



WELLNESS AND SPIRITUAL TOURISM MANAGEMENT AT TAMAN TIRTA MUMBUL: THE HARMONY OF ELEVEN SACRED SPRINGS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TRI HITA KARANA

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ABSTRACT

The direction of tourism development in Bali after the COVID-19 pandemic has shifted significantly toward wellness and spiritual tourism. One of the emerging destinations reflecting this trend is Taman Tirta Mumbul in Sangeh Village, Badung Regency, Bali, particularly through the Penglukatan Pancoran Solas ritual. This study aims to analyze the management of wellness and spiritual tourism at this destination by applying the Community Based Tourism (CBT) approach and the Tri Hita Karana philosophy. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method using a literature review approach. The study explores theological, therapeutic, and sociological dimensions of the melukat ritual. The findings reveal that the Penglukatan Pancoran Solas functions not only as a spiritual purification and psychological healing medium but also as a driver of the local economy managed directly by the Sangeh traditional village. The application of Tri Hita Karana ensures harmony between spiritual preservation (Parahyangan), community involvement (Pawongan), and environmental conservation (Palemahan). Furthermore, the CBT approach proves effective in maintaining cultural authenticity while generating economic benefits for local communities.

Keywords: *community-based tourism, spiritual tourism, Tri Hita Karana, wellness tourism.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the global tourism industry has undergone a significant transformation, shifting from conventional mass tourism toward more meaningful and experience-oriented travel. This transition is strongly influenced by changes in modern lifestyles, where individuals are increasingly exposed to high levels of stress, fast-paced routines, and psychological pressure. As a result, tourists are no longer solely motivated by leisure and entertainment but are now seeking experiences that provide emotional balance, mental clarity, and spiritual fulfillment. This phenomenon has given rise to the concept of



wellness and spiritual tourism, which emphasizes holistic well-being through the integration of physical, emotional, and spiritual dimensions (Pande et al., 2024).

The emergence of wellness and spiritual tourism is closely associated with the concept of transformative tourism, which refers to travel experiences that create positive changes within individuals. Unlike traditional tourism, which focuses primarily on external attractions, transformative tourism encourages self-reflection, personal growth, and inner healing. In the post-pandemic era, this trend has become increasingly relevant, as many individuals seek recovery from mental fatigue, burnout, and uncertainty caused by global crises. Consequently, tourism is no longer viewed merely as a recreational activity but as a meaningful journey that contributes to overall well-being (Ayu et al., 2023).

Bali has long been recognized as one of the world's leading destinations for wellness and spiritual tourism due to its unique combination of natural beauty, cultural richness, and deeply rooted religious traditions. The island's spiritual identity is embedded in everyday life, where religious rituals, cultural practices, and community values are continuously practiced and preserved. This creates a distinctive environment that supports spiritual exploration and holistic healing. As a result, Bali has become a global hub for travelers seeking authentic spiritual experiences and personal transformation.

One of the most prominent manifestations of this spiritual tradition is the melukat ritual, a sacred purification process that uses holy water as a medium for cleansing both physical and spiritual impurities. In Balinese Hindu belief, water holds a profound symbolic meaning, representing purity, life, and spiritual balance. The practice of melukat is not only a religious obligation but also a cultural expression of maintaining harmony between humans and the universe. In contemporary tourism, this ritual has gained increasing popularity among both domestic and international visitors, who perceive it as a form of spiritual healing and psychological therapy (Krisnantari et al., 2024).

Taman Tirta Mumbul, located in Sangeh Village, Badung Regency, represents one of the emerging destinations that embody the integration of wellness and spiritual tourism. The site is particularly known for the Penglukatan Pancoran Solas, which consists of eleven sacred water fountains. These fountains are not merely physical structures but carry deep cosmological meanings within Balinese Hinduism, symbolizing the Dewata Nawa Sanga and higher manifestations of divine energy. The combination of natural beauty, sacred symbolism, and ritual practices creates a unique environment that supports both ecological and spiritual experiences.

