



Tri Hita Karana as a Concept of Local Wisdom in The Development of Sustainable Tourism in Bali

Anak Agung Ngurah Adhi Wibisana¹, Anak Agung Sagung Laksmi Dewi²

^{1,2} Faculty of Law, Universitas Warmadewa, Denpasar, Indonesia

gung.wibisana1122@gmail.com

ABSTRACT. Tri Hita Karana, a prominent manifestation of indigenous wisdom in Bali, holds potential as a foundational principle for addressing conflicts within the tourism sector in Bali. The notion of Tri Hita Karana is rooted in the fundamental premise of achieving harmony and balance in life. The objective of this study is to examine and assess the significance of the Tri Hita Karana concept as a manifestation of Local Wisdom in addressing conflicts within the tourism industry, with the aim of promoting sustainable tourism development in Bali. This study employs normative legal approaches, employing an analytical and conceptual framework to examine various issues. The analysis is based on fundamental concepts, principles, and relevant laws and regulations, specifically focusing on the requirements outlined in Law Number 10 of 2009 pertaining to Tourism. The findings indicate that the utilization of Tri Hita Karana as an indigenous knowledge system in the advancement of tourism in Bali has evolved into a philosophy that seeks to achieve equilibrium in the lives of individuals. By implementing this concept in the resolution of conflicts within the tourism industry in Bali, it is imperative to minimize such disputes. This is because the concept places emphasis on the restoration of conflicts through the lens of familial relationships. Consequently, it is highly likely that the growth of tourism in Bali will yield positive outcomes for the local populace.

Keywords: Tourism Development, Tri Hita Karana, Local Wisdom.

1 INTRODUCTION

The effective execution of national development initiatives necessitates not only the augmentation of national income, but also the equitable dispersion of money across all strata of society. The objective of development is twofold: not only to enhance output, but also to mitigate socioeconomic disparities by fostering equitable and rational principles. In addition to the pursuit of societal prosperity, it is imperative to strive for the establishment of a fair and equitable society (Hakim, 2010).

The tourist sector is often regarded as a key player in industrial growth, aimed at accelerating national progress. As per the stipulations outlined in Law No.10 of 2009 pertaining to Tourism, the concept of tourism encompasses a diverse range of activities engaged in by tourists, which are further bolstered by the provision of amenities

and services offered by the local community, fellow travelers, governmental bodies, local authorities, and business entities. The tourism industry has a significant role in facilitating the development of a particular region, particularly in light of the implementation of rules pertaining to regional autonomy (Rahma, 2020).

Tourism is a multifaceted industry that is intricately connected to various influential variables during its growth and progression. There are various factors that have a significant role in the growth and establishment of tourism. These factors encompass political, economic, social, cultural, and security aspects. The primary determinants for tourists to visit Indonesia are the factors of political stability and security. According to the work of Putu Putra Astawa (2021), it is seen that...

Tourism has emerged as a significant global problem within the international community. Initially seen by certain individuals as a secondary priority, it has now evolved into an integral component of the fundamental necessities of the global populace. Furthermore, tourism is widely regarded as a significant alternative to traditional economic development, particularly for nations with limited access to natural resources. Bali has become as a renowned tourism destination among many regions of the globe. Certain housing facilities experienced significant growth, particularly prior to the commencement of the economic crisis. The provision of hotel facilities is crucial in ensuring the overall satisfaction of travelers. Bali, renowned as a globally recognized tourism destination, with a plethora of natural and cultural attractions. Bali possesses a rich array of natural and cultural resources, rendering it appealing not only to local but also international tourists. This is evidenced by the consistent growth in the influx of foreign tourists visiting Bali on an annual basis (Wijaya, 2019).

