

## THE LEVEL OF TOURIST VISITS TO LOVINA TOURISM AREA DURING THE NEW NORMAL PERIOD

I PUTU ANANDA CITRA<sup>1</sup> and MADE ARIE WAHYUNI<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Singaraja, Bali, Indonesia. Email: <sup>1</sup>ananda.citra@undiksha.ac.id

### Abstract

Lovina Tourism Area is the most famous tourism area in North Bali. In this new normal period, Lovina Tourism Area will begin to adjust to tourism regulations in the new normal period. This study aims to analyze the level of tourist visits in the Lovina Tourism Area during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study was designed with a descriptive method. The research used a descriptive analysis technique. The sample in this study uses a purposive sampling technique with 20 tourists as respondents in each tourist attraction. The results of this study indicate that the level of tourist visits in the Lovina Tourism Area fluctuated during the Covid-19 pandemic with the Penimbangan Beach tourist attraction having the highest number of tourist visits while the Kalibukbuk Buddhist Site and Tua Tigawasa tourist attraction objects did not have the number of visits. tourists during the Covid-19 pandemic. Tourist visits to the Lovina Tourism Area during the Covid-19 pandemic were higher on certain days such as Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and religious holidays.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Tourist Visits, New Normal, Covid-19 Pandemic

### INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 first appeared in Wuhan China at the end of December 2019 and continues to spread around the world (Hew et al., 2020; Spinelli & Pellino, 2020). In the midst of the global Covid-19 pandemic, all groups of people are feeling it. In addition to health problems, Covid-19 has also caused public economic problems and even a global economic crisis (Bueno-Notivol et al., 2021; Wright et al., 2020). Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest Covid-19 operations in Southeast Asia, which resulted in the economy in Indonesia getting worse (Bueno-Notivol et al., 2021). The Covid-19 pandemic has paralyzed various sectors, ranging from the education sector to the tourism sector in Indonesia (Chapman & Tsuji, 2020; Chingiz, 2020).

Tourism is one of the pillars of the economy in Indonesia (Choi et al., 2020; Choirunnisa et al., 2021). Throughout 2019, the number of foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia reached 16.11 million, this figure increased by 1.88% when compared to the number of tourist visits in the same period in 2018 which amounted to 15.81 million (Budiyanti, 2020; Paramita & Putra, 2020). The most famous tourism in Indonesia is Bali, with its natural and cultural beauty being the main attraction for Bali to be able to become the spotlight of world tourist destinations (Laba et al., 2018; Purwita, 2018). Since the Covid-19 pandemic and the enactment of the lockdown, tourism activities in Indonesia seem to be dead. The Indonesian government has also temporarily suspended all visits and transits of foreign nationals (foreigners) to Indonesia in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic for an undetermined time limit (Dewi, 2020; Yasintha et al., 2022). This worsens the condition of tourism in Indonesia which will have an impact on the economy.

Looking at the history of Bali, the capital of the province of Bali was originally located in the northern part of Bali, namely Buleleng Regency (Bagia et al., 2015; Yuliani et al., 2018). Buleleng is the entry point for foreigners through the sea port. In fact, Buleleng Regency has been known by tourists since the 1920. Buleleng Regency has tourism potential that is no less interesting and diverse than other regencies in Bali. The Lovina Tourism Area is the mainstay of tourism in Buleleng Regency which is located between two sub-districts, namely Buleleng District and Banjar District which is the icon of Buleleng Regency.

As time went on and economic conditions worsened, the government finally relaxed the PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) to revive the economy of the Indonesian people (Jecuinna & Zielma, 2021; Rohmah & Syari, 2020). The Governor of Bali issued a circular letter Number 3355 of 2020, on July 5, 2020 regarding the protocol for the new era of life in the tourism sector, so tourism activities in Bali have been officially opened (Falah et al., 2022; Suastika, 2021). This new normal has a good impact on tourism in Bali, where all tourism activities have started to run with a note that they still pay attention to the Covid-19 health protocol, namely diligently washing hands with running water and soap, using masks, using hand sanitizers and living a clean and healthy lifestyle (Kristina, 2020; Suastika, 2021).

In this new normal period, tourist objects located in the Lovina Tourism Area will begin to adjust to tourism regulations in the new norm period. From this, there is a phenomenon of the level of tourist visits in each tourist attraction.

