

## Original Article

# The Urgency of Reformulating Bali's Regional Tourism Policy to Prevent Environmental Damage and the Erosion of Local Wisdom

Putu Lantika Oka Permadhi<sup>1</sup>, I Wayan Eka Artajaya<sup>1</sup>, Anak Agung Adi Lestari<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar, Denpasar, Indonesia\*Corresponding author: [lantikaope@unmas.ac.id](mailto:lantikaope@unmas.ac.id)

## Abstract

*This study aims to analyze the urgency of reformulating tourism policy in Bali in order to address environmental damage and the erosion of local culture. The mass tourism development model that has been implemented thus far has proven to have negative effects, such as infrastructure overcapacity, ecosystem degradation, and the commodification of sacred values. Using normative legal research methods, this study examines laws and regulations related to sustainable tourism and cultural preservation. The results show a gap between regulations and implementation that requires a review of the basic principles of tourism policy. Reformulation must emphasize tourism based on the values of Tri Hita Karana, limit quantity, improve quality, and involve the active participation of local communities in management and supervision.*

**Keywords:** Balinese; Emphasize; Supervision; Tourism; Policy Reformulation;

## Introduction

Today, tourism has become one of the strategic sectors in supporting a country's economy, where tourism provides significant income and improves the welfare of the people in the region. In Indonesia, the tourism industry has become one of the country's major sources of foreign exchange with enormous potential, including natural resources and the cultures of each region. With the number of international tourists coming to Indonesia continuing to increase, tourism can provide very significant economic benefits for local communities, but it can also have a negative impact on the natural environment, culture, and traditions. Uncontrolled tourism causes environmental damage such as air pollution and destruction of animal and plant habitats. In addition to the negative cultural impact, the existence of uncontrolled tourism will also change the lifestyle of local communities, leading to the loss of cultural authenticity and traditions.<sup>1</sup>

Bali, known as a center of Hindu spirituality and culture, with traditions and ceremonies that are still preserved by its people, is also known as a global tourism icon and one of Indonesia's cultural tourism centers with a concept of local wisdom, capable of providing economic prosperity with its many traditions and cultures as the main theme of commercial tourism. This sector is the mainstay of the regional economy.<sup>2</sup> The local wisdom that exists in Bali can be seen in the philosophy of life that forms the basis of its society, namely Tri Hita Karana, which emphasizes balance between humans and God, humans and other humans, and humans and the natural environment. In addition, the development of tourism based on local wisdom can realize the creativity of the community in introducing the potential of the region, especially its culture, as a unique attraction that can support

<sup>1</sup> Adnyani, N. K. S. (2021). Perlindungan hukum kesatuan masyarakat hukum adat dalam pengelolaan pariwisata berbasis kearifan lokal. *Media Komunikasi FPIPS*, 20(2), 126–135. <https://doi.org/10.23887/mkfis.v20i2.36228>

<sup>2</sup> Branstrator, J. R., Cavaliere, C. T., Day, J., & Bricker, K. S. (2023). Civic reporting indicators and biocultural conservation: Opportunities and challenges for sustainable tourism. *Sustainability*, 15(3), 1823. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15031823>



the development of a creative economy for the local community.<sup>3</sup> However, the rapid growth of tourism has had serious consequences for the preservation of the natural environment and the integrity of local culture. Furthermore, the exploitation of natural resources, social changes, and the loss of traditions and cultural identity will cause several real threats, such as coral reef damage, clean water crises, agricultural land conversion, and shifts in traditional values. Tourism policies that tend to focus on increasing the number of tourists and investments.

The purpose of this study is to analyze local government policies on sustainable tourism in order to protect the environment and culture from uncontrolled tourism. Sustainable Tourism Policy in Indonesia refers to the efforts of the government and stakeholders to develop the tourism sector while maintaining a balance between economic growth, environmental sustainability, and cultural preservation.<sup>4</sup>

It is hoped that this study will identify effective policy strategies to support local wisdom-based cultural tourism. The benefits of this study include contributing to academic research on tourism and providing recommendations to policy makers in formulating more inclusive tourism policies. With the right policies in place, tourism can continue to grow without sacrificing the natural environment or existing cultures and traditions. Therefore, an in-depth study of the legal framework of tourism and the urgency of reformulating policies that are more focused on sustainability and the preservation of cultural identity is needed.<sup>5</sup>

