

Tourism-Supporting Resources Based on Typology of Adventure Tourism Destinations in Karangasem Regency

I Made Bayu Ariwangsa^{[1]*}, Made Sudiana Mahendra^[2], I Komang Gde Bendesa^[3],
Made Budiarsa^[4]

^[1]Faculty of Tourism, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia

^[2]Faculty of Agriculture, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia

^[3]Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia

^[4]Faculty of Cultural Study, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia

Abstract. Adventure tourism that is challenging in nature has an attraction that makes tourists visit to explore an area or carry out activities that have positive potential in changing people, the environment, and economic growth in various industries if it is developed into maximum. Recognizing the potential of an area to be developed more optimally by developing adventure tourism as a new market niche, it can potentially contribute to improving the quality and quantity of tourism destinations in that area. By examining the current conditions and the potential for adventure tourism in Karangasem Regency, this study aims to analyze two aspects, namely the existing adventure tourism activities and the availability of supporting resources based on the typology of adventure tourism that is developing in Karangasem Regency.

This research is a qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. The types of data are primary data and secondary data. It uses purposive sampling and snowball sampling to determine and select informants. The data were collected by using a participatory observation by trying to do all adventure activities in locations that have the potential for adventure tourism activities. The data analysis applied the content and meaning analysis using a qualitative descriptive method. The theory used in the analysis is adventure approach theory and tourism development components.

The results of the analysis reveal that there are 16 types of existing adventure tourism activities which are divided into 8 land-based activities, 7 water-based activities, and 1 air-based activity which spread evenly in each sub-district in Karangasem Regency. The results of the analysis of the supporting resources for adventure tourism activities in Karangasem Regency show that among all those activities only 48% of the supporting resources for adventure tourism are already almost fully available and meet the criteria, there are 48% that have not been fully available and did not meet the criteria completely, and only two criteria (location and marketing) which cover 4% were fully unavailable for some activities. The activities which the supporting resources have been completely met the criteria required for strengthening and improving the quality for the sustainability of the development of adventure tourism activities that have been carried out well. Supporting resources that have not been fully met need development according to the criteria in order to increase the quality for sustainability. Meanwhile, in the case of the unavailability of supporting resources to fulfill the elements of the criteria, more intensive planning is needed in line with the tourism development plan and the RTRW of Karangasem Regency.

Keywords: Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Supporting Resources Criteria, Typology of Adventure Tourism

Introduction

Traveling is a basic human need to eliminate the saturation of their routine. The various kinds of tourist attractions that are available provide space for freedom for people to make

*Corresponding Author: E-mail: bayu_ariwangsa@unud.ac.id

choices, both in the form of indoor activities and outdoor activities which are now very much in demand. Challenging things have an attraction that makes tourists visit to explore an area or carry out these activities, even Boo and Hull in Hall and Page (2002) revealed that nature-oriented tourists tend to be more consumptive and extravagant than those who are not. Various adventure activities can make tourists feel at home for in a destination. In its development, adventure tourism has a positive potential in changing people, the environment, and economic growth in various industries if it is seriously planned and developed (ATTA, 2008).

Recognizing the potential of tourism to be developed, it will be able to help the area to achieve the goal optimally. One of them is by developing adventure tourism as a new market niche that can contribute to increasing the quality and quantity of tourism destinations. Millennial tourists visiting Bali tend to be allocentric, that is, they prefer adventure, looking for new places that are not yet known by many people (Parhusip & Sukma, 2018), so this certainly shows the great opportunities offered if adventure tourism is widely developed in Bali. Adventure tourism in Bali has actually started to develop long ago with tourist activities related to outdoor activities such as snorkeling, diving, hiking, cycling, surfing, and others. The geographical conditions of Bali support the growth and development of adventure tourism in addition to the climate which of course has its influence, plus the attraction of art and culture which is an added value to the experience of adventure tourism attractions offered, as well as being a characteristic of adventure tourism in Bali.

Karangasem is an area located at the eastern tip of the island of Bali with a population of 432,791 people in 2009 (Anonim, 2018). With the topographic characteristics of Karangasem Regency, of course, this region has a variety of tourism potentials with various tourist attractions ranging from natural, cultural, marine tourism to artificial tourism. By examining the current conditions and the potential for adventure tourism owned by Karangasem Regency, it can be seen that the supporting resources for adventure tourism potential and the characteristics possessed in each sub-district in Karangasem Regency can be identified.

