

The Implementation of Tri Hita Karana in Maintaining Harmony in The Bali Tourism Area during the Covid-19 Pandemic



Ketut Susiani*, I Made Sutajaya, & I Wayan Suja

Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Singaraja-Bali, Indonesia



Abstract: Bali is famous for its natural beauty, culture, and traditions with the nickname island of the gods, almost every corner of the island of Bali there are temples which are the palaces of the gods which are the manifestation of Ida Sang Hyang Widhi or God Almighty who is guarded by the Balinese people. Local wisdom and the beauty of the island of Bali attract foreign and local tourists to visit the island of Bali. The tourism offered by the island of Bali has a positive impact on the economy. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has had an impact on tourism on the island of Bali. Some tourist attractions impose restrictions on the number of visitors and even closure of tourist attractions. The existence of tourist attractions in Bali requires special attention, so that the interests of the economy, health, and culture can run in balance. Tri Hita Karana consisting of Parahyangan, Palemahan, and Pawongan is expected to be a guide in creating harmony on the island of Bali. This study aims to examine how the role of Tri Hita Karana in maintaining the harmony of cultural tourism areas on the island of Bali during the Covid-19 pandemic. The data collection method uses a literature review from various relevant references. The results showed that the Tri Hita Karana concept was able to create harmony in the Bali tourist area during the COVID-19 pandemic. So that Tri Hita Karana can be used as a guide in keeping Bali tourism in harmony.

Key Words: Bali Tourism, Covid-19, Tri Hita Karana

INTRODUCTION

Tourism plays an important role in supporting the economic growth of a country. Millions of people spend their money to be able to travel to places that can make them happy. Pendit (Apritasari et al., 2013) explain that some people who travel are done for health maintenance, where the tourist attractions visited have a significant influence on the health of tourists (Bae & Chang, 2020; Cham et al., 2020; Chua et al., 2021). A similar opinion was expressed by Suwanto (Apritasari et al., 2013), which is one of the tourist attractions, namely natural resources that cause a sense of pleasure, happiness, comfort, and cleanliness (Harianto & Tsani, n.d.; Suryanto & Nurdin, 2020).

The world conference on the environment (Globe'90) held in Vancouver, Canada which was attended by stakeholders in the tourism sector, paid special attention to the tourism sector. In addition, the World Tourism Organization (WTO) publishes tourism growth data since the 1960s, that many countries develop tourism as an alternative to the country's economic development (Suradnya, 2006). The importance of tourism is no doubt in the role of building the economy of a country. Pinata (Mudana, 2018) explains that tourism is a leading sector in obtaining foreign exchange, creating employment opportunities, and eradicating poverty.

*Corresponding author: Ketut Susiani, email: ketut.susiani@undiksha.ac.id, Singaraja-Bali, Indonesia.

The island of Bali is known as the island of the gods or the island of a thousand temples because in every corner of the island of Bali there are temples which are the palaces of gods which are manifestations of Ida Sang Hyang Widhi or God Almighty. There are so many temples on the island of Bali, making it a special attraction for the island of Bali. Tourists, both from abroad and local flock to Bali to enjoy the beauty of the island Bali and the local wisdom offered by the island of Bali. Bali is not only famous for its beaches but there are cultural tourist spots that are very thick with local wisdom. The temple building is very artistic, attracting the attention of tourists, making it a hit tourist spot and popular as a tourist destination.

The existence of temples in Bali, apart from being a place of worship for Hindus, can also be used as a cultural-tourism destination that has a positive impact on the income of local residents. This is certainly not surprising anymore, because the temples in Bali were built with artistic ornaments in the form of carvings and ornaments that are beautiful to look at, and the gardens that adorn the temple area are neatly arranged. In addition, temples in Bali are located in various places, both mountains, lakes, beaches, etc. So that it spoils the eyes with the natural scenery around the temple. Temple attractions in Bali are Tanah Lot Temple attractions, Ulun Danu Beratan Temple attractions, Uluwatu Temple tourist objects, Besakih temple attractions, Goa Lawah Temple attractions, Gunung Kawi Temple attractions, Penataran Agung Lempuyang Temple, Temple attractions Tirta Empul, and many more.