## Method

This study uses a normative (or doctrinal) legal research method. The approaches used include the Statute Approach: Analyzing Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, Bali Provincial Regulations related to Cultural Tourism in Bali, as well as environmental and cultural regulations. In addition, a conceptual approach was used to understand legal theories in examining policies on the sustainability of cultural tourism and the urgency of these policies.<sup>6</sup> The main sources of data were primary legal materials (legislation), secondary legal materials (books, scientific journals, and research results), and tertiary legal materials (dictionaries and legal encyclopedias). The technique of collecting legal materials was carried out through document studies, and all data were analyzed qualitatively to produce logical and systematic legal arguments based on the urgency of reformulating tourism policies in Bali.<sup>7</sup>

## Results and Discussions

The tourism industry is growing rapidly in various regions. In recent years, contemporary phenomena have emerged in the tourism industry. Tourism is an important contributor to the global economy, as it is considered a factor in increasing employment and economic development in every country.<sup>8</sup> Currently, there is an increased interest in the relationship between tourism development and environmental quality with the emergence of special interest tourism, including green tourism based on local wisdom. Sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism development is the result of a growing mindset that aims to provide comprehensive alternatives and also serves as a form of critical opinion regarding the conventional tourism development model that has been in place previously. The concept of sustainable tourism emphasizes that tourism must be managed as well as possible so that it can meet current needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Bali's tourism policy is fundamentally based on Bali Provincial Regulation No. 2 of

<sup>3</sup> Astara, I. W. W. (2024). Legal politics, tourism village, cultural tourism. *Sociological Jurisprudence Journal*, 7(1), 23–30. <https://doi.org/10.22225/scj.7.1.2024.23-30>

<sup>4</sup> Butler, R. W. (2024). Sustainable tourism: A state-of-the-art review. *Tourism Geographies*, 19(3), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2017.1297314>

<sup>5</sup> Idrus, S. H., Said, L. O. A., Sari, S. K. Y., Rijal, M., & Syam, N. (2024). Analisis kebijakan pengembangan kepariwisataan berkelanjutan dalam mendukung kelestarian budaya lokal dan nasional. *Journal of Mandalika Literature*, 6(1), 192–202. <https://doi.org/10.36312/jml.v6i1.3773>

<sup>6</sup> Digital nomad: Analysis of legal impact and government influence on the concept of cultural tourism in Bali. *Journal Equality of Law and Governance*, 6(2), 42–49. <https://doi.org/10.55637/elg.6.2.10815.42-49>

<sup>7</sup> Astara, I. W. W., & Wesna, P. A. S. (2023). Tourism village management in Bali by traditional villages based on local wisdom in the new normal era. *Udayana Master Law Journal*, 12(2), 258–269. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2023.v12.i02.p03>

<sup>8</sup> Budiarta, I. N. P., Sugiarta, I. N. G., & Dewi, A. A. S. L. (2021). Environment law-based rural tourism regulations in Bali. *Journal Equity of Law and Governance*, 2(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.55637/elg.2.1.4158.1-8>



2012 concerning Balinese Cultural Tourism, which establishes Tri Hita Karana as its philosophical and legal foundation. Normatively, this regulation requires balanced tourism development between economic interests, cultural preservation (Parhyangan and Pawongan), and environmental sustainability (Palemahan). This is because the overly exploitative use of natural resources will disrupt existing natural ecosystems. However, legal conflicts arise from the dual objectives of regulation; on the one hand, the law demands conservation, while on the other hand, economic policies oriented towards investment and GDP growth have created a legal environment that tends to be permissive towards violations committed by the tourism sector.<sup>9</sup>

One of the main problems that has arisen is the imbalance between the need to boost economic growth and preserve the environment and local culture. In addition, tourism has a significant negative impact on the environment. The damage caused includes waste and pollution, which are also consequences of tourism. The most severe environmental damage in Bali is the result of the lack of firm implementation of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) regulation, particularly the latest one in Local Regulation No. 2 of 2023. This regulation is supposed to limit development by determining the boundaries of the Coastal Boundary Line (GSP), Protected Areas, and the protection of Subak (traditional irrigation rice fields). Legally, violations of the RTRW should be subject to severe sanctions based on Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning PPLH and related local regulations. However, the existence of discretionary licensing that allows the construction of hotels or accommodations in prohibited areas, or exceeding height limits, shows that administrative and criminal environmental sanctions are ineffective in the face of the power of investment capital.<sup>10</sup>

