

The Impact of Development of Tourism on Innovation of Local Government Policy of Bali

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Abstract— The change in leadership in developing a responsible tourism strategy and policy should take into account the views of a number of stakeholders including industry, local communities, special groups representing environmental interests, and tourists themselves. In the context of tourism development and development as a totality of products, namely tourist attraction, accessibility, amenities, and ancillary, community involvement and government policies are needed, so that the dynamics of tourism also have an impact on changes in bureaucratic leadership issues in the formulation and implementation of strategic tourism policies as a result of developments and The development of tourism is particularly related to the innovation of facilities and infrastructure that has been carried out by the Provincial Government of Bali as an effort to transformative leadership in the context of addressing the issue of leadership change. This study uses a quantitative approach using descriptive statistical analysis tools and linear regression to be able to simulate the results of research results by conducting a survey of respondents who traveled on several tourist attractions in Bali. The number of respondents in this study amounted to 465 people determined by purposive sampling because the identity and number of the population are unknown. Correlation analysis and linear regression tools are used to produce a description of the results and analysis of the relationship between the developments of Bali's tourism destinations on the issue of leadership change in the strategic policy development of tourism development in Bali. The issue of policy change in the context of the transformative leadership of the provincial government of Bali in making strategic changes should remain in accordance with the dynamics of change and the development of the tourism industry in Bali based on the expectations of tourists, local communities, and the business world based on the principle of sustainable development of cultural tourism. The policy of developing tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali should remain based on the consideration of the preservation of Bali's natural beauty, the uniqueness of Balinese Culture, the Balinese hospitality potential of the Bali Tourism Destination, hotels and restaurants because they contribute directly to the local revenue, the development of transportation modes in Bali, and also consider input from business operators of travel services available in Bali Tourism Destinations even though they have international service coverage. Tourism infrastructure development policies in Bali should also not reduce the natural beauty of Bali, not reduce the uniqueness of Balinese culture, and pay attention to the development of hotels and restaurants in Bali, the development of modes of transportation in Bali. Tourism infrastructure development policy in Bali has been based on the influence of Balinese hospitality, so those infrastructure development policies are still carried out in the interests of the general public and not just for the sake of tourism. Likewise, the infrastructure development policy is also carried out in the wider interest including taking into account input from travel agents operating in Bali.

Index Terms— Issues of change, leadership innovation, tourism destinations, synergy, tourism products

1. INTRODUCTION

In the context of tourism, the development of tourism services is closely related to efforts to provide services and hospitality that can support the smooth operation of tours where community activities in the provision of services, such as accommodation facilities, attractions, access and amenities, and intangible services. On the same side, the regulation of tourist travel traffic and the provision of media or travel packages that enable tourists to obtain the high value of travel satisfaction through the management of tourism resources based on the principles of sustainable tourism development. Tourism development policies are needed consistently can focus attention on efforts to increase

social, economic, cultural, psychological benefits of travel for the community and tourists as well as evaluation of tourism development through a planned action, including in this case the planning of policies and the development of tourism as a bridge to build the issue of change [1, 2].

Long before tourism developed in Indonesia, especially in the Province of Bali, the tourism industry has become a leading sector for several countries that have tourist destinations that are of interest to tourists so that each country seeks to provide better services and the provision of facilities and infrastructure needed by tourists, both the food and beverage facilities, as well as tourist facilities that increasingly create a sense of comfort. On the other hand, the tourism industry has an important role in efforts to increase income, and provide employment and in efforts to increase macroeconomic variables. Foreign tourists trying to find tourist destinations that have unique such as beaches, mountains, cultural reserves, dance, and art. Most developed countries, such as France, Switzerland, and Austria, have received a 5% increase in revenues from the tourism sector from Gross Domestic Product. These countries create

- **Ida Bagus Kade Subhiksu:** This study is part of working paper for National Leadership Training of Tourism in Themes as A Bridge to Build Change Issues (*Pelatihan Kepemimpinan Nasional Tematik Kepariwisata sebagai Jembatan Membangun Isu Perubahan Studi Kasus: Pengaruh Pengembangan Destinasi Wisata Terhadap Inovasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah Provinsi Bali*)

employment opportunities from service industries related to tourism. This service industry includes transportation services, such as airlines, cruise ships and taxis; hospitality services, such as accommodation, including hotels and resorts; and entertainment venues, such as amusement parks, casinos, shopping centers, music venues and theaters [3, 4].

