

Article

The role of government and community participation in realizing sustainable tourism development in Tihingan Village, Bali, Indonesia

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Abstract: Emphasis has been placed on the swift implementation of sustainable tourism development, particularly in rural areas. This is because of the government's and local communities' suboptimal involvement in sustainable tourism development. This study aimed to examine the role played by government and community participation in the development of sustainable tourism in Tihingan village, Bali. The quantitative research was designed by conducting observations, in-depth and structured interviews, and distributing questionnaires to people directly involved in tourism activities and with economic links in Tihingan Village, such as tourism village managers, homestays, restaurants, traders, and other tourism organizations. A total of 57 participants were included, and the sample was analyzed using purposive sampling. All the data were analyzed using multiple linear regression with a probability of $p < 0.05$. The results indicate that government involvement ($p = 0.007$) and community participation ($p \leq 0.001$) play significant roles in shaping sustainable tourism development ($R^2 = 0.525$). This finding implies that 52.5% of the variation in sustainable tourism can be attributed to these factors, while the other variables account for the remaining influence. Strategic policies related to natural resource development, environmental protection, and local community empowerment can create conditions that support the growth of environmentally friendly tourism and provide continued economic and social benefits in villages. Community participation is realized by supporting policies launched by local governments to accelerate sustainable tourism development. The outcomes of this research will aid the government in devising policies concerning sustainable tourism development through the active participation of the local community.

Keywords: government role; community participation; sustainable tourism development; Tihingan village; economic growth; ecotourism

1. Introduction

The tourism sector possesses a substantial capacity to propel economic growth, generate employment opportunities, and enhance the welfare of citizens and local populations (Algieri et al., 2018; Frost et al., 2020; Sul et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2020). The government is committed to fostering the growth of the tourism industry and, as part of this effort, has made strides to promote sustainable tourism development through the implementation and advancement of associated programs and initiatives (Birendra et al., 2021). Theoretically, governments are crucial in promoting the development of the tourism industry to ensure sustainable tourism growth and desirable outcomes (MacNeill and Wozniak, 2018; Siakwah et al., 2020). This is in accordance with the concept, theory and model of sustainable tourism known as DIAMOND, which was developed by Ramon Adillon in 2019 (Adillon, 2019).

Theoretically, to realize sustainable tourism, the government has a very important role in providing tourism carrying capacity, empowering local communities, providing tourism experiences, becoming an umbrella destination management organization, carrying out seasonal management, conducting demand management and supporting smart destinations.

Sustainable tourism development (STD) aims to balance the expansion of the tourism sector and to conserve natural resources, cultural heritage, and the well-being of local communities (Hall, 2019; Lee and Jan, 2019). Moyo and Tichaawa (2017) needed sustainable tourism development to involve the active participation of local communities. This is a crucial step in ensuring that the community embraces and supports its policies and programs (Chan et al., 2021; Ma et al., 2023; Reindrawati, 2023; Streimikiene et al., 2021). The establishment of a robust foundation supports the long-term sustainability of tourism sector development in Indonesia. Nevertheless, in the implementation of STDs, there is an apparent and contradictory deviation characterized by the limited participation of local communities, particularly in rural areas, in STD initiatives (Agustina et al., 2019; Mak et al., 2017; Sood et al., 2017).

The government must take heed of the crucial role played by local communities in the execution of the standard timetable for the development and operation of rural public transport services in rural areas (Agustina et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2019). Sukmana et al. (2018) communicated that the need for more education in rural areas is a significant hindrance to comprehending the significance and value of community participation in sustainable tourism development. Furthermore, restricted access to information regarding the advantages and effects of sustainable tourism among rural communities is attributed to limited access to information and low levels of educational literacy (Anika et al., 2020; Streimikiene et al., 2021).

Based on the findings of a preliminary investigation in Tihingan village, Klungkung Regency, the potential for sustainable tourism development in the region has yet to be fully realized. This is reflected in tourist arrivals, which tend to stagnate and have decreased since the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, facilities and infrastructure development are not as massive as in other tourist villages, which makes access to tourist areas inadequate. In addition, the community in Tihingan village tends to participate less in the development of posttourism in this region, and most of them work in the formal sector. This is influenced by the gap between their views of tourism potential and the existing reality; thus, the community resists tourism development in their area due to the lack of government attention, which hinders the planning and implementation of sustainable tourism initiatives.

Cheng et al. (2019) and Mak et al. (2017) demonstrated that active community participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation phases is critical for guaranteeing the success of sustainable tourism initiatives. By integrating the community into the process from the outset, the program is better equipped to address the requirements and expectations of the local populace, leading to increased commitment and ongoing participation (Harun et al., 2018; Iqbal et al., 2022; Ma et al., 2023; Prayitno et al., 2024; Reindrawati, 2023; Tong et al., 2024).