Local regulations related to the environment and tourism often fail to internalize and enforce the principles of Environmental Carrying Capacity and Environmental Capacity (DDDTL). Legally, every large-scale tourism activity must have an AMDAL or UKL/UPL document that includes DDDTL restrictions. Existing Governor Regulations (Pergub) on Environmental Management are not yet fully effective. Legal analysis shows that local government authorities often permit development that exceeds the ecological capacity specified in these environmental documents, causing clean water crises, increases in unmanaged waste volumes, and pollution, which substantially violate the mandate of environmental protection.<sup>11</sup>

The Bali Provincial Government has introduced a progressive legal instrument through Local Regulation No. 6 of 2023 concerning Levies on Foreign Tourists. Legally, this levy functions as a tourism retribution aimed at correcting the negative externalities of mass tourism. The funds collected are legally mandated to be allocated for the Protection of Balinese Culture and the Natural Environment. The success of this Regional Regulation is highly dependent on the accountability and transparency of the use of funds. If these funds are not proven to be concretely and measurably allocated for waste management, conservation, and cultural strengthening programs, the legal objective of mitigation will fail.<sup>12</sup>

In the context of preserving local wisdom, Bali excels with the existence of Local Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning Traditional Villages, which provides recognition and legal authority to traditional institutions and their Awig-Awig (customary law). This regulation places Traditional Villages as legal entities that have the right to regulate and maintain the sanctity of their territory. Legally, Awig-Awig has the power to impose customary sanctions on tourists or tourism operators who violate cultural norms. This regulation serves as the first layer of legal protection to prevent the profanation and commercialization of sacred symbols.<sup>13</sup>

The erosion of local wisdom (cultural erosion) is regulated through Local Regulation No. 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Cultural Tourism in Bali. This local

<sup>9</sup> Erdogan, N. (2009). Environmental performance of tourism accommodations in the protected areas: Case of Göreme Historical National Park. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 28(2), 406–414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2008.10.003>

<sup>10</sup> Julianti, L., & Jaelani, A. K. (2024). The regulation of renewable energy in Indonesia: Creating green investment for tourism industry. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Cultural Policy and Sustainable Development*. [https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-236-1\\_36](https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-236-1_36)

<sup>11</sup> Monika, K. A. L., Suastika, I. N., & Sanjaya, D. B. (2023). Penerapan project based learning berbasis kearifan lokal Tri Hita Karana meningkatkan sikap gotong royong. *Dharmas Education Journal (DE Journal)*, 4(1), 7–15. <https://doi.org/10.56667/dejournal.v4i1.890>

<sup>12</sup> Jaelani, A. K., Kusumaningtyas, R. O., Sarjiyanto, & Siborov, B. (2025). Sustainable halal tourism regulation based on local wisdom in Indonesia and Uzbekistan. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 5(1), 158–174. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v5i1.257>

<sup>13</sup> Naihati, N. Y., & Pidada, I. B. A. (2025). Perlindungan hukum terhadap pariwisata cagar alam dan budaya di Bali. *Jembatan Hukum: Kajian Ilmu Hukum, Sosial dan Administrasi Negara*, 2(3), 119–137. <https://garuda.kemdiktisaintek.go.id/documents/detail/5372716>



regulation seeks to control excessive commercialization and set ethical standards for the use of art and culture in tourism. However, in practice, profanation (e.g., the use of sacred property for non-religious purposes) is still rampant, indicating weaknesses in the supervision and enforcement of administrative sanctions mandated by the regulation. This creates a conflict between the economic rights guaranteed by investment regulations and the moral-cultural obligations mandated by cultural regulations.

Legal analysis must highlight the issue of inconsistent and selective law enforcement. Many cases of environmental and spatial planning violations involve large investors or political interests, resulting in lenient settlements or whitewashing. This situation legally violates the principle of equality before the law. Regulations, although strong in text, become ineffective when law enforcement and executive officials are reluctant to impose strict sanctions (permanent revocation of permits or criminal sanctions) on tourism violators who damage the environment.

