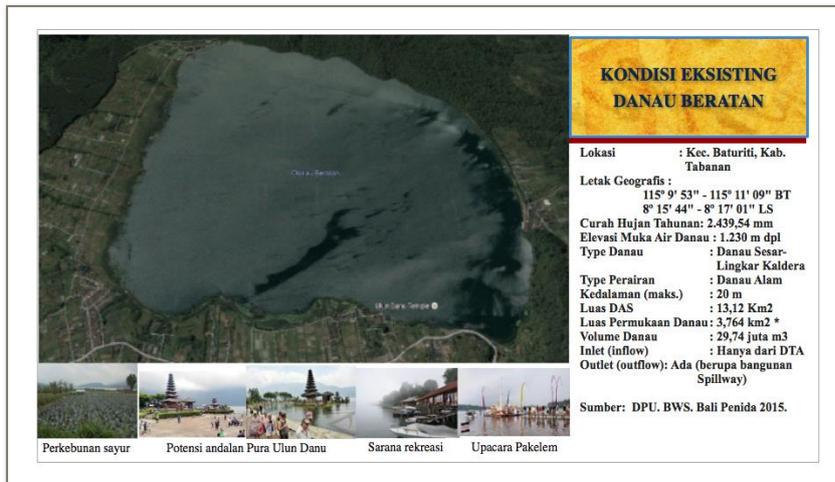


Source: BWS, 2015

Lake Beratan (Observation on 21-08-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia)

Beratan Lake, which is located at an elevation of 1,230 meters above sea level, is an area with an average annual rainfall of 2,439.54 millimeters. The lake, which has an outlet/outflow in the form of a spillway building in the southeastern part of the lake, has a maximum depth of 20 meters. The dominant environmental problem in the lake is the discharge created from the water transportation used in water recreation activities on the lake. Religious ceremonial activities are carried out at the Ulun Danu Temple, which is also a potential mainstay not only in Lake Beratan, but also in the Bedugul Tourism Area (Figure B). When viewing the results of the laboratory analysis, the water in Lake Beratan, Lake Buyan and Lake Tamblingan has exceeded the specified quality standards, especially when viewed from water quality parameters such as turbidity, dissolved oxygen and phosphate. These three parameters have exceeded the established quality standards in accordance with the Bali Governor's Regulation regarding quality standards and environmental damage.

Figure B. Existing Lake Beratan Conditions

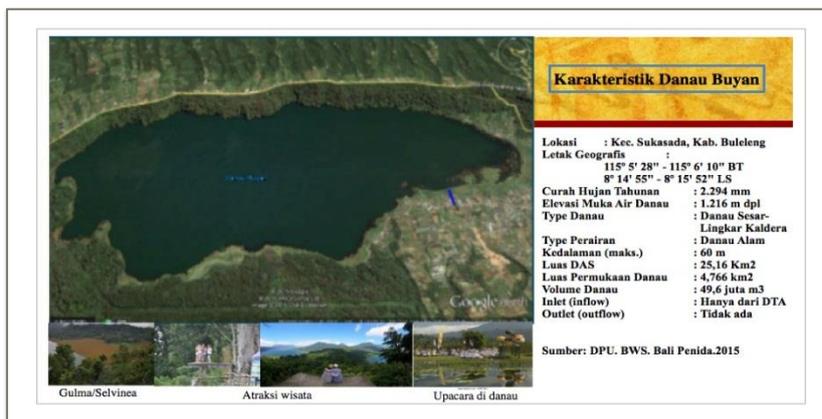


Source: BWS, 2015 and 2016 Observation Results

Lake Buyan (Obsevation on 21-08-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia)

Lake Buyan does not have any outlets or outflows. The lake has a maximum depth of 60 meters and the inlet/inflow is only from the catchment area. The dominant environmental problems in Lake Buyan are sedimentation and weeds (selvinea) that cover the lake water. Like other lakes in Bali, ceremonial activities are generally carried out routinely in accordance with the agreed day. Whereas, more tourist activities are carried out on the hill, precisely in Gobleg Village to enjoy the lake view (Figure C).

