

Analysis of Community Welfare in Tri Hita Karana-Based Tourism Village Management in Tabanan

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Abstract: The province of Bali has succeeded in increasing the welfare of its people through tourism, but this success has also been accompanied by economic disparities between regencies and between villages in Bali due to the focus on tourism accommodation in the southern Bali area. Realizing this, the provincial government of Bali then issued a tourism village development program to nine regencies/cities in Bali with the aim of equal economic distribution and arousing the creative economy and encouraging villages to become independent villages.

Tabanan Regency, which is implementing the tourism village program, is an agricultural area which is famous for its subak which is thick with Tri Hita Karana nuances, which has succeeded in establishing 25 tourism villages. However, most of the 25 tourism villages still lack economic impact. There are several things that affect the welfare of tourist villages including the role of government, community participation, Tri Hita Karana and management of tourist villages.

This study aims to examine and analyze the influence of the government's role, community participation, implementation of Tri Hita Karana and the performance of managing tourism villages on community welfare in Tabanan Regency. Primary data collection uses a survey method with a questionnaire instrument. The sampling technique uses a sampling quota with a sample size of 150 people. Primary data was analyzed through descriptive and inferential analysis using path diagram analysis with a structural equation model. The results of the study show that the implementation of Tri Hita Karana, community participation, the role of government and the performance of the management of tourist villages each have a positive and significant impact on the welfare of the community in every tourist village in Tabanan Regency.

Keywords: Government Role, Community Participation, Tri Hita Karana, Tourism Village Management Performance, Community Welfare; and Tourism Village.

INTRODUCTION

Based on data submitted by the Indonesian Minister of Tourism in 2018, the Indonesian tourism sector experienced sustainable growth with a growth rate of 25.68 percent (Ministry of Tourism, 2018). According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, this places Indonesia in the ranking of the 9th fastest growing tourism sector in the world, number 3 in Asia, and number 1 in Southeast Asia. The tourism sector is also Indonesia's largest source of foreign exchange in 2018, with a value of more than USD 19.2 billion (Ministry of Tourism, 2018).

Bali's economic growth is very dependent on the tourism sector, but this sector also causes income inequality between residents and between regions (Bisnis.com, 2014). The Covid-19 pandemic has also had an impact on reducing the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bali in 2020 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020). The Human Development Index (IPM) in Bali in 2019 reached 75.38 (Central

Statistics Agency, 2019), although there are still problems of development inequality in the regions.

Even though the tourism sector is still relatively good, inequality in development has occurred in the Bali region in 2019, which can be seen through several factors such as Regional Original Income and Gross Regional Domestic Product which are higher in Badung Regency compared to Bangli and Tabanan Regencies. The government of Bali has implemented a village development program based on tourism, culture and the people's economy to overcome this problem and increase Community Welfare in the area. Village economic development is considered as an approach to improve social welfare, which is defined as the fulfillment of basic human needs such as education, health, harmonious social interaction, drinking water, and social security.

One way to achieve social welfare is to increase Community Participation in the village economy through community empowerment programs. This program can be carried out in various ways such as providing education and training to the community, increasing community access to economic resources, and providing financial assistance to start a business. In addition, the government can also strengthen the

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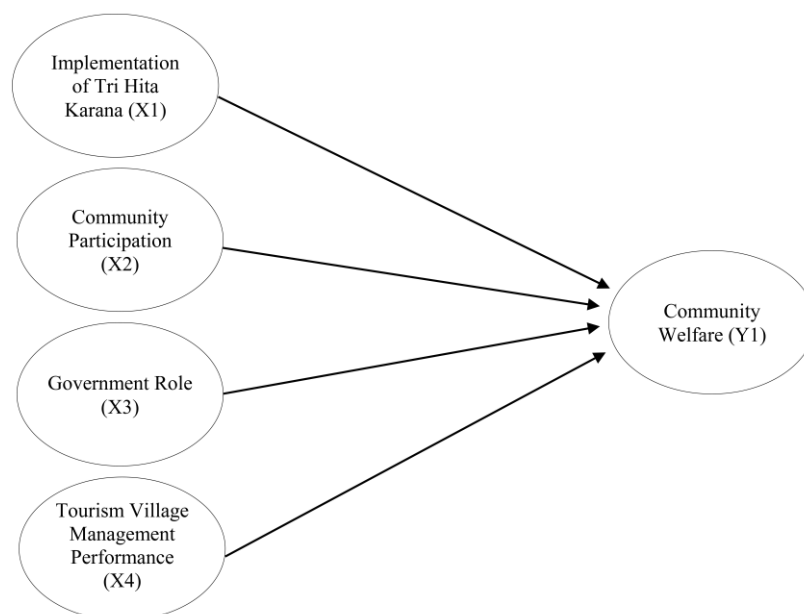