Although the Pawongan principle is a pillar of regulation, tourism policies often de facto cause economic and social marginalization of local communities. Regulations oriented towards foreign investment can cause economic leakage and unfair distribution of tourism revenues. Legally, tourism regulations must guarantee fair participation and partnership with local communities, not just treat them as objects. Failure to guarantee this aspect means that the policy has violated one of the pillars of Tri Hita Karana mandated by the main local regulation.<sup>14</sup>

Given the adverse impacts, transformative regulatory reform is needed, shifting from a quantity to a quality model. Legal reform must include: (1) Revision of the Spatial Planning Regional Regulation to tighten criminal sanctions and ensure that there is no more discretion or whitewashing for violations of rice fields/protected areas. (2) Granting higher legal authority to traditional villages to reject or revise tourism projects in their areas (co-regulators). (3) Improving investment legality standards, only allowing the construction of tourism facilities that are truly environmentally and culturally friendly.<sup>15</sup>

Policy reformulation must begin with a review and tightening of the Regional Spatial Planning Regulation (RTRW), which is currently regulated in Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2023. The urgency is to strengthen the provisions regarding Environmental Carrying Capacity and Capacity (DDDTL) into an absolute legal limit (hard limit) that cannot be negotiated through licensing discretion. Legally, the reformulation must include a moratorium on development in crucial areas (such as coastal areas, water catchment areas, and Subak) and require criminal sanctions and revocation of permits for any violations of the RTRW without exception.<sup>16</sup>

Local Regulation No. 6 of 2023 on Foreign Tourist Levies is a step forward, but the urgency of reformulation lies in the accountability and effectiveness of fund allocation. Legal reformulation needs to ensure strict monitoring and reporting mechanisms so that the levies are actually used in a measurable way to restore environmental damage (waste management and conservation) and strengthen indigenous institutions. Legally, this requires total transparency and public involvement in the fund accountability oversight mechanism, transforming the levy from a mere retribution into an instrument of ecological and cultural restoration.<sup>17</sup>

The tourism licensing system must be reformulated from a purely administrative approach to an environmental risk-based approach and zero tolerance for DDDTL violations. The urgency is to make environmental permits (Amdal) the key determinant in the issuance of business licenses. The reformulation needs to give greater authority to environmental agencies to directly and permanently revoke operating permits if serious pollution or Amdal violations are proven, overcoming the weaknesses of existing administrative sanctions.

The main problem in developing tourism based on local wisdom is the lack of function of local government. To prevent the erosion of local wisdom, policy reformulation must strengthen

<sup>14</sup> Streimikiene, D., Svagzdiene, B., Jasinskas, E., & Simanavicius, A. (2021). Sustainable tourism development and competitiveness: A systematic literature review. *Sustainable Development*, 29(1), 259–271. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2133>

<sup>15</sup> Su, M. M., Wall, G., & Wang, Y. (2019). Heritage tourism and the preservation of cultural heritage: The case of Lijiang, China. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 27(5), 692–709. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2018.1504258>

<sup>16</sup> Tanjung, I. S., Tanjung, H., & Wibowo, Y. S. (2021). Development of tourism communication model based on local wisdom in Padangsidempuan. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 4(4), 9877–9885. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i4.3011>

<sup>17</sup> Streimikiene, D., Svagzdiene, B., Jasinskas, E., & Simanavicius, A. (2021). Sustainable tourism development and competitiveness: A systematic literature review. *Sustainable Development*, 29(1), 259–271. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2133>



the role of Traditional Villages as recognized in Local Regulation No. 4 of 2019. The urgency lies in elevating the status of traditional villages from merely consultative subjects to co-regulators with legal veto rights over tourism investments that have the potential to damage Palemahan (traditional environment) and Parhyangan (sanctity). This step provides strong legal legitimacy to Awig-Awig as a bastion of cultural defense and reduces local government intervention, which is often subject to the interests of investors.

Policy reformulation must shift from a mass tourism model to quality-based tourism. The urgency lies in incorporating legal provisions that limit the types of tourists who come, emphasizing tourists who respect cultural and environmental ethics. This can be achieved through stricter regulations on tourist behavior, including clear customary/administrative fines for violations of decency or the sanctity of places of worship, in accordance with the spirit of Local Regulation No. 5 of 2020 concerning Standards for the Implementation of Cultural Tourism in Bali.