On December 31, 2019, the WHO China Country Office reported a case of pneumonia in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. A case of pneumonia was found in the city of Wuhan of unknown etiology. On January 7, 2020, China identified pneumonia of unknown etiology as a new type of coronavirus (novel coronavirus) (Safrizal et al., 2020). This is the starting point of the Covid-19 pandemic that has haunted all countries, including Indonesia. This new type of coronavirus continues to grow until there are reports of new deaths and cases outside China. On January 30, 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid-19 a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Furthermore, on February 20, 2020, WHO officially declared that the disease caused by this new type of novel coronavirus was called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) (Safrizal et al., 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic has had such a huge impact on all areas of people's lives, such as in the fields of education, socio-culture, and the economy. In the field of education, the impact caused by the Covid-19 pandemic is that the Indonesian education system has turned into an online learning system. In the socio-cultural aspect, interactions between human beings must be limited due to this pandemic, and that religious ceremonial activity must be temporarily suspended. The next thing that is not spared from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is the economic sector. The Covid-19 pandemic has created a nightmare for Balinese people, especially people who work in the tourism sector.

According to the Bali Disparba in (BEM FEB in Bali, 2021) states that the tourism sector plays an important role in economic growth in Bali. The tourism sector is the main industry of Bali Province which is a barometer of national tourism development. The tourism sector has a positive impact, as stated by Muljadi in (BEM FEB in Bali, 2021), the tourism sector contributes to foreign exchange earnings, and increases central and regional income through levy taxes, job creation, increasing community income, and equitable development. Based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy quoted in (BEM FEB in Bali, 2021), the contribution of the tourism sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2019 was 4.8 percent. Based on data from Bank Indonesia, the number of workers in the tourism sector in Bali as of 2019 was 328,000 workers, but in 2020 the workforce in the tourism sector experienced a drastic decline of 28 percent to 236,000. This decline proves that Balinese people are very dependent on the tourism sector.

The enactment of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation No. 11 of 2020 concerning the Temporary Prohibition of Foreigners from Entering the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia, of course, has an impact on the income of the Province of Bali. Most of Bali's economy comes from tourism. Based on BPS data quoted from (BEM FEB in Bali, 2021), the contraction of Bali's economic growth in the third quarter of 2020 was recorded at 12.32 percent YoY (year on year), then in the fourth quarter of 2020, it was recorded minus 12.21 percent. The magnitude of the decline that reached double digits indicates that the Balinese economy is still in a slump. During the last decade, the lowest Bali and National economic growth was economic growth in 2020. The magnitude of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic gave negative shocks to the national and regional economies. The economic downturn in Bali due to the pandemic is rooted in the island's dependence on the tourism sector.

Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno, based on input from the Deputy Governor of Bali Tjokorda Oka Artha Ardhana Sukawati and tourism stakeholders, stated that conditions in Bali have shown a conducive situation and preparation steps for opening and re-accepting foreign tourists in October 2021 can be realized (Pertiwi, 2021). The opening and re-acceptance of foreign tourists must continue to apply health protocols and integration of care-protect applications as an effort to suppress local transmission. The opening and acceptance of this tour provide relief for the Balinese people, especially those who work in the tourism sector. The arrival of tourists to Bali certainly has an influence on people's lives and the Balinese environment. The arrival of tourists can improve the economy of Bali which is in decline, the arrival of tourists to Bali can also have a negative impact on tourist areas in Bali. Unwise tourists can damage the environment and pollute tourist attractions in Bali.

In the teachings of Hinduism, the Balinese Hindu community knows a term called Tri Hita Karana which has been guided for generations. Tri Hita Karana is the three causes of harmony or prosperity. Which consists of Parahyangan, Pawongan, and Palemahan. Human relations are very decisive in maintaining the sustainability of tourist attractions, every human being must remind each other to preserve Balinese culture and nature. Nature provides all human needs, so humans should be able to maintain and protect this nature. In addition, the majority of the Balinese occupation, namely Hindus, should always be grateful to Ida Sang Hyang Widhi, because all things on Earth are his creations.

Through the values contained in the concept of Tri Hita Karana, it can be used as a guide in maintaining the harmony of tourism in Bali. Especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, where everyone must be aware and aware of each other to always comply with health protocols. The Covid-19 pandemic is required to protect our nature because the coronavirus attacks the body's immune system, it is very necessary to have a healthy environment by always keeping the environment clean. In addition, what is no less important is to always pray and be grateful to God Almighty.