Based on the description above, this study specifically aims to analyze the supporting resources for adventure tourism in Karangasem Regency based on the typology of adventure tourism destinations. The analysis includes two aspects, namely the potential for adventure tourism activities and the availability of supporting resources based on the typology of adventure tourism that is developed in Karangasem Regency.

Literature Review

Tourism is one of the fastest-growing sectors in the world, and adventure tourism is one of the fastest-growing categories of tourism. Adventure is associated with the desire to seek challenging sensations associated with sporting activities or risky physical activities that can provide different and unusual experiences (Goma-i-Freixanet, 2004: 187). Adventure tourism and tourism is a complex area with diversity in it and has wide boundaries. Many countries that are facing the stage of economic development prioritize adventure tourism for market growth because they pay more attention to ecology, culture, and economic value (UNWTO, 2014).

Various activities that involve direct interaction with nature are related to adventure. Nature as an important factor in adventure makes adventure tourism have a risk component as the main differentiator with other types of tourism such as nature-based tourism (Swarbrooke, 2003: 21). This is also confirmed by the Adventure Travel Trade Association (AATA) which defines adventure tourism as a travel activity to experience the resources of a country that contains at least two aspects of three main points, namely physical activity, interaction with nature, and learning a new culture or cultural exchange. Hall in Kane and Tucker (2004) describes adventure tourism as an adventure recreation that places risk as to the main experience which is becoming the most important. Adventure has values such as uncertain outcomes, risks and dangers, challenges, discoveries, stimulation, and excitement, getting out

of everyday life, exploring and others (Weaver, 1998; Fennell, 1999; Manning, 1999; Bentley, Page, & Laird, 2000, 2001; Bentley et al., 2001a, b; Buckley, 2000, 2004; Bentley & Page, 2001; Newsome et al., 2001; Page & Dowling, 2002).

The main factor in the development of adventure tourism is the element of the adventure itself (Beedie & Hudson, 2003), the close relationship between activities and circumstances generally associated with adventure experiences (Swarbrooke et al., 2003: 16). This relationship between activities and circumstances is the basis for good management of the adventure tourism market niche.

Table 1. Activities and settings typically associated with adventure

Activities associated with adventure	Setting associated with adventure
Physical activity, i.e. activities involving physical exertion or psychomotor skills	Outdoors, wilderness
Contact with nature, i.e. activities bringing contact with the natural world in general, or with specific wildlife	Outdoors, wilderness
Contact with different culture, i.e. people, faith, lifestyles	Remote, unusual or exotic locations
Journeys, i.e. vehicle, animal, or human-powered voyages over land, sea or in the air	Remote, unusual or exotic locations

Source: Swarbrooke et al. (2003)

Furthermore, Neirotti (in Hudson, 2002) explains that the main motivation for doing outdoor recreation is for fun, as a form of relaxation/escape, for health and sports, togetherness with family, relieving stress, to gain experience in nature and relaxation, environment, and learning challenges. Meanwhile, the motivation of tourists of various ages, gender, level of difficulty, and other indicators to carry out adventure tourism activities is described by Buckley (2012: 2) as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Motivations for adventure activities

Internal Motivation – performance of activity	
<i>Thrill</i>	Adrenalin, excitement
<i>Fear</i>	Overcoming fear
<i>Control</i>	Maintain physical and mental control of one's body
<i>Skills</i>	Using expertise to perform very difficult tasks
<i>Achieve</i>	Overcoming challenges to reach difficult goals
<i>Fitness</i>	Activity simply as a way to keep physically fit
<i>Risk</i>	Danger as a direct motivation
Internal Motivation – place in nature	
<i>Nature</i>	Appreciation of beauty
<i>Art</i>	Perception of activity as artistic
<i>Spirit</i>	Activity as spiritual experience
External Motivation – social position	
<i>Friends</i>	Enjoyment in sharing an activity with others
<i>Image</i>	Enhancing how one is perceived by others
<i>Escape</i>	A change from routine of home or work
<i>[Compete]</i>	[Competition against others]

Source: Buckley (2012)

Activities related to adventure emphasize aspects of the experience desired by enthusiasts such as to get fun, entertain, stimulate and make happy even the maximum experience is felt when it involves risk factors so that adventure is considered a prestigious and valuable experience that can increase the social value of individuals for doing it (Lyng, 2004).

