



Synergy in tourist attraction management in bangli regency

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Abstract

Tourist attractions play an important role in regional tourism development. When properly managed, they can attract more visitors, increase regional revenue, and create employment. The management of tourist attractions in Bangli Regency involves the central and regional governments, village governments, customary villages, private actors, and local communities. This study examines the authority to manage tourist attractions and analyzes the forms and strategies of management synergy in Bangli Regency. It employs empirical legal research with a sociology-of-law approach. Data were collected through observation, document study, and interviews, systematically organized and classified, connected across sources, qualitatively analyzed, and descriptively presented. The findings show that management involves the regional government, village governments, customary villages, Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis), local communities, and temple custodians. Most major attractions are managed by customary villages and local communities because many sites are closely related to Balinese culture, temples, and traditions. This arrangement reflects community-based tourism intended to strengthen public participation and local tourism sustainability. Management synergy seeks to improve attraction quality, preserve natural and cultural resources, and enhance community welfare. Its forms include synergy in planning, operations, financing, promotion and digitalization, supervision, and sustainability-based tourism. The corresponding strategies comprise integrated planning, clear allocation of roles and authority, partnerships, community empowerment, institutional strengthening, integrated promotion and branding, sustainability, transparent revenue sharing, monitoring and evaluation, and tourism digitalization.

Keywords: Management synergy; tourist attraction; customary village; community-based tourism; sustainable tourism

Introduction

Tourist attractions are central to regional tourism development because they connect territorial resources with visitor activity, investment, employment, and public revenue. Their economic relevance extends beyond entrance fees: tourist expenditure can stimulate accommodation, food services, transportation, guiding services, handicrafts, agricultural products, and other micro and small enterprises. At the same time, an attraction is not merely a marketable object. It may embody collective memory, ecological functions, religious meaning, and the identity of the host community. Article 1(5) of Law No. 10 of 2009^[1] concerning Tourism accordingly defines a tourist attraction as anything possessing uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of natural, cultural, or human-made diversity that becomes the object or purpose of a tourist visit. This broad definition requires management to balance economic utilization with protection of the qualities that make the destination valuable.

Tourist attractions must therefore be managed through an integrated cycle of planning, organization, utilization, service delivery, supervision, and improvement. Management should ensure visitor safety and satisfaction, provide adequate amenities, maintain environmental carrying capacity, protect cultural authenticity, and create fair benefits for host communities. Failure in one dimension can weaken the entire destination: intensive promotion without capacity controls may generate environmental pressure, infrastructure without community legitimacy may provoke resistance, and revenue generation without transparency may produce conflict among managing actors. Sustainable and competitive tourism consequently depends not only on physical facilities but also on sound institutions, clear rules, competent human resources, accountable

finance, and meaningful participation by government, private actors, customary institutions, and communities.

Article 1(6) of Law No. 23 of 2014^[12] concerning Regional Government defines regional autonomy as the right, authority, and obligation of an autonomous region to regulate and administer government affairs and the interests of its local community within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Within its authority, a regency or city is responsible for development, including tourism development, from planning and implementation to control and supervision.

Article 12(3) of the Regional Government Law expressly classifies tourism as an optional governmental affair within concurrent governmental affairs delegated to regions according to their tourism potential. This classification gives regional governments space to formulate policies that respond to local resources and institutional conditions, but it also creates responsibility for ensuring that development remains consistent with national law, spatial planning, environmental protection, and public-service standards. Tourism consequently has a substantial role in economic development and may contribute to regional own-source revenue and per-capita income. However, revenue orientation must not reduce governance to fee collection; it should be accompanied by reinvestment in conservation, public facilities, human-resource development, destination safety, and community welfare so that short-term income does not undermine long-term sustainability.

The Bangli Regency Government has principal authority over the maintenance, preservation, protection, and development of tourist attractions in its territory under the Tourism Law and the Regional Government Law. The Bangli Culture and Tourism Office serves as the leading sector for policy formulation, destination development,

tourism marketing, cultural preservation, and human-resource empowerment. Nevertheless, a leading-sector position does not mean that the office can manage every destination directly. Roads, waste management, transport, business licensing, spatial use, village administration, customary affairs, security, and environmental protection fall within the competence or practical responsibility of different institutions. Effective destination governance therefore depends on horizontal coordination among regional agencies and vertical coordination with village governments, while also recognizing the authority and social legitimacy of customary villages and local management organizations.