The advancement, growth, and promotion of the tourism industry in Bali is not exempt from its challenges. In addition to yielding good effects on regional income and enhancing the well-being of the local community, it is important to acknowledge the emergence of issues associated with the unregulated growth and expansion of tourism. The unanticipated growth and expansion of the tourism industry have led to adverse consequences, including pollution, traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and the conversion of land functions. Particularly, agricultural land has been repurposed for the construction of tourism infrastructure such as hotels, restaurants, and tourist attractions. The process of converting agricultural land in Bali will inevitably lead to the decline of agricultural resources. Despite being a popular tourist attraction, the agricultural sector in Bali holds significant academic interest. The issue at hand is the correlation between the escalating development of hotels and villas to cater to the demands of international tourists, without due consideration for the natural conditions and the surrounding environment. The unanticipated construction and expansion of tourist attractions in Bali can give rise to issues concerning the local community. The proliferation of tourist sites and the subsequent influx of travelers undeniably give rise to issues pertaining to waste management. Frequently, individuals who engage in tourism activities tend to leave behind refuse and waste materials at the designated tourist destination. The accumulation of waste left behind by visitors frequently results in a potent odor and disrupts the local populace.

The presence of a substantial influx of tourists at a popular tourist destination has the potential to disrupt the quality of life for local locals who may express discontentment with the resulting ambiance. The absence of a proper guiding attitude may hinder the potential for tourism in Bali to generate prosperity within the neighboring community. It is imperative for the tourism industry to prioritize the preservation of the surrounding environmental conditions during the process of development. The conversion of farmland into hotels for the benefit of a limited number of individuals is not a necessary means to enhance overall welfare. The development of tourist destinations necessitates careful consideration of natural conditions and the surrounding environment. This aligns with the guidelines established by the World Tourism Organization (WTO), which stipulate that the growth of tourism should not inflict harm upon natural resources, the environment, and particularly agricultural land. In order to mitigate the adverse effects of tourist development, it is imperative to conduct further research on the trajectory of tourism development strategies in Bali in the forthcoming years. The focus of tourist development in Bali should be directed towards the establishment and promotion of sustainable tourism practices. Sustainable tourism is characterized as an industry within the tourism sector that demonstrates a dedication to minimizing its environmental footprint, while concurrently contributing to the economic well-being of local communities by generating income and employment opportunities.

In order to establish such circumstances, it is imperative for the tourism industry in Bali to remain mindful of the natural conditions and the surrounding environment. It is imperative for the tourism development in Bali to effectively incorporate and respect the local cultural values that are deeply cherished by the population. Tri Hita Karana, a native wisdom in Bali, serves as a fundamental principle for facilitating tourism development in the region. The notion of Tri Hita Karana is founded upon the premise of life's harmony, encompassing three interconnected elements. The three constituent aspects encompassing the Balinese worldview are *parahyangan*, *pawongan*, and *palemahan*. The concept of *Parahyangan* encompasses the harmonious connection between individuals and the divine entity, while *pawongan* pertains to the harmonious interactions among human beings. Additionally, *palemahan* signifies the harmonious relationship between individuals and the natural environment surrounding them. According to this concept, it is posited that the advancement of tourism in Bali has the potential to foster the growth of sustainable tourism.

2 METHOD

This study employs normative legal research methodologies, enabling an examination of law from an internal standpoint, with the focal point of investigation being legal norms. The research methodology employed in this study encompasses both analytical and conceptual methods. All issues are examined via the lens of relevant concepts, principles, and applicable laws and regulations, specifically referencing the provisions outlined in Law No. 10 of 2009 pertaining to the field of Tourism.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Tourism Problem in Bali