The attractiveness of a destination is a prime mover to take decision in travel and adventure travel (Millington, 2001; Swarbrooke et al., 2003). Adventure tourism destinations have something fundamental to attract tourists to come. It must be providing experiences with their uniqueness and providing attractions. In relation to this, *the typology of adventure tourism destinations* must be taken into consideration in designing the objects. Swarbrooke et al. (2003) classify the typology based on the types of adventure activities such as land-based, air-based, water-based, and mind-based activities (Figure 1).

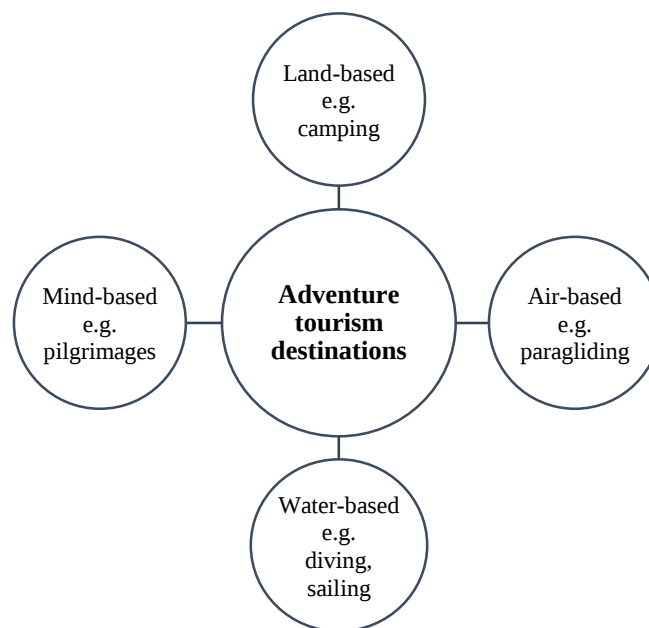


Figure 1. Typology of adventure tourism destinations by type of activity

Source: Swarbrooke et al. (2003)

Adventure tourism is closely related to outdoor activities, so it is closely related to seasons and weather. This then distinguishes adventure tourism destinations into several types, those are adventure tourism destinations that can attract tourists at certain times of the year, *several times a year*, and repeated adventure tourist who comes throughout the year (Swarbrooke et al., 2003). In terms of the target market for tourists, adventure tourism destinations are divided into two, namely those that target *domestic tourists* and *those that are dominated by international tourists* (Swarbrooke et al., 2003).

The development of a tourist attraction according to Cooper (1993) must be supported by the existence of attractions, accessibility, amenities/support (amenities), and ancillary services, but adventure tourism itself has several important criteria that must be met as a supporting resource. Buckley (2006) proposes twelve criteria, those are; location, operator, activity, equipment, accommodation, statistics, access, community, experience, environment, security, and marketing. While Goeldner and Ritchie (2012) propose different criteria, namely natural and environmental resources, the operational sector, hospitality, and cultural resources. Since those criteria proposed by different experts did not meet the need for this research individually and are not able to solve the problems for this study, *the reconstructed criteria for supporting resources of adventure tourism* were used by combining the criteria from Buckley (2006) and the development components by Goeldner and Ritchie (2012) as a framework. They

can be categorized as follows; Location, Activities, Statistics, Accessibility, Community, Security, Marketing, Natural Resources and Environment, Operations sector, and Hospitality & culture. These criteria are formulated according to the conditions and situations of this study.

Research Methodology

This research is qualitative research with a phenomenological approach. Sources of data in this study are using written data, while the types of data are primary data and secondary data. Primary data are obtained by using Participation observation, in-depth interview, and Focus group discussion. The participatory observation was carried out by trying to do all adventure activities in locations that have the potential for adventure tourism activities. In-depth interview and FGD information were obtained from Officers in Tourism Department in Karangasem, BPPD Karangasem, BKSDA Karangasem, and the Practitioners such as operators who offer adventure activities, guides who have knowledge and information with the object, academics, tourists who carry out adventure tourism activities, and community components. The results of the focus group discussions were used as a corpus data. All data were carefully scrutinized and recorded for analysis. While secondary data were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) Karangasem in the form of official documents issued by the Karangasem Regency government, as well as other materials such as various books, articles in national journals and international ones. The basic research instrument is the researcher himself who uses observation guidelines, a list of questions, document data and location maps, cameras, cellphones, camcorders (top/bottom, recorders), and computers for softcopy storage of the results of documentation obtained from the field. The data were analyzed by using the content and meaning analysis in a qualitative descriptive method.