Another relevant issue according to Wondirad and Ewnetu (2019) is that community participation must be paid more attention to in tourist destinations, which impacts STD incidence. A lack of community involvement often reflects a lack of local

support and understanding of the essential elements of STD (Agustina et al., 2019; Iqbal et al., 2022; Sukmana et al., 2018). Without adequate support, implementing sustainable policies in tourist destinations can be a significant obstacle (Horbel et al., 2022; Zakharchenko et al., 2021). Agustina et al. (2019) explained the role of the government in supporting sustainable tourism development by fostering public interest in participating in the program. The government is responsible for formulating tourism policies to support and stimulate community participation in all activities launched by the government (Liu et al., 2020; Vieira et al., 2016). In the context of tourism development, policies that foster inclusiveness and sustainability can serve as a solid basis for active community engagement (Chan et al., 2021; Dangi and Petrick, 2021; Reindrawati, 2023; Wondirad and Ewnetu, 2019).

The available information shows that the role of government and community participation is central to supporting and realizing sustainable tourism development. In Bali Province, the implementation of tourism activities, including tourism villages, has been regulated by the Bali Province Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2015 concerning The Master Plan for Regional Tourism Development of Bali Province in 2015–2029. Regions state that regional tourism development, in this case, tourism villages, must pay attention to six key components in its implementation, including the regionalization of tourism destinations; the development of tourist destinations (DTW); the development of tourism accessibility; the development of public infrastructure, public facilities and tourism facilities; the empowerment of local communities through tourism; and the development of investment in tourism. This regulation has set concrete steps for the government to realize sustainable tourism and jointly develop the region while maintaining sustainability with local communities.

Based on these regulations, the government has a role in providing certainty and an umbrella for the organization of tourism supported by local community participation. However, despite the potential of Tihingan Tourism Village in Klungkung Regency, Bali, the six main elements of sustainable tourism development in this area have not been optimized. In addition, until recently, measurements related to the role of local governments and community participation in relation to sustainable tourism development have been very limited. Thus, this study fills this information gap and provides initial research related to the contribution of these variables.

This study aims to analyze the role of government and community participation in realizing sustainable tourism development in Tihingan village, Klungkung Regency, Bali. The contribution of this research is to provide specific information related to the role of government and community participation as catalysts in realizing sustainable tourism development in the Tihingan Tourism Village, which has not been documented thus far. The results of this study are also expected to be an input for policy makers in related sectors to realize sustainable tourism destinations. This study provides a starting point for identifying determinants that affect the realization of sustainable tourism development and provides current evidence related to its future use.

2. Literature review

2.1. Community-based tourism

Community-based tourism (CBT) represents a sustainable tourism model that

emphasizes the active participation of local communities in critical aspects of tourism, including planning, execution, and management (Gascón and Mamani, 2022; Rocca and Zielinski, 2022; Yanes et al., 2019). Imbaya et al. (2019) outlined the favorable conditions that contribute to CBT success, including community involvement, strengthening local economic capacities, promoting tourism education, raising awareness about the benefits of responsible tourism, and preserving local cultural and environmental heritage. CBT provides opportunities for local economic empowerment through community involvement in providing services such as accommodations, culinary experiences, and tour guides (Gascón and Mamani, 2022; Mtapuri and Giampiccoli, 2019; Stone and Stone, 2020). Thus, it can benefit local communities and create a sustainable economic cycle (Imbaya et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2023; Sadeghi and Skandar Seidaiy, 20221). Rocca and Zielinski (2022) added that economic-based tourism not only contributes to the economic aspect but also contributes positively to the preservation of cultural and environmental values while improving the welfare of local communities.

2.2. Participation

Participation is closely related to efforts to actively involve individuals and groups in a particular activity based on noncoercion during its implementation (Hutnaleontina et al., 2022; Pateman, 2017). Castro et al. (2016) explained that the predispositions that influence participation are the motivation of the community to participate, the belief in the success of the program being carried out, the awareness given to participate in the activity, and having adequate knowledge related to the program's implementation. In sustainable tourism development, community participation is essential for preserving cultural heritage and the local environment, maintaining the authenticity of destinations, and reducing the negative impacts of mass tourism activities. Agustina et al. (2019) demonstrated that community participation has a considerable influence on the growth of sustainable tourism destinations. This is because the community is integrally involved in the process of devising, overseeing, and making judgments on tourism development, considering the preservation of economic, social, environmental, and cultural factors (Eshliki and Kaboudi, 2012; Iqbal et al., 2022; Reindrawati, 2023).