Many studies have examined the tourism sector during the Covid-19 pandemic. First, several previous studies conducted an assessment of the impact of Covid-19 on the tourism sector in Indonesia (Atmojo & Fridayani, 2021; Purba et al., 2021). Other studies have also analyzed the strategies of tourism practitioners in adapting to the Covid-19 pandemic (Kristiana et al., 2021; Pramana et al., 2022). This study aims to analyze the level of tourist visits in the Lovina Tourism Area during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## **METHOD**

This study was designed with a descriptive method, namely research that leads to the disclosure of existing facts. The design of this study was made to identify the level of tourist visits for each tourist attraction in the Lovina Tourism Area during the new normal period. The population of the area in this study are all tourist attraction objects found in the Lovina Tourism Area while the individual population in this study is the manager or administrator of each tourist attraction consisting of HRD (Human Resources Development) Pokdarwis chairman, Village Head or deputy, secretary, treasurer and members or staff who are considered capable of providing information so that they are used as key informants in this study. The sample in this study uses a purposive sampling technique with 20 tourists as respondents in each tourist attraction.

The data used in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained directly from the results of interviews and document recording. The primary data collected in this study is the readiness and level of tourist visits to tourist attractions in the

Lovina Tourism Area during the new normal period, while for secondary data in this study Secondary data used in this study includes regional physiographic data, climate and demographics. sourced from agencies to support primary data. Data on tourist attraction objects in the Lovina Tourism Area from the Buleleng Regency Tourism Office and data from Ina Geoportal on maps of Buleleng Regency. The data analysis technique used to answer the problem formulation in this research is to use descriptive methods with qualitative analysis techniques.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

The level of tourist visits to tourist attraction objects in the Lovina Tourism Area during the new normal period experienced fluctuations in four tourist attraction objects namely Penimbangan Beach, Lovina Beach, Krisna Funtastic Land and Krisna Water Sports and there are two tourist attraction objects that do not get tourist visits, namely Kalibukbuk Buddhist Site and Tigawasa Old Village. Tourist Visits Levels of Tourist Attractions in the Lovina Tourism Area during the New Normal Period is presented in Table 1. Classification of Tourist Visits Levels of Tourist Attractions in the Lovina Tourism Area is presented in Table 2.

**Table 1: Tourist Visits Levels of Tourist Attractions in the Lovina Tourism Area during the New Normal Period**

No	Tourist Attractions	Visit Rate Traveler	Number of New Tourist Visits normal (July 2020-May 2021)	Total Monthly Income	Facility Change
1	Penimbangan Beach	High	22415	Rp 4.000.000 – Rp 6.000.000	Do not Change
2	Lovina Beach	Very low	1498	Rp 300.000 – Rp 600.000	Do not Change
3	Situs Budha Kalibukbuk	No Visits	0	Rp 0	Do not Change
4	Krisna Funtasticland	Very low	5186	Rp 3.000.000 – Rp 15.000.000	Do not Change
5	Krisna Water Sports	Very low	1331	Rp 600.000 – Rp 1.300.000	Do not Change
6	Tigawasa Old Village	No Visits	0	Rp 0	Do not Change

**Table 2: Classification of Tourist Visits Levels of Tourist Attractions in the Lovina Tourism Area**

No	Tourist Visit Rate	Information
1	No Visits	0
2	Very low	1 – 5000
3	Low	5000 – 10000
4	medium	10000 – 15000
5	High	15000 – 30000

The level of tourist visits to tourist attraction objects in four tourist attraction objects namely Penimbangan Beach, Lovina Beach, Krisna Funtastic Land and Krisna Water Sports is presented in Figure 1.