Results and Discussion

The Analysis of the Existing Adventure Tourism Activities in Karangasem Regency

Overall, the geographical condition of the Karangasem Regency has a very interesting diversity of adventure tourism landscape that stretches from waters, coasts, plains, hills to mountains can be likened to a diamond strand by having the upstream of the highest place in Bali, Mount Agung as the center of its crown. Each landscape in Karangasem Regency has different potentials and natural characteristics according to the landscape. Due to its uniqueness, Karangasem Regency is in great demand by tourists who want a tropical island atmosphere that is supported by its unique local culture and spirituality.

In addition to the features of its varied landscape conditions, tourism destinations in Karangasem Regency also have various potentials for various adventure activities to support their tourism activities. So far, the development of tourism in Karangasem Regency has undergone a very significant change by prioritizing the potential of nature as the mainstay in its development. Based on the classification of tourism destinations according to the WTO (2004), the determination of various tourist attractions in Karangasem Regency is very diverse, ranging from natural tourism areas (nature), cultural or spiritual tourism (heritage), marine/marine and coastal tourism areas (coastal), and artificial tourism in accordance with Karangasem Regency Regional Regulation (PERDA) Number 17 of 2012 concerning Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) and Regent's Regulation Number 27 of 2019.

Adventure tourism encompasses a wide range of activities related to many sectors. In Karangasem Regency itself, Adventure Tourism activities are very diverse in type and have different locations in each region and this adventure tourism activity is starting to be favored by tourists, both domestic and international tourists. Based on the results of the study, Karangasem Regency has several types of adventure activities to be developed in increasing

the types of adventure activities. The type of adventure tourism found in Karangasem Regency is a type of tourism that involves exploration or travel that contains risks, requires special skills and equipment as well as the interaction of physical activity with nature and/or culture. In addition, according to the Adventure Travel Trade Association (ATTA), which is an association of world adventure tourism, adventure tourism, as it has been explained above, can be carried out containing at least two of the following three elements, namely physical activity, interaction with the environment, and cultural exchange, while Karangasem Regency has all of these elements which spread almost throughout the district. The division or grouping of these types of adventure activities can be divided into three categories based on the typology of adventure tourism destinations according to Swarbrooke (2003), namely the types of land-based, water-based, and air-based activities, while mind-based activities were not found in Karangasem Regency, as can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Existing adventure tourism activities based on typology of adventure tourism destinations in Karangasem Regency

<i>Adventure Tourism Land – Based</i>	<i>Adventure Tourism Water - Based</i>	<i>Adventure Tourism Air - Based</i>
Camping	Rafting	Paragliding
Hiking	Sailing	
Off-road Motocross	Fishing	
Off-road Safari 4x4	Tubing	
Mountain Biking/ downhill	Scuba diving	
Trekking	Snorkeling	
Quad biking/ATV	Sub-Marine	
Swing		

Source: The results of the observation 2018-2019

Based on Table 3, the types of adventure tourism activities are very suitable with the condition of the natural tourism attractions in Karangasem regency and it is obviously potential for implementing and developing adventure tourism activities because it is fulfilling all the criteria for adventure activities. The result shows that these tourist attractions which are owned and developed by Karangasem regency were not explored into maximum yet, it is just limited for the purpose of enjoying its natural beauty as a leisure destination. Based on observations in 2018-2019, the existing conditions of adventure tourism attractions can be explained as follows: there are 16 adventure tourism activities can be recognized; eight activities are of land-based activities in which six of them are activities in the form of road lanes that pass through several steep and challenging areas such as forests, mountains and hills. The activities include off-road motocross, off-road 4x4 jeep safaris, mountain bike/downhill, trekking, quad bike/ATV and hiking, while the other two existing adventure activities are camping and swing activities. These adventure activities mostly use the natural beauty of Mount Agung, hillsides, and sea panoramas as the main attractions in Karangasem.