The number of global tourists is growing faster than predicted by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The 2020 target has been reached in 2018, meaning that the number of tourists has increased rapidly. In the long-term estimates from the UNWTO in 2010 that 1.4 billion international arrivals by 2020 were reached in 2018 or earlier than expected, because of stronger economic growth, easier visa making, and more affordable air transportation costs. Tourism to the Middle East and Africa grew above the world average of 6%, with a 10% increase in the Middle East and a 7% surge for Africa. The Asia Pacific and Europe grew by 6%. While the number of tourists travels to America is growing below the world average, with an increase of 3%. International arrivals in Central America and the Caribbean fell by 2%, hit by the impact of hurricanes Irma and Maria that hit in September 2017. The UNWTO forecasts for international tourism in 2019 are expected to be in line with the previous growth trend of 3-4%. Brexit uncertainty, economic slowdown, and geopolitical tensions also trade can cause travelers to wait for the results. However, stable fuel prices, better air connectivity, and high developing country travelers are considered positive indicators for 2019. Following international arrivals data for 2018: Total: 1.4 billion increased by 6%, Middle East: 64 million increased by 10 %, Africa: 67 million increased 7%, Asia and Pacific: 343 million increased 6%, Europe: 713 million increased 6%, American continent: 217 million increased 3% [5, 6]. Seeing the positive trends of global tourism growth, tourism development optimization as an alternative development to replace the agricultural and industrial sectors that tend to have an impact on changes in bureaucratic leadership, human resources, and natural resources is increasingly important to be studied further [3, 4].

In tourism, the terminology of product totality (4A), is an intangible offer of tourist destinations to tourists, which includes attractions, accessibility, amenity, and ancillary which can provide a competitive advantage in the market competition of tourist destinations globally. Middleton and Strick [25] argue that in tourism marketing there are five elements that must be involved together. The five elements are the elements of market demand (market demand), elements of travel agencies (travel organizers), elements of tourism institutions at the destination (destination organizers), supply elements (product supply), and physical

elements of accessibility. The development of the tourism sector can also encourage local governments to provide better infrastructure, the provision of clean water, electricity, telecommunications, public transportation, and other supporting facilities as a logical consequence and all of which can improve the quality of life for both tourists and local communities themselves as hosts. Building tourism means agreeing to build a tourist attraction, especially man-made tourist attractions, while for natural and cultural attractions only structuring and packaging are needed. Because the distance and travel time to the destination will eventually encourage the government to build a suitable highway for tourist transportation while supporting tourism facilities such as hotels, lodging, restaurants must also be prepared [3, 4]. Tourism infrastructure development can be done independently or invite national private parties and even foreign investors, especially for large-scale development such as the construction of international airports, and so on. The improvement and development of tourism infrastructure will also be enjoyed by local residents in carrying out their business activities; in this context, local people will get positive influence from the development of tourism in their area [20, 21, 23].

Changes in leadership in the development of tourism strategies and policies, the responsible authority, must consider the views of a number of stakeholders including industry, residents, special groups that represent environmental and community interests, as well as tourists themselves. Stakeholder involvement in the formulation of sustainable tourism development strategies and policies may be very important to note. A must accommodate all input or opinions from various stakeholder groups in terms of problem identification, legitimacy, involvement, and conflict resolution. The stakeholder framework has been applied in relation to the life cycle of tourist destination areas in order to analyze attitudes towards tourism stakeholders and sustainable development. Tourism development in Indonesia should consider various things to achieve sustainable tourism. One consideration is the development of tourism while maintaining the natural environment and available resources so that they are able to improve the welfare of their communities and alleviate poverty [20, 21, 23]. However, various problems can arise as a result of tourism development can be in the form of a decline in the agricultural sector due to the conversion of land functions for tourism development resulting in significant changes in soil structure [7, 8].