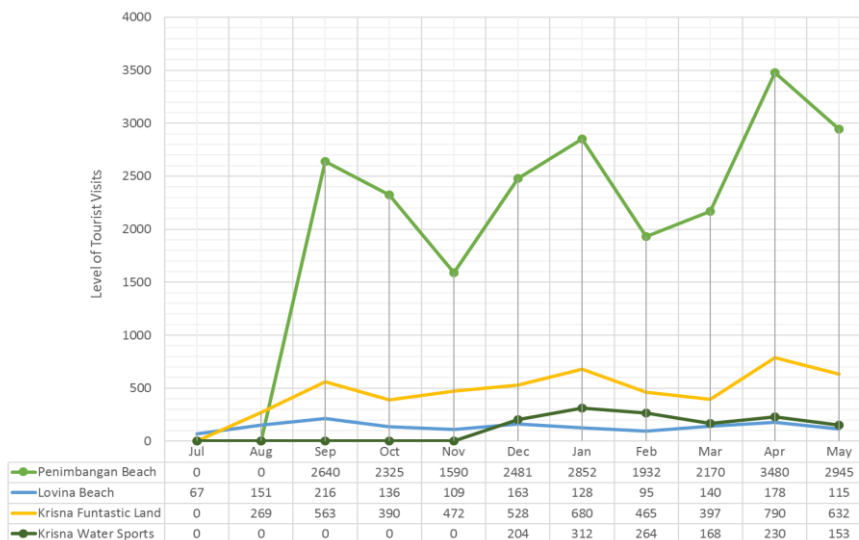


Figure 1: The Level of Tourist visits in Four Tourist Attraction Object

## DISCUSSION

### Penimbangan Beach

The data presented in Figure 1 is the gross data of tourist visits at Penimbangan Beach, because the collection of entrance tickets is carried out every day by officers starting at 16:00 to 22:00 WITA. The price of admission to Penimbangan Beach remains the same as before the Covid-19 pandemic, which is IDR 2,000 for motorbikes and IDR 5,000 for cars. From the data presented in the table above, it can be seen that the number of tourist visits in the first month it was opened, namely in September, the number of tourist visits reached 2640 visits. The highest number of tourist visits occurred in April 2021 with the number of tourist visits 3480 people and the lowest number of tourist visits occurred in November 2020 with the number of tourist visits 1590 people. The monthly income of Weighing Beach during the new normal period ranges from Rp. 4,000,000 to Rp. 6,000,000.

The weighing beach has the highest number of tourist visits during the new normal period in the Lovina Tourism Area, with 22415 tourist visits. This happens because the object of the Penimbangan Beach tourist attraction is a tourist destination that is able to adapt to the new normal, namely providing health facilities to prevent Covid-19 transmission. Tourist visits to Penimbangan Beach experienced fluctuations with the highest number of tourist visits occurring in April 2021 with the number of tourist visits 3480 people or 15.52% and the lowest number of tourist visits occurring in November 2020 with the number of tourist visits 1590 people 7.09% of the total the number of tourist visits to weighing beach during the new normal period. High tourist visits usually occur on Saturdays, Sundays and certain other days such as

holidays and holidays and low tourist visits can occur due to the Covid-19 pandemic which causes the community's economy to decline.

### **Lovina Beach**

Tourist visits to Lovina Beach during the new normal period at the beginning of the month of tourist visits are very low, even in one day there have been no visits at all. Most of the tourist visits are on certain days, for example Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and holidays. Most of the tourists who visit are domestic tourists and as for foreign tourists, they are those who already live in Bali.

The data presented in Figure 1 is gross data on tourist visits at Penimbangan Beach, because the collection of entrance tickets is carried out every day by officers starting at 17:00 to 22:00. The price of admission to Penimbangan Beach remains the same as before the Covid-19 pandemic, namely Rp. 2,000 for motorbikes and Rp. 5,000 for cars. From the data presented in the table above, it can be seen that the number of tourist visits in the first month of the new normal also became the month with the lowest number of tourist visits, namely in July 2020 the number of tourist visits was only 67 visits, while the highest number of tourist visits occurred in September 2020 with a total of 67 visits. tourist visits reached 216 people. Lovina Beach's monthly income during the new normal period ranges from Rp. 300,000 to Rp. 600,000.

Lovina Beach is the most famous tourist attraction in the Lovina Tourism Area. The highest number of tourist visits to Lovina Beach occurred in July 2020, the number of tourist visits was only 67 visits, while the highest number of tourist visits occurred in September 2020 with the number of tourist visits reaching 216 people. The low number of tourist visits in July occurred because July was the first month of the introduction of the new normal in the tourism sector. High tourist visits usually occur on Saturdays, Sundays and certain other days such as holidays and holidays.

