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How Does Exploration of New Adventure Tourism Destinations in Bali?

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Abstract
Bali is one of the most prestigious tourism destinations in Indonesia that has begun to over tourism. On the other hand, nature landscape in Bali provides for adventure tourism which is underexplored. The novelty from this study is reveal how adventure tourism in Bali held, and factors that influence on adventure tourism. Data collected from focus group discussion with organization who have interest in mountain forest, rock climbing, and rafting in Bali. The research result describes how adventure tourism held consist bay three stages: pre exploration, exploration, and post-exploration. And what are the supported and unsupported factors to successfully that adventure tourism in Bali categorized in three main factors: external factor, internal factor, relationship factor. This research has implications for tourism public policy in Bali and tourist attraction managers.
Keywords: Adventure tourism, exploration, mountain forest, rock climbing, rafting, Bali

1. INTRODUCTION

Adventure/recreation/visitation tourism is a type of outdoor activity that involves physical challenges, exposure to natural environments, and can potentially contribute to improved mental health and well-being (Buckley, 2020). Indonesia made significant progress in the rankings, moving up 10 places to 22nd out of 119 countries with a score of 4.46 (Siaran Pers, 2024) and other data show Bali is the most popular destination in 2022, with 75.86% of foreign tourists choosing to visit. Other popular provinces include Central Java (9.13%), East Java (5.15%), Yogyakarta (3.02%), and other provinces (6.83%) (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). This indicates the significant potential for the growth of adventure tourism in Indonesia especially for Bali. The increasing global recognition can drive a surge in tourist arrivals seeking unique and adventurous experiences, thus boosting the country's foreign exchange earnings and job opportunity.

Adventure tourism is a booming industry. With a global market size estimated near $1 trillion, it represents a significant portion (around 20%) of the overall tourism and travel sector. This sector itself contributes a substantial 11% to the global economy. While estimates vary, the adventure travel market is undeniably massive. Conservative figures from Adventure Travel Trade Association (ATTA) place its value at over $683 billion, while the International Finance Corporation estimates the softer adventure segment alone to be worth $745 billion (ATTA, 2018). Adventure travel doesn't come cheap, with operators reporting an average spend of $3,000 per person for trips lasting around eight days.

But despite the cost, both the general tourism market and the adventure segment specifically are experiencing rapid growth. This is evident in the UNWTO's recent announcement that the 1.4 billion international arrivals milestone was reached two years ahead of schedule. Further supporting this growth, ATTA reported a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 21% in the adventure travel market since 2012 (ATTA, 2018).

Bali renowned as a tropical paradise renowned for its beautiful beaches and rich culture, offers a diverse range of adventure activities (Suhendra, 2023). From surfing in the Indian Ocean to trekking

through ancient temples, the island provides a unique blend of natural beauty and cultural experiences (Endi & Prasetyo, 2020). Adventure seekers can also enjoy activities such as white-water rafting, canyoning, and rock climbing (Sand & Gross, 2019). Bali offers a wide range of options for adventure tourism.

Adventure tourism is a major part of today's rapidly growing tourism industry (Cheng et al., 2018; Janowski et al., 2021). Although the term adventure tourism has evolved and has been recognized by the world, adventure tourism still has not found a specific definition or has a very broad definition (Ponte et al., 2021). Adventure Travel Trade Association et al. (2018) defined adventure tourism as travel that includes at least two of the three elements, namely physical activity, natural environment, and cultural immersion.