METHOD

The research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with a specific purpose and use. Literature Study is a research method carried out by researchers by collecting a number of books, magazines, articles, reports, and online sites related to the problem and research objectives. The results of this literature study are the number of relevant references that researchers can get related to the problem and research objectives. The steps for implementing the literature study method are:

1. Determining the theme of the article
2. Determining the title of the article

3. Literature Study
4. Determination of work plan
5. Carrying out a literature study by taking certain cases
6. Compilation of results
7. Analysis of results
8. Determination of conclusions

RESULTS

Following are the results of the literature review that has been carried out by collecting a number of books, magazines, articles, reports, and online sites related to the problem and research objectives.

Implementation of the Tri Hita Karana Concept in Bali Tourism Areas

There are several forms of activities carried out in various tourist-cultural places in Bali as a form of implementing the Tri Hita Harana concept in maintaining the harmony of cultural-tourism areas amid the COVID-19 pandemic, which consists of Parahyangan, Palemahan, and Pawongan. Although these activities are divided into three categories, all of them are interrelated and continuous with one another.

a. Implementation of Parahyangan values

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge impact on people's lives in Bali. The tourism sector in Bali is getting worse, which affects its economic growth. Following up on this problem, the Governor of Bali, Wayan Koster, informed the Balinese people that the Aci Pakelem Hulu-Teben ring Panca Sagara Ceremony would be held (Barbareto, 2021). This is in accordance with the Bali Province Traditional Village Assembly (MDA) Circular, which issued Circular Letter Number 007/SE/MDA-ProvBali/VII/2021, which was addressed to Bendesa adat throughout Bali and was to be followed up by each krama adat village.

This circular letter is a follow-up to the results of the coordination meeting of the Bali provincial government between the Bali Provincial Hindu Dharma Indonesia Parisada, the Bali Province Traditional Village Council, Bandesa Adat, and Pamangku Pura Sagara. The implementation of the Aci Pakelem Hulu Teben ring Panca Sagara ceremony will be held on Thursday, July 28, 2021, and will be held simultaneously on all sides of the island of Bali.

From the east, the Aci Pakelem Hulu Teben Ring Panca Sagara Ceremony was held at Sagara Batu Belah, Datah Village, Abang District, and Karangasem. On the south side, it will be held at Sagara Dalem Pakendung, Kuta Village, Kuta District, and Badung. On the west side, it was carried out in Sagara Rupek, Sumber Klampok, Gerokgak District, and Buleleng. On the north side, it will be carried out in Sagara Negara Gambur Anglayang, the village or district of Kubudindingan, and Buleleng. And in the middle, it will be held at Sagara Hulun Danu Batur Temple, Kintamani District, Bangli (Bali Tribune, 2021). The goal of the Aci Pakelem Hulu-Teben ring Panca Sagara Ceremony is to beg Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa maraga Ida Bhatara Baruna to end and disappear the Saluwiring Lara Merana Gering Agung Covid-19 and the impact that comes with it. So it is hoped that the life order of Krama Bali can run normally as before (Bali Tribune, 2021).

b. Implementation of the value of Palemahan.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made us realize that cleanliness, health, and environmental sustainability are very important. As a well-known tourist destination, Bali Island necessitates the preservation of nature as a first step toward achieving sustainable tourism. Tourists certainly choose tourist destinations that can provide them with a sense of security and comfort. Creating a sense of security and comfort for tourists can be started by keeping the environment clean.

The Governor's Tourism Sector Expert Team, led by Cipto Aji Gunawan, explained that the Bali Provincial Government has issued two governor regulations related to environmental preservation, one of which is the limitation or prohibition on the use of single-use plastic (Edaksi 9, 2020). The issuance of the Governor's Regulation is an effort to encourage Bali to become a quality tourist destination with clean and beautiful natural conditions.

c. Implementation of Pawongan values

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, people are faced with two choices: health or the economy. To answer these problems, the strategy that can be taken is to survive and live side by side with the Coronavirus while still paying attention to health protocols. Therefore, in improving the economy in Bali, tourism activists must collaborate with each other to revive tourism in Bali. Tourism activists and tourists must collaborate by working together and reminding each other about maintaining cleanliness and health and adhering to health protocols.

In the tourist village of Ambengan, a Tourism Awareness Group (Porkadarwis) was formed. Porkadarwis is a group consisting of the people of Ambengan Village who are tasked with managing tourism activities in Ambengan Village. (Citra & Frasawi, 2018) explains that Ambengan Village has two pokdarwis that manage two different tourist objects, namely the Jembong pokdarwis and the Banten Sari pokdarwis. The purpose of forming this group is that it is hoped that with this group, the management and control of tourism in Ambengan Village will be well maintained.

