

Degradation of the *Tri Hita Karana* Implication in Three-Star Hotels Landscape in Bali: Implications for Cultural and Architectural Sustainability

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the degradation of *Tri Hita Karana* (THK) implementation in tourism landscapes, particularly in the gardens of three-star hotels in Kuta sub-district, Badung Regency, Bali, influenced by modernization, capitalization, and globalization. THK, as a philosophy of Balinese life, emphasizes the balance of human relationships with God (*parahyangan*), with fellow humans (*pawongan*), and with the environment (*palemahan*). However, this research found that economic and political pressures have led to significant shifts in the implication of THK values in hotel landscape design, where traditional elements are often neglected in favor of spatial efficiency, modern aesthetics, and economic factors aimed at maximizing profit. This study employs a qualitative approach using a case study method. Data were collected through observations, in-depth interviews, and document analysis, and were analyzed using critical theories such as Foucault's power-knowledge relations theory, which highlights the interconnection between power and knowledge; Giddens' structuration theory, which explains the duality between agents (human resources) and social structures in relation to time and space; and Derrida's deconstruction theory, which reveals hidden dual meanings. The findings reveal how agents such as architects, developers, and the government contribute to the degradation of THK values. The study highlights the discrepancy between regulations and actual implementation. Additionally, there is evidence of THK knowledge manipulation by capital owners to legitimize deviations from cultural values. This research makes a theoretical contribution by strengthening and expanding the understanding of THK application in modern architecture. Moreover, it offers practical recommendations to enhance the preservation of Balinese culture through regulatory reinforcement, education, and collaboration between the government, the private sector, and the community.

Keywords: *Tri Hita Karana, cultural degradation, hotel landscape, sustainability, spatial planning regulations.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Bali is a global tourist destination that has a strong appeal in terms of culture and architecture. In 2022, Bali received more than 2.15 million international tourists, marking a significant increase following the COVID-19 pandemic (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali, 2023). One of the fundamental philosophies underlying the architectural development in Bali is *Tri Hita Karana* (THK). THK emphasizes balance in the relationships between humans and God (*parahyangan*), humans and fellow humans (*pawongan*), and humans and the environment (*palemahan*) (Windia & Dewi, 2011). This philosophy has long served as the foundation of Balinese architectural and landscape design, fostering harmony between buildings, communities, and the natural environment.

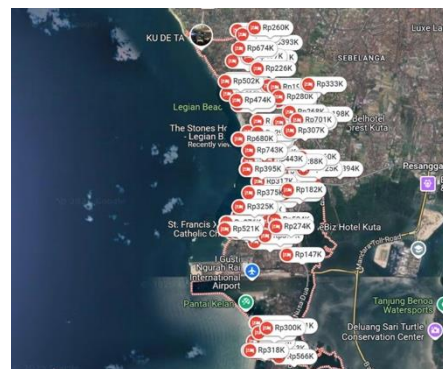


Figure 1. Map of Three Star Hotel Distribution in Kuta District

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution map of three-star hotels in Kuta District, Badung Regency, Bali. Kuta is a high dense hotel area that experiences development pressure due to the growth of the tourism sector. This dense concentration of hotels has—impacted the

landscape, reducing green spaces that should be an integral part of the *Tri Hita Karana* (THK) concept (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali, 2023).

However, in recent decades, modernization and commercialization of tourism have led to the degradation of Balinese cultural values, including in the application of the THK implication in the landscape design of three-star hotels in Kuta District, Badung Regency, Bali Province. With the increasing development of three-star hotels, the implementation of THK has been increasingly marginalized due to economic pressures and architectural designs that prioritize space efficiency and global aesthetic appeal. Data shows that 80% of three-star hotels in Kuta have undergone landscape modifications that disregard THK principles, with a decline in the use of natural materials such as wood and stone as well as a reduction of green landscape elements (Pranajaya, 2021).