However, a tourist who is traveling just touring the countryside to see culture, crossing the forest on a bicycle or even a tourist who just swims in the sea can be classified as adventure tourism, because it is a physical activity that involves nature (Janowski et al., 2021; Janowski & Reichenberger, 2019). Furthermore, Janowski et al. (2021) elaborated adventure tourism which is divided into 3 main dimensions, namely the *first*, the consumer-based dimension, which is an element related to intangible psychology or in the form of associations that arise or arise from adventure tourism such as sensation and excitement where this can only be felt by tourists. *Second*, Janowski et al. (2021) formulated a product-based dimension where this dimension is a combination of tangible and intangible elements of the adventure tourism experience, which does not depend on the consumer's mindset such as the natural environment and physical activities. *Third* dimension according to Janowski et al. (2021) is a hybrid that is strongly influenced by product and consumer perceptions, skill levels and behaviours such as risks, dangers and challenges faced by tourists. Therefore, adventure tourism is closely related to the field of tourism that has certain risks, such as mountain climbing, rafting, caving, and diving carried out by tourists who want to gain valuable experience in conducting tours in various regions and in certain places that become tourist destinations (Patehan, 2022). Indonesia, with its natural wealth, should be able to appear on the world stage of adventure tourism.

Indonesia currently has great potential in the development of adventure tourism, given the country's rich natural landscapes such as mountains, cliffs, rivers, seas, waterfalls and caves (Patehan, 2022). Although Indonesia is ranked 101 out of 163 developing countries in the Adventure Tourism Development Index, Indonesia is ranked fifth with a country that has very abundant natural resources, this makes Indonesia has a great opportunity to become a destination for world-class adventure tourists (Yunita et al., 2022). Unfortunately, most studies on adventure tourists' motivations and preferences are rooted in Western cultural perspectives, making them insufficient in representing the diverse cultural backgrounds of tourists visiting Bali (Buckley, 2020; Endi & Prasetyo, 2020; Ewert et al., 2020; Janowski et al., 2021; Pomfret & Bramwell, 2016; Sand & Gross, 2019). Some previous research on adventure tourism in Indonesia such as research conducted by Raisya (2022) discusses understanding the behavior of tourists who do adventure tourism activities, especially trekking and hiking. The research conducted by Zaid, (2023) aims to analyze risk perceptions using adventure tourism risks, namely; equipment, physical, psychological, social, and financial risks, and their influence on environmental image and revisit intentions. Research conducted by Pranoto et al. (2024) attempted to review various literature in adventure tourism by providing a specific exploration of the role of self-identity in triggering participation in forms of adventure tourism. However, in the context of adventure tourism development in Indonesia, there are still not many studies that discuss the exploration of adventure tourism destinations in Indonesia. This is the gap that this research will fill by describing how the exploration of new adventure tourism destinations. This study is expected to make a significant academic contribution to the field of tourism, particularly in understanding the dynamics of exploration among adventure practitioners, with a specific focus on the case study of Bali.

Adventure tourism has always been the goal of the community in choosing a destination to do adventure tourism that offers a unique and memorable experience, especially on the island of Bali (Rahjasa et al., 2023). Because Bali Island has so many tourist destinations that have always attracted

the attention of both local people and foreign tourists since the 1920s, what has always been the focus of international tourists is cultural tourism embraced by the Balinese people (Tunjungsari, 2018). In addition, Bali has always had a lot of tourist attractions that offer various attractions, ranging from traditional culture to beautiful beaches (Dianasari et al., 2020; Tunjungsari, 2018). Unfortunately, recently Bali has begun to experience over-tourism, especially in mainstream tourist destinations (Krisnadi & Maharani, 2021; Suyadnya, 2021). Over tourism will only lead to a decrease in tourist visits which will lead to a weakening of the tourism sector on the island of Bali (Krisnadi & Maharani, 2021). We want to overcome this problem by offering the development of adventure tourism in Bali as a more sustainable tourism solution. We realize that the starting point of adventure tourism development starts with the adventure tourism destinations. Therefore, it is important to know how the exploration of adventure tourism destinations, and what are the driving and inhibiting factors for the success of the exploration will be answered in this paper. That is the novelty of this paper that contributes to the study of the field of adventure tourism on how exploration is carried out, and what are the factors driving and inhibiting the success of exploration.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Methods

Based on the research questions we have formulated, namely, how is the exploration of new adventure tourism destinations in Bali, and what are the driving and inhibiting factors for successful exploration, we decided to use descriptive qualitative methods to answer these research questions. Descriptive methods are perfect for answering research questions such as how and what (Neuman, 2006). We aimed to capture a picture of the exploration of new adventure tourism destinations in Bali and describe in detail how the exploration was conducted, so we decided to adopt a single case study design to accommodate this objective. Since a single case study can focus the analysis on only one case that is being observed by the researcher, the desired details can be achieved. (Anderson et al., 2020).