Bali Province which one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia also It has many tourist attractions and cultural uniqueness. Culture in Bali has been integrated with the lifestyle of people in Bali, and has been able to sustain environmental and natural preservation activities. The name

Bali has also been known by the world, because of its history during the Dutch colonial period to the present development [9]. Bali tourism milestone in the context of the development of cultural tourism began in the 1920s and legally began in 1974 then on its way was revised in 1991 and 2012. Alternatives to avoid mass tourism began to be known since the 1980s with community-based tourism [10, 11]. Implementation of tourism development implementation involves the host community [12, 13]. The opinion of some academics that tourists increasingly seek experiences that brings them closer to the local population review community-based tourism methods and highlight the dominant forces in their successes or failures [14, 15, 16, 17].

In the context of tourism development and development as a totality of products, namely tourist attraction, accessibility, amenities, and ancillary, community involvement and government policies are needed, so that the dynamics of tourism also have an impact on changes in bureaucratic leadership issues in the formulation and implementation of strategic tourism policies as a result of developments and The development of tourism is particularly related to the innovation of facilities and infrastructure that have been carried out by the Provincial Government of Bali as an effort to transformative leadership in the context of addressing the issue of leadership change [1, 2]. So the main issues in the study are as follows: (1) What is the perception of tourists about the natural beauty of Bali (X1), Perceptions of tourists to the uniqueness of Balinese culture (X2), Perceptions of tourists towards the hospitality of the people of Bali as a tourist destination (X3), Perceptions of tourists towards the construction of hotels and restaurants in Bali (X4), Perceptions of tourists towards access to Tourist Attractions from their homes (X5), Perceptions of tourists towards the current mode of transportation (X6). Tourist perceptions about the availability of infrastructure that has been built by the Regional Government of Bali (Y1), and Perceptions of the existence of road infrastructure that has been built by the Regional Government of Bali (Y2). (2) How is the influence of the natural beauty of Bali (X1), the uniqueness of Balinese culture (X2), the hospitality of the Balinese people as a tourist destination (X3), the construction of hotels and restaurants in Bali (X4), access to Tourism Attractions in Bali (X5), development the current mode of transportation (X6) to the response of the provincial government of Bali through the innovation of tourism infrastructure development (Y1), and to the response of the provincial government of Bali through the innovation of road infrastructure development (Y2)?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Leadership is included in a partnership based on one's abilities and leadership is also characterized as follows:

According to Tead; Terry; Hoyt [18]. Understanding of leadership is the activity or art of influencing others to work together based on the person's ability to guide others in achieving the goals desired by the group? Likewise, according to Young [18], the understanding of leadership is a form of domination based on personal abilities that are able to encourage or invite others to do something based on acceptance by the group, and have special expertise appropriate for a particular situation. Moejiono [19] considers that leadership is actually as a result of the one-way influence, because leaders may have certain qualities that distinguish themselves from their followers. Volunteer theorists (compliance induction theorists) tend to view leadership as coercing or insisting on influence indirectly and as a means to form groups according to the wishes of the leader [19]. Some definitions above can be concluded that leadership is the ability to influence other people, subordinates, or groups, the ability to direct the behavior of subordinates or groups, has the ability or special expertise in the field desired by the group, to achieve organizational or group goals. There are six types of leadership that are widely recognized, including the following:

Type of autocratic leader, that is, an autocratic leader is a leader who considers the organization as private property, identifies personal goals with organizational goals, considers subordinates as mere tools, does not want to accept criticism, suggestions, and opinions, is too dependent on formal power, in the act of moving it often uses approaches that contain elements of coercion and punitive (punitive nature). Militaristic type is a leader who is militaristic type is a leader who has the characteristics: often use the command system in moving subordinates, likes to depend on the rank and position in moving subordinates, likes to exaggerate formalities, demands high discipline and rigid from subordinates, difficult to accept criticism from subordinates, enjoyed ceremonies for various events and circumstances.

Paternalistic type is a leader who considers his subordinates as immature humans, overprotects, rarely gives his subordinates the opportunity to make decisions and initiatives, and rarely gives their subordinates the opportunity to develop their creativity and fantasy, often acts omniscient. Charismatic type, until now experts have not been able to find the reasons why a leader has charisma, what is known is that such leaders have enormous appeal and therefore generally have very large followers. Because of a lack of knowledge about the causes of a charismatic leader, it is often said that such a leader is endowed with supernatural powers.