Fig. (1). Concept Framework, Community Welfare Analysis on Tri Hita Karana-Based Tourism Village Management in Tabanan Regency.

village economic structure by developing business sectors that are in accordance with the potential of the area and increasing community access to markets. Thus, it is hoped that there will be an increase in welfare that is evenly distributed in all regions in Bali.

The Regional Government of Bali plays an important role in village development in Bali which is based on the Regional Autonomy Law (UU No. 32/2004 and UU No. 23/2014). Villages are expected to take advantage of their potential to improve Community Welfare. Village Law No. 6/2014 provides legitimacy for village authority through local authority which provides an opportunity for the community to take part in making decisions in a participatory manner. Available sources of funds, such as the State Development and Expenditure Budget, Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, Regional Original Revenue, and other legitimate sources, allow villages to develop their regional autonomy sovereignty. This means that the village community with the available financial capacity can allocate these funds for development, administration of governance, development, and empowerment of village communities. Meanwhile, the Central Government and Regional Governments have shown a clear commitment to strengthening the existence of the village and making the village a development planner that plays an active role as the driving force of development. One of the initiatives of the Provincial Government of Bali is the development of a tourist village.

Tabanan Regency has the largest number of villages in Bali, namely 133 villages with 25 existing tourist villages. Tabanan Regency is also famous for the largest subak area in Bali because it has a large area of rice fields and most of the population is engaged in agriculture. The potential for developing tourist villages in Tabanan Regency is still very large. To create a conducive rural tourism development atmosphere, synergy between stakeholders is needed, namely the local community, the government and the private sector. All of these stakeholders must work together to achieve more

optimal tourism development goals. The development of rural tourism is a government initiative to increase village community welfare in Bali, which is a world tourist destination. To achieve this goal, the participation of the local community and stakeholders in the village is very important.

The policy of the Bali Provincial Government through the circular letter of the Bali Province Kadisparda No. 556/317/I/DISPAR concerning the development of 100 Tourism Villages 2014-2018 has encouraged Regency/City governments in Bali to form Tourism Villages. The circular also provides a budget to form the 100 Tourism Villages program. Tabanan Regency has quite a number of Tourism Villages in Bali, namely 25 Tourism Villages spread across various sub-districts. However, the amount of Local Own Revenue received by Tabanan Regency is far lower compared to neighbors such as Badung and Gianyar Regencies, even though the number of Tourism Villages in Tabanan Regency is larger. It becomes interesting to study further about the causes or factors that influence this problem.

Tourism can bring economic benefits but can also have negative impacts, such as competition between sectors. One management approach that can overcome this problem is to apply the concept of Tri Hita Karana, namely the concept of life which consists of three elements that build a balanced and harmonious relationship between humans and God, humans and humans, and humans and their environment which are a source of prosperity, peace, and happiness for human life. The Tri Hita Karana concept has also been implemented in the development of tourist villages in Tabanan Regency, but its success has been different from the results of research in other destinations. This is due to the lack of community involvement in the planning and development of tourist villages, and the lack of synergy between the government and the community in managing tourism villages. Therefore, in the management of tourist villages, a development strategy is needed that prioritizes community involvement and synergy between the government and the community.