Figure C. Existing Condition of Lake Buyan



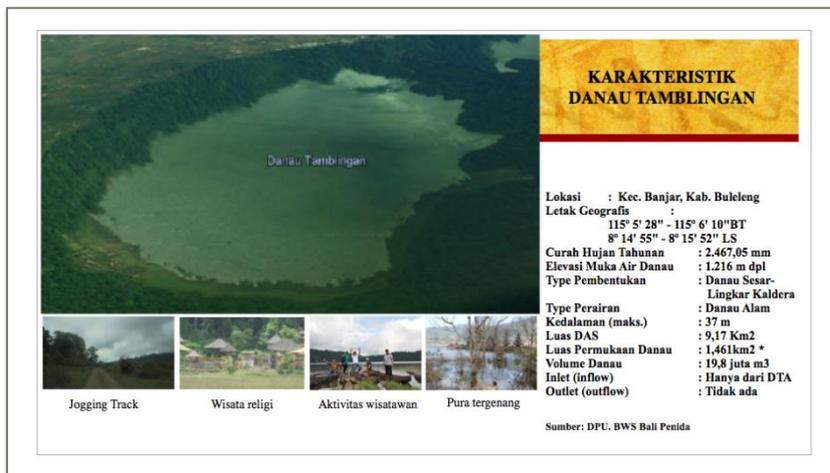
Source: BWS, 2015 and 2016 Observation Results

Tamblingan Lake (Obsevation on 21-08-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia)

Lake Tamblingan (figure D) has a water volume of 19.8 million cubic meters with an area of 9.17 square kilometers. Tamblingan Lake, which is located at an elevation of 1,216 meters

above sea level, is a type of caldera circumference lake with an average annual rainfall of 2,467.05 millimeters. Lake Tamblingan is also a lake that does not have outlets or outflows such as Danau Buyan. However, this lake has a maximum depth of 37 meters. The environmental problem is considered small, because this lake is the most natural compared to the other two lakes in the Bedugul Region. The dominant tourism activity carried out in the Tamblingan Lake area is trekking and enjoying the lake by using canoes, camping, and spiritual activities such as yoga (Figure D).

Figure D. Existing Condition of Tamblingan Lake



Source: BWS, 2015 and 2016 Observation Results

Identification of Tourism Stakeholders in the Region

Actor's Typology

Actors are concrete actors in a specific time and space and can be individual or collective (institutional). In general, there are two ways to identify actors, namely: (i) in terms of settled patterns and legitimacy that is owned; and (ii) access to tourism resources. In the context of this paper, there are four actor typologies which include internal actors, external actors, internal quasi, and external quasi (Giddens 1984).

Internal actors are tourism actors who live and settle regularly around the main tourism resources, based on historical aspects and certain interests with the presence or absence of tourism practices. Whereas, external actors are those who are around the main tourism resources because they have specific interests towards tourism. The definition of the quasi actor is a tourism actor that does not fully enter the external or internal type of category but undergoes a process of internalisation or externalisation. The internalisation process occurs when external actors live and settle in a destination and have access to, and power over,

tourism resources. Whereas, the externalisation process takes place when internal actors erode their access to tourism resources, due to a lack of knowledge and/or limited awareness.

Typology of Actors based on Sedentary Patterns and Tourism Interests

EXTERNAL ACTOR	EXTERNAL KUASI
INTERNAL KUASI	INTERNAL ACTOR

Meanwhile, related to the access and authority over tourism resources contained in a destination, there are two types of actors, namely: the main actor and general actor. Main actors and general actors can be individual or institutional. The main actor is a tourism actor who dominates tourism resources, while the general actor is a tourism actor who is relatively dominated by the main actor, so that he has limited access and power to the tourism resources in a destination.

Composition of Tourism Stakeholders Based on Actor's Typology

In the context of this research, tourism stakeholders in Tri Ning Danu are defined as a group of actors who can influence and be influenced by issues based on their power and relative importance to lake-based tourism resources (Ramirez 1999). The stakeholder composition is a mapping of various groups of actors based on the typology the actors have.

Composition of Lake Beratan Tourism Stakeholders (Obsevation on 25-09-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia)

The composition of tourism stakeholders located in Lake Beratan consists of four components, namely: the local community of Candi Kuning Village, Tabanan Regency Government, investors, and the Bali Natural Resources Conservation Center (BKSDA). The following is the composition of Lake Beratan tourism actors, based on their typology:

Typology of Actors in Lake Beratan

Typology of Actor		
Culprit	Access	Sedentary Patterns and Interests
Local Community	Main	Internal
District Government	General	Internal Kuasi
Investor	General	Internal Kuasi
BKSDA	General	External Kuasi

Candi Kuning local community has a typology of internal main actors, which means they have primary access to tourism management and are local communities. The power of the local community was represented by the tourism institution they formed, namely the Lake Beratan Destination Management Agency. Through this institution, local people actively participate so that they have the capacity to make strategic decisions related to the actual tourism issue of Lake Beratan. In addition, they benefit from tourism practices in the form of economic benefits.