In the water-based adventure activities, there are six activities that can be identified, of which four of them are located in the coastal area and two are in the plains. Based on observations of water-based adventure activities in coastal areas, there have been many developments and already have good management, namely snorkeling, diving, and underwater safari activities. Other activities such as fishing and spearfishing have the potential to be developed as adventure activities since so far the locations of fishing activities in Karangasem Regency have been widely known and visited by the public and tourists for leisure activities. This area is becoming one of the most favorite fishing spots, especially in the eastern part of Bali Island. Other water-based activities on land are tubing and rafting. These activities are the

only ones on the island of Bali because of their uniqueness which have a specific character and challenging river to differentiate them from other rafting activities in other part of Bali.

In addition to land and water-based activities, Karangasem Regency also has developed air-based adventure activities that is paragliding. This type of adventure tourism activity is able to trigger adrenaline, test your guts and have high challenges as well as enjoyment since they are carried out in the sky and of course offer the beauty of the natural scenery of Karangasem Regency which has natural uniqueness and provides a very extraordinary experience for tourists. All types of adventure tourism listed in table 3 above have different values of satisfaction, challenge and market share depending on their interests, demand and seasonal cycles.

Potentially, Karangasem Regency might have very promising land, water, and air-based adventure activities because geographically, its location includes mountainous, hilly, plains, and coastal areas. Land-based activities mostly use Mount Agung as the main object in enjoying its natural beauty, while water-based activities are more dominant in offering a wealth of underwater diversity and air-based activities offer the whole natural beauty of Karangasem Regency which includes mountainous and coastal areas.

However, so far, land and air-based adventure tourism activities have not been developed and have not received serious attention from the Karangasem Regency government. The existing condition of adventure tourism that has been developed so far much more focused only on the type of water-based adventure tourism whose activities are carried out in coastal and water areas which include snorkeling, diving and rafting activities, while other water-based activities such as fishing, and sailing have not become a part of the tourism industry tourism attractions, they are only used as a supporting facility for tourism.

Basically, tourists who enjoy adventure tourism are mostly classified as quality tourism which is carried out in small groups or not classified as mass tourism and even tourists who do this type of tourism are more concerned with environmental cleanliness and natural preservation.

Locations of Adventure Tourism Activities in Karangasem Regency

Location of those 16 types of adventure tourism activities described above spreads evenly in each sub-district in Karangasem Regency. Table 4 describes various types of adventure tourism activities found in each sub-district in Karangasem Regency.

Table 4. Existing locations of adventure tourism activities in Karangasem Regency

No	Adventure Tourism Activities	District Location	Information
1	Camping	Bebandem, Abang, Karangasem	- Bukit Sarga - Bukit Cemara - Bumi Perkemahan Hutan Pinus - Lahangan Sweet - Bukit Asahan
2	Hiking	Rendang, Selat, Bebandem	- Mount Agung
3	Offroad Motorcross	Kubu, Rendang, Selat, Bebandem, Abang	- Sand Track: Tianyar, Munti, Sebudi - Forest Track: Dalem Puri, Besakih - Stone Track: Abang, Budakeling, Bebandem, Manggis
4	Offroad Safari Jeep 4x4	Manggis, Kubu	- Manggis – Rendang - Abang – Tianyar
5	Mountain Biking/ downhill	Kubu, Abang, Bebandem,	- Pidpid – Virgin Beach - Abang – Eastcoast

		Karangasem, Rendang, Selat, Manggis	- Penulisan - Tianyar - Lahanan – Amed - Besakih – Perasi - Besakih - Manggis - Besakih Bike Park - Puragai Bike Park
6	Trekking	Kubu, Manggis, Bebandem, Abang	- Kastala - Badabudu Hills - Munti Gunung - Amed - Puncak Lempuyang
7	Quad Biking/ ATV	Rendang, Manggis	- Made ATV Adventure - Bali X-Treme Adventure
8	Swing	Rendang, Sidemen, Karangasem, Abang	- Menanga - Nongan - Sangkan Gunung - Telaga Tawang - Ababi - Padangkerta
9	Rafting	Rendang, Selat, Sidemen	- Sungai Telaga Waja
10	Tubing	Rendang, Selat, Sidemen	- Sungai Telaga Waja
11	Sailing	Abang, Karangasem, Manggis	- Amed - Candi Dasa - Padangbai
12	Fishing	Kubu, Abang, Karangasem, Manggis	- Shore: Wates Yeh Mallet, Pantai Pengalon, Padang Bai, P. Tanah Ampo, Labuan Amuk, Bukit Asah, Jasri - Throwling: Pantai Pengalon, Padang Bai, Labuan Amuk, Gili Bia, Amed, Tianyar
13	Scuba diving	Manggis, Abang, Karangasem, Kubu	- Tulamben - Jemeluk - Lipah Bay - Gili Selang - Gili Bia - Gili Tepekong - Mimpang - Tanjung Sari - Blue Lagoon
14	Snorkling	Abang, Kubu, Manggis	- Tulamben - Jemeluk - Candidasa - Tanjung Sari - Blue Lagoon
15	Submarine	Manggis	- Teluk Amuk
16	Paragliding	Karangasem	- Taman Harmoni / Bukit Asah