Laissez-Faire type is a person who is: in leading the organization usually has a permissive attitude, in the sense that the members of the organization may act according to

their beliefs and conscience, as long as the common interests are maintained and the goals of the organization are still achieved, the organization will run smoothly by itself because the members of the organization consist of people who are adults who know what the goals of the organization, the goals achieved, and the tasks that must be carried out by each member, A leader who does not often intervene in organizational life.

Democratic type is a type that is: in the process of mobilizing subordinates always starting from the opinion that humans are the noblest creatures in the world, always trying to synchronize the interests and goals of the organization with the interests and personal goals of their subordinates, happy to accept suggestions, opinions and even criticism from subordinates, Always trying to make his subordinates more successful than him, always trying to prioritize cooperation and teamwork in an effort to achieve goals, Trying to develop his personal capacity as a leader, His subordinates are actively involved in self-determination through their participation in the decision-making process.

The role of the government as a bridge to build the issue of change due to the impact of tourism development on local government policy innovation is evident in the development of tourism in the Province of Bali. The role of this change issue will be displayed in the results and discussion of case studies in the next section. In the marketing mix, there are a lot of showcasing apparatuses known as the 4P blend, in a particular product, price, place (spot or appropriation channel), and promotion. While in the travel industry promoting has a few extra advertising instruments that are separated or created from item components, for example, fascination, availability, amenity, and ancillary so it is known as a 4A + 3P blend. So the travel industry showcasing blend incorporates 3P specifically: price, place, promotion, and included 4A, in particular attraction, accessibility, amenity, and ancillary (Utama, 2016).

The seven components of the travel industry marketing mix are interconnected and affect one another, with the goal that endeavors are sought after to deliver a showcasing approach that prompts successful administrations so as to accomplish traveler fulfillment. So in the travel industry marketing mix, there are factors that help each other, which are then joined by the goal director to get the ideal reactions in the objective market.

The Government and Regional Government is obliged (1) to give the travel industry, legitimate insurance, and security and wellbeing data to visitors; (2) making an atmosphere helpful for the improvement of the travel industry organizations which remembers opening up equivalent open doors for taking a stab at, encouraging, and giving lawful

assurance; (3) look after, create, and safeguard national resources which are vacation spots and potential resources that have not yet been uncovered; and (4) regulating and controlling the travel industry exercises so as to forestall and beat different negative effects on the more extensive network [21, 23].

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the context of developing tourist destinations, it will be closely related to efforts to provide services and hospitality to support the smoothness of tourist trips where community activities can be directed at providing business services, such as accommodation facilities, attractions, access and amenities, and other intangible services. On the same side, the arrangement of tourist travel traffic and the provision of media or travel packages that allow tourists to be able to obtain the value of satisfaction of travel through the management of tourism resources based on the principles of sustainable tourism development. To this end, a consistent tourism development policy is needed that focuses on efforts to increase social, economic, cultural, and psychological benefits of travel for the public and tourists, whose development can be evaluated through planned actions, including in this case policy planning and tourism development as a bridge to build the issue of change or in the sense that leadership change is also needed to address the issues of change in the management of tourism development [1, 2, 3, 4].

This study uses a quantitative approach using descriptive statistical analysis tools and linear regression to be able to simulate the results of research results by conducting a survey of respondents who traveled on several tourist attractions in Bali. The number of respondents in this study amounted to 465 people determined by purposive sampling because the identity and number of the population are unknown.

The use of purposive sampling and determination of this number have been considered quite feasible as survey simulation studies because they have met the maximum limit of Slovin samples of 400 respondents[24]. Respondents' attitudes are measured on a Likert scale of 5 choices which directly asks their attitude towards Bali's current nature (X1), Perceptions of tourists towards Balinese Culture (X2), Perceptions of tourists towards Balinese hospitality as a tourist destination (X3), Perceptions of tourists towards hotel development and restaurants in Bali (X4), Perceptions of tourists towards access to Tourist Attractions from where they live (X5), Perceptions of tourists about current modes of transportation (X6). Tourist perceptions about the availability of infrastructure that has been built by the Regional Government of Bali (Y1), and Perceptions of the

existence of road infrastructure that has been built by the Regional Government of Bali (Y2). The independent variable (X1,2,3,4,5) will simultaneously be correlated and regressed to the dependent variable (Y1, Y2) which is considered as the changing role of bureaucratic leadership to be able to formulate and implement a tourism strategic policy.