The implementation of Law No. 22 of 1999 and Law No. 25 of 1999 pertains to the establishment of local government and the financial equilibrium between the federal and regional administrations. It is imperative for regions to consistently exert utmost endeavors in order to augment local income. This can be achieved by using existing resources, such as the potential offered by the tourism industry. Regional autonomy entails the transfer of complete jurisdiction from the central government to local governing bodies, enabling them to exercise full control over the management and exploitation of the tourism potential within their respective regions. In addition to initiating and undertaking personal endeavors in facilitating its progress. The delegation of authority to regional governments is justified by their superior understanding and capacity to effectively harness and exploit tourism potential. The rise of tourism in Bali might be viewed as having two contrasting aspects. The swift advancement of tourism in Bali has yielded favorable outcomes, including the augmentation of regional revenue, the generation of employment opportunities, and the enhancement of overall well-being. Nevertheless, the expansion of tourism in Bali also yields adverse consequences. In addition to mitigating the negative affects associated with tourist development, it is imperative to identify and comprehend these adverse effects. Furthermore, it is crucial to establish suitable regulatory measures to effectively address and resolve these issues. It is imperative to implement regulations pertaining to the planning and execution of tourist development in Bali, in order to provide a systematic approach and foster the establishment of sustainable tourism practices. The development of a tourism region necessitates the implementation of extensive planning in order to attain the anticipated beneficial outcomes and mitigate potential negative consequences. The tourism expansion in Bali has resulted in various adverse effects, such as the proliferation of pollution, congestion in transportation, degradation of the environment, and the alteration of land usage, particularly in agricultural areas. The emergence of tourism has also engendered adverse sentiments among certain societal spheres.

The prevailing perspective within this society posits that the growth and expansion of the tourism industry in Bali yield predominantly adverse consequences, ultimately compromising the aesthetic appeal of the region. The impact of tourist sector profits on the surrounding community is limited, mostly benefiting a small number of non-local individuals. It is worth noting that the local community is frequently engaged in tourism activities. This sentiment is echoed by Pharma, who asserts that these activities have sparked public discussions among the Balinese population, with concerns raised about their potential negative impact on Balinese culture, the natural environment of Bali, and the well-being of the Balinese people.

The tourism industry's expansion in Bali has significantly contributed to environmental degradation and imbalances, particularly when tourism development involves the utilization of agricultural land. The region of Badung, particularly the Kuta area, experiences the highest rate of agricultural land conversion in Bali. According to available records, an estimated area of around 17.5 hectares of agricultural land in the Badung district underwent displacement due to various factors such as residential construction, road widening, and tourism activities. Another example in the Seminyak area of Badung regency pertains to the conversion of numerous rice fields for the purpose of constructing tourism amenities, including villa cafes, hotels, and vari-

ous other establishments. The establishment of these facilities has led to the occurrence of irrigation issues and flooding in the region. The issue pertaining to the irrigation of rice fields in the region occurs due to the obstruction of water distribution caused by the presence of concrete structures that traverse the area, thereby impeding the flow of water. The fluidity of its movement is hindered within the expanse of the rice fields. The occurrence of canal obstruction in the region is particularly prevalent, particularly during periods of increased rainfall. As a consequence of the substantial water outflow, the water exceeded its containment capacity and inundated the surface, leading to the occurrence of flooding on the road.

3.2 The Meaning of the Tri Hita Karana Concept in Tourism Development in Bali as a Form of Local Wisdom

1. Bali is well recognized as a prominent global tourism destination, bolstered by a diverse range of tourism infrastructure and amenities. Tourism development refers to a conceptual framework or model that local governments might employ to effectively investigate and cultivate tourism industry with inherent appeal to potential tourists. One of the notable aspects of a place is the indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage, which holds significant value and serves as a compelling draw for tourists planning to visit. The intrinsic value of local wisdom and existing cultures should be acknowledged and respected, without the need for any alteration or augmentation of their inherent worth. According to Rahmi (2016), The Balinese people possess a profound spiritual dimension and uphold a set of esteemed cultural ideals known as Tri Hita Karana. The philosophical principle of Tri Hita Karana, observed within the Hindu population residing on the island of Bali, encompasses the pursuit of equilibrium in all aspects of life. This pursuit entails fostering a state of harmonious coexistence between individuals and the divine realm (*parhyangan*), between individuals themselves (*pawongan*), and between individuals and their surrounding environment (*palemahan*). According to Dewa Ayu Eka Pertiwi (2013),
2. The Tri Hita Karana conception pattern is consistently employed in the organization of every aspect of Hindu community life in Bali. The observed pattern is indicative of the harmonious societal dynamics in Bali. The principle of equitable treatment extends not just to the Balinese themselves but also to individuals who do not belong to the Balinese community. Numerous international scholars engage in studies pertaining to this particular pattern of existence. The system in question has distinct and unparalleled characteristics when juxtaposed with other communities in Indonesia. The inception of the term Tri Hita Karana may be traced back to November 11, 1966, during the convening of the Regional Conference organized by the Bali Hindu Struggle Agency at Dwijendra College in Denpasar. The conference was convened with the objective of fostering the Hindus' understanding of their dharma, and their active engagement in the process of nation-building, with the aim of establishing a society that is both prosperous and just, grounded in the principles of Pancasila. Subsequently, the concept of Tri Hita Karana underwent