The Tabanan Regency Tourism Office notes that from 2004 to 2021, the Tabanan Regency Government has designated 25 tourist villages, all of which are traditional villages with strong local wisdom. However, until 2022 there are only 5 active tourism villages, while 20 other villages are still in the preparation stage. This is due to the designation of a relatively new tourist village in 2018, as well as the condition of the world of tourism which is experiencing a downturn due to the co-19 pandemic. This condition raises questions about what factors influence Tourism Village Management Performance and Community Welfare in the tourist village of Tabanan Regency. The government has the authority in determining tourist villages and plays an active role in managing them, while the community as actors has a very large role. Apart from that, the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana as a concept that animates traditional community life also has a role in the management of tourist villages.

The implementation of Tri Hita Karana values is meant to create local culture-based tourism so that sustainable tourism is realized. In a traditional village, the arts and culture of a prosperous community life develop, the practice of religious teachings in the behavior and activities of religious rituals which will always attract tourists at all times. Besides that, the values of Tri Hita Karana with indicators 1) Parahyangan (spiritual environment), 2) Pawongan (social environment), and 3) Palemahan (physical environment) will be able to harmonize between interested parties so that the goals of developing a tourist village are realized.

Community-based tourism can improve the performance of the tourism industry in tourist villages in Tabanan Regency. Community Participation in this case has indicators: (1) Planning, the community in this case is involved in planning a tourism village. (2) Implementation of Development, the community is actively involved in the development of tourist villages in their area. (3) Management, the community takes part in managing the tourism village. (4) Evaluation, the community also participates in monitoring, gives suggestions and critiques on the performance of tourist villages in their area. The performance of tourism village managers with indicators (1) increasing sales results, (2) increasing the number of customers, (3) increasing the number of profits, (4) increasing the number of workers, and (5) increasing the number of loyal customers.

Government Role with indicators: 1) motivator, 2) facilitator, and 3) dynamicator which is to generate public confidence in formulating their interests through patterns of kinship and togetherness. Government Role has a significant influence on Community Participation. This will have an impact on the quality of tourism destinations which will ultimately have a positive and significant impact on Community Welfare (Tsong Hung Lee, 2012; Budhiasa et al., 2016).

Managers of tourism villages or tourism driving groups as informal institutional forms formed by community members (especially those who are concerned with developing tourism in their area), is one of the elements of stakeholders in society who has a linkage and an important role in developing and realizing Tourism Awareness and Sapta Pesona in their area. The role and contribution of Pokdarwis need to be continuously supported and developed both in quality and quantity in supporting the development and growth of tourism desti-

nations, in particular increasing the role of the community in tourism development in their respective regions. The role of tourism village managers with indicators 1) development of tourist attractions, 2) improvement of human resources for managers, and 3) development of tourist attraction facilities.

With the development of community-based tourism, a destination will be able to produce fruit of success, if the destination can prove and realize: (1) significant economic benefits for local communities, (2) improved quality of life, lifestyle and cultural opportunities for locals, (3) economic development through Re-utilization of all revenue generated from tourism activities for the benefit of the community, (4) potential gains through activities of interest, carried out by people who initially find there is no match to become a suitable area for tourists to visit, (5) maintenance and improvement of various resources. If the community feels that their welfare is cared for, then the community will wholeheartedly participate and be directly involved in the development and development of tourism in their area.

Community-based tourism development and sustainable tourism performance improvement have an impact on Community Welfare in the Tourism Village of Tabanan Regency. Community Welfare in this study uses indicators: a) material well-being, b) community well-being, c) spiritual well-being, d) healthy and safety.

Based on an understanding of the conceptual framework that has been developed previously, in this study a hypothesis will be formulated which will be tested for its validity through the research process to be carried out, namely:

1. Implementation of Tri Hita Karana (X1) has a positive and significant influence on Community Welfare (Y) in Tabanan Regency.
2. Community Participation (X2) has a positive and significant influence on Community Welfare (Y) in Tabanan Regency.
3. Government Role (X3) has a positive and significant influence on Community Welfare (Y) in Tabanan Regency.
4. Tourism Village Management Performance (X4) has a positive and significant influence on Community Welfare (Y) in Tabanan Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in the Tourism Village of Tabanan Regency because Tabanan Regency has complete tourism potential, including cultural and natural wealth. Tabanan Regency is also known as a rice barn in Bali with the largest subak area which is the cultural root of the Balinese people, and has been recognized by Unesco as a world cultural heritage. In addition, Tabanan Regency has the largest number of villages in Bali Province and 25 tourist villages have been formed, although only 5 villages are active. Tabanan Regency's original regional income is still relatively small, so it is interesting to be used as a research location. This research was conducted from 2021 to 2022.