The results of this correlation and regression analysis to see the impact of tourism on changes in the management of the tourism sector itself on government bureaucracy, especially innovative leadership due to changes in tourism development in Bali with the assumption that leaders who are able to innovate are not only directed to accelerate the development process through facilitation and improvement quality of public services, but it is also necessary to be able to innovate as a factor in leveraging the potential and richness of the natural and cultural resources of the Indonesian archipelago as a developed and sustainable tourism area [1, 2, 3, 4, 24].

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Bali Tourism Briefly

Balinese Culture Tourism is Balinese tourism based on Balinese Culture which is based on the philosophy of Tri Hita Karana as the main potential by using tourism as a vehicle for its actualization, so as to realize a dynamic reciprocal relationship between tourism and culture that makes both develop synergistically, harmoniously and sustainably to be able to provide welfare, to the community, cultural and environmental sustainability [24].

The development of Bali into a major national and world tourism destination has indeed made a positive contribution to Bali itself and nationally, but on the other hand it also has a serious negative impact. Bali's fundamentals which include Bali Nature, Bali People, and Balinese Culture tend to have changed massively and systemically. Overall there has been a decline or degradation, both in quality and quantity, in the Natural Environment of Bali, Bali People, and Balinese Culture. Along with this, from 2009 to 2018, the number of foreign tourists experienced positive growth. In 2010, visit growth increased by 9.01% of visits in 2009. The highest visit growth occurred in 2016 amounted to 23.14% of visits in 2015, but in 2017 and 2018 the growth of tourist visits has slowed, but still increased towards 2016 and 2017. The positive growth of the number of tourists to Bali is closely related to the dynamics of the existence of Bali as a world tourism destination that is always making improvements and innovations on Bali as a destination that embraces four aspects (4A) as a unified integrated totality [25, 26, 27].

4.2 Respondent Profile

The study involved 465 respondents with a predominance of

respondents who worked as students at 88.1%, and then Private Employees at 9%, Civil Servants at 6%, and the entrepreneurs at 3% (see Table 4.2).

TABLE 4.2
PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS BY JOB

Job	Frequency	%
Student	381	81.9
Private employees	42	9.0
Government employees	28	6.0
Businessman	14	3.0
Total	465	100.0

The study was also dominated by respondents who live around Bali by 85.6%, then outside Bali by 14.2%, and the rest abroad by 0.2% (see Table 4.3).

TABLE 4.3
PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO DOMICILE

Origin	Frequency	%
Around Bali	398	85.6
Outside Bali	66	14.2
Overseas	1	.2
Total	465	100.0

This research involving 465 respondents noted that the dominance of respondents aged less than 20 years was 64.5%, then 21-30 years at 22.6%, 31-40 years at 6.9%, 41-50 years at 3.4%, and the remaining more than 50 years is 2.6% (see Table 4.4).

TABLE 4.4
PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS BY AGING GROUP

Aging Group	Frequency	%
Less than 20 years	300	64.5
21-30 years	105	22.6
31 - 40 years	32	6.9
41-50 years	16	3.4
More than 50 years	12	2.6
Total	465	100.0

4.2 Tourist Perceptions of Independents Variables (4A), Infrastructure, and Infrastructure Innovations by local governments.