Bangli is the only regency in Bali Province without a coastline; its tourism is therefore strongly characterized by customary villages and the natural environment. Its tourism potential comprises 51 tourist attractions, 33 tourism villages, and one tourism area. Although the Culture and Tourism Office directs tourism development, implementation involves on-site managers and, for destinations such as Batur, compliance with conservation rules. Some attractions are managed through special bodies in cooperation with village governments and customary villages.

The scale and diversity of these attractions create a distinctive governance challenge. Bangli includes natural landscapes, waterfalls, mountains, temples, archaeological remains, traditional settlements, agrotourism, and tourism villages. Each category entails different assets, sacred values, environmental risks, service requirements, and institutional interests. A temple or sacred landscape, for example, cannot be governed solely as an economic commodity because its management must respect customary norms, ritual obligations, spatial sanctity, and the authority of temple custodians. Conversely, nature-based destinations require visitor-safety standards, environmental controls, infrastructure, and professional services. A uniform management arrangement is therefore unlikely to address the characteristics of all destinations.

The decentralization framework further distributes relevant authority across several levels of government and community institutions. The regency government is responsible for regional policy, infrastructure, destination development, promotion, capacity building, and supervision. Village governments may provide funding, facilities, and business arrangements through village budgets and village-owned enterprises. Customary villages exercise socially legitimate authority over customs, traditions, sacred areas, and communal assets through *awig-awig* and *pararem*. *Pokdarwis*, cooperatives, business actors, local communities, and temple custodians also perform operational and supervisory functions. Although this plurality can mobilize broader resources, it may also produce fragmented planning, duplicated programs, institutional rivalry, and uncertainty over assets, revenue, and accountability.

The practical issue is consequently not merely who has formal legal authority, but how authority is translated into coordinated destination governance. Without an agreed authority map, management plan, operational standards, financing mechanism, reporting system, and benefit-sharing formula, cooperation may remain informal and dependent on personal relationships. Such arrangements are vulnerable to leadership changes, disputes over visitor fees, weak financial transparency, inconsistent service quality, and inadequate conservation. These risks become more

significant when regional governments seek to increase regional own-source revenue while customary villages and local communities expect tourism to protect cultural identity and generate equitable local benefits.

Community-based tourism offers an important foundation for addressing this tension because it positions residents as decision-makers, economic actors, and custodians of local resources rather than merely beneficiaries. Nevertheless, community participation alone does not guarantee effective governance. It must be supported by institutional capacity, access to finance and technology, professional management, transparent accountability, and a workable relationship with public authorities and private actors. In this respect, collaboration theory emphasizes that destinations comprising interdependent stakeholders require shared problem definition, institutionalized dialogue, consensus-oriented planning, and joint implementation (Jamal & Getz, 1995)^[4]. The pentahelix perspective similarly underlines the complementary roles of government, business, academia, communities, and media in destination development (Junaid, 2019)^[2].

Existing studies have discussed village authority in tourism management, collaborative destination planning, pentahelix cooperation, and assistance in drafting village regulations for tourism enterprises. However, these strands have generally been examined separately. Limited attention has been given to an empirical-legal model that simultaneously maps the legal authority of the regency government, administrative villages, customary villages, management bodies, *Pokdarwis*, businesses, communities, and temple custodians across a heterogeneous portfolio of tourist attractions. The gap is particularly relevant in Bangli, where tourism governance is inseparable from customary institutions, sacred sites, and community-managed natural resources.

This study addresses that gap by integrating a legal-authority analysis with an empirical examination of management practices and institutional relationships. Its novelty lies in formulating a co-management framework tailored to Bangli Regency, including the proposed Tourist Attraction Management Synergy Forum and the principle that each destination should have one authority map, one integrated management plan, one cooperation agreement or standard operating procedure, and one performance-reporting system with transparent benefit sharing. This approach moves the discussion beyond general calls for collaboration toward an operational governance design that can be tested through priority destinations and subsequently replicated.

Because numerous actors participate, the allocation of authority and the form and strategy of their synergy require careful examination. Effective governance is necessary to create high-quality destinations while strengthening tourism's contribution to regional revenue. This study therefore asks: (1) how is authority over tourist-attraction management allocated in Bangli Regency; and (2) what forms and strategies of synergy are appropriate for such management?