The increasing popularity of Taman Tirta Mumbul reflects the growing demand for tourism experiences that offer both physical relaxation and spiritual enrichment. Visitors are not only attracted by the natural landscape but also by the opportunity to participate in meaningful rituals that provide emotional and psychological benefits. From a scientific perspective, the interaction with natural environments and water-based rituals has been associated with stress reduction and improved mental well-being. This further strengthens the position of Taman Tirta Mumbul as a destination for wellness tourism. In addition, the unique integration of ecological beauty and spiritual practices enhances the overall visitor experience, making it more holistic and transformative. As a result, the destination continues to gain recognition as a significant center for wellness and spiritual tourism in Bali (Pitana & Narottama, 2021).

However, the rapid growth of tourism activities also presents significant challenges. The increasing number of visitors may lead to environmental degradation, including water pollution and waste management issues. In addition, the integration of sacred rituals into tourism activities raises concerns about cultural commodification, where spiritual practices may be adapted or simplified to meet tourist expectations. These challenges

highlight the need for a sustainable and culturally sensitive approach to tourism management.

In this context, the philosophy of Tri Hita Karana provides a relevant framework for achieving sustainable tourism development. This concept emphasizes harmony between humans and God (Parahyangan), humans and society (Pawongan), and humans and the environment (Palemahan). By applying this philosophy, tourism development can be directed toward maintaining a balance between economic benefits, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, the Community Based Tourism (CBT) approach plays a crucial role in ensuring that local communities remain the primary actors in tourism development. CBT is important because tourism development that does not involve local communities often creates unequal economic benefits, social conflict, environmental degradation, and the loss of cultural authenticity. By involving local residents in decision-making processes and economic activities, CBT helps to promote social equity, strengthen community welfare, preserve local traditions, and support sustainable development. Previous studies have shown that CBT can increase local participation, generate income opportunities, and create a stronger sense of ownership toward tourism destinations, which encourages communities to protect natural and cultural resources. This approach is particularly important in managing sacred sites such as Taman Tirta Mumbul, where local knowledge, religious values, and cultural traditions are essential for maintaining authenticity while balancing tourism growth and conservation.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the management of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul through the integration of the Tri Hita Karana philosophy and the Community Based Tourism approach. The research seeks to explore how these concepts contribute to sustainable tourism development while preserving the spiritual and cultural integrity of the destination. Ultimately, this study provides insights into how spiritual tourism can be managed in a way that balances modern tourism demands with traditional values and environmental sustainability (Sarjana & Astrini, 2021)..

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research approach to analyze the management of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul, particularly focusing on the Penglukatan Pancoran Solas ritual. The qualitative approach is considered appropriate for this research as it allows for a comprehensive understanding of complex cultural, spiritual, and social phenomena that cannot be adequately explained through quantitative methods. By emphasizing interpretation and contextual analysis, this approach enables the researcher to explore the meaning, values, and dynamics embedded within spiritual tourism practices (Pande et al., 2024).

The research is conducted at Taman Tirta Mumbul, located in Sangeh Traditional Village, Abiansemal District, Badung Regency, Bali. This location is selected due to its significance as an emerging wellness and spiritual tourism destination, as well as its unique combination of ecological, cultural, and spiritual elements. The site is particularly known for the Penglukatan Pancoran Solas, which consists of eleven sacred water fountains that serve as the main attraction for both local worshippers and international visitors. The data used in this study are secondary data collected through a comprehensive literature review. The sources include academic journals, books, research reports, and other relevant publications related to wellness tourism, spiritual tourism, Community Based Tourism (CBT), and the Tri Hita Karana philosophy. The selection of literature is based on its relevance, credibility, and contribution to the research topic, ensuring that the data used are valid and academically reliable. In addition, supporting materials such as online publications.

The data collection process involves several stages, beginning with the identification of relevant literature, followed by the selection and classification of sources based on key themes. These themes include theological aspects of the melukat ritual, tourism management practices, community involvement, and sustainability principles. By organizing the data into thematic categories, the researcher is able to develop a structured understanding of the research problem and its related variables (Pitana & Narottama, 2021).

Furthermore, this study utilizes content analysis as the main data analysis technique. Content analysis is conducted by systematically examining the collected data to identify patterns, relationships, and key concepts. The analysis process consists of several steps, including data reduction, data display, and interpretation. Data reduction involves selecting and focusing on relevant information, while data display presents the findings in a structured and organized manner. Finally, interpretation is carried out to draw conclusions that are aligned with the research objectives (Krisnantari et al., 2024).