The results of a survey of 465 respondents illustrate that Tourist Perceptions of Independent Variables (4A), Innovation of Facilities and Infrastructure by local governments are as follows:

Table 4.5
Tourist Perceptions of Independent Variables (4A),
Facilities and Infrastructure Innovations by local
governments

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
Nature (X1)	4.20	.796	Good
Culture (X2)	4.21	.744	Very good
Society (X3)	4.20	.728	Good
Restaurant Hotels (X4)	4.11	.743	Good
Travel (X5)	4.03	.784	Good
Transportation (X6)	4.04	.795	Good
Facility Innovation (Y1)	4.15	.754	Good
Infrastructure Innovation (Y2)	3.99	.799	Good
Valid N (listwise) = 465			

Note: The mean value is the value that indicates the average perception of the respondent towards the respondent's answer category. Note: Range 1.00 - 1.80 means Very Not Good, 1.81 - 2.60 means Not Good, 2.61 - 3.40 means Fair, 3.41 - 4.20 means Good, and 4.21 - 5,00 means Very Good.

Average perceptions of tourists are good with the variables Nature (X1), Society (X3), Hotel-Restaurant (X4), Travel (X5), Transportation (X6) has developed according to tourist expectation, and even Culture (X2) is perceived to be very good as a tourist attraction for Bali. While for the variable Facilities Innovation (Y1) and Infrastructure Innovation (Y2), tourists perceive that the local government has made strategic changes in the development of tourism facilities and infrastructure, and also build infrastructure that can support Bali tourism.

4.3 Simultaneous Relationship between Independent Variables (4A) to Infrastructure Innovations by local governments.

TABLE 4.5
RESULTS OF MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS
BETWEEN VARIABLES X AND Y1

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.272	.146		1.869	.062
Nature (X1)	.158	.043	.167	3.693	.000
Culture (X2)	.115	.049	.114	2.362	.019
Society (X3)	.221	.043	.213	5.115	.000
Restaurant and Hotels (X4)	.233	.047	.229	4.944	.000
Travel (X5)	.038	.044	.040	.872	.384
Transportation (X6)	.172	.043	.181	3.954	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Facility Innovation(Y1)

(1) Effect of Bali's Natural Beauty (X1) on facility innovation and infrastructure (Y1) conducted by the Bali Local Government: Significant value of (0,000) <0.05 can prove that Bali's Natural Beauty as a power tourist attraction has been able to arouse the Bali Regional Government to make changes in the form of innovative tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali. The conclusion is that the policy to develop tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali has been based on the influence of the natural beauty of Bali.

(2) Effect of the uniqueness of Balinese Culture (X2) on the innovation of facilities and infrastructure (Y1) Bali Local Government: Significance value of (0.019) <0.05 can prove that the preservation of Balinese culture as a tourist attraction has been able to inspire the Regional Government of Bali to make changes in the form of innovation tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali. The conclusion is that the policy to develop tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali has been based on the influence of the uniqueness of Balinese Culture.

(3) The influence of Balinese hospitality (X3) on the innovation of facilities and infrastructure (Y1) Local Government of Bali: Significance value of (0,000) <0.05 can prove that the Balinese hospitality as a tourist attraction has been able to inspire the Regional Government of Bali to make changes in the form of innovation tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali. The conclusion is that the policy to develop tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali has been based on the influence of Balinese hospitality.

(4) Effect of Hotel-Restaurant (X4) development on facilities innovation and infrastructure (Y1): Significance value of (0,000) <0.05 can prove that the development of Bali Hotels and Restaurants development as Bali Tourism Amity has been able to inspire local governments to make changes in the form of innovation tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali. The conclusion is that the policy to develop tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali has been based on the influence of the development of hotel and restaurant development in Bali.

(5) Effect of Travel Services (X5) on the innovation of facilities and infrastructure (Y1) Bali Local Government: Significance value of (0.394) > 0.05 cannot prove that tourism travel services in Bali as an Ansari are able to inspire the Regional Government of Bali to make changes in the form of innovation tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali. The conclusion is that the policy to develop tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali is not based on the influence of the development of travel services in Bali.