Lake Buyan Tourism Stakeholders (Putu Agus Suarsa, public figure, age 57. Interview on 25-09-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia)

The composition of tourism stakeholders in Lake Buyan consists of four components, namely: Bali Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA), Buleleng Regency Government, investors and the local community of Pancasari Village. The following is the composition of Lake Beratan tourism actors based on their typology:

Typology of Lake Buyan Actors

Typology of Actor		
The perpetrators	access	Sedentary Patterns and Interests
BKSDA	Main	Internal
District Government	General	Internal Kuasi
Local Community	General	External Kuasi
Investor	General	External

The main actors in tourism in Lake Buyan are BKSDA Bali with the frame of Lake Buyan and Tamblingan, as Lake Buyan and Tamblingan natural tourism areas are based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number SK.2847 / Menhut-VII / KUH / 2014. BKSDA is referred to as an actor with a main-internal typology because it has direct access to the lake with formal legitimacy from the state, and is present and settled in the realm of Buyan and Tamblingan with conservative interests. While other tourism stakeholders are dominated by BKSDA, with the position of local people as the most subordinate actors.

The subordinate position of local people occurs when they fail to organise all their internal components to be involved in tourism. The spirit to participate in tourism practices is only found in a handful of figures, so that it is personal. In this case, the local community has an external general-quasi typology, which means moving away from existing tourism practices, even in the area where they live.



Tamblingan Lake Tourism Stakeholder (I Nyoman Darma, public figure, age 80. Interview on 25-09-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia)

The composition of tourism stakeholders in Lake Tamblingan consists of four components, namely the Bali Natural Resources Conservation Center (BKSDA), the local community of Gobleg Village, investors, and the Government of the Regency of Buleleng. The following is the composition of Lake Tamblingan tourism actors based on their typology:

Typology of Tamblingan Lake Actors

Typology of Actor		
The perpetrators	Access	Sedentary Patterns and Interests
BKSDA	Main	Internal
Local Community	Main	Internal Kuasi
District Government	Main	Internal Kuasi
Investor	Main	Internal Kuasi

The main players in tourism in Tamblingan Lake are the same as in Lake Buyan; BKSDA Bali. This is reasonable, because the two lakes are put together by the concept of tourism practices by this institution as Lake Buyan and Tamblingan Nature Tourism Regions. An interesting finding was that the local community fulfils the role as an actor with internal quasi-typology, which means that they are starting to get involved in the organisation of tourism. They gathered in the "Tamba Eling" Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), facilitated by the Buleleng Regency Tourism Office and cooperated with investors and BKSDA. The position of the local community in Lake Tamblingan can be said to be better than the position of the local community in Lake Buyan (general-external), although it is not as good as in Lake Beratan (main-internal).

Pattern of Relationships between Actors and the Three Lakes Based on the Three Types of Interpretation

The type of actor interpretation is a unique perspective in the mindset of the main actor and determines the pattern of relations with tourism resources owned, thus producing specific social actions or practices (Berger 2011). Two variables that appear related to ideology in the context of this study are actors and types of interpretation. Actors are concrete actors in a specific space and time and can be individual or collective (institutional).

There are three types of actor interpretations of the Bedugul landscape, namely ecological, theological, and tourism. Those who depart from ecological interpretations will highlight the degradation of the quality and quantity of water in the three lakes. While those who are based on theological interpretation, will focus on the quality of the sanctity of the region, ethically and aesthetically. Tourist interpretation will see it as a pragmatic space; an arena where people can practice in search of a new atmosphere and experiences that are expected to commensurate with the resources they have spent, namely time and cost.

The dominant interpretation is the main interpretation framework of the actor in viewing the lake. In the frame of interpretation, the three types of interpretation are formulated into one, and the existence of a dominant interpretation does not eliminate the other interpretations. That is, in perceiving the lake, the actors have three components of interpretation (theological, tourism, ecological). The order of mention will determine the type of dominant interpretation of the actor. Meanwhile, subordinate interpretation is an interpretation framework that is dominated by the main interpretations in the minds of the actors.