Source: Results of research observations 2018–2019

Table 4 shows that the adventure tourism activities in Karangasem Regency are found in each sub-district with different geographical conditions. These adventure activities can be

carried out from upstream to downstream in accordance with the typology of adventure tourism destinations (Swarbrooke, 2003).

There are quite a number of available adventure tourism activities (Table 4) and are found in all sub-districts and geographical areas in Karangasem Regency. In the typology grouping of adventure tourism destinations, there are two sub-districts that have the most potential for land-based and water-based adventure activities, namely Manggis and Abang Districts. Manggis and Abang sub-districts have the most potential water-based activities such as snorkeling, diving, underwater safari, fishing, and sailing. Not only Manggis and Abang Sub districts have the most dive sites but they are also already widely known by tourists because of the diversity of biota and the beauty of the underwater world. Moreover, these two districts are also supported by potential other land-based adventure activities, those are off-road safari jeep 4x4, off-road motocross, mountain bikes, trekking, ATV, camping, and swing. Based on in-depth observations, Karangasem, Rendang and Kubu sub-districts are the most complete sub-districts that have developed land, water, and air-based adventure activities. In land-based adventure activities, these three districts have the same potential for activities in the form of very challenging and extreme trails, off-road motocross, off-road safari jeep 4x4, mountain bikes, ATVs, trekking, swing, climbing, and camping. Kubu District is famous for its rocky, sandy trails, and is famous for the Jurassic World trail which is only found in this location, while Rendang District is famous as the highest mountain climbing route on the island of Bali. Karangasem district has its own potential advantages for air-based activities that is paragliding. The location of this adventure activity is in the same location for camping sites in Karangasem District. Meanwhile, these three sub-districts have also the potential for well-known water-based activities such as sailing, fishing spots, snorkeling and diving, rafting, and tubing. Bebandem district only has land-based activities which includes camping, climbing, off-road motocross, mountain biking and trekking which are having the routes along the plantations area. The other two sub-districts, Selat and Sidemen, are also popular for land and water-based adventure activities such as rafting, tubing, off-road motocross, mountain biking, and swing. Based on observations, these two sub-districts have some more to offer that is their natural agrarian beauty.

All of the adventure tourism activities listed in Table 4 need to be developed and managed proportionally with a good strategy so that they can provide a great benefit to the community in Karangasem Regency. Figure 2 shows map of existing locations of adventure activities in Karangasem Regency.