(6) The influence of transportation mode (X6) on the innovation of facilities and infrastructure (Y1) Bali Regional

Government: Significant value of (0,000) <0.05 can prove that the development of the mode of transportation of tourism in Bali as access to tourism in Bali has been able to inspire local governments to make changes in the form of innovation tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali. The conclusion that the policy of infrastructure development of tourism in Bali has been based on the influence of the growing mode of transportation in Bali

4.4 Simultaneous Relations between Variables (4A) against the innovation of infrastructure by local governments.

TABLE 4.6
RESULTS OF MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS
BETWEEN VARIABLES X AND Y2

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	.349	.173		2.021	.044
Nature (X1)	.049	.051	.049	.967	.334
Culture (X2)	.103	.058	.096	1.781	.076
Society (X3)	.169	.051	.154	3.306	.001
Restaurant and Hotels (X4)	.091	.056	.085	1.631	.103
Travel (X5)	.376	.052	.369	7.237	.000
Transportation (X6)	.099	.052	.098	1.909	.057

a. Dependent Variable: **Infrastructure Innovation (Y2)**

(1) Effect of the natural beauty of Bali (X1) on Innovation-Infrastructure (Y2): Significance value of (0.334) > 0.05 cannot prove that the natural beauty of Bali as a tourist attraction is able to inspire local governments to make changes in the form of innovation infrastructure Tourism in Bali. The conclusion is that the development of policy infrastructure tourism in Bali is not based on the influence of Bali's natural beauty.

(2) Effect of the uniqueness of Balinese Culture (X2) on Innovation-Infrastructure (Y2): Significance value of (0.076) > 0.05 cannot prove that the preservation of Balinese culture as a tourist attraction is able to inspire local governments to make changes in the form of innovation infrastructure tourism in Bali. The conclusion is that the development of policy infrastructure tourism in Bali is not based on the influence of the uniqueness of Balinese culture.

(3) The influence of Balinese hospitality (X3) on Innovation-Infrastructure (Y2): Significance value of (0.001) <0.05 can prove that Balinese Hospitality as a tourist attraction is able to inspire local governments to make changes in the form of infrastructure tourism in Bali. The conclusion is that the development of policy infrastructure tourism in Bali has been based on the influence of Balinese hospitality.

(4) Influence of the development of Hotels and Restaurants in Bali (X4) on Innovation-Infrastructure (Y2): Significance value of (0.103) > 0.05 cannot prove that the development of Bali Hotels and Restaurants development as Bali Tourism amenities can inspire local governments to make changes in the form innovation infrastructure tourism in Bali. The conclusion is that the development of policy infrastructure tourism in Bali is not based on the influence of the development of hotels and restaurants in Bali.

(5) Influence of the development of the Travel Bureau in Bali (X5) on Innovation-Infrastructure (Y2): Significance value of (0,000) <0.05 can prove that Tourism Travel Services in Bali as an Ansari have been able to inspire local governments to make changes in the form of innovation infrastructure Tourism in Bali. The conclusion is that the development of policy infrastructure tourism in Bali has been based on the influence of the development of the Tourism Travel Bureau in Bali.

(6) Effect of developing modes of transportation in Bali (X6) on Innovation-Infrastructure (Y2): Significance value of (0.057) > 0.05 cannot prove that the development of the mode of transportation of tourism in Bali as access to tourism in Bali is able to inspire local governments to make changes in the form of innovation in infrastructure tourism in Bali. The conclusion is that the development of policy infrastructure tourism in Bali is not based on the influence of the development of transportation modes in Bali.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The role of local government as a bridge to build the issue of changing the impact of tourism development on local government policy innovation has proven that the provincial government of Bali has democratically heard and synergized in carrying out development in response to the needs of tourists at large to realize a better destination image. The role of the local government can be explained as follows:

The average tourist agrees that the natural beauty of Bali, the friendliness of the Balinese people, the development of hotels and restaurants in Bali, the development of tourist travel services in Bali, the development of modes of transportation in Bali are in line with tourists' expectations, and even cultural uniqueness is perceived as very unique as a tourist attraction in Bali. While the innovation of facilities and infrastructure tourism as well as the innovation of infrastructure tourism that has been carried out to capture the issue of policy change in the context of leadership transformative shows that the provincial government of Bali

has made strategic changes in accordance with the changing dynamics and development of the industry tourism in Bali.

The policy of developing tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali has been based on the influence of Bali's natural beauty, this is done to preserve and preserve the potential of Bali's natural beauty as an effort to develop sustainable tourism.

