

The Impact of Sustainable Tourism from the Point of View of Economic, Socio-Cultural and Environmental Dynamics

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Abstract

The purpose of this research study is to review the development of sustainable tourism from the point of regulations, stakeholders in tourism and local communities related to the phenomena of community cultural change due to uncontrolled tourism business. The research mechanism is carried out with a qualitative approach based on the phenomenological paradigm. The location of the research study is in a tourism area in Bali, Indonesia. The main informants are the ministry of tourism and creative economy, Bali representatives, stakeholders in tourism, and the community or tourists. Data validity is triangulated to produce valid and reliable data. The results of the research study found that sustainable tourism regulations are important to be established and strengthened to ensure there is no overlap and to provide comfort and security for tourism actors, tourists and tourism business managers, and local communities. Sustainable require management control for effective governance, implying that tourism management leads to good governance in tourism, supports sustainable development goals, and is based on the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC). Furthermore, the impact of tourism development on the economy of local communities, socio-culture, and the environment is clearly evident. That, sustainable tourism is a tourism management system based on sustainability principles and synergizing with business, socio-cultural, and environmental aspects of tourism management. The research contributes to directing a GSTC-based sustainable tourism management mechanism that is applied to all elements of tourism, thereby suggesting more assertive regulatory changes and supporting the development of sustainable tourism with the aim of achieving sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Sustainable tourism, tourism management, economic impact, socio-cultural, environmental

1. Introduction

The tourism sector is known as one of the main contributors to the Indonesian economy. Based on information from the Central Statistics Agency and the Assistant Deputy for Tourism Policy Research and Development at the Ministry of Tourism, there was an increase in the number of international tourists visiting Indonesia from January to August 2020, reaching to 6,322,592 people. This number shows an increase of 2.71 percent compared to the same period in 2022, which recorded 6,155,553 visits. This increase indicates that tourism in Indonesia is experiencing significant development, driven by the attractiveness of its tourist destinations and the price advantages offered by Indonesia (Saputra et al., 2023b). Tourism as a fast-growing sector in various parts of the world has great potential to influence the local economy, socio-culture, and environment (Laksmi, Arjawa, et al., 2023). With globalization and easy access to transportation, the number of international tourists continues to increase, expanding opportunities for tourism destinations to develop. However, this rapid growth also poses

various challenges, especially related to sustainability (Saputra et al., 2023a). According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), sustainable tourism is tourism that considers its impact on the local economy, socio-culture, and environment, both now and in the future. The concept underscores the importance of managing resources in ways that meet economic, social, and aesthetic needs, while preserving cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life-sustaining systems (Mwesiumo et al., 2022).

Expert opinions in the field of sustainable tourism emphasize the importance of understanding and addressing the negative impacts that tourism can cause, such as gentrification, cultural erosion, and environmental damage. Dr. Markandya, a leading environmental economist, argues that "although tourism has the potential to provide significant economic benefits, without careful management, the negative impacts can outweigh those benefits, threatening environmental sustainability and the well-being of local communities." Therefore, there is a need for strategies designed to maximize positive benefits while minimizing the negative impacts of tourism (Hamimah et al., 2022; Mwesiumo et al., 2022; Pham et al., 2019). The context of Indonesia, as an archipelagic country with cultural richness and extraordinary natural beauty, this challenge becomes very relevant. The increase in tourist numbers has boosted economic growth in many regions, but on the other hand, some destinations face problems such as overtourism, environmental degradation, and the eviction of local communities (Anis et al., 2023; Muhammad et al., 2021). This study aims to delve deeper into the dynamics of sustainable tourism in Indonesia, considering the positive and negative aspects of tourism on the local economy, socio-culture, and environment (Anis et al., 2023; Muhamad et al., 2021; Pham et al., 2019).

The rapid development of tourism occurs in Bali because it is a major tourist destination in Indonesia. As a result of the development of tourist visits, various tourism supporting facilities began to be established such as restaurants, artshops, art markets, entertainment centers, and recreation places began to grow rapidly in tourist residential centers or in tourist attraction areas (Perdana et al., 2020; Putri & Saputra, 2022; Werastuti et al., 2018). As a result, tourists have a variety of choices in enjoying their holiday in Bali. In the following period, tourist residential facilities then grew very rapidly in tourist residential centers, especially in the Badung area, Denpasar, Gianyar, Kuta Beach Area, Jimbaran, Ungasan became tourist residential areas in Badung Regency, Sanur, and the city center for the Denpasar area. Ubud, Kedewatan, Payangan, and Tegalalang are tourist residential developments in the Gianyar area. Controlling this very rapid development, the Bali Regional Government then established 15 areas in Bali as tourist residential areas along with supporting facilities such as restaurants and shopping centers. Until now, Bali has more than 130,000 hotel rooms consisting of Pondok Wisata, Melati, to 5 Star classes. The facilities of these hotels appear in various forms ranging from house models, hotel standards, villas, bungalows, with variations in selling prices. This diversity gives more value to Bali because it offers many choices to tourists (Branstrator et al., 2023; Lemy et al., 2019; Muhamad et al., 2021).