In addition to content analysis, this research also applies an interpretative analytical approach to deepen the understanding of cultural and spiritual meanings embedded in the data. This approach allows the researcher to examine how spiritual practices such as melukat are interpreted and experienced by different stakeholders, including local communities and tourists. It also enables the exploration of how these meanings may shift within the context of modern tourism development. Through this method, the study can reveal the dynamic relationship between tradition, spirituality, and commercialization in tourism practices.

To strengthen the analytical framework, this study integrates several theoretical perspectives, including the concept of wellness and spiritual tourism, the principles of Community Based Tourism, and the philosophy of Tri Hita Karana. The integration of these theories provides a multidimensional perspective that encompasses cultural, social, and environmental aspects of tourism management. This theoretical framework serves as a foundation for analyzing how tourism development can be conducted in a sustainable and culturally sensitive manner.

Moreover, the research adopts a holistic perspective in examining the interaction between tourism activities and local cultural values. This perspective emphasizes the importance of maintaining a balance between economic development, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability. A holistic approach is necessary because tourism destinations are complex systems where changes in one aspect can directly affect social and ecological conditions. Without integrated management, economic growth may create pressure on sacred values, community harmony, and environmental quality. By considering these interconnected aspects, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the management of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul.

Overall, the methodological approach used in this study is designed to capture the complexity of spiritual tourism as a multidimensional phenomenon. Through the combination of literature review, content analysis, and interpretative analysis, this research provides a thorough and in-depth exploration of the topic. The findings are expected to contribute to the development of sustainable tourism strategies that respect cultural authenticity while promoting economic and environmental sustainability (Rahanatha, 2017).

II. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of this study indicate that the development and management of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul reflect a dynamic integration between ecological resources, spiritual traditions, and community-based management systems. The *Penglukatan Pancoran Solas* ritual emerges not only as a religious practice but also as a holistic tourism experience that combines elements of spirituality, healing, and environmental harmony. This transformation aligns with the global trend of wellness tourism, where individuals seek

meaningful experiences that support physical, emotional, and spiritual well-being.

At the same time, the increasing popularity of this destination introduces various challenges, including environmental pressure, cultural commodification, and the need for effective management strategies. Therefore, the analysis of this study focuses on understanding how Taman Tirta Mumbul can be developed sustainably through the integration of Community Based Tourism (CBT) and the Tri Hita Karana philosophy. In addition, it is important to evaluate how tourism growth can be controlled without compromising the sacredness of the site. The balance between visitor demand and environmental capacity must also be carefully managed to prevent long-term degradation. Furthermore, strengthening community involvement is essential to ensure that tourism development remains aligned with local cultural values and traditions (Sukadi, 2025).

1.1 Ecological and Spiritual Exploration: Taman Tirta Mumbul as a Wellness Tourism Hub

Taman Tirta Mumbul represents a unique convergence between ecological richness and spiritual significance, positioning it as a prominent destination within the growing sector of wellness and spiritual tourism in Bali. The primary attraction of this site lies in the Penglukatan Pancoran Solas, a sacred purification ritual conducted through eleven holy water fountains. These fountains are not merely physical infrastructures but embody a complex cosmological system rooted in Balinese Hindu philosophy. Their presence reflects a deep spiritual narrative that connects human existence (microcosm) with the universe (macrocosm), making the site not only a place of ritual but also a symbolic space of cosmic harmony.

The spatial arrangement of the eleven fountains is designed based on philosophical and theological considerations rather than purely aesthetic purposes. Nine of the fountains symbolize the Dewata Nawa Sanga, representing the deities who guard the cardinal directions, while the remaining two fountains signify higher divine manifestations, namely Siwa and Sada Siwa, which function as the spiritual center of the universe. This arrangement creates a structured ritual pathway in which participants move sequentially from one fountain to another. Such movement is not random but represents a symbolic journey of purification, where individuals seek to cleanse themselves from negative energies originating from different aspects of life.