The policy of developing tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali has been based on the influence of the uniqueness of Balinese Culture, this is done to preserve and preserve the cultural potential possessed by the Bali Tourism Destinations as a sustainable tourism development effort.

The policy of developing tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali has been based on the influence of Balinese hospitality, this is done to preserve and preserve the potential hospitality of the Balinese People owned by the Bali Tourism Destination as an effort to develop sustainable tourism in favor of the quality of life of the local community.

The policy of developing tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali has been based on the influence of the development of hotel and restaurant development in Bali, this is done because hotels and restaurants contribute directly to local revenue so that the development of tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali is the responsibility of the government.

The policy of developing tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali is not based on the influence of the development of travel services in Bali because the existing travel service businesses in Bali Tourism Destinations have international service coverage.

The policy of developing tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali has been based on the influence of the development of transportation modes in Bali; this is done because the modes of transportation in Bali contribute directly to local revenue so that the development of tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali is the responsibility of the government.

Development policy infrastructure Tourism in Bali is not based on the influence of the natural beauty of Bali, because the development policy is infrastructure carried out in the broader interest, which is not only for the benefit of the tourism sector but for the benefit of the general public.

Development policy infrastructure Tourism in Bali is not based on the influence of the uniqueness of Balinese culture, because the development policy is infrastructure carried out in the broader interest, which is not only for the benefit of the tourism sector but for the benefit of the general public.

Development policy infrastructure Tourism in Bali has been based on the influence of the hospitality of the Balinese people because the development policy is infrastructure carried out in the wider interests including the interests of the general public.

Development policy infrastructure Tourism in Bali is not based on the influence of the development of hotels and restaurants in Bali, because the development policy is infrastructure carried out in the broader interest, which is not only for the benefit of the tourism sector but for the benefit of the general public.

Development policy infrastructure Tourism in Bali has been based on the influence of the development of the Travel Bureau in Bali, because the development policy is infrastructure carried out in the wider interests including the interests of the travel agents owned by the Balinese people.

Development policy infrastructure Tourism in Bali is not based on the influence of the development of transportation modes in Bali, because the development policy is infrastructure carried out in the broader interest, which is not only for the benefit of the automotive business sector but for the benefit of the general public.

5.2 The Suggestions

The development of tourist destinations in Bali is related to various efforts to provide services and hospitality so that the smooth running of the tour can be played by the community so that the local community becomes a business actor providing services, such as accommodation facilities, attractions, access and amenities, and other services intangible. The suggestions of the study, the following advice is given:

- 1) Issues of policy change in the context of the leadership transformative of the provincial government of Bali in making strategic changes should remain in accordance with the dynamics of change and development of the tourism industry in Bali based on the expectations of tourists, local communities, and the business world based on the principle of sustainable cultural tourism development.
- 2) The policy of developing tourism facilities and infrastructure in Bali should remain based on the consideration of the preservation of Bali's natural beauty, the uniqueness of Balinese Culture, the Balinese hospitality potential of the Bali Tourism Destination, hotels and restaurants because they contribute directly to the local revenue, the development of transportation modes in Bali, and also consider input from business operators of travel services available in Bali Tourism Destinations even though they have international service coverage.

3) Development policies infrastructure Tourism in Bali should also not reduce the natural beauty of Bali, not reduce the uniqueness of Balinese culture, pay attention to the development of hotels and restaurants in Bali, the development of modes of transportation in Bali. Development policy infrastructure Tourism in Bali has been based on the influence of Balinese hospitality, so that development policies are infrastructure still carried out in the interests of the general public and not just for the sake of tourism. Likewise, the development policy infrastructure is also carried out in the wider interest including taking into account input from travel agents operating in Bali.

In addition to the role of the local community, the role of investors is also needed to regulate tourist travel traffic and the provision of media or travel packages that allow tourists to obtain the value of travel satisfaction. Capturing the dynamics of the development of Bali's tourism destinations, a consistent tourism development policy is needed that focuses its attention on efforts to increase social, economic, cultural, psychological benefits of travel for the community and tourists, in this case, tourism policy planning and development as a bridge to build the issue of change or in the sense that changes in leadership are also needed to address issues of change in the management of development tourism [1, 2, 3, 4, 5].

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