Accordingly, the study aims to analyze the legal and institutional allocation of management authority and to formulate appropriate forms and strategies of synergy for Bangli Regency. Theoretically, it connects decentralized tourism authority, community-based tourism, and collaborative governance in a customary-institutional setting. Practically, it provides a governance reference for the Bangli Regency Government and destination managers

in clarifying roles, coordinating resources, safeguarding cultural and environmental values, improving accountability, and distributing tourism benefits more equitably.

Research Method

This study employed empirical legal research with a sociology-of-law approach. Empirical legal research was selected because the allocation of tourism-management authority cannot be understood solely from the wording of legislation; it must also be examined through the way legal norms are implemented, negotiated, and experienced by institutions involved in destination management. The sociology-of-law approach allowed the study to connect the formal distribution of authority with actual patterns of cooperation among the Bangli Regency Government, village governments, customary villages, management bodies, Pokdarwis, local communities, business actors, and temple custodians. The unit of analysis was therefore not only the applicable legal provisions but also the institutional relationships and management practices through which those provisions operate.

The research was conducted in Bangli Regency, Bali Province. The location was purposively selected because Bangli has a heterogeneous portfolio of 51 tourist attractions, 33 tourism villages, and one tourism area, while many of its principal destinations are closely related to customary villages, temples, sacred landscapes, natural resources, and community livelihoods. These characteristics make Bangli an appropriate setting for examining the intersection between regional-government authority, village autonomy, customary authority, and community-based tourism. The substantive focus covered two interrelated issues: the legal and institutional basis of authority over tourist attractions, and the forms and strategies of synergy required to coordinate the actors involved in their management.

The study used primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from field observation and an interview with I Gede Putu Budiastawa, SST.Par., M.Par., Head of Tourism Destinations at the Bangli Regency Culture and Tourism Office, conducted on 7 May 2026^[9]. The interview focused on the distribution and development status of tourist attractions, the actors involved in management, the role of the regional government, existing cooperation arrangements, management constraints, and planned collaboration with destination managers. Field observation was used to understand the practical context in which destination governance takes place, including the relationship between attractions, local communities, customary institutions, facilities, and tourism activities. The interview and observation data were treated as empirical evidence of institutional practice rather than as substitutes for legal analysis.

Secondary data consisted of primary legal materials, supporting scholarly literature, institutional information, and relevant public documents. Primary legal materials included the 1945^[10] Constitution, the Tourism Law, the Village Law, the Regional Government Law, implementing regulations on national and sustainable tourism development, Bali provincial regulations on cultural tourism and customary villages, the Bali Governor Regulation on tourist-attraction management standards, the Bangli

Regional Tourism Development Master Plan, regional tax and levy provisions, and the Bangli Regent Decree concerning tourist attractions. Secondary legal and academic materials included books and journal articles on regional autonomy, village authority, collaborative tourism planning, pentahelix synergy, community-based tourism, and tourism-enterprise governance. Official information from the Bangli Culture and Tourism Office and relevant news reports was used to complement the institutional and policy context.

Data were collected through observation, semi-structured interviewing, and document study. The semi-structured format was used to maintain consistency with the research questions while allowing the informant to explain institutional processes, practical difficulties, and emerging cooperation plans in greater depth. Document study was undertaken by identifying, reading, and comparing legal rules according to their hierarchical level and regulatory scope. The legal documents were then linked with empirical information to assess whether the formal allocation of authority corresponded with management practice. This combination was important because the research problem concerns both normative competence and the effectiveness of coordination among actors.

Qualitative analysis was conducted in several stages. First, the data were inventoried and reduced according to the two research questions. Second, legal provisions were classified by level of government, subject matter, and management function, including planning, institutional development, cultural protection, environmental management, infrastructure, economic activity, promotion, human resources, security, and supervision. Third, empirical findings were categorized according to actor, role, form of cooperation, source of authority, and potential overlap. Fourth, the legal and empirical categories were compared to identify areas of convergence, gaps in coordination, and governance risks. Finally, the findings were interpreted using community-based tourism and collaborative-governance perspectives to formulate a co-management model and operational strategies for Bangli Regency.

