



## Community Service in the Suitable Utilization of Tourism Space in Seminyak Village, Badung District, Bali

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### Abstract

The increase in the number of tourist attractions from year to year is increasingly irregular, so the need for supporting facilities also increases. As a result, the Seminyak Village Community built tourism support facilities such as hotels and villas in a spatial plan that was not intended for them. Another factor in the inappropriate use of tourism space is people's ignorance regarding spatial planning. The Badung Regency Government has not yet carried out socialization regarding spatial planning to the village or sub-district level. The aim of this research is to analyze the use of tourism space in Seminyak Village and provide recommendations for the suitability of space use. The results of this research are that there is a mismatch in the use of tourism space in Seminyak Village which is intended for the construction of hotels and villas.

## 1. Introduction

Badung Regency in Bali is a tourism center which has a strategic role in encouraging economic growth, not only for Bali, but also Indonesia as a whole. As an area known for its natural beauty, culture and complete tourist facilities, Badung attracts millions of domestic and foreign tourists every year. One of the most prominent areas is Kuta District, which has become a Bali tourism icon. This area is known for its beautiful beaches, such as Kuta Beach and Seminyak Beach, as well as its dynamic nightlife (Parma, P.G, 2013). Apart from that, modern infrastructure, such as star hotels, international restaurants and shopping centers, makes Kuta a very competitive tourist destination. However, this rapid development often ignores the principles of sustainable spatial planning, giving rise to various complex environmental and social problems.

Infrastructure development in Kuta District and the surrounding area continues to increase in line with the high demand from tourists for more modern and complete facilities. The transformation of this area into an urban area has resulted in a massive conversion of green land into commercial areas, such as hotels, villas and business centers. As a result, green open space, which plays an important role as a water catchment area and carbon absorber, is decreasing, thereby increasing the risk of flooding and reducing air quality. In addition, uncontrolled urbanization affects the carrying capacity of the environment, both in terms of natural resource capacity and ecosystem sustainability. This condition also has an impact on the long-term attractiveness of tourist destinations, where tourists are starting to look for alternative destinations that are more environmentally friendly (Ananda, N.G., 2017).

Spatial planning problems are increasingly complex in tourist areas such as Canggu and Seminyak, which are part of North Kuta District. In this coastal area, there is often an overlap between the need for developing tourist facilities and preserving local culture. Sacred areas that have important spiritual and cultural values for the Balinese Hindu community are threatened by the development of tourist facilities that do not pay attention to these functions (Setiawan, I.K.P., 2023). An example is the construction of villas and restaurants that stand near temples or traditional ceremony routes, which triggers conflicts between local communities and tourism industry players. This conflict is not only economic, but also touches aspects of the cultural identity of the Balinese people, which is an integral part of the tourist attraction itself.

Apart from land use conflicts, environmental degradation is becoming an increasingly pressing issue due to uncontrolled development. Conservation areas, such as the mangrove forests in Tanjung Benoa, are experiencing heavy pressure due to tourism activities and land conversion for the construction of resorts and other tourist facilities. Mangrove forests which function as abrasion barriers and habitat for various species are now threatened by waste pollution and illegal logging (Sunarta, I.N., 2020). On the other hand, damage to marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs, is caused by tourism activities such as diving, water sports and dumping waste into the sea. The impact of this degradation not only reduces the

attractiveness of tourist destinations, but also threatens the sustainability of the ecosystem which is the main foundation of Bali tourism.

In facing these various challenges, analyzing space utilization in Seminyak Village is a very relevant step to support sustainable tourism development. Space utilization analysis not only aims to analyze whether existing space utilization in Seminyak Subdistrict, Badung Regency is in accordance with the spatial planning pattern, but also to provide recommendations for inconsistencies in spatial utilization. By implementing effective spatial planning, the potential for conflict can be minimized, the carrying capacity of the environment can be maintained, and tourist attractions can be increased. In addition, spatial planning that is integrated with the preservation of local culture will ensure that tourism in Badung Regency is not only an economic driver, but also a model for tourism development that is ecologically and socially harmonious (Parma, P.G., 2013).

The research method used in this research is a quantitative method with GIS analysis techniques, namely overlay. Meanwhile, the data collection technique in this research uses interviews aimed at the community around the tourism space in Seminyak Village, Badung Regency and field observations to determine the discrepancy in the use of tourism space in Seminyak Village, Badung Regency.