Although various studies have discussed the application of THK in Balinese architecture (Pranajaya, 2021; Raharja et al., 2012), few have specifically highlighted its degradation in the context of hotel landscapes, particularly three-star hotel landscapes. Most studies have focused on THK implementation in building structures, while the landscape aspect has not received significant attention. Therefore, this study focuses on how changes in the landscape design of three-star hotels in Kuta District, Badung Regency, Bali Province have neglected THK principles and their impact on Bali's cultural and ecological sustainability.

This study seeks to answer several key questions: What causes the degradation of the THK concept in the landscape of three-star hotels in Kuta? How does the degradation process occur in hotel landscape design? And what are the implications of this degradation for cultural identity and environmental sustainability in Kuta?

Based on these research questions, this study aims to analyze the factors driving the degradation of the THK implication in the landscape of three-star hotels in Kuta, explain the process of this degradation, and identify its implications for cultural identity and environmental sustainability.

This research both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, it contributes to the understanding of how modernization and commercialization impact the application of

THK implication in hotel landscape. Practically, this research is expected to provide policy recommendations to local governments and hotel industry stakeholders to maintain the implementation of THK in developing more sustainable landscapes

Furthermore, this study provides new insights into the degradation of THK in hotel landscape design and proposes a policy model that can be applied to mitigate the loss of cultural values in Balinese architectural development. This policy model is expected to serve as a reference for planning and monitoring hotel development in Bali, ensuring alignment with the THK philosophy.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach using a case study method conducted in Kuta District, Badung Regency, Bali. The case study method was chosen as the primary research strategy because it allows for an in-depth understanding the degradation of *Tri Hita Karana* (THK) principles in the landscape of three-star hotels, which is influenced by social, economic, and spatial planning policy factors (Yin, 2018). A qualitative approach is used to explore the meanings and interpretations of various actors involved in the hotel landscape management and planning in the study area.

Data collection is carried out through several techniques, including field observations, in-depth interviews, and policy document analysis. Field observations focus on identifying landscape design elements in hotels that either reflect or neglect THK principles. This technique enables researchers to distinguish between ideal concept and actual implementation in hotel landscapes (Creswell & Poth, 2018). In-depth interviews were conducted with architects, hotel managers, and local government officials responsible for spatial planning. Respondents were selected based on purposive sampling to ensure that they had relevant insights and experiences regarding the research topic (Patton, 2015).

In addition, document analysis is used to examine various policies and regulations related to the implementation of THK in the landscape of three-star hotels, including Regulation of the Regent of Badung No. 8 of 2021 on the Detailed Spatial Plan of Kuta District. This analysis is essential to understand the extent to which existing regulations accommodate or conflict with the cultural

preservation in hotel landscape design (Bowen, 2009).

The data analysis technique in this study incorporates three theoretical frameworks: Giddens's structuration theory (1984), Foucault's power-knowledge relations theory (1980), and Derrida's deconstruction theory (1976). Structuration theory is applied to understand how social structures and agents (actors) in the hospitality industry interact in hotel landscape design. Meanwhile, Foucault's power-knowledge relations theory is used to examine how power in spatial regulation and the hospitality industry shaped the patterns of *THK* value degradation in hotel landscape. Derrida's deconstruction theory is employed to deconstruct the meaning of the hotel landscapes in the context of cultural and economic transformation in Bali.

By integrating these methods, this study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the causes, processes, and impacts of *THK* degradation in the landscape of three-star hotels in Bali. The findings are expected to serve as a foundation for policymakers, architects, and hotel managers in designing landscapes that are more sustainable and aligned with local cultural values.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Findings

Tri Hita Karana (*THK*) is a fundamental concept in Balinese society that has been applied across various aspects of life, including landscape architecture (Windia & Dewi, 2011). This concept emphasizes the balance among *Parahyangan* (human-God relationship), *Pawongan* (human-human relationship), and *Palemahan* (human-nature relationship) which serve as a primary foundation for spatial planning and built environment design in Bali. In the context of landscape architecture, *THK* principles require ecological balance through the use of natural materials, preservation of local vegetation, and management of green open spaces that culture and nature harmony (Sutawan, 2015). However, in practice, the application of *THK* principles has been increasingly displaced due to modernization, the expansion of the tourism industry, and economic pressures that prioritize space-efficient designs at the expense of ecological and cultural elements. Thus, studying the degradation of the *THK* implication in the landscape of a three-star hotel

is crucial to understanding the impacts and implications of these changes.