From a tourism perspective, Taman Tirta Mumbul offers a form of experiential tourism in which visitors actively engage in the ritual process. Unlike conventional tourism, where tourists act as passive observers, visitors at this site become participants who directly interact with both the natural environment and spiritual practices. This participatory dimension enhances the overall tourism experience, as individuals are not only witnessing cultural practices but also experiencing their transformative effects. As a result, the destination provides a deeper level of engagement that aligns with the principles of wellness tourism. The ecological setting of Taman Tirta Mumbul further strengthens its position as a wellness tourism hub. The site is surrounded by a natural lake ecosystem, lush vegetation, and a calm atmosphere that contributes to a cooling microclimate. This environment plays a significant role in creating a sense of tranquility and relaxation, which is essential for spiritual and therapeutic activities.

In addition to its spiritual significance, the melukat ritual at Taman Tirta Mumbul also offers measurable psychological and physiological benefits. From a scientific perspective, exposure to natural environments and water-based activities has been associated with reduced stress levels, lower cortisol production, and improved emotional well-being. The act of bathing in cold natural water, combined with the meditative

atmosphere of the site, can stimulate relaxation responses within the human body. This process is further enhanced by the symbolic meaning of the ritual, which allows individuals to release emotional burdens and achieve a sense of inner balance.

Furthermore, the concept of water as a sacred medium in Balinese Hinduism adds a deeper dimension to the wellness experience. In this belief system, water is not merely a physical resource but a spiritual element that carries purifying energy. The use of holy water in the *penglukatan* ritual reflects the concept of “Tirtha,” where water serves as a medium for spiritual cleansing and transformation. This dual function of water—both physical and spiritual creates a unique form of holistic healing that integrates traditional beliefs with modern wellness concepts. Thus, the ritual not only facilitates physical purification but also fosters a deeper spiritual connection between individuals and the divine.

The increasing interest in wellness tourism has further elevated the significance of Taman Tirta Mumbul as a destination that offers authentic and meaningful experiences. Tourists are drawn not only by the natural beauty of the site but also by its ability to provide a sense of peace and spiritual fulfillment. This trend reflects a broader shift in tourism preferences, where individuals seek destinations that offer transformative experiences rather than superficial entertainment.

However, the growing popularity of the destination also presents challenges that must be carefully managed. The increasing number of visitors can lead to environmental pressure, particularly in relation to water quality and ecosystem sustainability. In addition, the integration of sacred rituals into tourism activities raises concerns about the potential loss of authenticity and spiritual meaning. Therefore, maintaining a balance between tourism development and the preservation of ecological and spiritual values is essential for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the destination.

Ultimately, Taman Tirta Mumbul exemplifies how ecological and spiritual elements can be integrated to create a holistic tourism experience. By combining natural beauty, cultural heritage, and spiritual practices, the destination offers a unique model of wellness tourism that is both meaningful and sustainable. This integration highlights the importance of preserving traditional values while adapting to contemporary tourism trends, ensuring that the destination remains relevant and resilient in the face of global tourism dynamics (Tasya et al., 2023).

1.2 Community-Based Tourism (CBT) as a Democratic and Inclusive Management Model

The management of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul is strongly characterized by the implementation of the Community Based Tourism (CBT) approach, which positions the local community as the central actor in tourism development. This approach reflects a collective awareness among the residents of Sangeh Traditional Village to maintain control over their cultural and spiritual assets while preventing excessive commercialization and external domination. By ensuring that tourism management remains in the hands of the local community, CBT serves as a strategic mechanism to preserve cultural authenticity and protect the sacred nature of the destination.

The adoption of CBT at Taman Tirta Mumbul creates a participatory and inclusive management system in which various elements of the community are actively involved in different aspects of tourism operations. This participation is not limited to economic activities but extends to cultural preservation, environmental protection, and social organization. The distribution of roles among community members reflects a well-

structured system that integrates traditional values with modern tourism practices.

One of the key components of this system is the role of *pecalang*, the traditional security officers responsible for maintaining order and ensuring that visitors adhere to local customs and regulations. Their presence is essential in safeguarding the sanctity of the site, as they enforce rules related to appropriate behavior, dress codes, and ritual procedures. By maintaining discipline and cultural integrity, *pecalang* contribute significantly to preserving the spiritual atmosphere of the destination (Dewi et al., 2024).