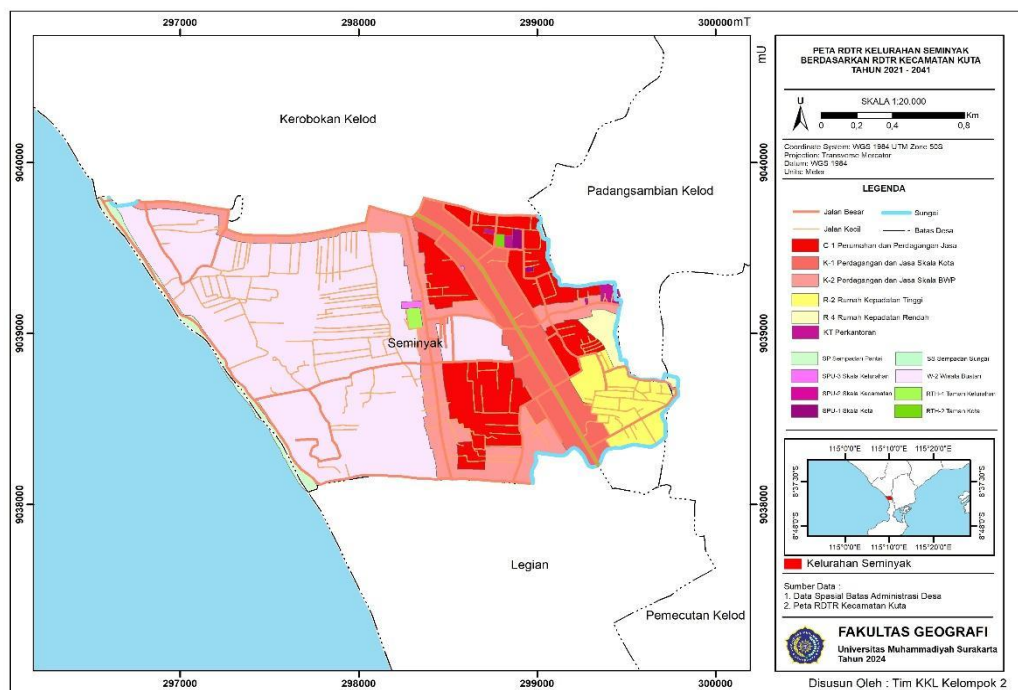
## **2. Methods of Implementation**

Seminyak Village is located in Kuta District, Badung Regency, Bali, and is one of the popular tourist areas in Indonesia. With an area of around 6.79 square kilometers, Seminyak is known as an urban area that has a mix of modern and traditional nuances. Geographically, this area is on the west coast of Bali, making it a strategic destination for tourists looking for beautiful beaches as well as complete entertainment and accommodation facilities. In terms of demographics, Seminyak's population consists of local Balinese people, most of whom work in the tourism, trade and service sectors, as well as expatriate communities who contribute to the cultural and economic dynamics of this region (Situmeang, I.V.O., 2020).

### 3. Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Results of Respondent Interviews

The following is research on the suitability of utilizing tourism space in Seminyak Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency. Incompatibility in the use of tourism space in Seminyak Subdistrict was identified by conducting overlays and field validation in the form of surveys and interviews with residents around the tourism area to obtain further information. The results of interviews with residents who live around the tourism area in Seminyak Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency and are in an area of inappropriate use of tourism space is that the majority of respondents did not know that they were in an area of inappropriate use of tourism space. There are several discrepancies in the use of tourism space outside of tourism activities according to the RDTR map of Kuta Village. Figure 1 is a map of the RDTR of Kuta Village.



**Figure 1.** Kuta District RDTR Map. (Source: authors, 2024).

Based on the RDTR map of Kuta District, most of the areas in Seminyak Village are artificial tourist areas. The artificial tourist area is located close to the beach. However, there are artificial tourist areas in residential areas and tourist support facility areas, such as villas

and hotels. The area in the artificial tourism area is a mismatch in the use of tourism space which is not in accordance with the RTRW of Kuta District, Badung Regency.

The results of the overlay with the RTRW show that the number of findings of discrepancies in the use of tourism space in Seminyak Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency is not much because the RTRW spatial pattern plan has a larger scale and the RTRW scale is district, therefore the researchers made a comparison with the RDTR overlay. The following is a table of several locations for discrepancies in space utilization.

**Table 1.** Several locations of inappropriate space utilization

Coordinate	RDTR Zone	Utilization of Existing Space	Picture
X= 298512,3 Y = 9039168,5	Mixture	Hotel Apartment	
X = 298557,4 Y = 9038820,2	Mixture	Hotel Apartment	
X = 299574,7 Y = 9038706,2	Housing area	Villas	
X = 299666,1 Y = 9038435,0	Housing Area	Villas	

(Source: table data source, 2024)

Based on table 1, the mismatch in the use of tourism space in Seminyak Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency is used for tourism supporting facilities, namely villas and hotels. This utilization is based on strategic locations in tourism areas.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion in this research, the researcher concluded that based on the results of the overlay of tourism space utilization with the spatial pattern plan in the RTRW that there was a discrepancy with the spatial pattern plan. The mismatch in the use of tourism space is utilized for the construction of tourism support facilities in the form of hotels and villas.

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