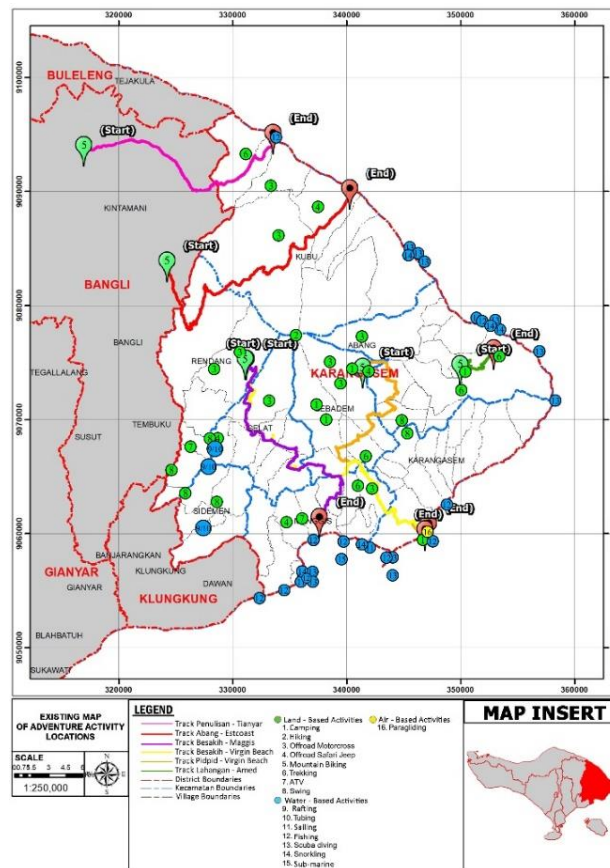


Figure 2. Map of Existing Locations of Adventure Activities in Karangasem Regency

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

The Analysis of Supporting Resources based on Typology of Adventure Tourism in Karangasem Regency

The current adventure tourism activities in Karangasem Regency related to the tourism-supporting resources was analyzed by using the combination of Buckley, 2006, and Goeldner and Ritchie, 2012 theories. This is a sequential exploratory type of analysis in which a descriptive qualitative becomes the priority and then strengthened by quantitative analysis. Table 5 shows adventure tourism supporting resources.

Table 5. Adventure tourism supporting resources

N o	Tipology	Activities	Location	Activity	Statistics	Accessibility	Community	Safety	Marketing	Natural Resources & Environment	Operational Sector	Hospitality & Culture
1	LAND - BASED	Camping	***	***	***	**	***	**	***	**	***	**
2		Hiking	*	***	**	***	***	**	*	***	***	***
3		Offroad Motocross	*	***	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
4		Offroad Safari Jeep 4 x 4	*	***	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
5		Mountain Biking	*	**	***	***	***	**	***	**	**	***

6		Trekking	**	**	***	***	***	**	**	***	***	***
7		ATV/ Quad Biking	**	**	***	***	***	**	***	**	***	**
8		Swing	**	***	***	***	**	**	***	**	***	**
9	WATER - BASED	Rafting	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	**
10		Tubing	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	**
11		Sailing	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**	**	**
12		Fishing	**	**	**	***	***	**	**	**	**	**
13		Scuba Diving	***	**	***	***	***	**	***	**	***	**
14		Snorkling	***	**	**	***	***	**	***	**	***	**
15		Submarine	**	**	***	***	**	***	***	**	***	**
6	AIR - BASED	Paragliding	*	**	***	**	***	**	***	**	***	**

Note: *not available, ** not fully available, ***available

Source: Results of research observations

Many things still need to be completed in order to meet the ideal standard adventure tourism criteria, such as; a plan for the development of natural tourism specifically regarding the development plan for the theme of adventure tourism, including the zoning plan for its development; prepare the quality of the exact location of the activity along with the location marker for paragliding activities; designing the existence of events and festivals related to paragliding activities; designing the preparation of transportation modes in the location; designing activities that can interact more with local communities; maximize the application of safety procedures and risk management; providing insurance services for tourists; prepare and educate rescue workers to be more professional; the needs for accurate environmental management, and also increase the interaction with local culture.

Table 5 shows that among ten criteria of the supporting resources in Adventure tourism, five of them have been considered almost completely available. Those criteria were statistic, accessibility, community, marketing and operational factor, while another five which include location, activity, hospitality & culture, natural resources & environment and safety were not fully available, even two criteria those are location and marketing were not completely available for some activities. Observing the result from the activities aspect, majority of the activities have fulfilled the criteria from fully available to not fully available. However, five activities, those are hiking, off road motor cross, off road safari/jeep 4x4, mountain biking and paragliding did not completely meet the location criteria and one activity that is hiking did not fulfill marketing criteria totally. This table also explains that only two activities (rafting and tubing) have almost fully met the criteria, nine activities have not fully completed the basic standard the criteria, while the rest were even worst.