The research findings indicate that the landscape of three-star hotels in Kuta District, Badung Regency, Bali Province tend to adopt a modern minimalist design, often neglecting traditional *THK* elements. This is evident in the dominant use of non-traditional materials such as concrete, glass, and lightweight steel, rather than natural materials like wood and stone, which traditionally reflect Balinese cultural values (Windia & Dewi, 2011). In addition, the proportion of green spaces in the hotel landscapes has drastically declined, with most open areas repurposed as commercial use, such as restaurant expansions and swimming pool facilities (Suardana & Aryawan, 2018). This study found that only 30% of three-star hotels in Kuta still maintain ecological balance principles in their landscape design.



Figure 2. Trend of Green Space Reduction in Three Star Hotels in Kuta

Figure 2 shows the declining trend in green space within the landscape design of three-star hotels in Kuta from 2010 to 2022. The data shows that the percentage of green open space in hotels has drastically decreased, from 40% in 2010 to only 15% in 2022 (Suardana & Aryawan, 2018). This shift highlights a design trend that prioritizes building capacity and commercial facilities over environmental conservation.

3.2. Discussion

The Kuta area consists of three sub-districts, namely South Kuta sub-district, Kuta sub-district, and North Kuta sub-district. Geographically, Kuta sub-districts is located in the southern part of Badung Regency with the following territorial boundaries:

- (1) North : Kerobokan Klod Village, North Kuta sub-district and Denpasar city

- (2) East : Pemogan village, Denpasar city and Benoa bay
- (3) South : Jimbaran village, South Kuta sub-district
- (4) West : Bali strait

Geographically, Kuta sub-district is located at 08°43'32.6" South Latitude (SL) and 115°10'39.2" East Longitude (EL). The elevation of Kuta ranges from 0 to 30 meters above sea level, with a relatively flat topography and a slope of 0–3%, classifying it as an alluvial plain—of river, coastals, and swamps areas. Most of the soil in Kuta sub-district is regosol, a type of-coarsegrained soil originating from volcanic eruption materials. Kuta sub-district is one of six districts in Badung Regency and it is internationally renowned for its beautiful white sandy beaches, making it a major tourism destination.

Kuta sub-district is the smallest of the six sub-districts, covering an area of 1,752 hectares or 4.19% of Badung Regency's total area. Administratively, it consists of five urban villages, namely Kedonganan , Tuban , Kuta, Legian , and Seminyak (Table 1). Among them, Kuta village has the largest area (7.23 ha), while Kedonganan village is the smallest (1.91 ha).

Table 1. Administrative Areas of Kuta Sub-district

No.	Village/Sub-district	Area		Number of Villages/Sub-districts
		Ha	%	
I	Kuta District			
1	Kedonganan Urban Village	1,91	10.9	6
2	Tuban Urban Village	2,68	15.3	4
3	Kuta Urban Village	7,23	41.27	13
4	Legian Urban Village	3,05	17.41	3
5	Seminyak Urban Village	2,65	15.13	2
	Kuta District	17,52	100.0	28

Source: Official website of Kuta District, Badung Regency, 2022

Based on the distribution of palemahan (territorial divisions) within desa pakraman or desa adat (traditional villages), the Kuta sub-district is divided into six desa pakraman, namely Desa Pakraman Kuta, Desa Pakraman Legian, Desa Pakraman Tuban, Desa Pakraman Kelan, Desa Pakraman Seminyak, and Desa Pakraman Kedonganan.

3.2.1 Factors Contributing to the Degradation of THK Implementation

- (1) Globalization, in the modern era, globalization has significantly impacted various aspects of human life, including cultural values that have long been the identity of a community. One of the main factors in the degradation of the *Tri Hita Karana* implementation in three-star hotels gardens in Kuta sub-district, Badung Regency, is the dominance and appeal of global which

often overshadows and displaces the rich traditions and local wisdom (Nahak, 2019:167).