2.3. Quality of tourism destinations

The quality of a tourism destination indicates the standards of an area that has been explicitly designated and endorsed as a travel destination (Katircioglu et al., 2018; Suhartanto et al., 2020). Ghalia et al. (2019) explain the predispositions of tourists to destination quality, including environmental sustainability, cultural authenticity, infrastructure facilities, tourist services, security, and the range of experiences visitors offer. Băndoi et al. (2020) explained that high-quality tourist destinations are essential for sustainable tourism growth. This is because it provides a pleasant experience for visitors and encourages sustainability through various aspects (Katircioglu et al., 2018; Mandić, 2019; Suhartanto et al., 2020).

2.4. Sustainable tourism development

Using sustainable tourism development (STD) as a strategy for advancing the tourism industry by minimizing adverse effects on the environment, culture, society, and economy while maximizing positive impacts is important (Chamarro et al., 2023; Horbel et al., 2022). Hall (2019) explains that predispositions to STD include economic sustainability, social development, and economic development. STDs serve as a crucial foundation for the advancement of the tourism industry by placing a strong emphasis on the principles of sustainability (Adnyana and Sudaryati, 2022; Birendra et al., 2021; Harun et al., 2018; Horbel et al., 2022). Thus, STD results in a balanced tourism experience that benefits all parties without compromising the environmental, cultural, or economic future of local communities.

2.5. Hypothesis development

2.5.1. The government's role has a positive effect on STD

The government has a variety of duties and obligations that are important for creating and maintaining harmony and prosperity for its people (Minniti, 2018; C. Wang et al., 2017). Hall (2019) stated that STD is a management and development strategy that considers economic, social, and environmental factors to ensure the growth of the tourism industry, environmental conservation, and empowerment of local communities (Ringa, 2019; Vieira et al., 2016). The impact of the government's role in managing and directing the tourism industry on sustainable tourism development has been revealed to be significant. In this regard, the government's effectiveness significantly influences the positive outcomes that can be achieved in tourism development (Kubickova and Campbell, 2020; Shone et al., 2016). The better and more effective the government's role in formulating policies, regulating tourism activities, and involving local communities is, the greater the potential for creating an STD (Pasanchay and Schott, 2021; Wibowo and Ronggowulan, 2021). The following hypotheses are proposed in this study:

H₁: The government's role positively affects sustainable tourism development.

2.5.2. Community participation had a positive effect on STD

Community participation is defined as the active involvement of a community in an activity (Pateman, 2017). Hall (2019) expounded on the concept of STD as a crucial approach in the administration and advancement of the tourism industry, encompassing the examination of economic, social, and environmental poverty elements. Wondirad and Ewnetu (2019) and Khaenamkhaew et al. (2023) demonstrated that community participation can favor the development of sustainable tourism. It is imperative to note that an elevated degree of community involvement serves as a crucial foundation for the efficacy of STD. The more actively the community participates, the stronger the potential for sustainable tourism to flourish and be successful in the long term. This is because active community participation strengthens program integrity and drives regional tourism initiatives (Hatipoglu et al., 2019; Petrović et al., 2018). The following hypotheses are proposed in this study:

H₂: Community participation positively affects sustainable tourism development.

2.5.3. The roles of government and community participation simultaneously influence STD

The contributions of both government and community involvement are crucial to achieving STD, particularly in rural regions where tourism activities and opportunities exist (Minniti, 2018; Wang et al., 2017). According to Hall (2019), sustainable tourism development is a strategy employed to manage and promote the tourism sector while considering interrelated economic, social, and environmental poverty factors. Agustina et al. (2019) and Sukmana et al. (2018) revealed that government and community participation simultaneously affect sustainable tourism development. The government is responsible for formulating policies and regulations that adhere to the principles of natural welfare, which encompass environmental protection, cultural preservation, and the sustainable use of natural resources (Kubickova and Campbell, 2020; Shone et al., 2016).

While the community plays a crucial role in safeguarding cultural patrimony and the local ecosystem, it also helps to maintain the authenticity of tourist attractions in the region and minimize the deleterious effects of tourism activities, preserving the area's development potential (Chamarro et al., 2023; Cheng et al., 2019; Wondirad and Ewnetu, 2019). By collaborating and forming solid partnerships, governments and communities can ensure that tourism development is economically viable, socially responsible, and environmentally friendly, leading to the successful long-term development of tourist destinations characterized by an increased capacity for sustainable tourism development. The government and local communities must be actively involved in ensuring the comprehensive realization of sustainable tourism practices at every destination. The following hypotheses are proposed in this study:

H₃: Governmental roles and community participation simultaneously influence sustainable tourism development.