The case we chose is *Mahasiswa Pecinta Alam* (MAPALA) *Mitra Satya Bhuana* (MSB) of *Universitas Pendidikan Nasional Denpasar* because according to the results of observations, MAPALA MSB is active in exploration activities in forest and mountain terrain, cliffs, and rivers. The experience of MAPALA MSB members grouped in the Mountain Forest, Rock Climbing, and *Olahraga Arus Deras* (ORAD) divisions will be invaluable to this research. Therefore, to gain a complete and detailed understanding of the exploration activities of MAPALA MSB, we collected primary data which will be presented further in the description below.

2.2 Data Collection and Analysis

We collected primary data using the FGD technique, which allowed us to gain a complete understanding of MAPALA MSB's exploration. In addition, FGD also provides efficiency of information obtained through discussion because it involves several informants, thus allowing interaction between respondents if they encounter disagreement (Lee, 1999; Morgan, 1997). Therefore, we designed the FGD in a semi-structured manner so that ideas inthe discussion can be developed. FGDs will be conducted with three MAPALA MSB divisions, namely, Mountain Forest division with seven respondents, Rock Climbing with five respondents, and ORAD with five respondents, which can automatically create triangulation of research data.

The transcribed FGDs were then systematically reviewed using thematic analysis to identify, analyse and interpret the meaning and underlying themes in the data. (Clarke & Braun, 2017). Thematic analysis will provide a comprehensive understanding of the practice of adventure tourism destination exploration in Bali by MAPALA MSB. This analysis technique will identify themes or patterns to describe the phenomena that occur (Clarke & Braun, 2017).

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Findings

In this section, we will present our findings on how new adventure tourism destinations are explored in sub-section 3.1.1. Then what are the driving factors for successful exploration in sub-section 3.1.2. And what are the factors that inhibit the success of exploration presented in sub-section 3.1.3.

3.1.1 How the exploration was conducted

Exploration was conducted based on three stages: pre-exploration, exploration and post-exploration. Table 1 has summarises the stages of exploration. Furthermore, each stage will be described below. *First*, the pre-exploration stage begins with gathering information and surveying the location of potential destinations. All three divisions conducted similar stages as described below.

Before the activity, of course, we conduct a site survey first, to ascertain whether the location allows for exploration or not (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). Rock climbing exploration activities cannot be spontaneous, because you need to bring a lot of climbing equipment, which is not easy. Therefore, we need to survey the location first (Rock Climbing Division, 2024). If rafting in Bali, there are actually not too many rivers, but according to river exploration procedures, we must do a survey first before going to the field (ORAD Division, 2024).

Not only location surveys, survey activities also include permits for activities in the local area. As the three MAPALA MSB divisions said as follows. When doing rafting activities, we are required to obtain a permit from the local destination manager. This also signifies that our activities are authorised for learning and exploration activities (ORAD Division, 2024). Every forest and mountain in Bali has a manager and is often under the government. So they already have licensing procedures that must be followed if anyone wants to do activities there (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). Licensing is important so that our activities are not disbanded. It doesn't feel good when we are climbing and suddenly we are told to disperse (ORAD Division, 2024).