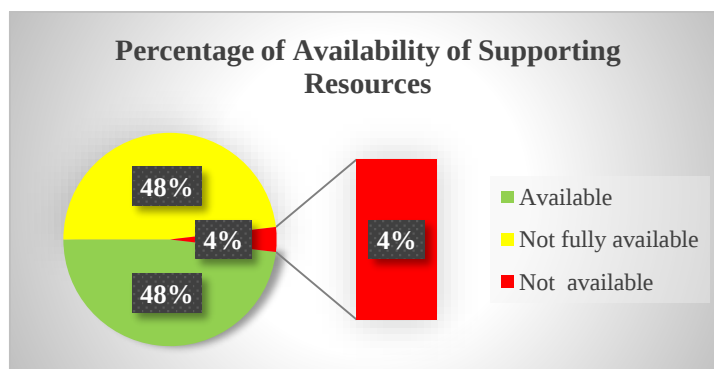


Figure 3. Percentage of Availability of Supporting Resources.

The results of the analysis of supporting resources of adventure tourism activities in Karangasem Regency (Figure 3) show that 48% of adventure tourism supporting resources was fully available for all activities in Karangasem Regency. Even though all the criteria were met, it is still necessary to strengthen and improve the quality for the sustainability of the development of adventure tourism activities that have been carried out well. This proves that the availability of supporting resources for adventure activities in Karangasem Regency has been well managed. For example, in water-based adventure activities such as rafting and diving, which have been equipped with the availability of criteria for supporting resources in the form of location, statistics, accessibility, security, community, and marketing. Although all of them are available, in the future it is necessary to strengthen each component so that it remains stable and even increasing the quality and sustainability of these adventure tourism attractions.

Figure 3 also shows that 48 % of the supporting resources of adventure tourism have not been fully available yet for all activities. For example, the availability of supporting resources that have not been fully available in some land-based adventure activities such as motocross, 4x4 jeep safari and mountain bikes as in some components like statistics; the unavailability of events and festivals related to adventure tourism; accessibility, unavailability of transportation within the location; local community empowerment, conflicts with local communities; security, the absence of adequate security standards which include safety procedures, risk management, certified rescuers, and others; marketing, there is no clear marketing and target market; natural resources and the environment, there is no environmental management and efficient use of natural resources; operational sector, availability of adequate public facilities; and the last criteria for supporting resources that have not been fully fulfilled was hospitality and culture, interaction with local culture and bringing out values or cultural dimensions in adventure tourism. The entire criteria for supporting resources that have not been fully available for the activities need to be developed to meet the minimum criteria in order to maintain the activities remain sustainable in Karangasem Regency.

In addition, there were in some activities such as climbing, paragliding, motocross, 4x4 jeep safari and mountain biking were completely unavailable in location category as shown in Figure 3. The unavailability of these supporting resources reaches 4% of the overall criteria. This means that it is very urgent for stakeholders to make proper planning in order to meet the basic criteria for the completeness of supporting resources for adventure tourism in Karangasem Regency. Moreover, among the overall activities only two of them, those are rafting and tubing have been almost completely fulfilled the overall criteria. This is because of the government as a leading sector for developing the activities in Karangasem just mainly focus its attention on these two adventure tourism activities at the moment. Considering the results of the relationship between activities and supporting resources of adventure tourism, the government should take actions in several policies such as urgently designing general tourism development plan, designing adventure tourism destination development plan, development zoning and location markers in adventure activity areas. In relation to the criteria that have not fully available and totally unavailable, it requires more careful planning in accordance with the tourism development plan and the RTRW of Karangasem Regency.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the supporting resources for adventure tourism in Karangasem Regency, it can be concluded that: Karangasem Regency has tremendous potential in terms of adventure tourism activities. There are sixteen types of typology-based activities categorized as land, water and air. Land based activities include: camping, climbing & exploring, off road motocross, off road safari jeep 4x4, mountain biking, trekking, quad biking/ ATV, swing; Water-based activities include rafting, tubing, sailing, fishing, scuba diving, snorkeling,

submarine safaris; and Air-based activities, namely: paragliding. Each of these activities is spread across all sub-districts in Karangasem Regency according to their potential.

The availability of adventure tourism resources can be classified into three groups, namely resources that fully meet the criteria, not fully available, and not available at all. Adventure tourism supporting resources that are already available and meet the criteria required for strengthening and improving the quality for the sustainability of the development of adventure tourism activities that have been carried out well. Supporting resources that have not been fully met need development according to the criteria in order to maintain the sustainability. Meanwhile, in the case of the unavailability of the elements of these criteria, more intensive planning is needed that is adjusted to the tourism development plan and the RTRW of Karangasem Regency.

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