3. Materials and methods

This study used a quantitative research design (Darwin et al., 2021). The research was conducted in Tihingan Village, Banjarangkan, Klungkung Regency, Bali through observations, structured interviews, and the dissemination of questionnaires to participants. The questionnaire was validated through content validity and reliability tests, and the research variables were measured on a Likert scale (Paulus et al., 2023). In this study, individuals who were directly engaged in tourism-related activities and had economic relationships with these activities in Tihingan Village, such as managers of tourism villages, homestay providers, restaurant owners, traders, and tourism organizations, were included as participants. A total of 57 individuals were selected using purposive sampling. The data were collected from this sample group (Adnyana, 2021). The research model is illustrated in **Figure 1**.

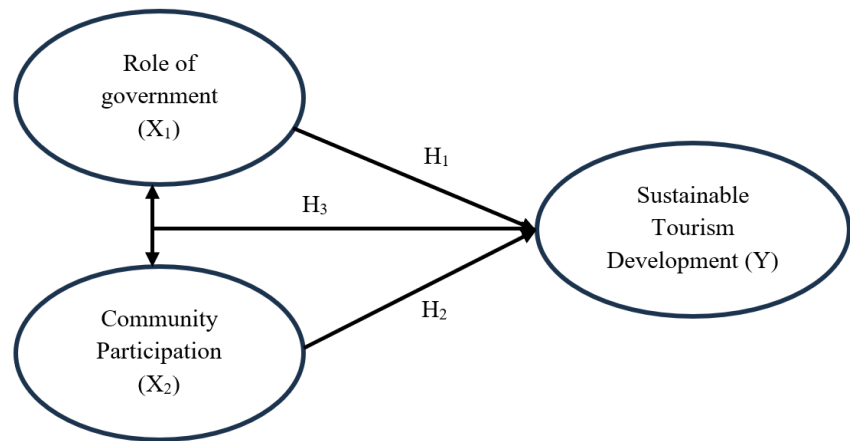


Figure 1. Research model framework.

The research subjects were selected based on the following inclusion criteria: 1) were individuals who were actively involved in the management and development of tourist destinations in Tihingan Village; 2) had owned and managed homestays or similar accommodations in Tihingan Village; 3) had restaurants or other eating places in Tihingan Village; 4) had small and medium enterprises selling local products or souvenirs in Tihingan Village; and 5) were members of organizations or associations involved in tourism development in Tihingan Village. The exclusion criteria included people who did not play an active role in business activities in Tihingan Village, individuals or groups who were not willing to participate in the research or provide the necessary information, and those who did not live or reside in the village.

In this investigation, three hypotheses are proposed: first, the role of the government in sustainable tourism development has a positive impact; second, community involvement in sustainable tourism development has a positive influence; and third, the simultaneous contributions of government and community participation both support sustainable tourism development. All the research data were compiled in Microsoft Excel and subsequently analyzed via multiple linear regression analysis with SPSS 25.00 on a Windows PC. The decision-making process was based on a confidence interval of 95% ($p < 0.05$). All the data are presented in the form of tables and narratives.

4. Results

4.1. Validity and reliability evaluation

Before data collection, the instruments must be evaluated for feasibility and reliability using validity and reliability tests, respectively. Validity testing results using product-moment correlation showed that each indicator had a correlation coefficient > 0.256 ($p > 0.05$). This finding indicates that the indicators of sustainable tourism variables, the role of the government, and community participation are valid. Furthermore, based on the reliability test results obtained using Cronbach's alpha, which was > 0.6 ($p > 0.05$), the instrument is reliable and suitable for use in research. The results of the validity and reliability tests are presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Validity testing results.

No	Variable	Indicator	Correlation Coefficient	Cronbach's Alpha	Description
1.	Sustainable Tourism Development (Y)	Y1	0.937	0.870	Valid and Reliable
		Y2	0.955		
		Y3	0.724		
2.	Role of Government (X ₁)	X1.1	0.937	0.790	Valid and Reliable
		X1.2	0.946		
		X1.3	0.916		
3.	Community Participation (X ₂)	X2.1	0.707	0.856	Valid and Reliable
		X2.2	0.774		
		X2.3	0.707		
		X2.4	0.755		

4.2. Prerequisite testing

Confirmation and prerequisite testing were conducted in the analysis, including normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity assessments. The results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test indicated that the data on sustainable tourism variables, the role of government, and community participation were normally distributed, with a probability value of 0.200 ($p > 0.05$). A summary of the normality test results is presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Results of the data normality test.