further development, expansion, and subsequent widespread adoption. The teachings of Tri Hita Karana are commonly understood as three factors contributing to the state of well-being (Winia, 2022). It is anticipated that tourism will yield economic advantages. Nevertheless, it is imperative to consistently take into account the incorporation and advancement of national culture derived from regional culture within the tourism industry. In order to mitigate the adverse consequences of tourism, it is imperative to incorporate the involvement of individuals alongside consistent governmental rules. The government has made several endeavors, particularly in the areas of natural, physical, nautical, agro, and convention tourism. However, the most prominent focus of their efforts is in the development of cultural tourism, aligning with the principles of Tri Hita Karana. According to Sudiarta (2021),

3. The Regional Regulation (Perda) No.3 of 1991, which pertains to Cultural Tourism, has established guidelines for the implementation of tourism development based on the Tri Hita Karana idea in the Level 1 Regional Province of Bali. The implementation of cultural tourism is elucidated in Article 2 of Perda No. 3 of 1991. It is conducted in accordance with the principles of reaping advantages, collective and familial endeavors, fairness and equity, self-belief, and leading a life characterized by balance, harmony, and concord, all guided by the Tri Hita Karana philosophy. This notion has emerged as a prominent point of reference in the advancement of hotels and tourism destinations in Bali. Different strata within society often lead to the emergence of diverse social disputes within local groups. The use of the Tri Hita Karana idea in tourist management in Bali is highly pertinent in fostering sustainable tourism and promoting the growth of the tourism industry in the region. According to Dibya (2018), The implementation of the parahyangan concept can be achieved by the construction of religious structures in proximity to tourist destinations, facilitating the engagement in prayer rituals. The implementation of the pawongan concept include the practice of welcoming individuals with the phrase "Om Swastyastu" upon encountering them, as well as fostering a sense of camaraderie among those of diverse religious backgrounds. The implementation of the palemahan concept encompasses various practices, such as refraining from littering, mitigating air pollution, promoting afforestation, and preserving the overall environmental integrity. The utilization of the Tri Hita Karana concept in the daily lives of the Hindu population, particularly in Bali, is observed. The widespread dissemination and earnest implementation of Tri Hita Karana in various areas can surely lead to the realization of wellbeing, prosperity, and sanctity in practical terms. It is important to cultivate a harmonious coexistence with *dirgahayu dirgayusa, gemah ripah roh jiwani*.

4 CONCLUSION

The province of Bali has recognized cultural tourism as the fundamental basis for the growth of tourism, in accordance with Perda No. 3 th.1991. Over the course of thirty years, the progress of cultural tourism in Bali Province appears to have become ob-

scured, resulting in a departure from its initial objective of fostering harmony between Balinese culture and Balinese tourism. The cultural custodians have seemingly been overlooked, preventing them from fully benefiting from the optimal outcomes of the tourism industry. Therefore, it is imperative to address this issue and strive for its resolution. The preservation of the physical environment and cultural integrity should be prioritized in the process of tourism development in the province of Bali. In essence, the realization of the tourism ideal in Bali Province remains incomplete. However, it is noteworthy that Bali has become a prominent destination for tourism. This aspect should be taken into account when considering future prospects.

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