Fulfilling permits is one of the procedures that must be taken when exploring adventure tourism destinations in Bali. And what is equally important during the pre-exploration stage is physical preparation, skills/knowledge, mental, and equipment. The three divisions of MAPALA MSB agreed on the following as expressed in this FGD Of course, physical preparation is very important to ensure we stay fit during the climb. climbing skills and techniques must also be trained. Mentality must also be strong so as not to give up easily. And most importantly, the equipment should not be lacking. If there is more, it's okay (Rock Climbing Division, 2024).

Individual preparation can be physical, mental, and this knowledge is one of the important things in forest and mountain exploration. And the second is groupreparation in terms of equipment. But some equipment can also be individual preparation (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). In rafting, physical and mental factors are the main factors that must be prepared. Rafting equipment is not too much, but it is also important to ensure its availability. And also cohesiveness and paddling skills so that the rafting becomes smooth (ORAD Division, 2024). Physical, mental, and skill/knowledge preparation on an individual scale and equipment preparation on a group scale are the last aspects in the pre-exploration stage. Furthermore, in the *second* stage, which is exploration, each division has a division of tasks in the team to ensure the success of the exploration, as revealed below.

In rafting, there are those who serve as *crew* and those who serve as *skipper*. The *crew* and *skipper* must be connected to each other to ensure the boat can run properly (ORAD Division, 2024). Of course, the division of tasks is carried out when already in the field such as, *pioneering* who breaks the path, navigator to determine the direction, *leader* who makes decisions, minutes that record every point or sign during exploration, and thelast is in charge of monitoring to ensure that the path taken is correct (Mountain Forest Division, 2024).

Climbing is actually not allowed alone, because it is too risky. At least it should be done by two people, one as a climber, and the other as a *belayer* (Rock Climbing Division, 2024). The division of tasks of each division is relatively diverse, but it all aims to ensure the success of the exploration. And also during the exploration, they make sure to maintain the beauty of the environment as stated

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below: Of course, during exploration, we cannot ensure that the forest remains intact because we have to break through the bush to reach a predetermined point. But we try to minimize environmental pollution by not leaving rubbish behind. (Mountain Forest Division, 2024).

The cliffs are an asset for us rock climbers, so we must keep them beautiful, not damaged and polluted (Rock Climbing, 2024). Awareness about protecting the environment during exploration has arisen in MAPALA MSB members, besides that they also realize that the destination visited is a valuable asset that must be maintained so that it is not damaged and polluted. In addition to the awareness of protecting nature, they also respect local customs, as stated below. The locals know better about the terrain and nature, so we newcomers should respect their customs in treating their nature (Rock Climbing, 2024). During exploration activities, they do not forget to document in the form of taking photos or videos as stated below

Although documentation in rafting is rather difficult, we try to take a few photos or videos as much as possible as a memento, or documentation of activity reporting (ORAD Division, 2024).

If you are in the forest or mountain, the view is certainly more beautiful and the limited lighting makes taking photos and videos more challenging. Of course, we need documentation of our activities as a memento and proof that there are more interesting places to walk than mainstream hiking places (Mountain Forest Division, 2024).

Photos and videos are important in climbing. Although taking photos and videos is difficult on the cliffs, we are proud to have documentation during our climbs (Rock Climbing Division, 2024). Taking documentation during the exploration was not as easy as taking documentation in general. Difficulties with lighting and terrain became a challenge when taking documentation. Even so, documentation is still taken as a memento and material for activity reports. After that, the *third* stage is post-exploration, which begins with an exploration evaluation. We hold an evaluation to review the climbing activities, what has been achieved, what has not, and make sure all climbing equipment is complete and brought back home (Rock Climbing Division, 2024).