A concrete example of globalization's impact on cultural values can be seen in Balinese traditional architecture. Balinese architecture, renowned for its uniqueness and aesthetic beauty, is increasingly threatened by the influx of modern architectural designs, which often disregard traditional principles (Rejeki, 2014:17). Many modern buildings, which do not align with Bali's cultural and environmental

context, have altered the landscape of numerous areas on the island. In addition, the authenticity and cultural heritage, passed down through generations, are diminishing. Modern structures that prioritize efficiency and luxury frequently compromise essential elements of Balinese architecture, such as the use of natural materials, harmonious integration with nature, and religious symbolism. These changes contribute to the gradual loss of Bali's architectural identity and its deep-rooted cultural values.

- (2) Economic factors, in the context of three-star hotel gardens in Kuta sub-district, Badung Regency, Bali Province, the implementation of the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy faces significant challenges due to various economic factors. One of the main factors is the continuously rising land prices. The high cost of land forces hotels to maximize land usage, often at the expense of green spaces and gardens that should be dedicated to harmony with nature. Additionally, in an effort to remain competitive in the hospitality industry, many hotels prioritize building additional facilities or expanding their structures instead of planting local vegetation and maintaining biodiversity. These expansions aim to increase accommodation capacity and revenue, further compromising environmental balance.

Lifestyle, in the era of globalization, modern lifestyles has significantly influence various aspects of life, including traditional cultural values in Bali such as *Tri Hita Karana*. The lifestyle choices adopted by star-rated hotels in Bali play a crucial role in this context. First, the presence of modern facilities, such as fitness centers, spas, and nightclubs in these hotels encouraging guests to spend more time in isolated environments rather than engaging with the local Balinese culture. As a result, direct interaction between tourists and local communities – who practice traditional Balinese values – is diminished. Second, in the

context of sustainability, many star-rated hotels in Bali adopt eco-friendly practices focused on energy efficiency (Pramono & Dhyana, 2016:65). However, many hotels still operate in ways that contradict the sustainability principles of *Tri Hita Karana*, which emphasizes balance between humans, nature, and God. While environmental sustainability efforts are valuable, they often overlook the deeper cultural and spiritual values that are central to Bali's traditional concept of sustainability.

Modern lifestyles often promote instant gratification and materialism, which may conflict with the patience, simplicity, and gratitude embraced in the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy. The luxury hospitality in Bali frequently promotes a hedonistic lifestyle, encouraging material pleasure over a holistic approach to balance and harmony. Collin Gem, describes hedonism as a doctrine that prioritizes pleasure as the most important aspect in life, focusing on unlimited enjoyment and satisfaction (djkn.kemenkeu.go.id, June 8, 2023). Anthony Giddens (2005:43) argues that once a society embraces modernity, it tends to contrast themselves with traditional values. Revolutionary modernization, theorists even claim that underdevelopment of certain countries stems from the traditional social and institutional systems.

The final significant impact of modern lifestyle in Bali's star-rated hotels is the widespread use of modern technology and internet connectivity. This has enhanced operational efficiency and guest comfort. However, this reliance on technology has reduced opportunity for direct cultural experience and social interaction between guests and the local Balinese community.

- (3) Socio-cultural and legal, well-maintained gardens are not only a reflection of aesthetic value, but also play a crucial role in creating a sense of security and peace for the surrounding community. However, many hotels in Bali prioritize room availability over green open spaces, neglecting the

importance of open green areas. Several factors contribute to this issue such as lack of awareness among hotel owners about the importance of complying with existing regulations, as well as the involvement of actors such as hotel owners, management, and related practitioners who fail to prioritize sustainability. In addition, Legal violations, where certain individuals – both in government and the private sector – engage in practices that disregard local legal regulations for personal or business gain. Another factor is environmental negligence, such as improper waste management practices by hotels to cut costs or meet customer demands, often at the expense of the community and environment. These actions violate the principle of *Tri Hita Karana*, which emphasize harmony between humans, nature and the divine.