One-Sample Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test		
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.78081235
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.066
	Positive	0.066
	Negative	-0.057
Test Statistic		0.066
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.200 ^{c,d}

Using a standard probability plot graph for normality testing, the data points exhibited a diagonal trend and were not haphazardly dispersed. Therefore, residual data associated with sustainable tourism, government roles, and community participation are typically distributed. The outcomes of the multivariate normality test are shown in **Figure 2**.

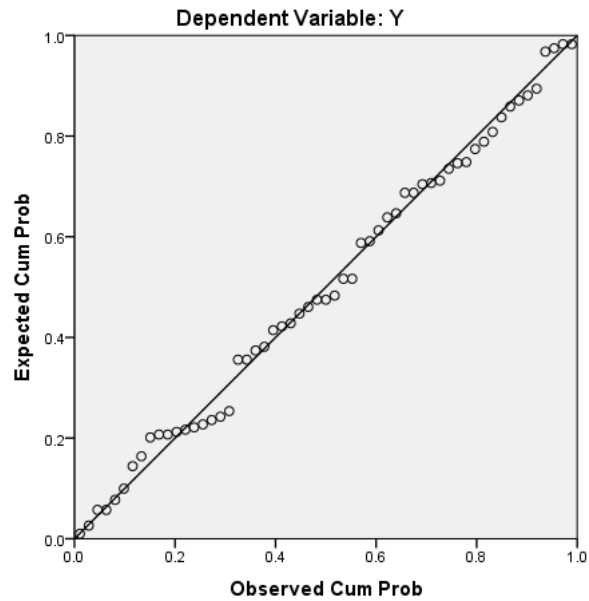


Figure 2. Normality tests were performed by using standard probability plots.

A multicollinearity analysis was subsequently performed by verifying the tolerance and VIP values. The results showed a VIP value of 1.157 ($VIP < 10$) and a tolerance value of 0.864 ($tolerance > 0.1$). These values indicate no multicollinearity symptoms in the research data. The results of multicollinearity testing are presented in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Results of the multicollinearity test.

Variable	B	Std. Error	Beta	Collinearity Statistics	
				Tolerance	VIF
Role of Government (X_1)	0.190	0.103	0.186	0.864	1.157
Community Participation (X_2)	0.468	0.074	0.635	0.864	1.157

The subsequent prerequisite test involved an autocorrelation analysis using the Durbin–Watson test. The results yielded a Durbin-Watson value of 2.570. These values were subsequently compared with the upper limit (dU) and the lower limit (dL). Given the number of samples and independent variables, the upper limit value (dU) was 1.6452, and the lower limit value (dL) was 1.5004. Following the analysis, it was determined that the Durbin-Watson (DW) value was more significant than the upper limit value (dU), and the Durbin-Watson value was less than two dUs (0.3548). Therefore, no autocorrelation is observed in the regression model used in this study. **Table 4** presents the results of the autocorrelation tests.

Table 4. Autocorrelation test results.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.724 ^a	0.525	0.507	1.813	2.57

Further testing was conducted by evaluating the variance of the residual data using the heteroscedasticity test. The outcomes revealed that the government role and community participation data had probability values of 0.512 and 0.374, respectively

($p > 0.05$). Thus, there were no indications of heteroscedasticity in the study variables. **Table 5** presents the results of the heteroscedasticity test.

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity test results.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		t	Sig
	B	Std. Error		
(Constant)	1.350	0.757	1.784	0.080
Role of Government (X ₁)	0.041	0.061	0.660	0.512
Community Participation (X ₂)	-0.025	0.044	-0.567	0.573

4.3. Hypothesis confirmation

An analysis was conducted to assess the significance of government and community participation in shaping sustainable tourism practices in Tihingan village, Bali. The findings revealed that government and community participation had regression coefficients of 0.190 and 0.468, respectively. This finding suggests that a one-unit increase in the government’s role and in community participation leads to equivalent impacts of 0.190 and 0.468 on sustainable tourism, respectively. The results of multiple linear regression analysis for each variable are shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6. Multiple linear regression analysis test results.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	2.159	1.267		1.704	0.094
Role of Government (X ₁)	0.190	0.103	0.186	1.846	0.007
Community Participation (X ₂)	0.468	0.074	0.635	6.289	< 0.001

The coefficient of determination (R^2) was determined using the R -squared value following the calculation of the coefficient of each variable in the multiple linear regression analysis. The findings revealed that government and community participation had an R -squared value of 0.525. This indicates that 52.5% of sustainable tourism is influenced by government and community participation, while the remaining 47.5% is influenced by other factors. The results of the coefficient of determination tests are presented in **Table 7**.