Issues Raised During the Implementation of the Tri Hita Karana Concept in Bali Tourism Areas

At the beginning of its implementation, the Tri Hita Karana concept in the cultural-tourism area of Bali encountered a few obstacles, both in terms of financial constraints and a lack of awareness of all aspects. The implementation of the Parahyangan values, where religious ceremonies are carried out that do not require a small amount of money or budget, makes spending the budget during the COVID-19 pandemic very sensitive. This is because income during the pandemic is experiencing a crisis.

The application of the Pawongan and Palemahan values also experienced a few obstacles, namely the lack of public awareness about protecting the tourist environment in Bali. There is still a lot of trash scattered around the tourist attractions. Furthermore, visitors do not yet have the awareness to remind one another to maintain and comply with health protocols. It is often found that tourists and officials at tourist attractions still close their eyes when they see a visitor not wearing a mask. It is hoped that, for further developments, the implementation of the Tri Hita Karana concept in tourist areas in Bali can be properly realized.

DISCUSSION

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Economic Sector

The COVID-19 pandemic has had such a big impact on all areas of people's lives, such as in the educational, socio-cultural, and economic fields. In the economic field, the COVID-19 pandemic has made Indonesia's economy slump. This is evidenced by the data on economic growth in Indonesia, which has decreased. The Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics stated that the economic growth rate in the first quarter, namely from January to March 2020, only grew by around 2.97%. This economic growth was very slow compared to the figure in the fourth quarter of 2019, which was 4.97%. In fact, this economic growth is still far from the data on Indonesia's economic growth in the first quarter of 2019, which reached 5.07%. And sadly, Indonesia's economic growth in the second quarter of 2020 experienced a drastic decline, namely minus 5.32 percent (cnnindonesia.com, 2020).

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economic sector can be seen from several phenomena that are currently happening, namely: 1) In April 2020, there were terminations of employment (PHK) of around 1.5 million employees, of whom 1.2 million came from the formal sector and 300,000 from the informal sector. 2) The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected the aviation sector, where air services have lost around Rp. 207 billion. This is because there are no flights between countries. 3) The number of tourists during the COVID-19 pandemic decreased by 6,800 people per day. 4) According to the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association (PHRI), a 50% drop in hotel occupancy in Indonesia has resulted in a drop in tourism-related foreign exchange. 5) decreased visitors to hotels, restaurants, and businesses in the tourism sector, which affects the income of people who depend on the tourism sector (Fahrika & Roy, 2020). From this description, it is clear that the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected the tourism sector in Indonesia.

Bali Island, as one of the centers of tourism in Indonesia, is very profitable for the Indonesian state. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused damage to the Bali economy. since the pandemic began to spread in the middle of the defense quarter of 2020, causing the economy in the first quarter to be -1.44% year over year (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). The closure of entry access for tourists and the closure of tourist attractions in Bali have resulted in the cessation of various types of businesses affiliated with tourism. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy in Bali was running well, with economic growth of 5.63%YoY in 2019; this achievement exceeded national economic growth, which was 5.02%YoY (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the people of Indonesia; many employees have lost their jobs due to termination of employment; activists working in the tourism sector have suffered losses and even gone out of business; and the income of traders has decreased dramatically due to social restrictions. This shows how big the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is on the economy in Indonesia.

The essence of the concept of Tri Hita Karana

Dr. I Wayan Merta Suteja coined the term "Tri Hita Karana" at the I Regional Conference of the Balinese Hindu Workers' Body at the Dwijendra College in Denpasar on November 11, 1966. Tri Hita Karana comes from three syllables, namely "Tri," which means three, "Hita," which means happiness, and "Karana," which means cause. Thus, Tri Hita Karana can be interpreted as "three causes of happiness." Tri Hita Karana is divided into three parts, which are as follows:

a. Parahyangan (God-human harmonious relationship)

The relationship between humans and God (parahyangan) is based on the concept of Kaula Gusti, in the sense of Kaula (the one who is controlled) and God (the one who controls). The relationship between these two conceptions gave birth to the notion of God as the origin of everything and the ultimate goal of human life (Sangkan Paraning Dumadi). Self-awareness as a servant of God gives rise to the concept of devotional service. This condition is very much in line with the learning objectives, especially to increase belief in the greatness of God based on the existence, beauty, and orderliness of His natural creation.