### **Kalibukbuk Buddhist Site**

During the new normal period, the Kalibukbuk Buddhist site opens tourist visits to the public. According to the findings in the field of tourist visits from July 2020 to May 2021, there have been no tourist visits. Kalibukbuk Buddhist site from 2018 to 2020 there were no visits at all (Buleleng Regency Tourism Office, 2021). As for tourists who visit the Kalibukbuk Buddhist site, they are group tourists, usually tourists who do research. During the new normal period, there were no tourist visits, namely from July 2020 to May 2021. Even the Kalibukbuk Buddhist site from 2018 to 2020 did not have any tourist visits at all (Buleleng Regency Tourism Office, 2021). The absence of tourist visits is influenced by the lack of attractiveness offered by the Kalibukbuk Buddhist Site and the lack of facilities and infrastructure for tourist attractions.

### **Krisna Funtastic Land**

Krisna Funtasticland during the new normal period begins to open in August 2020 every Saturday. According to the findings in the field, Krisna Funtasticlan held a promo in the form

of a decrease in the price of admission tickets, which before the pandemic the ticket price for Krisna Funtasticland was Rp. 15,000, during the new normal it fell to Rp. 10,000 per person to attract tourists.

Figure 1 shows the data on tourist visits from total ticket sales. From the data presented in the table above, it can be seen that the number of visits by Krisna Funtasticland has the lowest number of tourist visits occurring in August 2020, which only reached 269 people, while the highest number of tourist visits occurred in April with the number of visits by 750 people. KrisnaFuntasticland's monthly income during the new normal period ranges from Rp 3.000.000 to Rp 15.000.000.

Krisna Funtasticland during the new normal experienced fluctuations in the number of tourist visits. The lowest tourist visits occurred in August 2020 which only reached 269 people 5.18% while the highest number of tourist visits occurred in April with the number of visits of 750 people 15.23% of the total number of tourist visits, namely 5186 people. Low tourist arrivals in August occurred because August was the first month KrisnaFuntastic Lan opened during the new normal period, so most people think or still don't know that Krisna Funtasticland is open every Saturday at 16:00 to 21:00 WITA. High tourist visits usually occur on Saturdays, Sundays and certain other days such as holidays and holidays.

### **Krisna Water Sports**

Based on the findings in the field, Krisna Water Sports held a promo to attract tourists in the form of a one-time price reduction for one person on water rides attractions. Like before the Covid-19 pandemic, for banana boat rides, Rp. 110,000 dropped to Rp. 40,000, jet skis, Rp. 240,000, fell to Rp. 70,000 during the new normal period to attract tourists. Based on the data presented in Figure 1, Krisna Water Sports has the lowest number of tourist visits occurring in May 2021 with a total of 153 visits, while the highest tourist visits by Krisna Water Sports occurred in January, reaching 312 people. Krisna Water Sports' income during the new normal period ranges from Rp 600,000 to Rp 1,300,000 per month.

During the new normal, Krisna Water Sportss tourist visits fluctuated. The lowest tourist visits occurred in May 2021 with 153 visits or 11.49% while the highest tourist visits by Krisna Water Sportss occurred in January, reaching 312 people or 23.44% of the total number of tourist visits, namely 1331 people. According to the findings in the field, the low tourist visits occurred because Krisna Water Sports disabled the water rides in early March. High tourist visits usually occur on Saturdays, Sundays and certain other days such as holidays and holidays.

### **Tigawasa Old Village**

Tigawasa Tua Village during the new normal period experienced a slump in tourist visits. According to the findings in the field, tourists who visit Tigawasa Tua Village are mostly foreign tourists. There is no fixed price to be able to enjoy the tourist attractions in Tigawasa

Village but use the sincerity of tourists. Usually tourists will pay for entrance tickets ranging from Rp. 10,000 to Rp. 200,000. It was noted that since the Covid-19 pandemic began to enter Indonesia, tourist visits in Tigawasa Village decreased drastically. During the new normal

period, starting from July 2020, Tigawasa Village has no tourist visits.

The level of tourist visits to tourist attraction objects in the Tourism Area during the new normal period experienced fluctuations in tourist visits to four tourist attraction objects and there were two tourist attraction objects that did not receive tourist visits during the new normal period. In this new normal period, tourist objects located in the Lovina Tourism Area will begin to adjust to tourism regulations in the new norm period. From this, there is a phenomenon of the level of tourist visits in each tourist attraction. Many studies have examined the tourism sector during the Covid-19 pandemic. First, several previous studies conducted an assessment of the impact of Covid-19 on the tourism sector in Indonesia (Atmojo & Fridayani, 2021; Purba et al., 2021). Other studies have also analyzed the strategies of tourism practitioners in adapting to the Covid-19 pandemic (Kristiana et al., 2021; Pramana et al., 2022).