After the exploration, we record the results of the exploration, such as the path taken during the exploration, any obstacles during the exploration, and make an exploration report (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). The first thing we do after exploration is of course to make sure the tools used are complete to take home. After that, we can clean the equipment to maintain the longevity of the equipment. Also, we conduct evaluations during the activity to improve our fighting skills (ORAD Division, 2024). Exploration evaluation aims to review the exploration activities that have taken place to get feedback to improve future adventure skills. In addition, the exploration evaluation also ensures that the equipment used during the exploration is complete and nothing is left behind at the exploration site. After the evaluation, information dissemination during the exploration can be done to introduce new adventure tourism destinations. We usually tell other MAPALAs about where we explored. This can also give us information on new places to visit. (Forest Mountain Division, 2024). Sometimes we also share our climbs with MAPALA or other climbers. Often we also post on social media photos during the climb (Rock Climbing Division, 2024).

The spread of information on new adventure tourism destinations can be through word of mouth sharing, and social media from the photos they upload there. From the sharing process, they usually get ideas or information on new adventure tourism destinations that can be visited.

Table 1. How Adventure Tourism Destinations Are Explored

Pre Exploration	Exploration	Post Exploration
Site survey	Sharing during exploration	Exploration evaluation
Taking care of licenses	Minimising environmental pollution	
Physical, mental, skill/knowledge, and equipment preparation	Respect local customs	Dissemination of information on exploration results

Source: Primary Data, 2024

3.2.2 Drivers and Inhibitors of Successful Exploration

The drivers and barriers to the successful exploration of new tourist destinations in Bali are summarised in Table 2. The drivers are described first, followed by the barriers. The main driving factor for successful exploration is good weather. In the sense that the weather is sunny and very favorable for destination exploration. All divisions in MAPALA MSB recognized the weather as a driving factor for success as expressed below. We can't climb in rainy weather. It's not very *safe* (Rock Climbing Division, 2024).

The best thing is when the weather is very favorable or sunny. The wading will besafer. If it's raining, it's dangerous because the river current can be too strong and unsafe to wade (ORAD Division, 2024). Exploration activities in forests and mountains can still be done in the rain, but it is not recommended. The possibility of landslides is very high. Indeed, exploration should be conducted during sunny seasons (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). It is not only the weather in terms of external factors that can encourage successfulexploration. Internal factors, such as physical, mental and skill strength, are also very influential. When we're in the field, it's more often physical and mental. Because we are already dealing directly with nature (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). Climbing is also very physically draining, so you need to be physically fit. And alsomentally, if you are physically strong but mentally weak, such as fear of heights, it'suseless too. And climbing skills. This is important (Rock Climbing Division, 2024). Although the battle usually lasts only a day or two, it is very physically andmentally draining. These two things must be carefully prepared before the battle (ORAD Division, 2024). In addition to external and internal factors, exploration also requires teamwork. Given that exploration activities are so risky, it is not recommended to do it alone, so exploration should be carried out in teams as stated below: It is impossible to do it alone, and there should be at least two boats in a team. Ifone boat is in *trouble*, the other can *rescue* it. And we all have to be united to make sure the boat can stay safe (ORAD Division, 2024).

Exploration in forests and mountains is a lot of work, so it requires a lot of people. And the exploration activity can take three to four days, so it has to be compact. If not, the team may disband midway and the exploration may not reach its target (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). Cohesiveness in exploration activities is very important for the success of exploration. In addition, the achievement of targets and recognition from external parties as a successful explorer also greatly encourages enthusiasm during exploration activities such as the following: Of course, when we succeed, we feel proud, especially when other friends know that we managed to climb on this or that cliff (Rock Climbing Division, 2024). When we are successful in our explorations, we are eager to share our stories and experiences with our friends. Of course, one of the goals is to seek recognition fromthem. Especially when we managed to reach the planned target (Mountain Forest Division, 2024).

Exploration activities are certainly not easy, requiring complete equipment to ensure personal safety and exploration success. Therefore, having a network of hobbyists is very helpful tocomplete the exploration equipment. And of course, the availability of funds also plays a very important role.

Once we start exploring, we have to start budgeting a lot of money. Of course, to buy logistics and travel expenses (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). The presence of MAPALA friends from other universities is very helpful in lending climbing equipment. Because sometimes when we climb together, we often lack tools (Rock Climbing Division, 2024).