- (4) Cultural identity, Bali's cultural identity is deeply rooted in the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy, which ensures balance between humans, nature, and God. This principle has long been an essential foundation in spatial planning in Bali. However, modernization and globalization have increasingly influenced Bali's cultural identity, particularly in the design and management of hotel gardens. Balinese people are gradually adopting modern and globalized views on space and the environment. Hotels that once embraced *Tri Hita Karana* values in their architecture and garden layouts now prioritize modern aesthetics that cater to international tourists. The emphasis on modern aesthetics and materialistic comfort has replaced the spiritual and harmonious identity traditionally found in Balinese spaces. As a result, modern hotels move away from their original cultural and spiritual foundations, embracing a more commercialized and visually appealing identity.
- (5) Innovation, innovation in hotel garden design is often pursued modern aesthetics and tourist comfort, but this

frequently comes at the cost of local values. The use of geometric designs and modern materials such as concrete and steel can erode traditional elements that support the principle of *Tri Hita Karana*. Advanced lighting and modern water features may transform a garden from a spiritual and reflective space into merely a visual attraction. While innovation is essential, it should harmonize with the local wisdom and traditional Balinese values, rather than replace them entirely.

The degradation of the implementation of *Tri Hita Karana* (THK) values in the three-star hotel garden designs in Kuta District, Badung Regency is often driven by the strategic use of capital and the manipulation of power-knowledge dynamics. Hotel owners and planners frequently exploit their authority and knowledge to justify deviations from the core principles of THK, shaping new narratives that seemingly align with these values while, in reality, distorting their true essence. This manipulation often involves misinterpreting the application of THK, creating an illusion that the principle is being upheld when, in fact, its fundamental values are being disregarded.

The concept of land use in Bali has its roots in the *subak* system. Historical records indicate that rice cultivation using *subak* irrigation methods existed in Bali as early as the year 882 AD. Evidence for this is found in Bali's oldest inscriptions, where the word "huma", meaning "rice field" is mentioned in the Sukawana A1 Inscription (Purwita, 1993:42). Based on the contents of the inscription, it can be understood that in fact in Bali there was an irrigation system called "kasubakan" or "subak" in 1071 AD. This is supported by the Klungkung inscription in 1072 AD. Additionally, an ancient inscription from that era refers to an early *subak* system known as "Subak Rawas", with the text stating:

"...masukatang huma di kedandan di errara di kasuwakan rawas...."

which translates to:

"...measuring the rice fields in Kadandan at Yeh Aa in Subak Rawas" (Callenfels, 1926 in Purwita, 1993:41).

The degradation of the implementation of *Tri Hita Karana* (THK) in the landscape design of star-rated hotel gardens in Bali is not only due to economic factors but also the collective power of architects, planners, and

hotel owners who conform to global architectural and landscaping trends. This phenomenon, referred to as structural power dynamics in decision-making, occurs when key stakeholders choose to prioritize modern aesthetics over preserving Balinese cultural heritage.

In the structuration theory proposed by Anthony Giddens, agents (such as architects and planners) have a significant role in shaping and transforming social structures. They are not merely passive followers of pre-existing rules, but also act as actors who have the power to reinforce or challenge those structures. In the context of hotel garden development, architects and landscape planners play a central role in deciding whether the garden design adheres to *THK* principles or diverges towards modern aesthetics that may not align with traditional Balinese spatial and environmental values. The degradation of *Tri Hita Karana* (*THK*) implementation in the development of star-rated hotels in Bali, including in the Kuta area, is also influenced by political power, especially through policies that support investment and economic development more than cultural preservation. In this context, political forces act as dominant agents in reshaping social structure, as explained in Anthony Giddens's structuration theory. These forces often manipulate regulations and policies that should govern *THK* implementation, aligning them instead with broader political and economic interests. This can be seen in the numerous violations of zoning laws, including the Basic Building Coefficient (KDB), Floor Area Ratio (KLB), and setback regulations outlined in local government policies.

The application of the *Tri Hita Karana* (*THK*) concept in Bali's tourism industry, especially in the landscape design of star-rated hotels, has a significant impact on the island's tourism development. Along with the changes that occur in the application of *THK*, whether through policy manipulation or architectural shifts, there is a broader transformation affecting Bali's tourism sector. The implications for the degradation of the implementation of *THK* raise questions about how this affects the development of tourism in Bali. Based on data analysis, it can be asserted that there are several important aspects that need to be revealed related to the implications of the degradation of the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy in the development of three-star

hotel gardens in the Kuta area, Bali, and its impact on Bali's tourism growth.