Various studies predict that our tourist destinations and attractions are approaching saturation point and some even consider Bali to be overexploited so it is feared that it will begin to be

abandoned by tourists and become the destination of yesterday. Of course we all don't want that to happen (Anis et al., 2023; Font et al., 2023; Hamimah et al., 2022). Therefore, now is the time for us to do no matter how small our contribution, must start to improve and fix anything that is not good, improve the system and pattern of managing the best destinations. Although Bali is already famous throughout the world as one of the Favorite Tourism Destinations, promotion about Bali must still be carried out because there are several new destinations outside Bali that are intensively promoting in attracting tourists (Branstrator et al., 2023; Lemy et al., 2019). However, with limited promotional funds, we cannot participate in all important tourism events both on a national and international scale. Another problem phenomenon about Bali tourism is the lack of quality and ability of local Balinese human resources both in the field of skills and abilities as well as tourism insights (Branstrator et al., 2023; Font et al., 2023; Hamimah et al., 2022). In fact, the human resources of Bali tourism, especially Balinese people, do not yet have qualifications that match the demand of tourists. This can be clearly seen in most tourism industries where Balinese people only occupy positions as front liners who have quite heavy jobs but earn much less than managerial positions that are generally held by people from outside Bali and even abroad. Based on the phenomenon of these problems, the research further explores the development of sustainable tourism in Bali and provides solutions to the impact of tourism development (Asmelash & Kumar, 2019; Wu et al., 2021).

Through a qualitative approach, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive view of how tourism can be developed sustainably, while ensuring economic benefits for local residents, preservation of culture and traditions, and protection of the natural environment. It is hoped that the results of this study can contribute to the making of more responsible and sustainable tourism policies and practices in the future.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Sustainable Tourism Concept

Sustainable tourism or eco tourism is the development of the concept of travel that can have a long-term impact. Be it environmental, social, cultural, and economic for the benefit of both present and future generation encompassing local communities and visiting tourist alike (Asmelash & Kumar, 2019; Font et al., 2023). In an effort to promote *sustainable tourism*, Kemenparekraf/Baparekraf has four focus pillars developed. These include sustainable management (tourism business), long-term sustainable economy (socio-economy), cultural sustainability that must always be developed and maintained, and environmental aspects (Pulido-Fernández et al., 2019; Wu et al., 2021). Supported by these four main pillars, sustainable tourism trends will become tourist activities that are in great demand by tourists (Asmelash & Kumar, 2019; Pulido-Fernández et al., 2019). Not just on vacation, every tourist also still pays attention to travel protocols related to health, safety, comfort, and nature preservation (Wu et al., 2021). Interestingly, the concept of *sustainable tourism* is not new in Indonesia. This is evidenced by the many sustainable tourist destinations focused on sustainable tourism that still survive until now. Sustainable tourism development is essentially

related to ensuring that natural, social and cultural resources are utilized for tourism in a manner that can be enjoyed by future generation (Asmelash & Kumar, 2019). Tourism development must be based on sustainability criteria which means that development can be ecologically supported in the long term (Font et al., 2023). Sustainable tourism development can be recognized through its principles elaborated below. These principles include participation, stakeholder participation, local ownership, sustainable use of resources, accommodating community goals, attention to carrying capacity, monitoring and evaluation, accountability, training and promotion (Pulido-Fernández et al., 2019; Roberts et al., 2022).

2.2 Sustainable Tourism Management Strategy

Tourism marketing requires a good marketing strategy and is oriented towards the concept of sustainable tourism development (Roberts et al., 2022; Wu et al., 2021). Strategic planning and management play a very important role in realizing sustainable tourism development. Innovation needs to be done to develop tourism considering that the tourism sector has considerable potential in increasing the regional economy and the country's foreign exchange income (Laksmi, Arjawa, et al., 2023). In addition to improving the country's economic sector, tourism also increases employment opportunities, increases income and improves people's standard of living. Tourism development planning basically provides great benefits for tourist destinations while trying to minimize the negative impact of the tourism industry (Laksmi, Putra, et al., 2023). The sustainable tourism sector development is a concern of all stakeholders amid the challenges of tourism industry competition. In tourism development there are many threats and challenges both from outside and from within the country (Pulido-Fernández et al., 2019). Threats can manifest as environmental damage due to excessive exploitation of natural resources, health threats, and security threats. Sustainable tourism development is essential to maintain the sustainability of current and future tourism by ensuring natural, social and cultural resources to be utilized as well as possible for now and future generations (Roberts et al., 2022). Sustainable tourism marketing is important to maintain a balance between environmental sustainability, tourist satisfaction and business profits. Therefore, all parties have an important role in sustainable tourism development (Aman et al., 2019).

2.3 Prospects for Sustainable Tourism Development

Sustainable development is essentially aimed at seeking equitable development between generations in the present and the future. Sustainable development also requires meeting basic needs for the community and providing ample opportunities for citizens to pursue the ideal of a better life without sacrificing future generations (Aman et al., 2019; Asmelash & Kumar, 2019; Muhammad et al., 2021). The development of the concept of sustainable development needs to consider socially and culturally reasonable needs, disseminate values that create different consumption standards within the limits of environmental capabilities, and reasonably strive to achieve them. However, there is a tendency that the fulfilment of these needs will depend on the needs in realizing economic growth or production needs on a maximum scale (Font et al., 2023; Lemy et al., 2019; Pham et al., 2019). Sustainable development clearly requires economic growth where its primary needs cannot be consistent with economic growth,