The most urgent need is to reform the sanction system to create an effective deterrent effect. Current regulations often only impose light administrative sanctions. The reformulation must mandate severe environmental criminal sanctions against destructive tourism corporations and ensure the consistent permanent revocation of business licenses for repeat offenders. In addition, a legal mechanism is needed to facilitate class action lawsuits by local communities who have been harmed.<sup>18</sup>

From the Pawongan (social welfare) perspective, policy reformulation must ensure economic justice and fair distribution of benefits for local communities. The urgency lies in ensuring that tourism regulations mandate beneficial partnerships with local cooperatives and MSMEs, as well as prioritizing Balinese labor. This prevents marginalization and economic leakage, which in turn will strengthen community support for environmental and cultural preservation efforts.

Reformulation covers not only the substance of regulations, but also law enforcement institutions. The urgency is to create an integrated law enforcement team involving the Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), the Environmental Agency, and the Traditional Village (Desa Adat), with clear and non-overlapping authorities. Strengthening the integrity and independence of law enforcement officials from political and capital intervention is a prerequisite for the success of this reformulation so that the principle of the rule of law can be realized.<sup>19</sup>

The urgency of reformulating Bali's tourism policy is an inevitable legal step to stop environmental degradation and cultural erosion. The reformulation must shift from merely setting ideal norms (law in books) to the firm and integrity-based implementation of the law (law in action). Without tightening spatial planning regulations, strengthening deterrent sanctions, and giving higher formal recognition to the authority of the Traditional Village, Bali will continue to face the risk of losing its main attraction and violating the constitutional mandate to guarantee the environment.<sup>20</sup>

## Conclusion

This study provides an initial description of local human rights issues. Reformulating Bali's tourism policy is an urgent necessity to save the local environment and culture from destruction. The current 'pro-growth' development model has proven to be unsustainable. The essence of the reformulation is a paradigm shift from 'economy-centric' to 'ecology-culture-centric' tourism, which is bound in a solid legal framework and based on the local philosophical values of Tri Hita Karana. The solution is that the Bali Provincial Government must immediately revise regulations on tourism by including indicators of environmental carrying capacity and cultural carrying capacity as legal limits for tourism development. Furthermore, regulations must be created that require strict cultural and environmental certification for every tourism business operator, with sanctions of license revocation for violators. Finally, there must be legal empowerment of traditional villages through special regional

<sup>18</sup> Singh, R. S., & Ghosh, P. (2021). Geotourism potential of coal mines: An appraisal of Sonepur-Bazari open cast project, India. *International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks*, 9(2), 270–281. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgeop.2021.02.006>.

<sup>19</sup> Wijaya, I. K. K. A. (2024). Pemanfaatan sumber daya alam yang berkelanjutan: Tantangan dalam tata kelola industri pariwisata yang berbasis kearifan lokal. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Kyadiren*, 5(2), 150–162. <https://doi.org/10.46924/jihk.v5i2.356>

<sup>20</sup> Sujana, N. (2025). Resolution of land disputes in tourism development in Bali with an administrative law approach and restorative justice based on local wisdom. *Jurnal Hukum Prasada*, 12(1), 66–72. <https://doi.org/10.22225/jhp.12.1.2025.66-72>



regulations, which give them the right to veto tourism projects that have the potential to damage their parhyangan and palemahan.