In addition to security roles, women's groups, particularly those organized under the PKK (Family Welfare Movement), play a vital role in supporting the local economy. These groups are actively involved in producing and selling ritual offerings such as *canang* and *pejati*, as well as providing traditional food and other local products. This involvement not only generates income for households but also reinforces the role of women as key contributors to community-based economic development.

Furthermore, the younger generation, represented by the *Pokdarwis* (Tourism Awareness Group), serves as a driving force for innovation and modernization within the tourism sector. They are responsible for managing daily operations, maintaining facilities, and promoting the destination through digital platforms and social media. Their ability to adapt to technological advancements enables the destination to reach a wider audience while maintaining its cultural identity. This combination of traditional knowledge and modern skills creates a dynamic management system that is both adaptive and sustainable.

The implementation of CBT also contributes to the creation of a circular and inclusive local economy. Revenue generated from tourism activities, including entrance fees and donations, is managed collectively and redistributed for the benefit of the community. These funds are used to support religious ceremonies, maintain infrastructure, and provide social assistance to community members. This system ensures that the economic benefits of tourism are not concentrated in the hands of a few individuals but are shared equitably among all members of the community.

However, despite its advantages, the implementation of CBT also faces several challenges. Increasing visitor numbers may strain local resources and require more sophisticated management systems. In addition, maintaining a balance between economic interests and cultural preservation can be challenging, particularly when tourism demand continues to grow. Therefore, continuous capacity building, institutional strengthening, and adaptive management strategies are necessary to ensure the long-term sustainability of the CBT model (Sarjana & Astrini, 2021).

In conclusion, the application of Community Based Tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul demonstrates how local communities can play a central role in managing tourism in a way that is inclusive, sustainable, and culturally sensitive. By integrating traditional values, social organization, and economic activities, CBT provides a strong foundation for the development of wellness and spiritual tourism that benefits both the community and visitors. This model highlights the importance of empowering local communities as key stakeholders in tourism development while ensuring that cultural and spiritual values remain at the core of the destination (Eka et al., 2026).

1.3 Harmonization of Tourism through Tri Hita Karana



Figure 1. Tradisi Melukat

Source : Searching, 2026.

The management of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul can be effectively understood through the implementation of the Tri Hita Karana philosophy, which emphasizes harmony between three fundamental relationships: humans and God (Parahyangan), humans and fellow humans (Pawongan), and humans and the environment (Palemahan). This concept serves as a guiding framework to ensure that tourism development remains balanced and sustainable without compromising cultural and spiritual values (Dewi et al., 2024).

From the Parahyangan perspective, the preservation of the sacredness of the site is prioritized through the implementation of strict rules and spiritual protocols. Visitors are required to follow specific guidelines, such as wearing traditional attire, maintaining respectful behavior, and participating in rituals according to established procedures. These regulations are essential to maintain the purity and spiritual integrity of the temple, ensuring that tourism activities do not interfere with religious practices.

From the Pawongan perspective, the involvement of local communities in tourism management plays a significant role in maintaining social harmony. Through the application of Community Based Tourism (CBT), local residents are actively engaged in various aspects of tourism, including management, services, and cultural interpretation. This participation not only generates economic benefits but also strengthens social cohesion and reinforces the role of the community as the guardian of cultural heritage.

From the Palemahan perspective, environmental sustainability is a key priority in managing the destination. The preservation of natural resources, particularly water sources, is essential to support both the ecological and spiritual functions of the site. Efforts such as waste management, controlled development, and the use of environmentally friendly infrastructure are implemented to minimize environmental impact.

Overall, the integration of Tri Hita Karana in tourism management at Taman Tirta Mumbul demonstrates how traditional philosophical values can be applied to modern tourism practices. By maintaining harmony between spiritual, social, and environmental aspects, the destination is able to develop sustainably while preserving its cultural and spiritual identity (Rahanatha, 2017).

1.4 The Dynamics and Challenges of Spiritual-Wellness Tourism

The development of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul presents a dynamic process that reflects the interaction between cultural traditions,

environmental conditions, and the increasing demands of global tourism. While the destination has successfully positioned itself as a center for spiritual and wellness experiences, this growth is accompanied by a range of complex challenges that must be carefully managed to ensure long-term sustainability. These challenges encompass environmental, cultural, social, and managerial dimensions, all of which are interconnected and influence the overall quality and integrity of the destination (Sarjana & Astrini, 2021).