b. Pawongan (Human-Human Harmonious Relations)

Relations between humans occur based on the values of togetherness and equality, with the expression *tatwamasi*. Furthermore, in relation to the role that must be played in social life, the Balinese adhere to the notion: "*sesana manut linggih, linggih manut sesana*." That is, the role or behavior must be in accordance with the position, and the position is related to the role that must be played. If everyone has done their respective obligations, then harmony and peace will be realized in social life.

c. Palemahan (Harmonious Human-Nature Relations)

The relationship between humans and nature, in the view of the Balinese people, is manifested in the form of the expression: "*kadi manik ring cecupu*." That is, like a fetus in the womb. Humans are not born to be masters of nature, but to coexist with it, to collaborate with it, and even to become a part of it. If humans dare to destroy nature, it is human society that will suffer. In relation to the development and utilization of science and technology, the Balinese people want environmentally friendly science and technology.

Implementation of the Tri Hita Karana Concept in Bali Tourism Areas During the COVID-19 pandemic

The island of Bali is known as the island of the gods or the island of a thousand temples. Because there are temples dedicated to stana gods, which are manifestations of Ida Sang Hyang Widhi, or God Almighty, in every corner of the island of Bali. There are so many temples on the island of Bali, making it a special attraction for the island. Tourists, both foreign and local, flock to Bali to enjoy the beauty of the island and the local wisdom offered by the island. Bali is not only famous for its beaches, but there are also cultural tourist spots that are very thick with local wisdom. The temple building is very artistic, attracting the attention of tourists and making it a popular tourist spot and tour destination.

The beauty of the island of Bali makes it a popular vacation destination for both foreign and domestic tourists. This has a positive impact on the island of Bali. The positive impact given is that the more famous the island of Bali is, the more tourists will come there. This can help the economy on the island of Bali. This is supported by statistical data on the economy of the Province of Bali in the past 4 years, namely from 2014 to 2018, where economic growth was stable and even increased. As reported by Bali Ekbis (2021), the Executive Director of the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association (PHRI) Bali, Ida Bagus Purwa Sidemen, M.Sc., said that Bali as a tourist destination contributes 40% or around 8 billion dollars of foreign exchange to the country, with tourist visits by foreigners of up to 6.5 million on the island of

Bali. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a big impact on Bali's economy. Based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy cited in BEMFEB throughout Bali, 2021), the contribution of the tourism sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2019 was 4.8 percent. According to Bank Indonesia data, the number of workers in the tourism sector in Bali in 2019 was 328,000, but by 2020, the workforce had decreased by 28 percent to 236,000. This decline proves that the people of Bali are very dependent on the tourism sector.

Tourism plays an important role in supporting the economy on the island of Bali. Therefore, tourist objects, especially cultural tourism, which is the main attraction of the island of Bali, need to get attention in tourism development. A spirit of solidarity and togetherness is needed for all Balinese people to build the tourism industry and maintain the harmony of cultural-tourism areas in Bali. The cultural-tourism area in Bali has enormous potential as a tourist attraction, so its management must be based on the values of the Tri Hita Karana concept.

The Provincial Government of Bali has established Bali Provincial Regulation Number 2 of 2012 concerning Bali Cultural Tourism, stating that "the implementation of Balinese Cultural Tourism is carried out based on the principles of benefit, kinship, independence, balance, sustainability, participatory, sustainable, fair and equitable, democratic, and unity that are imbued with Hindu religious values by applying the philosophy of Tri Hita Karana" (Ardika et al., 2015).

a. Parahyangan

The parahyangan aspect is an expression of the human relationship with God Almighty as well as a reflection of human nature as a homo-religious creature, which means a creature that has faith and belief in supernatural or supernatural powers (Dianasari, 2014). To maintain the welfare of life, humans always try to maintain a harmonious interaction between humans and God Almighty, who has bestowed prosperity and harmony on all mankind and His creations. In maintaining the existence of the Bali cultural-tourism area, namely by conveying information to tourists who want to enter temple tourism in Bali. This information can be in the form of a prohibition board, which contains restrictions that must be obeyed by all visitors. Such as dressing politely and neatly; menstruating women are not permitted to enter the temple area; and maintaining the sanctity of the temple by entering politely. These prohibitions aim to maintain the sanctity of places where the cultural-tourism places visited are places of worship for Hindus in worship of Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa. In addition, activities that can be carried out are carrying out yadnya ceremonies, which aim to ask for welfare and give thanks to Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa, who has bestowed joy and harmony (Wisnawa, 2020).