There are two types of data according to their nature used in this study, namely quantitative data and qualitative data (Sugiyono, 2011). The explanation of each is as follows.

Table 1. Identification of Research Variables.

Construct	Indicator	Source
Implementation of Tri Hita Karana (X ₁)	Parahyangan (Performing Religious Ceremonies)	Ashram (2006)
	Pawongan (Conducting Community Activities)	Pujaastawa (2014)
	Palemahan (Conserving nature)	
Community Participation (X ₂)	Planning	Arstein (1969)
	Development implementation	Tosun (2006)
	Managing	Tosun and Timothy (2003)
	Evaluation	Cohen & Uphoff (1980)
Government Role (X ₃)	Regulator (Issues regulations related to tourism villages)	Pitana and Gayatri (2005)
	Motivator (Motivator & Enthusiast for Society)	Budhiasa et al (2016)
	Facilitator (bridging the interests of various parties)	Tsung Hung Lee (2012)
	Dynamics (Moving Community Participation)	
Tourism Village Management Performance (X ₄)	Increased sales results	
	Increase in the number of customers	Sharpley (2009)
	Increase in the amount of profits	Lerner & Haber (2001)
	Increase in the number of workers	
	Increase in the number of loyal customers	
Community Welfare (Y)	Material well-being (fulfillment of material needs)	Midgley (2000)
	Community well-being (Fulfillment of resident's needs & desires)	Kamya (2000)
	Spiritual well-being (Happiness and peace)	Tsung (2002)
	Healthy and safety (Health and sense of security)	

Source: Processed data, 2022.

- a) Qualitative data are tangible data not numbers or explained narratively. In this study qualitative data is the meaning of information and observations that are processed as data carefully such as explanations about community responses to the Influence of Government Role and Community Participation, Tri Hita Karana, on Community-Based Tourism Village Management Performance for Community Welfare in Tabanan Regency.
- b) Quantitative data is data in the form of numerical calculations such as data on the number of tourist visits, data on the number of accommodation companies/businesses, and other data owned by Tabanan Regency and Tabanan Regency Tourism Village.

According to the source, the type of data required in this study can be qualified for 2 (two) sources, namely primary data and secondary data. The two data sources referred to and used in this study are:

- a) Primary data, namely data obtained directly by means of observation, interviews and distribution of questionnaires to respondents. Respondents who were the primary data sources in this study were

people who were directly involved in tourism activities in the tourist village of Tabanan Regency and community leaders who were used as informants which included village officials and tourism object managers in the Tourism Village of Tabanan Regency.

- b) Secondary data is supporting data obtained by recording the official documents needed in this study such as data on the number of tourists visiting Bali and Tabanan Regency, the number of accommodation companies/businesses owned by Tabanan Regency and Bali Province and data regarding the development of tourist villages in Tabanan Regency as well as other supporting data for this research.

Identification of research variables is carried out to determine constructs, indicators, and data sources to be used in research. The identification of variables can be seen in table 1.

The population in this study is the people who are directly involved with tourism activities in the Tourism Village of Tabanan Regency. This population category includes district/village government officials, customary chiefs, travel agents/guides, accommodation entrepreneurs, and food and

beverage entrepreneurs in the 25 tourist villages. The researcher chose to use a non-probability sampling technique, namely quota sampling, to determine which sample is considered representative of the population being studied. Thus, the sample in this study is part of the population that has a direct connection with tourism activities in the Tourism Village of Tabanan Regency and was selected by the quota sampling method to represent the state of the population. The number of respondents who are the target of research in each tourist village is 6 people in each tourist village. So the total sample quota of 25 tourist villages that will be used in this study is 150 people.