One of the most significant challenges is the increasing number of visitors, which can lead to overcrowding and reduced quality of the spiritual experience. The essence of wellness and spiritual tourism lies in tranquility, reflection, and a deep connection with nature and spirituality. However, when visitor numbers exceed the carrying capacity of the site, the peaceful atmosphere may be disrupted by noise, congestion, and a lack of personal space. This situation can diminish the effectiveness of the melukat ritual as a medium for spiritual purification and emotional healing. Therefore, managing visitor flow and establishing capacity limits are essential to maintaining the quality of the experience.

In addition to overcrowding, environmental issues represent another critical challenge. The growing number of visitors increases pressure on natural resources, particularly water, which plays a central role in the Penglukatan Pancoran Solas ritual. Water pollution, waste accumulation, and ecosystem disturbance are potential risks that may arise if tourism activities are not properly regulated. The degradation of water quality would not only affect the ecological balance of the area but also undermine the spiritual significance of the ritual, as purity is a fundamental element in the concept of melukat. Consequently, effective environmental management strategies, including waste control, water monitoring, and sustainable infrastructure, are crucial.

Cultural commodification also emerges as a major concern in the development of spiritual tourism. As the destination gains popularity, there is a tendency to adapt cultural and spiritual practices to meet the expectations of tourists. This may involve simplifying rituals, adjusting schedules, or emphasizing visual and experiential aspects that are more appealing to visitors. While such adaptations may increase tourist satisfaction, they also risk reducing the depth and authenticity of the ritual. Over time, spiritual practices may shift from being expressions of religious devotion to becoming tourism products designed for consumption. This transformation can weaken the cultural identity of the destination and alter the meaning of traditional practices.

Furthermore, the diversity of visitor backgrounds introduces additional challenges related to cultural understanding and behavior. Tourists come from different cultural, religious, and social contexts, which may influence how they perceive and engage with local traditions. Some visitors may lack awareness of the sacred nature of the site and may unintentionally engage in behaviors that are considered inappropriate, such as improper dress, disruptive actions, or excessive documentation for social media purposes. These behaviors can negatively impact the spiritual atmosphere and may lead to tensions between visitors and local communities (Sarjana & Astrini, 2021).

From a managerial perspective, the integration of tourism development with cultural preservation requires a delicate balance. On one hand, tourism provides economic opportunities and supports local livelihoods. On the other hand, excessive focus on economic benefits may lead to decisions that prioritize short-term gains over long-term sustainability. This creates a dilemma in which stakeholders must carefully consider how to develop tourism without compromising the core values of the destination. Effective governance, clear regulations, and strong institutional coordination are essential to address this challenge (Sukadi, 2025).

In addition, the rapid advancement of digital technology and social media has contributed to the increasing visibility of Taman Tirta Mumbul as a tourism destination. While this exposure can attract more visitors and promote the destination globally, it also accelerates the rate of tourism growth, making it more difficult to control. Viral content and online trends may lead to sudden surges in visitor numbers, which can overwhelm the capacity of the site and disrupt management efforts. Therefore, digital promotion must be accompanied by strategic planning and visitor management systems to ensure that growth remains sustainable (Dewi et al., 2024).

Despite these challenges, the development of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul also presents opportunities for innovation and improvement. By adopting sustainable tourism practices, strengthening community participation, and enhancing visitor education, it is possible to address these challenges effectively. Educational programs that inform visitors about cultural values, ritual procedures, and appropriate behavior can help reduce misunderstandings and promote respectful engagement (Sukadi, 2025).

Moreover, the implementation of integrated management strategies that combine environmental conservation, cultural preservation, and community empowerment can ensure the long-term sustainability of the destination. By aligning tourism development with the principles of Tri Hita Karana and Community Based Tourism, Taman Tirta Mumbul can maintain its identity as a sacred and meaningful destination while continuing to grow within the global tourism industry (Pande et al., 2024).

1.5 Sustainable Management Model Based on CBT and Tri Hita Karana

To ensure the long-term sustainability of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul, it is essential to implement an integrated management model that combines the principles of Community Based Tourism (CBT) and the philosophy of Tri Hita Karana. This model emphasizes a holistic approach that balances economic development, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability, ensuring that tourism growth does not compromise the sacred and ecological integrity of the destination (Dewi et al., 2024).