if the content of growth reflects the principles of sustainability. Sustainable tourism is tourism that is growing very rapidly including the increase in the flow of accommodation capacity, local population and environment where the development of tourism and new investments in the tourism sector should not have a negative impact and can integrate with the environment, if we maximize positive impacts and minimize negative impacts (Asmelash & Kumar, 2019; Branstrator et al., 2023). Principles of sustainable tourism development (Lemy et al., 2019; Martín-Critikián et al., 2021), namely: 1) tourism development must be built by involving local people for the welfare of local communities, 2) creating a balance between the needs of tourists and local communities, 3) tourism development must involve stakeholders involving poor groups, women, tourism associations and / or other community groups that have the potential to affect the course of development, 4) provide convenience to local entrepreneurs in small and medium scale, 5) tourism must grow in the principle of optimization and not exploitation, 6) carry out human resource improvement programs, 7) tourism must be conditioned for the purpose of generating other businesses in the community, 8) there is cooperation between local communities as creators of tourist attractions with tour package seller operators, 9) tourism development must be able to pay attention to agreements, laws and regulations both national and international so that tourism development can run smoothly and without obstacles, 10) tourism development must be able to ensure sustainability, provide benefits for the community at this time and not harm future generations, 11) there must be periodic monitoring and evaluation to ensure tourism development remains sustainable, using the principles of capacity management Both regional capacity, capacity of certain objects, economic capacity, social capacity and other resource capacities so that tourism development can continue to be sustainable, 12) there must be openness in the use of natural resources, 13) the realization of three qualities, namely tourism must realize the quality of life, must be able to provide quality of effort and create quality tourist experience.

3. Research Method

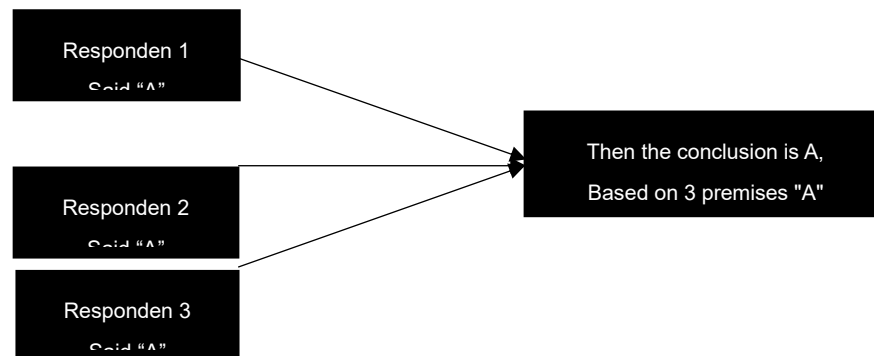
This study uses a qualitative research approach based on the interpretive paradigm of phenomenology to explore the phenomenon comprehensively (Erişen & Erer, 2023). Through this method, this research focuses on deeply understanding of the phenomenon of sustainable tourism from the perspective of key actors, including local communities, tourism businesses, and policy makers (Burch, 2021). The qualitative approach allows researchers to explore the complexity of the interactions between tourism and economic, social, and environmental aspects in specific contexts. This research explores the narratives, perceptions, and subjective experiences of various stakeholders, which provides rich insights and nuanced understanding into how the dynamics of sustainable tourism affect and are integrated in the lives of local communities and their socio-cultural ecosystems (Hajar, 2022). Through a qualitative approach, the journal makes an important contribution to the sustainable tourism literature by enriching our understanding of the complexities and challenges encountered in achieving truly sustainable tourism. The results of this research are expected to inspire policymakers, practitioners, and local communities to work together in developing inclusive, equitable, and environmentally friendly tourism strategies (Hidayaturrahman et al., 2022).

The study of phenomena is a form of research that specializes in phenomena and the apparent reliability to examine the explanations in them. Phenomenology is gathering data to find the meanings (meanings) of the basic and essential things of phenomena, reality or experiences experienced by respondents / objects of research (Burch, 2021). Phenomenological research can be started by observing and examining the focus of the phenomenon under study, looking at various subjective aspects of the perpetrator (respondent). Then researchers can gathering data, how respondents give meaning (meaning) to related phenomena. Data mining in phenomenological studies can be done by means of in-depth interviews with respondents (*in-depth interviews*), can also be conducted through direct observations by making on "how informants interpret their experiences to others?".

Phenomenological qualitative research usually involves two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the field. Primary data in qualitative research are generally in the form of words (narrative) and actions (Bubicz et al., 2021). Data in the form of words and actions can be extracted through data search techniques: interviews and observations. Secondary data are data obtained not directly by researchers at the location / object of research. Secondary data in qualitative research can be: diaries, archives of tourism managers and government, books, research journals from previous researchers and so on. Data analysis departs from assumptions of reality, or social phenomena that are unique and complex. In it there is a certain regularity or pattern, but full of variety or diversity. Analysis in qualitative phenomenological methods is the process of arranging the sequence of data, organizing it into patterns, categories and basic description units (Hidayaturrahman et al., 2022). Data in qualitative methods is descriptive data, the data is in the form of written or spoken words, as well as the behavior of the people observed. This research question is related to three things, namely: 1) about the regulation of sustainable tourism development, 2) tourism management, 3) the impact of tourism seen from economic, socio-cultural, and environmental aspects.