A network of hobbyist friends can help equip exploration equipment if it is lacking. Andthe availability of funds can go a long way in helping exploration succeed. On the other hand, in exploration, weather plays an important role in its success. If the weather is bad such as rain and storms, it can hinder the success of exploration. So before exploration begins, information about the weather must be updated. Every rafting, we must *update the* weather information first. Because it is for mutual safety when rafting. Rainy and stormy weather is not recommended (ORADDivision, 2024). Of course, bad weather greatly hampers exploration activities. Especially when we are in the middle of a trip and it suddenly rains, we can be delayed for a day or two. Often the weather forecast is also off (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). They realised that bad weather is not conducive to

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exploration, and even in rainy and stormy weather, the duration of exploration can increase. As the Rock Climbing division said, in addition to bad weather, physical and mental fatigue greatly hindered and threatened the failure of the exploration.

The weather certainly affects the climbing, there is no way we can rock climb in rainy weather, it is not safe, and lives are at stake. As well as physical and mental fatigue, a climber who is physically and mentally tired is in danger of failing to explore. He will stagnate and needs a short recovery (Rock Climbing Division, 2024). Exploring in forests and mountains for a duration of three to four days is very physically and mentally draining, if that has dropped, well it's a hassle and we how to outsmart it. If there is someone like that, we usually ask them to rest and transfer some of their luggage to members who are still fit (Mountain Forest Division, 2024).

Physical and mental exhaustion during exploration can be a hindrance and even lead to exploration failure. Exploration activities in cliffs, forests, and mountains are very physically and mentally draining, they are required to be able to work well as a team if there are members who experience physical and mental fatigue. On the other hand, the license to conduct exploration is also an obstacle to the success of exploration, as expressed below. We often encounter obstacles when obtaining permits to enter the areas we want to explore. The licence process is very complicated and convoluted, and even ends up empty, and exploration has to change locations (Mountain Forest Division, 2024). Indeed, there are permits when rock climbing, some are easy and some are difficult.When we encounter cliffs that have difficult permits, it is very tiring, and often makes us discourage climbing there (Rock Climbing Division, 2024).

Keeping up with the administration of permits in a region or area to get permission to work in that place is very important, but when it comes to dealing with it, it is often very complicated. In some areas, complicated permits can even derail exploration in the area. Complicated licences can also discourage exploration.

Table 2. Drivers and Inhibiting Factors of Successful Exploration

No.	Factor drivers of success	No.	Factors inhibiting success
1	Good weather (sunny).	1	Bad weather (rain, storm).
2	Team cohesiveness.		
3	Physical and mental strength.	2	Physical and mental fatigue.
4	Achieve targets and get recognized		
5	Hobbyist network	3	Complicated licensing.
6	Availability of funds		

Source: Primary Data, 2024

3.2 Discussion

Based on the findings described in the previous section, the findings in this study are in line with the results of previous adventure tourism research in the Indonesian context such as Raisya (2022) on the behavior of adventure tourism tourists; Zaid (2023) on perceptions: risk, equipment, physical, psychological, and financial; Pranoto et al. (2024) about self-identity in triggering participation. In addition, this research also aligns with adventure tourism research in a global context such as Buckley (2020) on the role of adventure tourism on happiness; Pomfret and Bramwell (2016) on the characteristics of decisions in adventure tourism; Sand and Gross (2019) on adventure tourism development. And, about the novelty of our research will be discussed in the next description.

Exploration of new adventure tourism destinations in Bali can be done through three main stages, namely, pre-exploration in the form of exploration preparation starting from site surveys, licensing,

physical, mental, skill/knowledge, and equipment preparation. Surveys are conducted to map the area and location of exploration, and to obtain information about the area. This preparation is important to ensure that the area to be explored has destination opportunities for adventure tourism. In terms of licensing, every region and area in Bali is covered by laws such as the Department of Environment and Forestry, or Regional Regulations. In order to obtain permits from the relevant authorities and ensure that exploration activities are legal, permits need to be fulfilled first. The same goes for physical, mental, skill/knowledge and equipment preparation, which all affect the success of exploration.