In addition, during the current pandemic One example is the implementation of the Aci Pakelem Hulu-Teben Ring Panca Sagara Ceremony with the goal of pleading with Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa maraga Ida Bhatara Baruna so that Saluwiring Lara is unhappy, Gering Agung, COVID-19 ends and disappears, and the impact that accompanied it ends soon. So it is hoped that the life order of Krama Bali can run normally as before (Bali Tribune, 2021).

b. Palemahan

The palemahan aspect is an expression of the relationship between humans and the nature in which they live. In maintaining the welfare and harmony of life, humans must always maintain their relationship with the natural surroundings. The island of Bali is famous for its natural and cultural beauty, so it's no wonder that Bali is very dependent on natural and cultural

tourism. Therefore, as citizens of Bali, we have always maintained the preservation of Bali's nature, which has provided so many benefits to the people of Bali.

Tourism plays an important role in the survival of people in Bali. Dependence on tourism has an impact on Bali's natural environment; from year to year, the construction of tourist attractions is increasing. This causes the depletion of land for plants because it is replaced by buildings. To respond to this, the Balinese people must adhere to the concept of *pekaahan* so that the relationship between development and natural preservation is maintained. The preservation of nature and human interests must be balanced. Humans must be aware that it is nature that provides food and shelter for them; therefore, it is necessary to maintain the attitude of preserving nature by not polluting nature, preserving nature, and not exploiting nature on a large scale.

c. Pawongan

The *pawongan* aspect is an expression of the relationship between humans and humans, which at the same time reflects the nature of humans as social beings. Humans cannot live without the help of other humans; therefore, humans need to interact with other humans and become part of the social system. To maintain the welfare of their lives, human beings must maintain a harmonious relationship with each other. To maintain tourist areas in Bali, a harmonious relationship between the local community and tourists is needed. The harmonious relationship shown by the Balinese people will attract tourists who will feel safe and comfortable traveling on the island of Bali. During the current pandemic, collaboration between tourism activists and tourists is critical, as is working together and reminding each other about maintaining cleanliness and health and adhering to health protocols.

d. The Power of the Tri Hita Karana Concept in Maintaining Harmony in the Bali Tourism Area

Implementing the Tri Hita Karana concept between the three elements must be done as a whole and integrated. Between these three elements, there is no element that occupies a special portion, but the *Peahyangan*, *Pawongan*, and *palemahan* have the same position and the same goal, namely to create harmony. All elements must always be balanced in thought, balanced in action, and balanced in speech.

As a concept that is firmly held by Balinese Hindus, Tri Hita Karana has received extraordinary appreciation from various peoples of the world. The *Parahyangan* element in maintaining harmony with *Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa*, or God Almighty, which is realized through religious ceremonies, or *yadnya*, as a form of sincere offering to God Almighty, is an attraction for foreign tourists to Bali, namely the traditions of the Balinese people, who are still thick with cultural values and local wisdom. Through this *Parahyangan* concept, the relationship between God and humans remains harmonious. In addition, the implementation of the *parahyangan* concept attracts the attention of tourists, especially foreign tourists, to simply see and study the religious traditions of the Balinese people.

In the realm of *pelemahan*, maintaining the relationship between humans and nature, Nature always provides humanity with ease in living life; through nature, humans get food, shelter, and make a living. So nature is important for the survival of living beings. Therefore, preserving nature is tantamount to maintaining the survival of all people in the world. Maintaining the harmony of nature can be done by not polluting or destroying nature and always maintaining the beauty of the natural surroundings. There is no doubt about the natural beauty that Bali offers. By protecting the environment, we are also protecting Bali's valuable assets.

Pawongan is a relationship between human beings. Humans are social creatures; humans cannot live without the help of other humans. Therefore, it is very necessary to establish a harmonious relationship between human beings. Through the concept of pawongan, it is taught to always maintain good relations among human beings in order to create prosperity. The traditions of the Balinese people, who are polite, friendly, and have high tolerance, make tourists who come to Bali feel safe and comfortable living in Bali. The essence of the Tri Hita Karana concept is to create harmony. With the implementation of the Tri Hita Karana concept, which consists of *rahyangan*, *pawongan*, and *palemahan*, there is a form of effort to maintain Balinese identity and Balinese harmony. Implementation of the Tri Hita Karana concept, in addition to maintaining harmony, also provides benefits, namely increasing tourism in Bali through the three elements of the Tri Hita Karana concept.