The validity test of data carried out in qualitative research is carried out by triangulation of data is a process, or a technique for checking the validity of data using 3 different ways or times as a comparison (Pradhipta et al., 2021). To enforce an opinion, in qualitative research requires at least three peaces of data taken from three different data, three different ways, or three different processes, to be used as arguments (support). Here is the mechanism of data triangulation conducted in this study:

Figure 1. Research Data Triangulation Mechanism



The stage of qualitative phenomenological research is the initial stage, At this stage, researchers prepare various documents for the research, including: research proposal (containing research background, focus of the problem to be addressed, theorization, methods, funding budget, and research schedule if applicable), research permits (permits for research in various regions are obtained from different institutions). The second stage involves implementing the research with data collection mechanisms and data identification. The third stage is the final phase of the research. At this stage, the researcher has completed the data collection process, researchers prepare research reports in the form of dissertations and conduct data analysis according to the goals to be achieved. The key informants in this study are the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, represented by the Bali Provincial Tourism Office, tourism business people in Bali, and tourists visiting Bali.

4. Finding and Discussion

4.1 Existence of Sustainable Tourism Development Regulations

Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism considering letter c determines that tourism should be an integral part of national development carried out in a systematic, planned, integrated, sustainable, and responsible manner while also providing protection of religious values, cultures that live in society, environmental sustainability and quality, and national interests. The general explanation of Law Number 10 of 2009 explains that, the topics covered by this Law include the rights and obligations of the community, tourists, business actors, Government and Local Government, comprehensive and sustainable tourism development, cross-sector coordination, strategic area regulation, empowerment of micro, small and medium enterprises in and around tourism destinations, tourism promotion agencies, Tourism Associations, Business Standardization, and Tourism Worker Competencies, as well as Tourism Worker Empowerment through Human Resources Training. Based on these regulations, sustainable tourism considers many aspects, especially economic, socio-cultural, and environmental sustainability. A key informant from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy mentioned that:

"In realizing the vision of national tourism development, four national tourism development missions are pursued including the development of: 1) Tourism Destinations that are safe, comfortable, attractive, easy to achieve, environmentally friendly, increase national, regional and community income; 2) Tourism Marketing that is synergistic, superior, and responsible for increasing domestic and foreign tourist visits; 3) Tourism Industry that is competitive, credible, drives business partnerships, and is responsible for the natural and socio-cultural environment; and 4) Effective and efficient organizations of the Government, Local Government, private sector and community, human resources, regulations, and operational mechanisms in order to encourage the realization of sustainable Tourism Development"

The regulation uses the principle of sustainability in the legal concept of sustainable tourism, and sustainable tourism. In fact, upon closer examination, the understanding of tourism and sustainable tourism are two legal concepts that are not the same. In Bali based on the Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 16 of 2009 based on a study it appears that there is an overlap in the designation of Sacred Areas and Tourism Areas. The description above appears that in national regulations there is a lack of consistency in the use of the term sustainable principle, while at the level of regional regulations (Bali), each region spurs to explore the potential of its regions, especially in the field of tourism to increase revenue to finance the implementation of regional government. Therefore, this study is important to critically assess the regulations concerning sustainable tourism principles, both at the national level and within regional regulations, particularly in Bali. Testimonies from individuals within the tourism industry include:

"There is a need for regulatory affirmation in terms of regulating sustainable tourism systems, especially in Bali. We as tourism actors cannot move freely because of the lack of informative regulations so far. The Bali Provincial Government has been very good in formulating sustainable tourism regulations. However, technical instructions are still needed for implementation in the field. Sometimes many entrepreneurs and tourism actors do not know and do not understand the existing regulations, so they hit violations. In this context, policy makers from the tourism community are needed to know exactly the real tourism sector."

The role of policymakers is crucial in determining policies for developing sustainable tourism. Therefore, policymakers need to understand the concept of effective tourism planning. Planning is crucial for various cases in Indonesia in general and particularly in Bali as a guide in future development. Without comprehensive planning, sustainable tourism development in Bali would face challenges. Currently, development planning remains fragmented across different sectors. Sustainable tourism development is also adopted as Bali's tourism development vision. The vision of Bali tourism development is "determination of the quality of cultural, sustainable and competitive tourism based on Tri Hita Karana". Sustainable development has been legally adopted as the development policy in Bali. However, comprehensive regulations and formal, holistic indicators for assessing the success of development are not fully available. Concrete tourism management is needed to synergize various regulations, ultimately impacting the sustainability of the tourism business in Bali.

Sustainable Tourism Management as a Solution for Synergy of Tourism Regulations and Actors

The tourism industry is a complex business. Many organizations work independently. his includes not only destination management but also businesses such as hotels, restaurants, tour operators, and others. As the industry grows, new problems such as **overtourism** arise. Without realizing it, there is often no balance between the environment, socio-cultural aspects, and the economy. In December 2019, the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) released the GSTC v2.0 criteria for tourist destinations (Anis et al., 2023). The GSTC criteria are used as the basis for regulations to protect and support sustainable tourism in Indonesia. The criteria for sustainable tourism management are divided into four parts, including sustainable management, socio-economic sustainability, cultural sustainability, and environmental sustainability (Kersulić et al., 2020). Sustainable tourism regulations require tourist destinations to have an organization, department, group, or committee that is officially formed and supported by proof of endorsement from the responsible organization for sustainable tourism management (Pham et al., 2019). Destinations are also expected to have identified and assessed their tourism assets, and considered problems and risks related to socio-economic, cultural, and environmental aspects. In addition to identification, destinations are required to develop strategies or program plans, both short-term and long-term, that adhere to the principles of sustainable tourism. Every program within the strategy that has been implemented must also be monitored and reported regularly to the public. Tourism management needs to adjust tourism activities based on GSTC principles to achieve sustainable tourism (Lemy et al., 2019). One of the research speakers from tourism business managers said that:

"One element that should not be ignored is the local community. In this case, destinations are obliged to explore the aspirations of local communities related to tourism management. Destinations must also have programs or systems in place to increase local people's understanding of the opportunities and challenges of sustainable tourism. Tourist engagement and feedback are also very important in sustainable tourism management. For this reason, destinations are required to have a system that can monitor and report visitor satisfaction based on their experience. If necessary, the destination can take action on the response or response submitted by the visitor. In delivering information and doing promotions too. Information materials on products and services must be designed and delivered following the values and approaches of sustainable tourism"

Based on the interview excerpts, it can be **it can be interpreted** to mean that tourism management is also related to local community management. This is **addressed in the GSTC item** on sustainable management **which encompasses the management of** local communities and visitors. In destination management, it is very important to **monitor** the volume and activity of tourists (Valeri & Baggio, 2021). For this reason, destinations are required to have a visitor management system that is reviewed regularly **including aspects such as the number of tourists, interpretation paths, visit times, and other factors**. In addition, destinations are required to have **planning guidelines, which can be formalized in regulations and/or policies regarding management and development**. That way, before development is carried out, **an initial process in the form of a feasibility study is necessary, incorporating**

assessments of environmental, economic, and socio-cultural impacts that integrate land use, design, and construction. In addition to controlling the volume of visits, tourist destinations are required to **have a risk management system or disaster mitigation plans for climate change, including natural disasters, terrorism, health issues, and other risks**. For this reason, regulations, guidelines, and zoning systems are needed to govern tourism development and include comprehensive disaster risk identification. This also **leads to the certification of tourism destinations in Indonesia, such as the CHSE certification**. Today, **more tourism businesses** are working to adapt sustainability practices. Of course, they want their company to have more value in the market by implementing these sustainable practices. Because based on the survey, as many as 57% of tourists feel better if the accommodation they book has sustainable certification. This trend is not impossible to continue to increase in the future. Speaking of numbers, there are more than 95,000 global accommodation properties that already have the Travel Sustainable Badge from Booking.com. Through the significant growth of sustainable trends in the industry, of course, it will also directly increase tourist awareness and encourage them to travel sustainably. This trend is a sign of the success of sustainable tourism management (Benaraba et al., 2022).

Impact of Tourism on the Economy of Local Communities. As one of the **notable regions**, Badung Regency in Bali stands out as the region with the highest number of businesses **according to the 2022 Economic Census data, with approximately 78,499 business entities**. According to Dewa Suambara from the Badung Central Statistics Agency, micro and medium enterprises (MSEs) dominate with 93.03 percent, while large medium enterprises (UMB) make up the rest. The tourism sector, including hotels, restaurants, and shopping centers, is the main sector. This signifies significant economic growth in Badung, along with the expansion of tourism. However, the expansion of tourism has also **has led to more consumerist lifestyles** among the public, leading to uncontrolled spending and waste, with **with non-food spending accounting for 59.7 percent of total expenditure in 2015**. **Such a lifestyle** not only has the potential to harm individual finances but can also **leading to crime**, damage the image of tourism destinations, and reduce tourist visits due to low security perceptions. Economic growth driven by tourism should **improve the welfare of the people**, but **excessive consumer behavior** actually has a negative impact on the local economy (Li et al., 2019). The presence of modern shopping centers tends to **displacing traditional markets, changing people's shopping preferences from needs to wants**. This poses a challenge for traditional market traders and threatens the sustainability of local micro-enterprises, **due to the large number of imported products in shopping centers**. Thus, although tourism provides economic opportunities, the **consumerist behavior** that follows can hinder local economic potential and harm small businesses and domestic industries (Lee & Jan, 2019). One of the informants, both from the community and tourist, said:

"The increasing number of tourist visits to Bali in the last five years has led to an increase in demand for goods and services for the needs of the tourism sector. And finally domestic resources are not able to meet the needs of the tourism sector, and tourism supporting sectors such as agriculture in Bali are inefficient and even high cost or inefficient and

imports are considered to be a better alternative."

The condition conveyed by the informant is leakages in tourism (Wei et al., 2021). Invisible leakages are the loss of opportunities to earn income from the tourism sector that occur in reality but are very difficult to document in real but will have a cumulative effect. These leakages will be reduced by looking at tourism clusters, implementing tax policies on all tourism clusters, making financial and fiscal policies, and establishing cooperation agreements with other countries related to tourism cooperation as investors and suppliers to tourists. Other invisible leakage can take the form of non-renewable use of natural resources, environmental damage, degradation of culture, loss of history, and damage to tourism assets for a long time so that it can cause a decrease in the local communities' quality of life. On a broader economic scale, Internal leakages are occurs between 10% and 20%. Internal leakages are predominantly caused by the use of imported components measured domestically. Internal leakage can be measured with Tourism Satellite Accounts and this has been done by 44 countries that have updated databases about tourism. internal leakages in developing countries occur in the supply chain (goods and services) of imported tourism (Rashideh, 2020). The strategy to minimize economic leakage in the tourism sector should be a government strategy by paying attention to all industrial clusters related to the regional economic structure.