From the perspective of Parahyangan, the management model prioritizes the preservation of spiritual values and the sanctity of religious rituals. This includes the establishment of clear regulations regarding visitor behavior, dress codes, and participation in the melukat ritual. Sacred areas within the site should be carefully managed, with certain zones designated exclusively for religious purposes, while others may be accessible to tourists under specific guidelines. The involvement of temple authorities and traditional leaders is crucial in maintaining these standards and ensuring that spiritual practices are not altered or commercialized in ways that undermine their original meaning.

From the Pawongan perspective, strengthening community participation remains a fundamental component of sustainable tourism management. The CBT approach ensures that local communities are actively involved in decision-making processes, allowing them to maintain control over tourism development and protect their cultural heritage. Economic benefits generated from tourism activities should be distributed equitably among community members, supporting local livelihoods and reducing the risk of social inequality. In addition, capacity-building programs, such as training in tourism management, hospitality, and digital promotion, can enhance the ability of local communities to manage tourism effectively and adapt to changing market

demands.

From the Palembang perspective, environmental sustainability must be a top priority in the management of Taman Tirta Mumbul. The preservation of natural resources, particularly water sources, is essential for maintaining both the ecological balance and the spiritual significance of the site. This requires the implementation of comprehensive environmental management strategies, including waste management systems, water quality monitoring, and the use of environmentally friendly infrastructure. Visitor capacity control is also necessary to prevent overcrowding and reduce pressure on natural resources. By maintaining a balance between tourism activities and environmental conservation, the long-term sustainability of the destination can be ensured (Tasya et al., 2023).

In addition to these three core aspects, visitor education plays a crucial role in supporting sustainable tourism management. Providing clear and accessible information about the cultural and spiritual significance of the site can help visitors understand the importance of respecting local traditions. Educational initiatives may include informational signage, guided tours, and digital platforms that explain the meaning and procedures of the melukat ritual. By increasing awareness and understanding, visitors are more likely to engage in responsible behavior that aligns with local values (Pande et al., 2024).

Furthermore, the integration of technology can support the effectiveness of tourism management. Digital systems can be utilized to manage visitor flows, provide real-time information, and enhance communication between stakeholders. Online reservation systems, for example, can help regulate the number of visitors and prevent overcrowding. Social media can also be used as a platform for promoting responsible tourism practices and educating potential visitors before they arrive at the destination. Another important aspect of the management model is the need for strong collaboration between stakeholders, including local communities, government authorities, and tourism operators. Effective coordination among these stakeholders is essential to ensure that tourism development is carried out in a cohesive and sustainable manner. Policies and regulations should be aligned with local cultural values and supported by adequate institutional frameworks.

III. CONCLUSIONS

The Conclusion is numbered with Roman numerals, specifically III, and contains the final results of the research and its implications. The conclusion is written briefly, precisely, and clearly, providing answers to the initial objectives outlined in the introduction section. If there are additional recommendations related to the research findings, they can be briefly presented for future development in a new paragraph.

The development of wellness and spiritual tourism at Taman Tirta Mumbul demonstrates a dynamic integration between ecological resources, spiritual traditions, and community-based management systems. The Penglukatan Pancoran Solas ritual not only functions as a religious practice but also serves as a holistic experience that supports physical relaxation, emotional balance, and spiritual purification. This transformation reflects the growing global demand for meaningful and transformative tourism experiences. The implementation of Community Based Tourism (CBT) ensures that local communities remain central actors in tourism management, while the application of the Tri Hita Karana philosophy provides a balanced framework that harmonizes spiritual, social, and environmental aspects.

However, the increasing popularity of the destination also introduces various challenges, including environmental pressure, cultural commodification, and the need for effective visitor management. Without proper regulation, these challenges may threaten the sustainability and authenticity of the destination. Therefore, the integration of sustainable management strategies such as visitor control, environmental conservation, community empowerment, and visitor education is essential to ensure long-term development. By maintaining a balance between tourism growth and cultural preservation, Taman Tirta Mumbul can continue to thrive as a sustainable wellness and spiritual tourism destination while preserving its sacred values and ecological integrity for future generations.

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