CONCLUSION

The application of the Tri Hita Karana concept, which consists of *Parahyangan*, *Pawongan*, and *Palemahan*, in maintaining harmony in the cultural-tourism area of Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic has been good. The implementation of the Tri Hita Karana concept in tourist areas in Bali encountered a few challenges at the start, both in terms of financial factors and a lack of awareness of all aspects. Tri Hita Karana is a philosophy that is adhered to by the Balinese people. The three causes of harmony are known as Tri Hita Karana. The harmony in question is the harmonious relationship between man and God, man and nature, and man and man. The application of Tri Hita Karana in protecting the cultural-tourism area in Bali during the COVID-19 pandemic serves as a guide and a guideline for how society acts so as to create harmony between God, nature, and fellow humans (tourists). The essence of the Tri Hita Karana concept is to create harmony. With the implementation of the Tri Hita Karana concept, which consists of *rahyangan*, *pawongan*, and *paleahan*, there is a form of effort to maintain Balinese identity and Balinese harmony. Implementation of the Tri Hita Karana concept, in addition to maintaining harmony, also provides benefits, namely increasing tourism in Bali through the three elements of the Tri Hita Karana concept.

References

- Apritasari, J. A., et al. 2013. *Persepsi Wisatawan Tentang Wisata Alam Dalam Menurunkan Tingkat Stres di Candi Gedongsongo Semarang*. <http://stikesyahoedsmg.ac.id/jurnal/?p=32>. Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- Ardika, I Wayan. 2007. *Pusaka Budaya dan Pariwisata*. Denpasar: Pusaka Larasan.
- Ardika, I wayan., et al. 2015. *Implementasi Tri Hita Karana Dalam Pengelolaan Warisan Budaya Dunia Sebagai Daya Tarik Pariwisata di Bali*. <https://123dok.com/document/qo52v85y-implementasi-karana-dalam-pengelolaan-warisan-budaya-sebagai-pariwisata.html>. Diakses pada 13 Oktober 2021
- Ashrama, Berata. 2006. *Wacana Pamungas Tri Hita Karana Awards & Accreditations*. Bali Travel News.
- Bae, S. Y., & Chang, P.-J. (2020). The effect of coronavirus disease-19 (COVID-19) risk perception on behavioural intention towards “untact” tourism in South Korea during the first wave of the pandemic (March 2020). *Taylor & Francis*, 24(7), 1017–1035. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2020.1798895>
- Bali Ekbis. 2021. *Tinggi, Ketergantungan Ekonomi Bali pada Pariwisata*. <http://www.baliekbis.com/tinggi-ketergantungan-ekonomi-bali-pada-pariwisata/>. Diakses pada 13 Oktober 2021