The application of the *THK* concept in the landscape design of star-rated hotels in Bali has profound implications for professional ethics, especially for architects, planners, and hotel managers. Professional ethics are closely related to moral and professional responsibilities in maintaining cultural and environmental integrity and sustainability. When the principles of *THK* are neglected or misused, not only leads to the degradation of local cultural values, but also raises fundamental questions about the professionals' commitment to ethics in their practice.

The degradation of *THK* implementation in the landscape design of star-rated hotels in Bali, especially in Kuta sub-district, Badung has significant implications for the image of hotel gardens as a vital element in the tourism industry. A hotel's garden does not serve as a visual aesthetic feature, but also manifests the cultural and spiritual values of Bali embedded in the *THK* concept. With the decline in adherence to *THK* principles, fundamental change may occur in hotel gardens as perceived by guests, the local community, and tourism industry players.

Loss of uniqueness and cultural identity. Hotel gardens designed based on *THK* principles should reflect harmony between humans, the environment, and God in line with the values upheld in Balinese culture. However, along with increasing globalization and modernization, many star-rated hotels in Bali prefer to follow global design trends rather than preserve the uniqueness and identity of local culture. This has resulted in the loss of traditional elements that were previously characteristic of hotel gardens in Bali.

The concept of *THK*, which underlies the harmonious relationship between humans, nature, and God, has been the philosophical foundation of Balinese culture for centuries. In the context of designing and managing hotel gardens in Bali, the application of *THK* is essential to ensuring that Balinese cultural and spiritual values are remain preserved despite the challenges posed by modernization and globalization. However, the degradation of its implementation has resulted in serious implications for its preservation efforts.

This study reveals that the application of the *THK* implication in the landscape design of three-star hotels in Kuta District, Badung

Regency, Bali Province has experienced significant degradation due to the influence of modernization and globalization. This degradation creates a gap between theory and practice, which requires the development of a new conceptual framework. This framework must be able to bridge the dynamics of cultural degradation and modernization with local cultural principles. This section presents a new theoretical framework that not only expands existing theories but also offers a new perspective for integrating *THK* into modern architecture in the *hospitality industry*.

The application of the *THK* implication in the landscape design of star-rated hotels in Bali has faced various challenges, especially due to the influence of modernization and globalization. Therefore, this study develops a methodological innovation to evaluate the extent to which *THK* values are integrated into the landscape design of modern hotels. This innovation includes new evaluation criteria, more comprehensive measurement tools, and in-depth analysis techniques. The aim is to provide a better understanding of cultural sustainability in the context of contemporary architecture.

To ensure that the *THK* concept remains integrated into the design and development of new hotels in Bali, practical guidelines are needed for architects, planners and policy makers. These guidelines should be based on a new conceptual framework that takes into account the dynamics of modernization and the need for cultural sustainability. This section offers specific design principles, policy recommendations and educational initiatives designed to preserve Balinese cultural values in the context of modern architecture.

First, the special design principle , meaning that in an effort to integrate *THK* into

the hotel landscape design, architects and planners must pay attention to specific design principles based on the three main pillars of *THK*, namely *parahyangan*, *pawongan* , and *palemahan* . These principles must be applied consistently in every aspect of the design, from building layout to material selection and open space management.

This research makes a significant contribution to cultural preservation by addressing gaps in both literature and practice regarding the integration of *THK* into hotel landscape design. Particularly in the context of integrating the concept of *tri hita karana (THK)* into the landscape design of hotels in Bali. The findings of this research fill the gap in the literature and practice. In addition, it also offers new models, methods, and suggestions that broaden the understanding of how local culture can be preserved in modern architecture amidst the pressures of globalization and modernization. This section summarizes these contributions and highlights the importance of this research in advancing the academic discourse on cultural preservation in the context of modernization.