As time went on and economic conditions worsened, the government finally relaxed the PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) to revive the economy of the Indonesian people (Jecuinna & Zielma, 2021; Rohmah & Syari, 2020). The Governor of Bali issued a circular letter Number 3355 of 2020, on July 5, 2020 regarding the protocol for the new era of life in the tourism sector, so tourism activities in Bali have been officially opened (Falah et al., 2022; Suastika, 2021). This new normal has a good impact on tourism in Bali, where all tourism activities have started to run with a note that they still pay attention to the Covid-19 health protocol, namely diligently washing hands with running water and soap, using masks, using hand sanitizers and living a clean and healthy lifestyle (Kristina, 2020; Suastika, 2021).

## CONCLUSION

The level of tourist visits to tourist attraction objects in the Lovina Tourism Area during the new normal period experienced fluctuations in four tourist attraction objects namely Penimbangan Beach, Lovina Beach, Krisna Funtasticland and Krisna Water Sports and there are two tourist attraction objects that do not get tourist visits, namely attraction objects Kalibukbuk Buddhist Site and Tigawasa Old Village tour. The object of tourist attraction of Penimbangan Beach is a tourist attraction in the Lovina Tourism Area with the highest number of tourist visits reaching 22415 people and the object of attraction with the lowest tourist visits is the tourist attraction of Kalibukbuk Site and Tigawasa Tua Village.

## Reference

1. Atmojo, M. E., & Fridayani, H. D. (2021). An assessment of covid-19 pandemic impact on Indonesian tourism sector. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 8(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.811338>
2. Bagia, I. W., Yudiaatmaja, F., & Yulianthini, N. N. (2015). Model Konseptual Kinerja Individual Pegawai Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Yang Berbasis Kompetensi, Komitmen Organisasi, Dan Motivasi Kerja. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 4(1), 509–522.
3. Budiyanti, E. (2020). Dampak Virus Corona Terhadap Sektor Perdagangan Dan Pariwisata Indonesia. *Kajian Bidang Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 12(4), 19–24.
4. Bueno-Notivol, J., Gracia-García, P., Olaya, B., Lasheras, I., López-Antón, R., & Santabárbara, J. (2021). Prevalence of depression during the COVID-19 outbreak: A meta-analysis of community-based studies.