- Bali Tribune. 2021. Upacara Aci Pakelem Hulu-Teben Secara Serentak Ring Panca Sagara, Gubernur Bali dan Wagub Upacara di Pura Sagara Hulun Danu Batur. <https://balitribune.co.id/content/upacara-aci-pakelem-hulu-teben-secara-serentak-ring-panca-sagara-gubernur-bali-dan-wagub>. Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- Barbareto. 2021. Gubernur Bali Laksanakan Aci Pakelem Hulu-Teben Ring Panca Sagara. <https://barbareto.com/2021/08/07/gubernur-bali-laksanakan-aci-pakelem-hulu-teben-ring-panca-sagara/>. Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- BEM FEP se-Bali. 2021. Merosotnya Pariwisata Sebagai Jantung Ekonomi Bali. <http://bemfeb-unud.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/MEROSOTNYA-PARIWISATA-SEBAGAI-JANTUNG-EKONOMI-BALI.pdf> Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- Cham, T.-H., Mee Lim, Y., Tunku Abdul Rahman, U., & Jun Hwa, C. (2020). Medical Tourism Destination Image and its Relationship with the Intention to Revisit: A Study of Chinese Medical Tourists in Malaysia Comparison between Celebrity Endorsement and Selfie Promotion View project Catering innovation View project. *Article in Journal of China Tourism Research*, 17(2), 163–191. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19388160.2020.1734514>
- Chua, B. L., Al-Ansi, A., Lee, M. J., & Han, H. (2021). Impact of health risk perception on avoidance of international travel in the wake of a pandemic. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 24(7), 985–1002. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2020.1829570>
- Citra, Ananda & Frasawi, Stevanus. 2018. Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata Ambengan Kecamatan Sukasada. <file:///C:/Users/USER/AppData/Local/Temp/20704-31210-3-PB.pdf>. Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- CNN Indonesia. 2020. Corona, Ekonomi RI Minus 5,32 Persen Pada Kuartal II 2020. <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/Ekonomi/20200805100401-532-532303/Corona-Ekonomi-Ri-Minus-532-Persen-Pada-Kuartal-Ii-2020>. Diakses pada 13 Oktober 2021
- Dianasari. 2014. Penerapan Konsep Tri Hita Karana di Daya Tarik Wisata Tanah Lot Bali. <https://docplayer.info/42988752-Penerapan-konsep-tri-hita-karana-di-daya-tarik-wisata-tanah-lot-bali.html>. Diakses pada 13 Oktober 2021
- Dwijendra, Ngakan Ketut. 2009. Arsitektur Bangunan Suci Hindu. Denpasar : Udayana University Press Kerjasama CV. Bali Media Adhiksara.
- Fahrika, Ika & Juliansyah Roy. 2020. Dampak pandemi covid 19 terhadap perkembangan makro ekonomi di indonesia dan respon kebijakan yang ditempuh. <file:///C:/Users/USER/AppData/Local/Temp/8255-15843-1-PB.pdf> Diakses pada 13 Oktober 2021.
- Hariato, S. P., & Tsani, K. (n.d.). Development strategy for ecotourism management based on feasibility analysis of tourist attraction objects and perception of visitors and local communities. *Repository.Lppm.Unila.Ac.Id*. <https://doi.org/10.13057/biodiv/d210235>
- Kementrian Dalam Negeri. 2020. *Pedoman Umum Menghadapi Pandemi Covid-19 Bagi Pemerintah Daerah*, cetakan 1. Kementrian Dalam Negeri. Jakarta.
- Kementrian Keuangan Republik Indonesia. 2021. Bali Tetap Kuat di Tengah Pandemi. <https://www.kemenkeu.go.id/publikasi/artikel-dan-opini/bali-tetap-kuat-di-tengah-pandemi/>. Diakses pada 13 Oktober 2021
- Mudana. 2018. Eksistensi Pariwisata Budaya Bali Dalam Konsep Tri Hita Karana. <https://jihm.stpbipress.id>. Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- Pertiwi, L.M. 2021. Bali Bakal Buka untuk Turis Asing pada Oktober 2021. <https://travel.kompas.com/read/2021/09/24/204923727/bali-bakal-buka-untuk-turis-asing-pada-oktober-2021?page=all>. Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.

- Redaksi9. 2020. Bali Fokus pada Kelestarian Lingkungan Untuk Wujudkan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan. <https://www.redaksi9.com/read/2708/Bali-Fokus-pada-Kelestarian-Lingkungan-Untuk-Wujudkan-Pariwisata-Berkelanjutan.html>. Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- Subagyo, Triono dan Emir. 2020. Kolaborasi dan upaya bangkitkan pariwisata<https://www.antaranews.com/berita/1776873/kolaborasi-dan-upaya-bangkitkan-pariwisata>. Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- Surdanya, I Made. 2006. Analisis Faktor-faktor Daya Tarik Wisata Bali dan Implikasinya Terhadap Perencanaan Pariwisata Daerah Bali. <https://www.neliti.com/id/publications/43993/analisis-faktor-faktor-daya-tarik-wisata-bali-dan-implikasinya-terhadap-perencan>. Diakses pada 12 Oktober 2021.
- Suryanto, A., & Nurdin, N. (2020). Tourism Planning Development of Border Territory Rote Ndao Islands Indonesia. In *researchgate.net*. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Nursaban-Suleman/publication/343877756_The_Effect_Of_Attraction_Accessibility_And_Facilities_On_Destination_Images_And_Its_Impact_On_Revisit_Intention_In_The_Marine_Tourism_Of_The_Wakatobi_Regency/links/5f45d9c5299bf13404f766ec/The-Effect-Of-Attraction-Accessibility-And-Facilities-On-Destination-Images-And-Its-Impact-On-Revisit-Intention-In-The-Marine-Tourism-Of-The-Wakatobi-Regency.pdf