This study uses a combination of several data collection methods (Jogiyanto, 2004) including non-behavioral observations to collect secondary data from related agencies, structured interviews to collect primary data from respondents, and in-depth interviews with relevant informants to obtain competent information about the development of tourist villages in Tabanan Regency. The research instrument used in this study was a questionnaire given to respondents, namely the local community in the tourist village of Tabanan Regency. The questionnaire contains written statements describing the respondent's perceptions of the variable indicators conceptualized in the study. The respondent's perceptions were quantified using the "Likert" scale to measure the level of agreement or disagreement of respondents to the statements given through the questionnaire.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The theoretical model was developed as a basis for constructing a perception research model which was then tested based on the current conditions and facts in the field. The list of questions was compiled based on a theoretical framework and empirical studies using a Likert categorical measurement scale. The research sample consisted of 150 respondents representing all tourist villages in Tabanan. Before the research was carried out en masse, the research instruments were tested first on 30 selected respondents to evaluate their validity, reliability and validity. Instrument evaluation is very important to ensure that the list of questions can be understood by respondents, does not lead to multiple interpretations, and provides consistent results if done repeatedly.

The validity test is carried out to measure the accuracy and precision of a measurement instrument in carrying out its measuring function so that the data obtained is relevant to the purpose of the measurement. The testing technique used is Pearson bivariate correlation by correlating item scores with total scores. The results of the analysis show that the correlation of all indicator items with a significant total score ($p < 0.05$), so that the research instrument is valid. The reliability test was carried out to find out how reliable the measurement results were and if measurements were taken at different times in the same group of subjects, relatively similar results were obtained as long as the aspects measured in the subject did not change. Reliability test with Cronbach's Alpha analysis, and the data is said to be reliable if the Cronbach's Alpha value is > 0.7 or is still tolerated if > 0.6 . The Cronbach's Alpha value for all items was > 0.70 , so it was concluded that all instrument items were reliable.

This research has succeeded in identifying and recording the data of respondents who were selected with a predetermined sampling methodology. Respondent's perceptions are described based on the percentage of answers to research statements using the average value of each item of respondent's perceptions as a whole. According to Ferdinand (2012), to interpret the perception index, three box method criteria can be used, namely: bad/low perception (10-40%), fair/moderate perception (41-70%), and good/high perception (71-100%). Following are the results of the analysis of the description of the respondent's perceptions of the research variables.

The Implementation of Tri Hita Karana (X1) consists of six indicators, namely, *rahyangan*, *pawongan*, and *paleahan*, each of which is translated into two indicators. The data shows that the average respondent's perception score is 3.79 with a perception index of 75.80 percent, which means that on average the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana is in good condition. In addition, good perceptions were also found in each indicator used, including religious rituals, religious activities, tourism village management activities, harmony among community members, preservation of natural resources, and preservation of nature.

The Community Participation variable (X2) consists of four indicators, namely planning, implementation of development, management and evaluation. The data shows that the average score of respondent's perceptions reached a value of 3.85 with a perception index of 76.90 percent, which means that on average Community Participation is in good condition. In addition, good perceptions were also found in each indicator used, including involvement in the planning of tourism village innovations, participation in realizing agreed innovations, community potential in managing tourism villages, and opportunities to convey criticism as a form of evaluation.

The Government Role variable (X3) consists of four indicators, namely regulator, motivator, facilitator, and dynamicator. The data shows that the average score of respondent's perceptions reaches a value of 3.80 with a perception index of 75.97 percent, which means that on average Government Role is in good condition. In addition, good perceptions are also found in each indicator used, including the Government's role as a regulator, motivator, facilitator, and dynamicator in each tourism village.

The Tourism Village Management Performance (X4) variable consists of five indicators, namely increased sales results, increased number of customers, increased number of profits, increased number of employees, and increased number of loyal customers. The data shows that the average respondent's perception score reaches 3.84 with a perception index of 76.77 percent, which means that on average Tourism Village Management Performance is in good condition. In addition, good perceptions were also found in each indicator used, including increasing sales results, increasing the number of customers, increasing the number of profits, increasing the number of workers, and increasing the number of loyal customers in each tourist village.