## References

- Adnyani, N. K. S. (2021). Perlindungan hukum kesatuan masyarakat hukum adat dalam pengelolaan pariwisata berbasis kearifan lokal. *Media Komunikasi FPIPS*, 20(2), 126–135. <https://doi.org/10.23887/mkfis.v20i2.36228>
- Astara, I. W. W. (2024). Legal politics, tourism village, cultural tourism. *Sociological Jurisprudence Journal*, 7(1), 23–30. <https://doi.org/10.22225/scj.7.1.2024.23-30>
- Astara, I. W. W., & Wesna, P. A. S. (2023). Tourism village management in Bali by traditional villages based on local wisdom in the new normal era. *Udayana Master Law Journal*, 12(2), 258–269. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2023.v12.i02.p03>
- Branstrator, J. R., Cavaliere, C. T., Day, J., & Bricker, K. S. (2023). Civic reporting indicators and biocultural conservation: Opportunities and challenges for sustainable tourism. *Sustainability*, 15(3), 1823. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15031823>
- Budiartha, I. N. P., Sugiarta, I. N. G., & Dewi, A. A. S. L. (2021). Environment law-based rural tourism regulations in Bali. *Journal Equity of Law and Governance*, 2(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.55637/elg.2.1.4158.1-8>
- Butler, R. W. (2024). Sustainable tourism: A state-of-the-art review. *Tourism Geographies*, 19(3), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2017.1297314>
- Digital nomad: Analysis of legal impact and government influence on the concept of cultural tourism in Bali. *Journal Equality of Law and Governance*, 6(2), 42–49. <https://doi.org/10.55637/elg.6.2.10815.42-49>
- Erdogan, N. (2009). Environmental performance of tourism accommodations in the protected areas: Case of Göreme Historical National Park. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 28(2), 406–414. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijhm.2008.10.003>
- Idrus, S. H., Said, L. O. A., Sari, S. K. Y., Rijal, M., & Syam, N. (2024). Analisis kebijakan pengembangan kepariwisataan berkelanjutan dalam mendukung kelestarian budaya lokal dan nasional. *Journal of Mandalika Literature*, 6(1), 192–202. <https://doi.org/10.36312/jml.v6i1.3773>
- Jaelani, A. K., Kusumaningtyas, R. O., Sarjiyanto, & Sidorov, B. (2025). Sustainable halal tourism regulation based on local wisdom in Indonesia and Uzbekistan. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 5(1), 158–174. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v5i1.257>
- Julianti, L., & Jaelani, A. K. (2024). The regulation of renewable energy in Indonesia: Creating green investment for tourism industry. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Cultural Policy and Sustainable Development*. [https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-236-1\\_36](https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-236-1_36)
- Monika, K. A. L., Suastika, I. N., & Sanjaya, D. B. (2023). Penerapan project based learning berbasis kearifan lokal Tri Hita Karana meningkatkan sikap gotong royong. *Dharmas Education Journal (DE Journal)*, 4(1), 7–15. <https://doi.org/10.56667/dejournal.v4i1.890>
- Monika, K. A. L., Suastika, I. N., & Sanjaya, D. B. (2023). Penerapan project based learning berbasis kearifan lokal Tri Hita Karana meningkatkan sikap gotong royong. *Dharmas Education Journal (DE Journal)*, 4(1), 7–15. <https://doi.org/10.56667/dejournal.v4i1.890>
- Naihati, N. Y., & Pidada, I. B. A. (2025). Perlindungan hukum terhadap pariwisata cagar alam dan budaya di Bali. *Jembatan Hukum: Kajian Ilmu Hukum, Sosial dan Administrasi Negara*, 2(3), 119–137. <https://garuda.kemdiktisaintek.go.id/documents/detail/5372716>
- Su, M. M., Wall, G., & Wang, Y. (2019). Heritage tourism and the preservation of cultural heritage: The case of Lijiang, China. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 27(5), 692–709. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2018.1504258>
- Streimikiene, D., Svagdiene, B., Jasinskas, E., & Simanavicius, A. (2021). Sustainable tourism development and competitiveness: A systematic literature review. *Sustainable Development*, 29(1), 259–271. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2133>
- Sujana, N. (2025). Resolution of land disputes in tourism development in Bali with an administrative law approach and restorative justice based on local wisdom. *Jurnal Hukum Prasada*, 12(1), 66–72.



<https://doi.org/10.22225/jhp.12.1.2025.66-72>

Singh, R. S., & Ghosh, P. (2021). Geotourism potential of coal mines: An appraisal of Sonapur-Bazari open cast project, India. *International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks*, 9(2), 270–281.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jigeop.2021.02.006>

Tanjung, I. S., Tanjung, H., & Wibowo, Y. S. (2021). Development of tourism communication model based on local wisdom in Padangsidempuan. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 4(4), 9877–9885. <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v4i4.3011>

Wijaya, I. K. K. A. (2024). Pemanfaatan sumber daya alam yang berkelanjutan: Tantangan dalam tata kelola industri pariwisata yang berbasis kearifan lokal. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Kyadiren*, 5(2), 150–162.

<https://doi.org/10.46924/jihk.v5i2.356>