During the exploration stage, it is necessary to divide tasks within the team, considering that exploration activities are risky, and to ensure the safety of each participant, tasks are shared. Exploration activities that deal directly with nature should preserve nature. One form of conservation is through minimizing environmental pollution by not leaving garbage and trying not to damage nature in such a way. After all, the nature to be explored has been owned by the local population first, so it is also important to respect their customs and traditions as part of nature itself.

After the exploration stage is carried out, the post-exploration stage continues, namely conducting an evaluation of the exploration. Exploration evaluation relates to efforts to review exploration activities to improve the success of subsequent exploration, and trace the causes of exploration constraints or failures. In addition, the dissemination of information about the results of exploration is also carried out at this stage. Information about the results of exploration can be disseminated through word of mouth among MAPALA, or through social media. This stage can also be seen as a simple marketing action of a new adventure tourism destination.

Based on the research findings on factors that support exploration, we categorise them into three factors: external factors: favourable weather and availability of funds; internal factors: physical and mental strength; and relationship factors: team cohesiveness, recognition from friends, and hobby networks. Favourable weather (sunny) is a requirement for exploration. Considering that exploration activities are carried out in open spaces, it is very much expected that the weather will be favourable for the success of the exploration. However, this factor is very unpredictable. On the other hand, the availability of funds is also very supportive of the success of exploration, considering that MAPALA is a student organisation that still has a primary responsibility to study, and they will depend on sponsorship or donation funds. While the internal, namely, physical and mental, relates to the preparation of each explorer. Therefore, it is highly emphasised to ensure optimal physical and mental health in the preparation stage of the exploration. And the most important relationship factor we feel is team cohesiveness, considering that exploration activities are carried out with a team, each member of which has its own duties. And the other relationship factors we understand are more directed towards minor supporting factors. Given that MAPALA is a group of students who are still thirsty for attention, they often need recognition and a network of hobbies to encourage exploration.

On the other hand, there are three factors that hinder successful exploration: bad weather (rain, storms), physical and mental fatigue, and complicated permits. Bad weather such as rain and storms are very unsafe for outdoor activities. The possibility of a disaster occurring in the exploration field is higher, so exploration is strongly discouraged during bad weather. In addition, physical and mental fatigue will also hinder the success of exploration. Exploration activities such as exploring forests and mountains, cliffs, and rivers are very draining on energy, mind, and mentality. A drop in physical and mental state can make the tempo of exploration slower, and can even derail the exploration. And the last inhibiting factor is that complicated permits often require explorers to spend a lot of time dealing with them. Some areas don't even have clear licensing standards, and exploration destinations are often put on hold, as not having a license to explore is illegal.

However, an adventure tourism style that emphasizes environmental values, as outlined in the results section, can certainly create more sustainable tourism. Awareness of the role of nature as a medium for adventure mentoring adventure tourism travelers must maintain the sustainability of the destination. Therefore, we now strongly recommend that public servants in Bali start considering the development of adventure tourism destinations in Bali to answer the problem of over-tourism in

mainstream destinations. The development of this destination must be based on environmental values so that nature and the environment as an adventure tourism location are maintained.

4. CONCLUSION

Exploration of adventure tourism has three main stages pre-exploration, exploration, and post-exploration. The driver and inhibiting factors for successful explorations are divided into three categories namely external factor, internal factor, and relationship factor. The exploration of new destinations for adventure tourism is high risk, but this style cares about sustainability values. We recommend supporting the new exploration of adventure tourism in Bali with correct nature values, to tackle over tourism problem, and create more sustainable tourism.

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