The Community Welfare (Y) variable consists of four indicators, namely material well-being, community well-being,

spiritual well-being, and healthy and safety. The data shows that the average score of respondent's perceptions reaches a value of 3.89 with a perception index of 77.77 percent, which means that on average Community Welfare is in good condition. In addition, good perceptions are also found in each indicator used, including material well-being, community well-being, spiritual well-being, and healthy and safety in every tourist village.

The outer model test has been carried out to evaluate the validity of the indicators used in this study. The results of the analysis show that all the indicators that make up the construct in the study meet the requirements of convergent validity with a t-value greater than 1.96 and a loading value above 0.50. Discriminant validity has been fulfilled by looking at the higher cross loading of the indicators in other constructs and the Average Variance Extracted (AVE), Composite Reliability (CR), and Cronbach Alpha values of more than 0.5. Thus, the measurements used in this study can be declared reliable.

Evaluation of the inner model is carried out by evaluating the goodness of fit and the effect of exogenous variables on endogenous variables through hypothesis testing. R-square is calculated to assess how much exogenous variables can have an impact on endogenous variables. The R-square value that is considered adequate is greater than or equal to 0.75, while a value below 0.50 is considered weak. From the results of the analysis, the R-square values were 0.803 and 0.898 for the endogenous variables of management performance and Community Welfare, respectively, which indicated that the information presented by exogenous variables was classified as moderate to strong. In addition, the model was also tested using the Stone-Geisser predict relevance approach and goodness of fit using Chi-Square, Normed Chi-Square, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA), and Comparative Fit Index (CFI) values. The results show that the research model has a good fit with Chi-Square, Normed Chi-Square, and RMSEA values that are less than 5.00 and CFI values that are greater than or equal to 0.95.

The results of the study show that the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana has a positive and significant effect on Community Welfare in the tourist village of Tabanan, which means that the more intensive the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, the better the impact on Community Welfare. Balinese cultural tourism which is based on Balinese culture imbued with the teachings of Hinduism and the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana is the main potential that can provide prosperity, peace and happiness for the community through synergistic, harmonious and sustainable tourism. The socio-cultural behavior of the local community also influences the intensity of the impact of tourism, and when tourism development takes into account ecological, economic, ethical and social sustainability criteria, the local community will seriously participate in the tourism development.

The results of the study show that Community Participation has a positive and significant influence on Community Welfare in the tourist village of Tabanan. In this study it was found that the higher the Community Participation, the more directly and significantly it will be able to encourage Community Welfare in the tourist village of Tabanan. According to Natori (2001), Community Participation-based tourism

development can create new opportunities for community members, promote natural sustainability, improve the quality of life, lifestyle, and cultural opportunities for local residents, and help economic development through the utilization of all revenues generated from tourism activity. According to Kaiser and Helber (1978), destinations that can prove and realize significant economic benefits for local communities, improvement of quality of life, lifestyle, and cultural opportunities for local residents, economic development through the utilization of all revenues generated from tourism activities for the benefit of society, as well as potential profits through various activities that are of interest to the community, will be able to produce "fruits of success". Therefore, prioritizing local communities to enjoy the benefits of tourism development and development in their areas is considered important to ensure community participation and involvement in the process.

The results of the study show that the Government Role has a positive and significant influence on Community Welfare in the tourist village of Tabanan. That is, the higher the Government Role, the handling of Community Welfare in the Tabanan tourist village will also increase significantly. The results of this study also show that an active Government Role makes a significant contribution in increasing Community Welfare in the tourist village of Tabanan. The Government Role variable is reflected most dominantly by the highest indicator, namely the regulator as well as the motivator, facilitator and dynamic aspects. This is in line with tourism development regulations, the Government of Indonesia has issued a policy in the form of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning tourism. In article 2 it is stated that the implementation of tourism is based on benefits, balance, independence, participation, sustainability and sustainability. Furthermore, in article 4 it is stated that the goals of tourism are: increasing economic growth, increasing community welfare, eliminating poverty, overcoming unemployment, preserving natural resource environments, and advancing culture.