- International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology, 21(1). <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.IJCHP.2020.07.007>
5. Chapman, A., & Tsuji, T. (2020). Impacts of COVID-19 on a transitioning energy system, society, and international cooperation. *Sustainability*, 12(19), 8232. <https://www.mdpi.com/848718>
  6. Chingiz, I. (2020). Transformation of the conditions of socio-economic development of Azerbaijan in the post-pandemic period (by September 2020). *Journal of Geography, Politics and Society*, 10(4), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.26881/jpgs.2020.4.01>
  7. Choi, G., Kim, J., Sawitri, M. Y., & Lee, S. K. (2020). Ecotourism market segmentation in Bali, Indonesia: Opportunities for implementing REDD+. *Land*, 9(6), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/LAND9060186>
  8. Choirunnisa, I., Karmilah, M., Islam, U., & Agung, S. (2021). Strategi Pengembangan Pariwisata Budaya Studi Kasus: Kawasan Pecinan Lasem, Kampung Lawas Maspati, Desa Selumbung. *Jurnal Kajian Ruang*, 1(2), 89–109. <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/kr>
  9. Dewi, N. P. D. U. (2020). *Tourism education in a new normal era*. Jayapangus Press Books.
  10. Falah, A. I., Kutanegara, P. M., & Hadna, A. H. (2022). Pendekatan Budaya dan Agama dalam Penanganan Pandemi Covid-19 di Bali dan Jawa Tengah. *Jurnal SMART (Studi Masyarakat, Religi, Dan Tradisi)*, 8(2), 245–259. <https://doi.org/10.18784/smart.v8i2.1695>
  11. Hew, K. F., Jia, C., Gonda, D. E., & Bai, S. (2020). Transitioning to the “new normal” of learning in unpredictable times: pedagogical practices and learning performance in fully online flipped classrooms. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 17(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-020-00234-x>
  12. Jecuinna, P., & Zielma, A. (2021). Dampak Penerapan PSBB Covid-19 dan Harga Saham LQ-45 di Bursa Efek Indonesia (BEI). *JEMMA (Jurnal of Economic, Management, and Accounting)*, 4(2), 149–156. <https://www.unanda.ac.id/ojs/index.php/jemma/article/view/736>
  13. Kristiana, Y., Pramono, R., & Brian, R. (2021). Adaptation strategy of tourism industry stakeholders during the COVID-19 pandemic: A case study in Indonesia. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 8(4), 213–223. <https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2021.vol8.no4.0213>
  14. Kristina, N. M. R. (2020). Pemulihan Ekonomi Pariwisata Bali di Era New Normal. *Cultoure: Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata Budaya Hindu*, 1(2), 136–142. <https://doi.org/10.55115/cultoure.v1i2.828>
  15. Laba, I. N., Semara, I. M. T., & Tunjungsari, K. R. (2018). Dampak Terpaan Informasi Media Digital terhadap Perkembangan Pariwisata dan Perilaku Masyarakat Bali. *Jurnal Kajian Bali (Journal of Bali Studies)*, 8(2), 178. <https://doi.org/10.24843/jkb.2018.v08.i02.p11>
  16. Paramita, I. B. G., & Putra, I. G. G. P. A. (2020). New Normal Bagi Pariwisata Bali Di Masa Pandemi Covid 19. *Pariwisata Budaya: Jurnal Ilmiah Agama Dan Budaya*, 5(2), 57–65. <https://doi.org/10.25078/pba.v5i2.1723>
  17. Pramana, S., Paramartha, D. Y., Ermawan, G. Y., Deli, N. F., & Srimulyani, W. (2022). Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on tourism in Indonesia. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 25(15), 2422–2442. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2021.1968803>
  18. Purba, J. H. V., Fathiah, R., & Steven, S. (2021). The impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the tourism sector in Indonesia. *Riset: Jurnal Aplikasi Ekonomi Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, 3(1), 389–401. <https://doi.org/10.37641/riset.v3i1.82>
  19. Purwita, P. U. (2018). Pengembangan Potensi Pantai Lovina Sebagai Ekowisata Pesisir Di Desa Kalibukbuk, Kabupaten Buleleng, Bali. *Jurnal Destinasi Pariwisata*, 6(1).
  20. Rohmah, S. N., & Syari, F. (2020). Adakah Peluang Bisnis di Tengah Kelesuan Perekonomian Akibat Pandemi Corona virus Covid-19? ADALAH: *Buletin Hukum & Keadilan*, 4(1), 63–74.



<https://doi.org/10.15408/adalah.v4i1.15448>

21. Spinelli, A., & Pellino, G. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic: Perspectives on an unfolding crisis. *British Journal of Surgery*, 107(7), 785–787. <https://doi.org/10.1002/bjs.11627>
22. Suastika, I. M. (2021). Implementasi Kebijakan Pemerintah Provinsi Bali Dalam Penanganan Pandemi Covid 19 Dan Upaya Pemulihan Pariwisata. *SISTA: Jurnal Akademisi Dan Praktisi Pariwisata*, 1(1), 41–51. <https://doi.org/10.55115/sista.v1i1.1445>
23. Wright, A. L., Sonin, K., Driscoll, J., & Wilson, J. (2020). Poverty and economic dislocation reduce compliance with COVID-19 shelter-in-place protocols. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 180, 544–554. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2020.10.008>
24. Yasintha, P. N., Gelgel, N. M. R. A., Sukadi, B. D. N. R., Sari, N. P. M., & Pinatih, D. A. A. I. (2022). Resiliensi Pemerintah Kabupaten Gianyar dalam Mewujudkan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Transformatif*, 8(1), 57–80. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.transformatif.2022.008.01.3>
25. Yuliani, M., Atmaja, N. B., & Maryati, T. (2018). Monumen Perang Jagaraga Di Desa Jagaraga Sebagai Sumber Belajar Ips Di Smp Negeri 1 Sawan Kecamatan Sawan Kabupaten Buleleng. *Jurnal Pendidikan IPS Indonesia*, 2(1), 41–50. <https://doi.org/10.23887/pips.v2i1.2861>