

# **Tourism in Traditional Bali Settlement: Institutional Analysis of Built Environment Planning**

**Wiwik D Pratiwi**

wdpratiwi@ar.itb.ac.id - www.ar.itb.ac.id/wdp

ISBN 978-3-639-12966-3    Paperback: 420 pages    Publisher: VDM Verlag

[http://www.amazon.com/Tourism-Traditional-Bali-Settlement-Institutional/dp/3639129660/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1249017357&sr=8-1](http://www.amazon.com/Tourism-Traditional-Bali-Settlement-Institutional/dp/3639129660/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1249017357&sr=8-1)

## **ABSTRACT**

In many of the changes that are occurring in the world today, tourism has a significant role in many areas developed mainly as tourist destinations. Among other changes, spatial and land development engendered by tourism has not been researched widely. One of the most obvious impacts of tourism is on the physical landscape, especially because of change in the built environment. Most studies on the impact of tourism in developing countries are focused on the social and economic impacts of tourism. This research will specifically focus on the impact of tourism on the built environment.

Accepting that tourism and land development are complex phenomena, which are idiosyncratic to the context of the particular communities, this study focuses on the traditional communities of Bali. Although faced with significant socio-economic change, especially brought about by tourism, these communities are culturally conservative and possess several highly developed traditional institutions, which maintain, guide and regulate many aspects of environmental change.

This approach is constructed by investigating and problematising the theoretical model for this study; considering Bali tourism development generally; developing case studies from built environment change in two resorts in the same regency: Kuta, with integrated development, and Nusa Dua, with enclavic development, and comparing Balinese traditional and current government institutions within a planning discussion.

The research uncovers that, there are multiform development mechanisms found in various tourism projects in Kuta and Nusa Dua. The challenge to the analysis is to recognise the common theme in land development processes, which differentiates these two cases. Most likely, the only commonality, which may be drawn out from them, is that nothing in development mechanisms can be generalised. Realising the complex disparity, the analysis is conducted by dichotomising the informal and formal development mechanism. The Nusa Dua resort is an example of a purely formal development mechanism. In contrast, most of built environmental changes in Kuta represent informal and/or semi-formal mechanisms, except starred hotels and other tourist facilities built by large capital investors.

Considering planning for changes to the built environment in Bali is practised by two distinct sets of institutions: traditional institutions (*desa adat*) and more recent official institutions which are created and controlled by the central state government, the supplementary analysis exercise is comparing these two sets of institutions, which apparently have contrasting characteristics and processes.

The concern with 'institutions' suggests an understanding of the land development process as social products, and therefore embodiments of context-and historical-specific practices. Built environment processes and their outcomes are seen as the complex result of economic, social and cultural processes from which geography and history cannot be ignored. Simultaneously, this research is another contribution to the empirical investigation of the role of 'institutions' in explaining development processes and the characteristics of the resulting built environment. In planning discipline, especially land development studies arena, most economic-institutional-approach-research has been conducted in developed countries. This research has partly been based on a sociological-institutional-approach to analysing built environmental changes arising from tourist development in traditional Balinese communities.

# C O N T E N T

## C O N T E N T

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

### **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Research Background 9

1.2 Research Questions 10

1.3 The Approach 11

1.4 Book Structure 13

### **CHAPTER 2: THEORIES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

2.1 The impact of tourism on the built environment: A paradox of multiple factors 18

2.2 The complex issue of tourism's impact in developing countries 20

2.3 Relating tradition, the built environment and tourism studies 22

2.4 Tourism development theories and models 33

2.5 Categorising resorts: integrated and enclavic 39

2.6 Tourism development planning and policies in Indonesia 42

2.7 Epilogue 45

### **CHAPTER 3: BUILT ENVIRONMENT CHANGES THEORIES AND MODELS**

3.1 Studying built environment changes 47

3.2 Land development process models 48

3.3 Applicability of land development models to traditional communities 53

3.4 Problematizing the institutional framework 55

3.5 Linking the models and traditional institutions 65

3.6 Linking the models and current-formal institutions 67

3.7 Conclusion 70

### **CHAPTER 4: BALI: AN OVERVIEW OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

4.1 General description 74

4.2 Tourism development 79

4.3 Tourism development planning 90

4.4 Epilogue 98

### **CHAPTER 5: RESEARCH DESIGN, METHODOLOGY AND METHOD**

5.1 Methodology 100

5.2 Case studies 104

5.3 Selecting case study locations 105

5.4 Field research 107

5.5 Survey and data collection methods 108

5.6 Analytical framework 113

5.7 Limitations and boundaries of the research 125

## **CHAPTER 6: KUTA, THE INTEGRATED CASE STUDY**

- 6.1 History 128
- 6.2 Current condition 130
- 6.3 Spatial system and land use 142
- 6.4 Building patterns 143
- 6.5 Review of the Kuta Tourism Master Plan 146
- 6.6 Tourism facilities 149
- 6.7 Locals' viewpoints on tourism development 183
- 6.8 Applying the modified institutional model to Kuta land development 194

## **CHAPTER 7: NUSA DUA, THE ENCLAVIC CASE STUDY**

- 7.1 Current conditions and chronological development 201
- 7.2 Review of the Nusa Dua Tourism Master Plan 209
- 7.3 Change in the built environment in surrounding villages 212
- 7.4 Tourism facilities 221
- 7.5 Local's viewpoints on tourism development 242
- 7.6 Applying the modified institutional model in the Nusa Dua development 256

## **CHAPTER 8: TRADITIONAL BALINESE SETTLEMENT AND INSTITUTIONS**

- 8.1 Balinese tradition and institutions 262
- 8.2 Traditional institutions and planning practice 270
- 8.3 Change and continuity in traditional Balinese villages 274
- 8.4 Epilogue 281

## **CHAPTER 9: CURRENT BUILT ENVIRONMENT CHANGES IN BALI: AN INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS**

- 9.1 Land development 283
- 9.2 Spatial planning processes and regulation 288
- 9.3 The construction process 304
- 9.4 Epilogue 309

## **CHAPTER 10: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND CONTEXTUALISING THE DICHOTOMY**

- 10.1 Comparing development processes in the two case studies 314
- 10.2 Problematising the dichotomy of formal and informal institutional behaviour 323
- 10.3 Traditional and current planning practice in Bali 328
- 10.4 Emerging agencies behaviour and contextualising the dichotomy 333

## **CHAPTER 11: CONCLUSIONS**

- 11.1 Dichotomising traditional and current planning practice: a further thought 339
- 11.2 Reflections on the institutional model, on methodology, and on theories of change in the built environment 347
- 11.3 Reflections on built environment change in Balinese settlement 353

**BIBLIOGRAPHY 359**

**APPENDIXES 398**

[http://www.amazon.com/Tourism-Traditional-Bali-Settlement-Institutional/dp/3639129660/ref=sr\\_1\\_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1249017357&sr=8-1](http://www.amazon.com/Tourism-Traditional-Bali-Settlement-Institutional/dp/3639129660/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1249017357&sr=8-1)