Data analysis indicates significant violations of spatial planning regulations. Many hotels fail to comply with Basic Green Coefficient (KDH) and Building Boundary Line (GSB), which should maintain the proportion of green space to support ecological and cultural balance (Badung Regency Environmental Agency, 2021).



Figure 3. Comparison of Traditional vs Modern Hotel Landscapes

Figure 3 shows a comparison between the traditional hotel landscape that still maintains the principles of *Tri Hita Karana* with the modern hotel landscape that is more dominated by non-traditional materials such as concrete and glass. This shift indicates a cultural values transition in hotel landscape architecture, prioritizing global aesthetics over preservation of local cultural identity (Pranajaya, 2021).



Figure 4. Recommendation of THK Manipulation in Hotel Marketing Strategy

Figure 4 illustrates how the concept of *Tri Hita Karana* is often exploited as a hotel marketing strategy without genuine implementation in landscape design, which should use real plants are often replaced with plastic plants. Many hotels promote themselves as eco-friendly and culturally rooted in Bali, but in practice, their landscape design and management do not align with the principles of *THK* balance (Raharja et al., 2012).

3.3. Research Implications

The findings of this study have several important implications, both for cultural preservation and environmental sustainability in Bali. First, the degradation of the *THK* implication in the three-star hotel landscapes leads to the loss of Bali's cultural identity in the hospitality industry. The disappearance of architectural and landscapes based on *THK* reduces the Bali's authentic appeal, which should be the primary selling point of the tourism sector (Windia & Dewi, 2011). Second, the decline in ecological balance due to the lack of green spaces impacts environmental quality and the sustainability of the urban ecosystem in Kuta. The reduction in green spaces not only accelerates *the urban heat island effect* but also diminishes groundwater absorption capacity, which can increase the risk of flooding (Suardana & Aryawan, 2018). Third, the results of this study reveal a discrepancy between spatial planning regulations and actual implementation. Although policies such as Badung Regent Regulation No. 8 of 2021 have established guidelines on green open spaces, their enforcement is often suboptimal due to weak supervision and the dominance of economic interests in hotel planning (Badung Regency Environmental Agency, 2021).



Figure 5. Violation of Basic Green Coefficient (KDH) and Building Boundary Line (GSB) Regulations

Figure 5 shows a real example of violations of the Basic Green Coefficient (KDH) and Building Boundary Line (GSB) regulations that are commonly found in three-star hotels in Kuta. These inconsistencies have led to a significant reduction in green space proportions, exacerbating environmental issues such as decreased groundwater absorption and increased microclimate temperatures around the hotels (Badung Regency Environmental Agency, 2021). Thus, this study highlights the urgent need to preserve *THK* values in the landscape of three-star hotel landscapes in Kuta through a stricter regulatory approach, improved policy enforcement, and increased awareness among hotel industry stakeholders regarding the importance of cultural and environmental balance in landscape design.

IV. CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that the degradation in the implementation of *Tri Hita Karana* implementation in the landscape of three-star hotels in Kuta is a consequence of economic pressure, rapid tourism industry expansion, and weak enforcement of spatial regulations that govern ecological and cultural balance. The shift in hotel landscape values reflects an imbalance between modernization and cultural preservation, where economic orientation outweighs cultural values and environmental sustainability. This study reveals that many hotels disregard the provisions of the Green Basic Coefficient (GC) and Building Boundary Line (BSB), leading to a decline in green spaces and the disappearance of traditional architectural elements in their landscapes. In addition, the *THK* concept is often manipulated as a marketing tool without

genuine implementation in the hotel landscape design and management. The implications of this phenomenon include the decline of Bali's cultural identity, increased negative ecological impacts such as air quality deterioration and intensified *urban heat island* effects, and the disconnect between existing regulations and actual implementation. Therefore, strategic measures are necessary to address this degradation and ensure that *THK* values remain an integral part of hotel landscape planning in Bali.