Table 7. Test results of the coefficient of determination (R^2).

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	0.724 ^a	0.525	0.507	1.813	2.57

Based on the results of the first hypothesis confirmation, the probability value was 0.007 ($p < 0.05$), and the t -count value was 1.846, indicating that the government’s role partially affected sustainable tourism. According to the second hypothesis, a probability value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) and a t -count of 6.289 indicate that partial community participation affects sustainable tourism. Furthermore, in the simultaneous testing of the two variables, the third hypothesis was obtained with an F -count of 29.797 and a probability of < 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), indicating that the variables of

government roles and community participation simultaneously affect sustainable tourism in Tihingan village, Bali. The results of the *F* test are presented in **Table 8**, and the first and second hypothesis tests are confirmed in **Table 9**.

Table 8. The results of the *F* test.

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	195,987	2	97.993	29.797	< 0.0001 ^b
Residual	177,592	54	3.289	-	-
Total	373,579	56	-	-	-

a. Dependent Variable: Y.

b. Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1.

Table 9. Confirmation of the first and second hypotheses.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	2.159	1.267		1.704	0.094
Role of Government (X ₁)	0.190	0.103	0.186	1.846	0.007
Community Participation (X ₂)	0.468	0.074	0.635	6.289	< 0.001

5. Discussion

5.1. The role of the government in sustainable tourism development at tourist destinations in Tihingan village, Bali

This study underscores the critical role played by the government in shaping sustainable tourism development (STD) and its impact on the advancement of tourist locales in Tihingan village, Bali. These findings indicate that government involvement has a substantial influence on STD and management. The efficacy of the government in directing and managing the tourism industry is a critical factor in the growth of STDs, with positive implications for the overall development of tourism (Kubickova and Campbell, 2020; Shone et al., 2016). The more effective the government’s role in formulating policies, regulating tourism activities, and involving local communities is, the greater the potential for creating a sustainable tourism environment (Pasanchay and Schott, 2021; Wibowo and Ronggowulan, 2021).

Sound and rigorous policies related to natural resource development, environmental protection, and local community empowerment can create conditions that support the growth of environmentally friendly tourism and provide sustainable economic and social benefits (Birendra et al., 2021; Horbel et al., 2022; Juliasih and Adnyana, 2023; Zakharchenko et al., 2021). The government’s proactive role not only creates a conducive environment for sustainable tourism development but also forms a solid foundation for sustainable tourism management and long-term positive impacts (Birendra et al., 2021; Horbel et al., 2022; Pasanchay and Schott, 2021; Zakharchenko et al., 2021).

The significance of local governments in sustaining the growth and progress of the tourism industry cannot be overstated (Amorim et al., 2020; Fakfare et al., 2020). Local governments must maintain their dedication and motivation toward investors,

communities, and businesses within the tourism sector. This industry plays a vital role in the regional economy, and its development must be sustainable and optimal. Therefore, local governments must remain committed to providing the necessary support and encouragement to ensure the continued growth and success of the tourism industry (Kubickova and Campbell, 2020; J. Liu et al., 2019). Local governments function as catalysts to stimulate the spirit of investment, community participation, and initiatives in the tourism sector through supportive policies, incentives, and regulations (Pasanchay and Schott, 2021). Given the crucial function of local government as a motivator in sustainable tourism development, it is imperative to comprehend its strategic role.

Based on an interview with Mr. I Wayan Sugiarta, the Perbekel in Tihingan Village (31 May 2022), he argued that “in 2017, the Klungkung Regency Government established Tihingan Village as a Tourism Village. Furthermore, the government formed a group of people aware of tourism (POKDARWIS). After the formation of Pokdarwis, the village began to analyze the inventory tourism potential that could be developed in Tihingan Tourism Village. This began with the formation of the Pokdarwis and the analysis of tourism potential. This indicates that the government plays an active role in developing and managing tourism villages in Tihingan Village.”

The government of Klungkung Regency, Bali Province, has made strategic efforts to facilitate the development of the tourism sector. The government has implemented concrete measures by prioritizing infrastructure improvements and upgrades, particularly road networks. This effort reflects the government’s responsibility to create an enabling environment for tourism growth and to improve tourism accessibility (Harun et al., 2018; Lola et al., 2019). By improving road infrastructure, the government is committed to enhancing connectivity, ensuring ease of travel, and stimulating tourism activity through the profound renewal of the fundamental elements of transportation infrastructure (Kim et al., 2019; Streimikiene et al., 2021). Lola et al. (2019) revealed that the government acts as a facilitator by contributing strategies to creating a more tourist-friendly environment, enabling smoother access to tourist destinations, and stimulating economic activity in the tourism sector through improving accessibility and destination attractiveness. This makes the central role of government more visible and substantial.