The Impact of Tourism on Socio-Culture. Sustainable tourism has significant potential to have a positive impact on social and cultural aspects in tourist destinations (Lee & Jan, 2019; Wei et al., 2021). Through wise practices and strategies, tourism can be an effective tool for the preservation and promotion of socio-cultural values, as well as the empowerment of local communities. The following are some of the positive socio-cultural impacts of sustainable tourism that have been identified through research and case studies. Sustainable tourism emphasizes the importance of preserving local culture and traditions (Benaraba et al., 2022; Li et al., 2019). Showcasing local culture as part of the tourist experience not only reinforces communal identity, but also evokes a sense of pride and belonging among community members. Statements from interviews with tourism actors, namely:

"A vivid example of the social and cultural impact of tourism on Bali is the revitalization of traditional arts and crafts, which not only helps preserve ancient techniques but also creates new lucrative markets for such products. For example, in Ubud, Bali, traditional dance performances and local crafts such as wood carving and batik, have gained greater recognition and support through tourism."

Sustainable tourism is often designed to maximize participation and economic benefits for local communities (Carvalho et al., 2019; Valeri & Baggio, 2021). This can include education and training, job creation, and support for micro, small, and medium enterprises owned by local communities. This economic empowerment helps build social resilience and reduces dependence on unstable or environmentally damaging sources of income. In the context of Bali, many local families are now able to support themselves through tourism-related ventures, such as lodging, restaurants, and tour services. Interactions between tourists and local communities in the context of sustainable tourism often encourage fruitful cultural exchange.

Through dialogue and shared experiences, both sides can gain a deeper understanding of each other's cultures, which enriches perspectives and reduces prejudices. It also opens up opportunities for cross-cultural education that can increase awareness and appreciation of global cultural diversity. Community leaders, as well as tourism and art actors, also commented on this research:

"The booming tourism economy is transforming a communal and immaterial society into a more individualist and materialist one. One of them can be proven in the field of art. By observing more carefully, nowadays artistic activities are no longer art to cultivate taste but aim to pan for gold and dollars. In the past, dancing activities were carried out voluntarily or voluntarily as devotion to God Almighty on religious occasions or at other pancayat events. Now every dedication is worth and rewarded with a certain amount of money. Dancers, drummers, and other artists demand and even set a price in return for their hard work with a sum of money."

The growth of tourism in Bali, in particular, has encouraged some members of society to compete in behaviors driven by greed, often to the exclusion of morals, cultural values, and ethics (Sara et al., 2021). This negative impact is seen in the souvenir industry, where many art products sold are of low quality, reducing artworks to commercial objects without considering aesthetic or cultural value. Products such as replicas of male genitalia sold in traditional markets, including sacred areas, indicate a decline in moral and aesthetic values in local arts and crafts. In addition, the tourism industry has seen a pattern of adverse behavior from some entrepreneurs who use unethical marketing strategies, including fraud and manipulation, often without considering ethics or morals. People who have become accustomed to consumerist lifestyles tend to fail to recognize or condemn these kinds of tactics, which further contribute to the decline in the quality of life and integrity of the tourism sector. As a result, the development of tourism not only changes the social and cultural structure in general but also challenges the integrity and values of local communities.

The Impact of Tourism on the Environment. Although sustainable tourism aims to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive benefits, the realities on the ground are often more complex. The negative impacts of sustainable tourism can certainly be seen starting from the activeness: 1) Environmental Conservation: Sustainable tourism is often used as a tool to fund conservation efforts. For example, entrance fees to national parks or conservation areas designated for habitat maintenance and protection. 2) Increased Environmental Awareness: Travelers visiting sustainable destinations tend to become more aware of environmental issues. Education and interpretation programs in sustainable tourism can increase awareness and appreciation of environmental values, encouraging more responsible behavior. A study shows that 75% of tourists admit that their visit to a conservation area increases their concern for environmental issues. 3) Development of Eco-Friendly Infrastructure: Some sustainable tourism destinations have adopted environmentally friendly technologies, such as the use of renewable energy, wastewater treatment systems, and sustainable construction (Saputra et al., 2023b). It not only reduces the environmental impact of tourism operations but also serves as a model of sustainable practices that can be adopted in other sectors. The rapid development that occurs in Bali certainly has a very broad influence on the economic, environmental, social and cultural sectors of the local community. There has been a noticeable shift in the characteristics of the community in several areas in Bali (such as the Umalas, Kerobokan, and Petitenget areas) which previously as an agricultural area with almost all people having a livelihood as farmers have now begun to leave these farming activities and engage in the tourism sector. The Bali Provincial Tourism Office states that:

"The information we got from the Subak organization in petitenget, before tourism development penetrated the petitenget area, almost 90% of the livelihood of the surrounding community was farming. But now, from the results of observations and interviews conducted, information is obtained that Umalas residents are currently mostly working in the tourism sector both rations given by hotels, restaurants, who build businesses in their area."

Based on data collected by the tourism office, it can be analyzed that the tourism sector has a strong economic attractiveness (Jayawarsa et al., 2021). For example, the market value of rice fields is high and intended for a hotel or restaurant. This implies sacrificing the environment for money (Putri & Saputra, 2022). The conversion of agricultural land is an unavoidable phenomenon of development. Possible efforts are to slow down and control the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land. The conversion of agricultural land into tourism facilities such as hotels and restaurants is inevitable. The massive development of tourism leads to massive land use conversion, despite the government has issued regulations to avoid these problems in Government Regulation No. 1 of 2011. Sustainable Food Agricultural Land based on Government Regulation No. 1 of 2011 concerning the Establishment and Conversion of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land is a field of agricultural land that is determined to be protected and developed consistently in order to produce staple foods for national food independence, resilience, and sovereignty. Sustainable Food Agricultural Land Conversion is a change in the function of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land to non-Sustainable Food