Based on the findings of this study, several strategic recommendations are proposed to address the degradation of the *Tri Hita Karana* implication in the three-star hotel landscape design in Kuta:

1. **Strengthening Supervision and Regulatory Enforcement** Local governments need to strengthen supervision of the implementation of regulations governing ecological and cultural balance in hotel landscape design. This can be achieved through strict enforcement of the Green Basic Coefficient (KDH) and Building Boundary Line (GSB) rules, as well as routine inspections of new hotel development projects to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
2. **Social and Cultural Responsibility by Architects and Developers** Architects and hotel developers have a great responsibility in ensuring that the hotel landscape design is not solely driven by economic factors, but also considers cultural aspects and environmental sustainability. Integrating traditional elements into landscape design, such as using local materials and preserving green open spaces, should be optimized to maintain a balance between modernity and Bali's cultural heritage.
3. **Education and Awareness for Tourism Industry Stakeholders** Educational programs and training are necessary for hospitality industry stakeholders to understand the importance of cultural and environmental preservation in hotel landscape planning. Seminars, workshops, and collaboration between the government agencies, academics, and the hospitality industry can serve as strategic steps to raise awareness and commitment to the sustainability of Bali's cultural heritage.

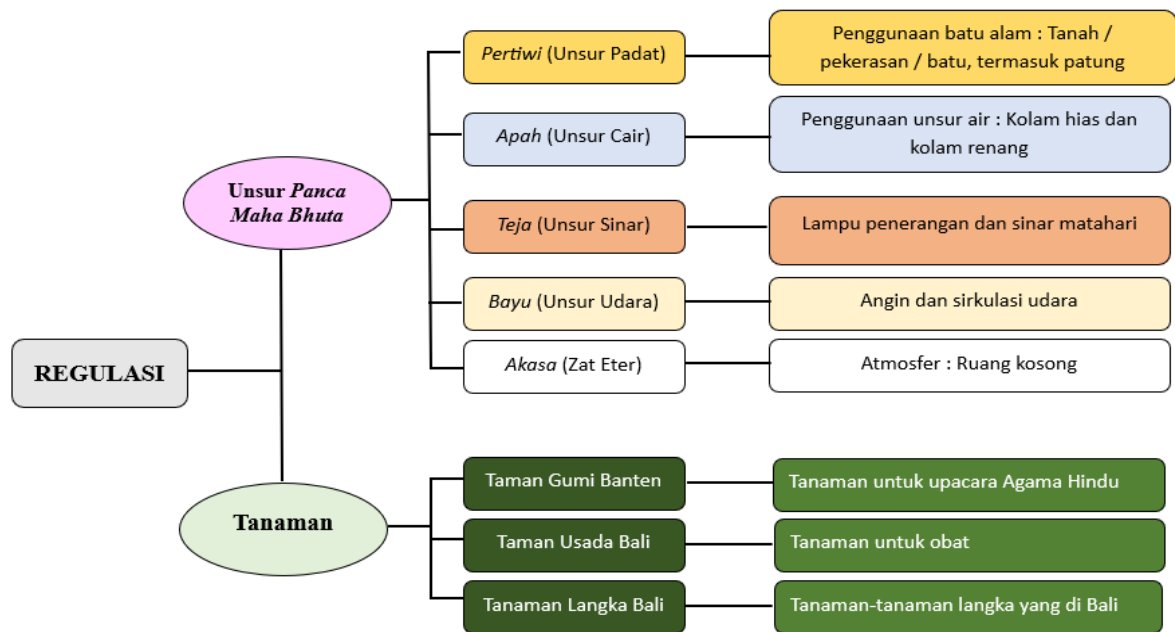


Figure 6. THK Degradation Mitigation Policy Model in Hotel Landscapes

Figure 6 presents a policy model aimed at mitigating the degradation of *Tri Hita Karana* in the landscape design of three-star hotels. This model includes strengthening regulations, increasing supervision of policy implementation, and education for tourism industry stakeholders. Through this approach, cultural and ecological values are expected to be more effectively integrated into hotel

landscape planning in Bali (Windia & Dewi, 2011). By implementing these recommendations, *Tri Hita Karana* values can be preserved and reintegrated into the landscape of three-star hotels in Kuta. This will enable Bali to maintain its cultural identity amidst the increasing forces of global modernization.

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