The credibility of the analysis was strengthened through source and method triangulation. Statements obtained through the interview were compared with the inventory of tourist attractions, applicable regulations, official institutional information, literature, and field observations. Internal consistency was also examined by tracing whether each proposed role had a recognizable legal, institutional, or practical basis. The analysis remained descriptive and interpretive; it did not measure tourist satisfaction, financial performance, environmental carrying capacity, or the statistical effectiveness of individual attractions. Accordingly, the proposed synergy model should be understood as an empirically informed governance framework that requires subsequent testing and refinement through implementation at priority destinations.

Results and Discussion

a. Authority over Tourist Attraction Management in Bangli Regency

Bangli Regency has 51 tourist attractions: five developed attractions, three newly developing attractions, 21 attractions under development, and 23 attractions planned for development. Their management arrangements are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Tourist attractions and their managers in Bangli Regency

No.	Tourist attraction	Manager
	Developed attractions	
1	Batur Tourism Area	Batur Customary Village, local community, and Bangli Regency Government
2	Terunyan Village	Terunyan Customary Village and local community
3	Penulisan Temple	Sukawana Customary Village / temple custodians
4	Penglipuran Tourism Village	Penglipuran Customary Village and tourism-village management body
5	Kehen Temple	Cempaga Customary Village and temple custodians
	Newly developing attractions	
6	Tibumana Waterfall (Bangun Lemah)	Bangun Lemah Village / Pokdarwis and local community
7	Tukad Cepung Waterfall (Penida Kelod)	Penida Kelod Customary Village / Pokdarwis
8	Goa Raja Jehem	Jehem Village / village community
	Attractions under development	
9	Dalem Jawa Temple (Langgar Temple)	Customary village / temple custodians
10	Bayung Gede Traditional Village	Bayung Gede Customary Village and village community
11	Taman Bali Raja	Bangli Regency Government / local village
12	Pengotan Customary Village	Pengotan Customary Village and community
13	Batur Volcano Museum	Bangli Regency Government
14	Kintamani Arabica Coffee and Orange Agrotourism	Farmers groups / local community
15	Bangli Hill Ecotourism	Regional government / Pokdarwis
16	Jati Hill Bangli	Village government / community
17	Mount Abang	Surrounding customary villages / tour-guide groups
18	Mount Batur	Batur Customary Village / trekking-guide groups
19	Kuning Waterfall	Customary village / community
20	Twin Hill Guliang Kawan	Guliang Kawan Village / Pokdarwis
21	Cekeng Waterfall	Customary village / local community
22	Tirta Sala	Customary village / community
23	Dedari Jelekungkang Waterfall	Customary village / community
24	Krisik Tembuku Waterfall	Customary village / Tembuku community
25	Goa Giri Campuhan Tembuku Waterfall	Customary village / community
26	Goa Raja Jehem Waterfall	Jehem Village / community
27	Cemeng Hill Ecotourism	Customary village / Pokdarwis
28	Pule Tourism Village	Tourism village / Pokdarwis
29	Glagah Linggah Pine Forest	Customary village / village government
	Attractions planned for development	
30	Taman Sari Bangli	Bangli Regency Government / local village
31	Demulih Hill	Demulih Village / community
32	Serokadan Hill	Serokadan Village / Pokdarwis
33	Tirta Payuk Temple	Customary village / temple custodians
34	Dalem Bangun Lemah Temple	Local customary village
35	Lesung Heritage Site	Customary village / community
36	Pulasari Hill	Customary village / community
37	Puser Tasik Temple	Customary village / temple custodians
38	Pantunan Valley	Local village / Pokdarwis
39	Jehem Cliff Temple	Jehem Village / regional government
40	Jehem Village Panorama	Jehem Village / community
41	Tangkub Tembuku Waterfall	Tembuku Village / community
42	Subak Tampuagan Tembuku Waterfall	Subak organization / village community
43	Pulasari Cave and Spring	Customary village / community
44	Batukaang Village	Customary village / village government
45	Dalem Balingkang	Customary village / temple custodians
46	Kutuh Bangli Waterfall	Customary village / community
47	Yeh Mampeh Sukawana Waterfall	Sukawana Village / community
48	Bunutin Village Waterfall	Bunutin Village / community
49	Songan Village	Songan Customary Village / community
50	Pucak Sari Temple	Customary village / temple custodians
51	Kubu Salya Waterfall	Customary village / community
52	Dukuh Prayu Sarcophagus	Regional government / customary village

The five developed attractions are managed by customary villages, local communities, and temple custodians because many sites are associated with Balinese culture, temples, and traditions. The three newly developing attractions are generally managed by customary villages, village governments, and Pokdarwis under guidance from the Bangli Tourism Office. The 21 attractions under development are mainly managed by customary villages and

local communities with regional-government support, while the 23 planned attractions follow a similar community- and customary-village-based pattern.