Agricultural Land either permanently or temporarily. The Bali Provincial Tourism Office states:

"In 2019, the tourism sector contributed around 10.4% of the country's total foreign exchange receipts. Based on data from BPS (Central Statistics Agency) Indonesia, in 2019, the contribution of the tourism sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reached around 4%. In addition to contributing to the country's foreign exchange and Gross Domestic Product, the tourism sector also makes an impact through job creation. According to the Central Statistics Agency in 2019, the tourism sector contributed around 10.5 million direct and indirect jobs. This employment includes various sectors such as hotels, restaurants, transportation, and others. Although it contributes greatly to the Indonesian economy, it is undeniable that tourism also has a negative impact on environmental sustainability. The natural beauty and biodiversity that are the main attractions of destinations are often victims of tourism activities"

The most commonly seen impact is the degradation of the natural environment (Manurung et al., 2022). Over-tourism, which occurs when the number of visitors exceeds the capacity of the local environment, causes damage to the ecosystem. Tourism infrastructure development, such as hotels and highways, often requires logging or coastal reclamation, which alters native ecosystems and threatens natural habitats (Saputra & Paranoan, 2024). Tourism activities also lead to increased waste. Waste disposal is the most common problem in a tourist destination. Irresponsible tourists leave garbage in tourist attractions, which can harm environmental sustainability. Damage to coral reefs is also of serious concern. Irresponsible snorkeling and diving activities can damage fragile coral reefs, threatening marine biodiversity. Environmental degradation, defined as the decline in natural quality due to excessive human intervention, is one of the direct consequences of development expansion, including in the tourism sector. As tourism development progresses, there is an increase in demand for human resources, leading to an escalation in residential area development.

Data from the Bali Provincial Statistics in 2020 revealed that spending on rent or residential ownership is one of the largest expenditure categories, indicating the high need for housing in Bali. As a result, the demand for basic resources such as clean water and electrical energy is increasing, not only to meet settlement needs but also to support tourism activities (Buhalis et al., 2023; Khan et al., 2021). This increased burden on natural resources can lead to various kinds of shortages, decreased availability of water and energy, which in turn leads to environmental degradation. This condition is exacerbated by excessive consumptive behavior in society, which not only increases pressure on natural resources but also increases waste production and pollution. If this situation is allowed to continue without effective mitigation efforts, the environmental quality in Bali continues to decline, affecting the survival of local communities and threatening the sustainability of its tourism industry. Therefore, it is important for tourism development to go hand in hand with sustainability practices and responsible resource management, in order to minimize negative impacts on the environment and ensure that Bali's natural beauty can be enjoyed by generations to come.

Sustainable development aims to improve people's welfare, meet human needs, and fulfill aspirations across present and future generations (Rashideh, 2020; Wei et al., 2021). If the principles of sustainable tourism are traced from such legal documents, it is found that the formulation of norms aligns with the principles of sustainable tourism as defined by UNWTO. Namely, tourism is developed to encourage economic activities, improve the image of Indonesia, enhance the welfare of local communities, and expand employment opportunities (Lee & Jan, 2019; Li et al., 2019). Tourism development utilizes the diversity of natural beauty charms and national potential as the largest marine tourism area in the world wisely and sustainably, and encourages economic activities related to the development of the nation's culture (Benaraba et al., 2022; Carvalho et al., 2019). If it is related to the principle of Sustainable tourism, sustainability in Law No. 26 of 2007 only contains environmental aspects, while Sustainable tourism, the element of sustainability is not only a balance of environmental use, but also economic and socio-cultural aspects (Environmental, economic, and socio-cultural) (Buhalis et al., 2023; Valeri & Baggio, 2021).

When tracing the principle of sustainable tourism from legal documents at the regional level, it is found that a formulation aligns with the principles of sustainable tourism as defined by UNWTO in existing regulations in Bali, such as the Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 6 of 2009 concerning the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (Rpjpd) of Bali Province for 2005-2025. Specifically, cultural tourism is developed sustainably by increasing local community involvement in planning, implementation, and supervision to enhance community welfare and competitiveness while improving the quality of the regional economy. Bali Provincial Regulation Number 16 of 2009 concerning the Bali Provincial Spatial Plan for 2009 – 2029 defines "sustainability" as ensuring that spatial planning is conducted with considerations for sustainability, continuity of carrying capacity, and environmental capacity, while taking into account the interests of future generations. Sustainability is meant here is sustainability related to the environment (Kersulić et al., 2020; Khan et al., 2021). There are two tourism planning systems: top-down and bottom-up systems. In the current government system, the necessary action is to transition from a top-down leadership approach to a bottom-up approach (Martín-Critikián et al., 2021; Valeri & Baggio, 2021). This effort aims to maximize social capital, enabling the development of sufficient political capacity. Political development, as a coaching process, not only targets institutional changes in the government and political system but also in the social and economic institutional systems of a nation (Aman et al., 2019; Benaraba et al., 2022). Additionally, another aspect that is equally important and deserves attention is the issue of "mental health (Buhalis et al., 2023; Carvalho et al., 2019; Valeri & Baggio, 2021).

To manage tourism organizations effectively, it is essential to translate various prepared plans. Management must ensure that all levels of the organization understand and are directed towards the implementation of various measures (Kersulić et al., 2020; Khan et al., 2021). Next, tourism managers need to supervise and evaluate in maintaining and maintaining quality standards. The delivery of various tiered policies and strategies keeps the flow of the chain of command in the organization maintained (Roberts et al., 2022; Valeri & Baggio, 2021).