Salain and Mahastuti (2021) explained that the government’s role as a dissipator significantly affects the stimulation and development of the tourism sector. In dissipator operation, the government acts as a driving force that promotes, coordinates, and designs strategic policies that support the growth of the tourism sector in the area. The Tihingan village government has strategized collaboration with academics to initiate and conduct a series of studies in the context of developing Tihingan tourism villages. In this effort, academics play a substantial role, as they are involved in in-depth studies and have ample space to organize tourism training. The main objective of this collaboration was to improve mutual services and enhance the tourism appeal of Tihingan village. The training includes a tour package packaging program, initiation of culinary training, and skill development in tourism attraction governance. These measures reflect the Tihingan Village government’s commitment to strengthening the capacity and competitiveness of the tourism sector through the integration of a deep knowledge academy. Massive intersectoral collaboration accelerates information

exchange and long-term promotion, facilitating regional tourism development (Harun et al., 2018; MacKenzie and Gannon, 2019; Siakwah et al., 2020).

5.2. Community participation in sustainable tourism development in the development of tourist destinations in Tihingan village, Bali

In this study, community participation in influencing sustainable tourism development and its impact on the development of tourist destinations in Tihingan village, Bali, were confirmed. The results show that community participation affects sustainable tourism development and significantly impacts the development of tourist destinations. Consistent with the findings of previous research, community participation plays a central role in sustainable tourism development, especially in providing locations and ideas for tourist destinations and supporting aspects of tourism (Petrović et al., 2018; Streimikiene et al., 2021). The active involvement of the community in tourism planning decision making creates a solid basis for more inclusive and people-oriented policies. Hatipoglu et al. (2019) explained that the greater the level of community participation is, the stronger the foundation for the effectiveness of tourism development. This is because active community participation strengthens the programme's integrity and drives regional tourism initiatives (Hatipoglu et al., 2019; Petrović et al., 2018).

In the implementation stage, community participation in Tihingan Village was realized through various efforts that supported the implementation of tourism programs such as bicycle rental services, tracking tour guides, and homestay management in the tourism area. The development of this Tourism Village also involved dance artists and gong craftsmen, who have long been tourist attractions in Tihingan Village. Community involvement supports cultural preservation and positively shapes destination identity through participation in all tourism activities (Chamarro et al., 2023; Cheng et al., 2019; Wondirad and Ewnetu, 2019).

Communities contribute to the preservation of local cultural values, traditions, and artistic expressions, which are essential for creating authentic and immersive tourism experiences (Han et al., 2019; Khalid et al., 2019). In addition, community participation in heritage promotion involves efforts to understand, appreciate, and introduce these cultural elements to tourists, which, in turn, can increase their appreciation of local heritage (Olya et al., 2018; Sukmana et al., 2018). Community participation in tourism development must prioritize cooperation to activate collective responsibility for sustainable tourism development in the future. Through active community participation, destination managers can design sustainable tourism models, support environmental values, strengthen local cultural identities, and empower the local economy (Agustina et al., 2019; Hatipoglu et al., 2019). This contribution to local communities' efforts to safeguard their natural surroundings ensures that visitors can relish the exceptional splendor of nature without jeopardizing the ecosystem, thereby leading to indirect financial benefits (Chan et al., 2021; Sukmana et al., 2018; Wibowo and Ronggowulan, 2021).

5.3. The role of government and community participation in sustainable tourism development in the development of tourist destinations

The significance of government and community involvement in promoting the practical application of sustainable tourism in the development of tourist destinations cannot be overstated. For sustainable tourism destination development, the government is responsible for engaging the community in planning, executing, and evaluating tourism areas (Suryani et al., 2021). The government plays a role in designing policies and regulations that support the principles of natural welfare, including environmental protection, cultural preservation, and natural resource management (Pasanchay and Schott, 2021; Wibowo and Ronggowulan, 2021).

Strategic planning and investment allocation in infrastructure contribute significantly to achieving balanced and sustainable growth in the tourism sector in developed regions. A formal tone is necessary to effectively convey the importance of these factors to ensure the success of the tourism industry (Streimikiene et al., 2019; Streimikiene et al., 2021). The government has the potential to have an impact through education and training efforts aimed at raising awareness of the principles among tourism industry players, including those in participating communities, to have a reciprocal impact on each other (Kim et al., 2019; Streimikiene et al., 2021).