Most major attractions thus represent community-based tourism. Formal regional attractions and historical sites, including the Batur Volcano Museum, Jehem Cliff Temple, and Dukuh Prayu Sarcophagus, are generally under regional-government management. Cultural, temple, and

nature attractions are often managed by customary villages, while Pokdarwis or community groups manage community-based attractions and village governments or Pokdarwis commonly manage landscape and nature attractions.

The legal basis for this authority includes the 1945 Constitution; Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism; Law No. 6 of 2014^[10, 11, 12] concerning Villages; Law No. 23 of 2014^[12] concerning Regional Government; Minister of Tourism Regulation No. 14 of 2016^[16] concerning Sustainable Tourism Destination Guidelines; Bali Provincial Regulations No. 2 of 2012^[17] concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism and No. 4 of 2019^[19] concerning Customary Villages in Bali; Bali Governor Regulation No. 41 of 2010^[20] concerning Standardization of Tourist Attraction Management; Bangli Regency Regulation No. 2 of 2018^[21] concerning the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan for 2019-2025^[1, 19]; and Bangli Regent Decree No. 556/53/2024^[23] concerning Tourist Attractions in Bangli Regency.

b. Forms and Strategies of Management Synergy

Tourist-attraction governance requires synergy among the central government, regional government, village governments, customary villages, the private sector, and communities. Synergy means an integrated combination of stakeholders that produces greater positive outcomes. It is

closely related to collaboration and partnership and provides a vehicle through which an organization or destination can achieve shared objectives.

Synergy is required for two principal reasons. First, the regional government needs guidance for managing local potential without disregarding stakeholder interests and expectations. Second, stakeholders must be substantively involved in tourism development. Integrated cooperation is intended to prevent overlapping authority, optimize tourism resources, distribute economic benefits, and preserve culture and the environment. Its benefits include higher destination quality, stronger local economic growth, fewer jurisdictional conflicts, improved conservation, and greater competitiveness.

The recommended institutional approach is co-management. A joint Tourist Attraction Management Body should serve as the lead institution and include the Tourism Office, village government, customary village, village-owned enterprise or tourism cooperative, Pokdarwis, business representatives, and community representatives. This model clarifies roles, strengthens coordination, minimizes conflict, and supports sustainable and professional management with local economic and social benefits.

Table 2: Actors and roles in management synergy

Actor	Role
Tourism Office	Policy, service standards, capacity building, promotion, monitoring, and evaluation.
Village government	Institutional support, financing, and facilities through the village budget and village-owned enterprise.
Customary village	Protection of customs, culture, sacred areas, and social legitimacy through awig-awig and pararem.
Management body	Operational coordination, finance, human resources, visitor services, and reporting.
Pokdarwis	Attraction development, visitor services and education, and community participation.
Village-owned enterprise / cooperative	Tourism business units, local economic development, and community benefits.
Tourism businesses	Services, investment, innovation, and destination marketing.
Local community	Tourism products, cultural preservation, and social oversight.

Penglipuran Tourism Village provides a strong local reference. Its synergy involves the customary village, regional and village governments, the tourism management body, and the community. The customary village safeguards values and destination identity; government supports regulation and development; and the community becomes the principal actor in the tourism economy. This model demonstrates that tourism development need not eliminate customary-village authority or identity.

Tibumana Waterfall provides another relevant example. The destination is operated by Apuan Village-Owned Enterprise under an agreement between the village government and customary village. The administrative village and enterprise handle administration and operations; the customary village protects culture, values, and sacredness; micro, small and medium enterprises provide services and employment; and the Bangli Regency Government delivers guidance, infrastructure, promotion, and supervision. Revenue is allocated according to the applicable agreement to support the village, customary institutions, community, and destination sustainability.