Policies are formulated by appointed officials and then forwarded to field coordinators for implementation. One of the key aspects of sustainable tourism is process management. This category encompasses two items: work system design and work process improvement management. To achieve excellence in tourism, tourism management must minimize the need for inspections, testing, and audits aimed at preventing rework (Buhalis et al., 2023; Khan et al., 2021; Pulido-Fernández et al., 2019). Sustainable tourism should effectively control processes to prevent problems from arising in the early stages. The system for evaluating and improving the quality of production processes to achieve a high level of efficiency must be properly implemented, as tourism mechanisms that do not systematically improve will lose out in a highly competitive environment (Carvalho et al., 2019; Kersulić et al., 2020; Rashideh, 2020).

The tourism industry is generally based on the availability of natural resources such as air, land and water. These natural resources are used as objects as well as products for the tourism industry (Valeri & Baggio, 2021). Natural ecosystems will be damaged if their planning, development and operation are not properly regulated (Kersulić et al., 2020; Martín-Critikián et al., 2021; Valeri & Baggio, 2021). On the other hand, if developed sustainably, tourism can be a positive force for environmental conservation. One of the characteristics of tourism is that tourism is highly dependent on cleanliness or a genuine and natural environment (Buhalis et al., 2023; Carvalho et al., 2019). This leads to the argument that tourism must fix itself naturally with the concept of sustainable development ('mass' to 'soft tourism') (Kersulić et al., 2020; Khan et al., 2021; Martín-Critikián et al., 2021). Since it is echoed and promoted to protect and preserve the environment, the success of sustainable development, especially tourism, depends on environmental quality. Although there are several categories of tourism that have less to do with the environment, in general, the comfort of traveling still depends on a clean environment both in settlements and in the city center. When tourists are at their destination, they will be disturbed and disturbed if they see garbage everywhere, clutter, dirty/smoky air accompanying their journey and the unavailability of proper support facilities (Buhalis et al., 2023; Valeri & Baggio, 2021). From an ecological review, even this is directly or indirectly closely related to the existence of the environment (Pulido-Fernández et al., 2019; Roberts et al., 2022).

The tourism industry generates significant economic benefits for both the host country and the tourists' home countries. One of the main motivations for a country to promote itself as a country with tourist destinations is progress in the economy, especially for developing countries (Lemy et al., 2019; Muhammad et al., 2021). Along with other impacts, such a rapid economic increase also occurs with various advantages and disadvantages. In 2000, 698 million people traveled abroad and spent more than \$478 million. The combination of international tourism revenue with transportation revenue generates more than 575 million US dollars, which makes tourism the largest export producer in the world followed by automotive products, chemicals, petroleum, and food (Mwesiumo et al., 2022; Pham et al., 2019). However, many hidden disadvantages of tourism are the impact on the economy that locals did not expect. Often the tourism profit of a developed country is higher than that of a

developing country. Even though developing countries are more in need of additional income, jobs, and improved living standards through tourism. Based on this fact, various reasons arise, among others, due to the massive transfer of tourism revenue from the host country, then the lack of attention to domestic businesses and products (Branstrator et al., 2023; Font et al., 2023; Lemy et al., 2019).

In the socio-cultural field, community-based tourism can improve the quality of local human resources through training and education programs, support local community organizations in terms of capacity building, build their networks and involvement in tourism development in their regions and enable the creation of good tourism governance through community involvement and participation in planning at all levels (Aman et al., 2019; Martín-Critikián et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2021). Community-based tourism can increase people's capacity, increase their pride in the region and its culture, increase harmony, empower communities and create social equality, reduce emigration and trigger immigration. Community-based tourism can also improve the quality of life of local communities, improve health levels through improved sanitation and waste management systems, public facilities and infrastructure (water, electricity and telecommunications), maintain and promote local culture, historical places, and nature through increasing local people's awareness of the importance of conservation and providing financial support resulting from the existence of tourism in an area (Benaraba et al., 2022; Li et al., 2019; Rashideh, 2020). Community-based tourism can enhance intercultural relations and networks through cultural exchanges and dialogue between local communities and tourists (Lee & Jan, 2019; Martín-Critikián et al., 2021; Valeri & Baggio, 2021).

5. Conclusion

Sustainable tourism development is closely related to efforts to ensure that natural, social and cultural resources are used in tourism development in the present thus these resources can be enjoyed by future generations. So several initiatives are taken by the public sector to regulate tourism growth for the better and put making sustainable tourism a priority as it ensures the protection of vital tourism assets not only for the present but also for the future. Tourism development must adhere to sustainability criteria, ensuring long-term ecological support. Positive impacts of tourism development is unquestionable including foreign exchange earnings, revenue from tourist spending, job creation, tourism infrastructure development that is also beneficial to local communities, and in some tourism destinations also as a generator of economic empowerment of local communities. Aside from these benefits, tourism can also cause negative influences such as financial leakages, enclaves, inflation, high expenditure of infrastructure and facilities, reliance on the tourism sector, and seasonal challenges. Of the many negative problems that can be caused by the tourism sector, addressing economic leakages is particularly challenging because the tourism sector will grow in a liberal economic policies that allows foreigners to do business in the domestic market so that avoiding economic leakages is difficult. Financial leakages can occur externally, internally, or invisibly, where the three types of leakages are caused by different factors.

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