Lake	Main Stakeholders	Types of dominant interpretations	Subordinate Interpretation
Beratan	Local Community -Investor	Theological	Tourism-Ecological
Buyan	BKSDA	Ecological	Tourism-Theological
Tamblingan	BKSDA- Local Community	Ecological	Theological-Tourism

Implications for the Actor-Lake Relations Pattern

Implications of Interpretation Framework on the Physical Character of the Lake (Observation on 25-09-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia)

An overview of the characteristics of the lake examines the potential of the lake in terms of the quantity and quality of lake water. The existence of lake water in Bali is very important for the rivers and groundwater reserves below. This is because all the lakes are located in mountainous areas and are closed or have no outlet lakes. The three lakes at the focus of the research study are located on the Bedugul caldera and are also closed lakes. Beratan Lake, although it has outlets, only functions when the intensity of rain is high, so that it has the potential to inundate the Ulun Danu Beratan Temple. Therefore, the outlet only functions when the intensity of the rain has the potential to increase the lake's water level. Whereas,

Lake Buyan and Lake Tamblingan still look natural compared to Lake Beratan. Tourism activities in lake water can be relatively nonexistent. Especially in Tamblingan Lake, which is only used for access to the temple using a canoe. The following physical characteristics of the lake are based on the quantity and quality of lake water:

Lake Water Quantity and Quality

Danau	Quantity	Quality	Dominant Interpretation
Beratan	62.960.000 m ³	Weight	Tourism
Buyan	96.733.443m ³	Middle	Ecological
Tamblingan	33.530.000m ³	Light	Ecological

Water quality in the three lakes is closely related to the type of dominant interpretation of tourism stakeholders. Lake Beratan's water quality is polluted with heavy categories due to the existing tourism activities which prioritise the number of tourist visits, resulting in relatively less attention to the environmental carrying capacity. The variety of attractions offered by creating water tourism with mass character, contributes to the context of the pollution.

Implications for the Tourism Practices Paradigm (Observation on 29-09-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia)

As far as can be identified, there are differences in the practices and methods of organising tourism in the three lakes. For Lake Beratan, mass tourism practices have taken place; in the Lake Buyan landscape, there are alternative tourism activities based on the main attractions in the form of natural resource wealth (natural resources, flora, and fauna); and at Tamblingan Lake, attractions are based on spiritual tourism.

The Existing Tourism Paradigm in Tri Danu

Lake	Tourism style	Interpretation type (sort by dominance)
Beratan	Bulk	Theological-Tourism-Ecological
Buyan	SDA based alternatives	Ecological-Tourism-Theological
Tamblingan	Spiritual based alternatives	Ecological-Theological-Tourism

Implications for Local Community Participation in Tourism Practices (Obsevation on 29-09-2017 in Bedugul Bali Indonesia)

The typology of local community participation is a type of involvement of local communities in the implementation of tourism in the region, related to aspects of participation in decision making and sharing of tourism benefits (Tosun, 2000).

Typology of Local Community Participation in Tri Dan Danu Tourism

Lake	Typology of Local Community		
	Spontaneous	Encouraged	Forced
Beratan	✓		
Buyan			✓
Tamblingan		✓	

In the context of local community participation, the people in Lake Beratan have a spontaneous type of participation. This is because the local people who live in the tourist attraction, have a typology of the main actors-internal, which means to be the main actors as organisers of tourism practices. Whereas, the local community in Tamblingan Lake has the type of participation driven by the typology of internal quasi-general actors, which means they already have an awareness and spirit of involvement in the organisation of tourism in the area they live. For this type of participation is forced, to be owned by local communities in Lake Buyan. Typology as actors who are generally quasi-external, causes their involvement in tourism held in their region to be less intense.

Conclusion

This study concludes that Bedugul tourism stakeholders consist of local communities, the Local Government of Buleleng and Tabanan Regencies, and the Bali Natural Resources Conservation Center), and tourism entrepreneurs. Each actor has a unique interpretation that determines the pattern of their relationship with the lake, namely theological, ecological, and tourism. Local communities produce theological interpretations, namely the relationship with the lake in a spiritual frame by carrying out practices in the form of ritual ceremonies and productive work in the field of fisheries and tourism. Government officials and certain bureaucratic elements have ecological interpretations, that view nature as an asset with an ethical obligation to preserve it with administrative, scientific, and tourism practices. Tourism entrepreneurs produce tourist interpretations, approaching nature pragmatically which results in economistic tourism practices. The implications of these various interpretations give birth to the contestation between actors in the use of Tri Ning Danu, in the form of latent conflicts.



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