These examples establish that synergy does not mean that all actors perform identical work. It requires a clear allocation of authority, institutionalized coordination, pooled resources, and fair benefit sharing. Penglipuran is particularly relevant as a benchmark for institutional design, cooperation between customary villages and the regency

government, revenue management, and the allocation of authority.

In 2026, the Bangli Regency Government planned cooperation with the managers of Tibumana, Tukad Cepung, Goa Raja, Undisan Tourism Village, and the Abang Erawang hiking route, partly to increase regional own-source revenue. These five attractions can function as priority pilots for 2026-2027 before the model is replicated elsewhere.

To institutionalize collaboration, Bangli should establish a Tourist Attraction Management Synergy Forum comprising administrative villages, customary villages or temple custodians, village-owned enterprises, Pokdarwis or attraction managers, community groups, MSMEs, private businesses, and relevant regional agencies. The forum should align development plans, identify jurisdictional conflicts, formulate standards, coordinate programs and financing, integrate promotion, supervise benefit sharing, conduct monitoring and evaluation, resolve inter-actor disputes, and issue periodic performance reports.

The target is for each attraction to have one authority map, one management plan, one cooperation agreement or standard operating procedure, and one reporting system supported by performance indicators and transparent benefit sharing. Synergy would therefore become an integrated destination-governance system rather than a loose form of inter-agency cooperation.

Table 3: Matrix of management synergy in Bangli Regency

Area	Regency government	Administrative village	Customary village	Manager / Pokdarwis	Community
Planning	Destination policy and plan	Village programs	Protected customary/cultural values	Operational plan	Aspirations
Institutional	Guidance and coordination	Institutional facilitation	Awig-awig, pararem, customary bodies	Daily management	Participation
Culture	Protection and guidance	Cultural programs	Primary guardian of traditions and sacredness	Compliance with customary rules	Tradition preservation
Environment	Policy and supervision	Village environment	Protection under customary values	Cleanliness and conservation	Mutual cooperation
Infrastructure	Roads, public facilities, amenities	Supporting infrastructure	Customary facilities within authority	Operational facilities	Maintenance
Economy	Policy and business facilitation	Village enterprise/economy	Customary-community business	Tickets and tourism services	MSMEs, food, crafts, services
Promotion	Regional, national, international promotion	Village promotion	Cultural promotion	Digital marketing	Local content and products
Human resources	Training and certification	Community empowerment	Customary HR development	Guides and hospitality	Tourism workers
Security	Agency coordination	Village order	Pecalang/customary security	Operational security	Tourism awareness
Oversight	Monitoring and evaluation	Village oversight	Customary oversight	Operational oversight	Social oversight

The synergy can be implemented through integrated planning, coordinated operations, pooled financing, joint promotion and digitalization, shared supervision, and sustainable-tourism principles. Operational strategies include clear role and authority allocation, partnerships, community empowerment, institutional strengthening, integrated branding, sustainability safeguards, transparent revenue sharing, performance monitoring and evaluation, and tourism digitalization.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Management of tourist attractions in Bangli Regency involves the regional government, village governments, customary villages, Pokdarwis, communities, and temple custodians. Most major destinations are managed by customary villages and local communities because they are closely connected with Balinese culture, temples, and traditions. This community-based model seeks to strengthen participation and local tourism sustainability, while its authority is grounded in national, provincial, and regency legislation.

Management synergy involves government at multiple levels, customary institutions, communities, private actors, and other organizations. It seeks to enhance attraction quality, preservation, and community welfare through integrated planning, management, financing, promotion and digitalization, supervision, and sustainability. The core strategies are integrated planning, explicit allocation of authority, partnerships, community empowerment, institutional strengthening, integrated promotion and branding, transparent benefit sharing, monitoring and evaluation, and digitalization.

Because multi-actor management can produce overlapping authority, Bangli Regency should clearly allocate authority according to governmental affairs, location, assets, and management functions. Environmental protection, culture, and the sacred character of sites must be incorporated into the allocation. Institutional and human-resource capacity should be strengthened; a transparent revenue-sharing formula adopted; measurable joint supervision established; and an integrated Bangli tourist-attraction database developed.

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