Research shows that Tourism Village Management Performance has a positive and significant effect on Community Welfare in the Tabanan Tourism Village. That is, the better the Tourism Village Management Performance, the more significant impact it will have on Community Welfare. The strongest indicator of the Tourism Village Management Performance variable is loyal customers, followed by increased sales results, then an increased number of customers, and employment. Effective tourism company performance can be seen from the number of customers, the number of employees, the company's profitability, and the amount of customer expenses. The concept of "exchange value" shows that human resources and natural resources that were previously worthless can turn into valuable after preparing and managing natural resources wisely according to the demands of work. Therefore, the development of a tourist village must pay attention to the readiness of human resources and the right policies in managing natural resources to produce positive values, namely increasing the welfare of the people in the tourist village.

This study aims to determine the effect of the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, Community Participation, Government Role, and Tourism Village Management Performance

on Community Welfare in Tabanan, Bali Province. Theoretically, the results of this study indicate that the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, Community Participation, Government Role, and Tourism Village Management Performance have a positive effect on Community Welfare. Thus, the results of this study also provide recommendations to tourism village managers and the government in Tabanan to strengthen the capacity of Community Participation, Government Role, and Implementation of Tri Hita Karana in order to maximize Tourism Village Management Performance. Practically, the results of this research are expected to provide an overview of efforts to develop a tourist village in Tabanan and provide reference material for optimized long-term management of a tourism village through the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, Community Participation, Tourism Village Management Performance, and Government Role. There are several limitations to this study such as only being valid for one time period when the research was taking place, data sourced from a questionnaire instrument based on the perceptions of respondent's answers, and being carried out during a pandemic which could affect the research results. Therefore, further research with continuous data or different variables needs to be carried out in the future.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, as well as in accordance with the research objectives, it can be concluded as follows.

1. The influence of the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, Community Participation, Government Role and Management of Tourism Villages. Both the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, Community Participation, Government Role towards Tourism Village Management Performance have succeeded in encouraging Tourism Village Management Performance in Tabanan well. This is evidenced by the path coefficient which is positive. Implementation of Tri Hita Karana and Community Participation has a significant effect on the management of tourism villages. Meanwhile, Government Role has a positive effect but does not significantly increase Tourism Village Management Performance.
2. Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, community participation, Government Role and management of tourist villages has been proven to increase Community Welfare in tourist villages in Tabanan. Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, Community Participation, Government Role and Tourism Village Management Performance each has a positive and significant impact on Community Welfare in every tourist village in Tabanan.
3. Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, community participation, Government Role on Community Welfare in Tabanan through Tourism Village Management Performance. The results of the research show that Tourism Village Management Performance is able to mediate the influence of the Implementation of Tri Hita Karana, Community Participation and

Government Role on Community Welfare in Tabanan.

Tri Hita Karana is a Balinese Hindu concept that involves the harmonious relationship between the human being, God, and the environment. It is considered a fundamental principle for sustainable development in Balinese communities, including tourist villages. The implementation of Tri Hita Karana in Tabanan's tourist villages has resulted in positive impacts on the management of these villages, as well as on the welfare of the local communities.

One of the key factors affecting community welfare in Tri Hita Karana-based tourist villages is economic benefits. The presence of tourists in these villages can result in increased income for the local residents, through activities such as homestays, traditional handicraft sales, and the provision of local tours. This can result in improved standards of living and economic stability for the residents.

Another factor is cultural preservation. The implementation of Tri Hita Karana in these tourist villages encourages the preservation of traditional cultural practices and customs, such as dance, music, and architecture. This not only helps to maintain the unique cultural identity of the local communities, but also attracts tourists and enhances the overall experience of visiting these villages.

Environmental sustainability is also a crucial factor in the analysis of community welfare in Tri Hita Karana-based tourist villages. The implementation of Tri Hita Karana emphasizes the need to maintain a harmonious relationship between the human being, God, and the environment. This is reflected in the sustainable tourism practices adopted by these villages, such as waste management, conservation of natural resources, and support for local agriculture. This helps to preserve the natural beauty and biodiversity of the region and also attracts tourists.

In conclusion, the implementation of Tri Hita Karana in tourist villages in Tabanan has resulted in positive impacts on community welfare, through increased economic benefits, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability. The role of the government, community participation, and the management of these villages in achieving these positive impacts is significant, and highlights the importance of sustainable tourism practices in the development of these communities.

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