Community involvement in efforts to support sustainable tourism development is an important starting point because government plans can be created with the community. Consent between community groups is central to the acceptance and impact of the advancement of microsectors in the community (Reindrawati, 2023). Community participation strongly supports the success of tourism destination development, which is reflected in the community's efforts to preserve cultural heritage and the local environment, maintain the authenticity of the destination, and reduce the negative impact of tourism activities (Chamarro et al., 2023; Cheng et al., 2019; Wondirad and Ewnetu, 2019). This is supported by research by Sayuti (2023) in Lombok, which shows that in realizing sustainable tourism, the community and government work together to maintain economic, social, cultural, and natural elements on an ongoing basis to produce sustainable tourism.

Research by Reindrawati (2023) stated that it is imperative that government and tourism managers take into account the cultural barriers that exist, such as the legacy of colonialism, low public awareness, distrust, power imbalances, the unequal distribution of benefits and costs, and conflicting interests, to foster meaningful community participation in tourism. This approach will not only help promote sustainable tourism development but also ensure that the benefits of tourism are shared more equitably among all stakeholders. Lukman et al. (2022) explain that community participation is built by bringing economic, sociocultural, and environmental benefits to tourism development. If this aspect is fulfilled, no losses will be generated by tourism in the region, which will indirectly foster trust and community participation.

Research in Amhara State has revealed that tourism has both positive and negative effects on destination development and sustainable tourism. Improvements in infrastructure and facilities have a positive impact. However, the negative impact is the growth of misperceptions between the government and community, characterized by social inequality, widespread prostitution, and illicit trade in local cultural heritage.

(Alamineh et al. 2023). According to the World Tourism Organization, governments and communities must consider the economic, social, and environmental implications of the promotion of sustainable tourism development, as they cater to the needs of tourists, industry, the natural world, and local communities in relevant sectors (Pardosi et al., 2021; Rasoolimanesh and Jaafar, 2016; Streimikiene et al., 2021). Through cooperation and the establishment of strong alliances, governments and local communities can guarantee that the growth of tourism remains economically feasible, socially accountable, and ecologically sustainable, thereby fostering the enduring advancement of tourist sites marked by a heightened capability for sustainable tourism progression.

5.4. Challenges in sustainable tourism development

Based on the above discussion, several challenges are faced in developing sustainable tourism in Tihingan village, Bali, including weak government support at the village level and local community groups. The regulations built tend to direct the highest party's profits, resulting in nonacceptance by regional tourism managers. In addition, the issue of environmental damage is a crucial challenge because the development of sustainable tourist destinations changes environmental governance, and the arrangement of tourist destinations is seen as a process of environmental degradation (Hutnaleontina et al., 2022; Prayitno et al., 2024; Sadeghi and Skandar Seidaiy, 20221). Another issue that is in line with this issue is the lack of access to modern infrastructure, and in the development of sustainable tourism, transportation and utilities need to be improved by all parties, including the management of tourist villages. This certainly led to community opposition. Resistance from local communities can pose a major challenge to sustainable tourism development, as their involvement and support are crucial to the success of such initiatives. Thus, the alignment of components among the government, communities, tourism area managers, and tourists is needed to overcome this challenge.

5.5. Limitations and novelty

The investigation was confined to Tihingan Village and Klungkung Regency, which enables a more comprehensive understanding of the role of government and community participation within the context of sustainable tourism development in the region. In addition, we have not included indicators or variables of cultural preservation, infrastructure development, tourism education and awareness, celebration among stakeholders, etc., that also play an important role in STD because this is the initial research in this area; therefore, the complexity of the research cannot be done yet, and this research is the basis for theory development related to the identification of predispositions that affect the acceleration of STD realization in this village. The findings highlight the significance of government and community participation in shaping sustainable tourism development. This study constitutes a reference point for future research. However, it is essential to note that differences in regions and scopes may limit our findings.

6. Conclusion and recommendations

The findings of this study emphasize the importance of government and community participation in shaping sustainable tourism development, especially in Tihingan Village, Klungkung Regency. With government involvement and community participation as statistically significant factors in shaping sustainable tourism, it is evident that these elements contribute significantly to 52.5% of the influence of sustainable tourism. Therefore, strategic policies relating to natural resource management, environmental conservation and local community empowerment are essential for creating an environment conducive to the growth of ecotourism while ensuring sustainable economic and social benefits for Tihingan tourism villages. Encouraging community involvement can be realized through the support and implementation of policies initiated by local governments to accelerate sustainable tourism development. The insights gained from this study are valuable for policymakers, as they can provide a blueprint for crafting effective strategies that prioritize sustainable tourism development through active community participation. However, while this study highlights important aspects, there is still a need to further explore additional factors that influence sustainable tourism growth.

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