Tourism evolution and climate changed in Badung Regency, Bali, Indonesia

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Abstract. Future changes in tourism pose significant challenges for society and the environment especially for a climate changed. Tourism evolution is a dynamic process for the ability of societies to adapt is determined, in many ways, by the ability to survive and progressing. This article trying to interpret on tourismmorphosis as tourism evolution. Tourismmorphosis is the tourism development process in Badung Regency, Bali in relation to climate changed. Specifically, the tourismmorphosis concept used to understand the tourism development process and how climate change interpreted as a phenomenon of evolution from a social-cultural perspective. Tourismmorphosis has four stages as tourism development begins from the introduction stage, the reaction stage, the institutionalization stage and the compromise stage. Tourismmorphosis are using to analyze the tourism development process in Badung with several cultural, social and environmental problems. The external factor like global capitalism who have their power in the Balinese tourism industry has significant influence being aware of climate changed. Unfortunately, they are not concerned about these issues and climate change only as a discourse but difficult to handle.

1. Introduction
Climate change is the change of climate elements in the long term (50 to 100 years) which is influenced by human activities that produce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The impacts of climate change were slowly but permanent. Indonesia, which has tens of thousands of small islands, will suffer greatly from climate change [1]

Bali is one of the islands that are vulnerable to climate change [2]. Bali Island is no larger than 6000 km², has focused on developing the tourism sector. Tourism has become an icon of development in Bali. Badung regency is one of the nine regencies/cities in Bali. Badung Regency has famous among regencies/cities in Bali because for several periods it had the highest Regional Original Income (PAD). Badung regency has high Regional Original Income (PAD) from hotel and restaurant taxes (PHR) and other retributions [3].

Unfortunately, the issue of climate change appears not to become a priority in the Badung regency. Probably tourism has provided significant economic benefits, thus obscuring the issue of climate change. This paper tries to provide an understanding of tourismmorphosis as the evolution of tourism concerning climate change in Badung regency from a socio-cultural approach [4].
2. Conceptual framework and methods

Tourism morphosis is a kind concept of tourism evolution as a tourism development process in a tourist destination (tourism postmodern historical approach). Progress tourism has four stages of the process, started from the introductory stage, the reaction stage, the institutionalization stage and the compromise stage. Each stage of tourism progress has paradigms, actors, discourses and supporting institutions as units of analysis. The progress of tourism has a series of process events. Each stage has a certain period, paradigm, main actors, discourse and the institutions to facilitate. Tourism morphosis concept is a tourism development process analysis that influences the socio-cultural including postmodern approach. This concept is influenced by anthropologist Noronha, tourism geographer Butler, archaeologist Raharjo and Munandar, and philosopher Foucault [5].

In 1980, tourism scientists became interested in concern with climate change studies in line with the issue of sustainable tourism. World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) incorporate with United Nations World Tourism Organization increasing cooperation to care climate change through greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related with tourism industry [6].

Tourism planning and development must pursue sound environmental management practices. It should examine the effect of climate change on tourism development, and the link between sustainable tourism development and biodiversity conservation, and how this translates into governance arrangements in their respective tourist destinations [7].

Qualitative tourism research does not forget with qualitative theme evolution by Denzin and Lincoln [8]. Tourism research in general, and cultural tourism research in particular, have some way to go. Most tourism research in Bali focuses on the logic of economic growth and physical tourism planning. The ideological aspects of tourism received less attention [9]. Qualitative methodology and methods are using with the quantitative and qualitative type of data with hermeneutics data analysis [10].

3. Results and discussion

The shape of Badung regency is elongated (downstream) and smaller at the end (upstream) glimpse like a keris (traditional weapon). Many areas in the Badung Regency was famous by tourists from the downstream (South Badung) to upstream (North Badung). In South Badung, the accommodation and supporting facilities for tourism as the tourism center in Bali. Support by the International Airport, hotels, villas, artificial tourist attractions, nightlife spots, shopping centers, beautiful beaches and sunset, cultural landscapes, and cultural parks. Meanwhile, in the mountainous area of North Badung with rafting tours, agro-tourism, ecotourism and tourism villages focus on. Although there is no large tourist accommodation development in north Badung yet, there are resorts, villas and homestay already.

The Tourism morphosis analysis found that Badung regency already at the compromise stage. Important note to understand the previous stages started from the introduction stage, reaction stage, and the institutional stage. The compromise stage is inseparable from the previous stages. There is a link between the past and the present that makes it possible to make predictions in the future. Each stage has four main points to analyze (paradigm, discourse, actor and supporting institutions) as a genealogy. The summarize can be seen in Table 1.
Table 1. Tourist morphosis in Badung Regency.

| Reaction stages (1920-1938) | Mercantilism | Excitism (cultural exploitation) | President Soekarno, Elite Bali as a bureaucrats and political actor in Jakarta dan many ex-military in independence war/nationalism figure to be Entrepreneurs, ex Colonial elite, expatriate, Chinese local entrepreneurs and local people (artist, craftsman, taxi, guide, accommodation service, and other tourism practitioners. | Dutch colonial government, colonial travel agency, international film and mass media networking |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Institutionalization stage 1 (1950-1969) | Identity Tourism | Nationalization | President Soeharto, The Governors of Bali, The Regents of Badung, a businessman from outside Bali that have a relationship with Soeharto regime, investors from outside Bali and foreign, ex-military in independence war/nationalism figure to be Entrepreneurs since institutionalization and local tourism practitioners have been successfully built an international networking market. | Central government, regional government, Central Indonesia Foundation Tourism (YTI), Council Tourism Indonesia (DPI), Tourism Council Bali (DTI), Joint Organizations Bali, and Bali Tour. |
| Institutionalization stage 2 (1970-1991) | Developmentalism (Centralization) | Culture tourism, development of tourism industry, tourism service sector became primary sector shifted agriculture. | President Soeharto, The Governors of Bali, The Regents of Badung, a businessman from outside Bali that have a relationship with Soeharto regime, investors from outside Bali and foreign, ex-military in independence war/nationalism figure to be Entrepreneurs since institutionalization and local tourism practitioners have been successfully built an international networking market. | Global capitalism networking, Central government, regional government, joint local businessman include local and foreign mass media. |
| Institutionalization stage 3 (1992-2011) | Decentralization | Take off the development era, tourism success, regional autonomy, economic growth, development tourism industry, social welfare, and environmental issues started. | President’s RI, Menparpostel RI (tourism minister), Menbudpar RI (tourism minister) I Gde Ardika, The Governor of Bali province, The Regents of Badung, politic and member of the house representative actors, Regeneration of ex-military and nationalism figure in the tourism business, Indonesia’s businessman who has a good relationship with central government and have international networking, capitalism global actors, the new Balinese tourism figure and increase cooperation between local people with the investors | Central government, regional government, NGOs, many tourism institutions established, mass media and internet era began. |
| The compromise stages (2012-until now) | Transtourism | Economic growth, economic equity, Physical tourism development and complexity tourism problems (culture, social, spatial, environment, security, etc.) | The President’s RI, The Governor’s Bali, The Regents Badung, political and member of the house representative actors, an Indonesian businessman who has a good relationship with central government and have international networking, capitalism global actors, young Balinese tourism figure, and many expatriate actors. | The central government, regional government, NGOs, tourism institutions, mass media, Transnational and trans international companies, traditional authority village (desa adat), village enterprises (Bumdes) and media-IT. |
Badung tourism in the top era was in 1991-2001 (institutionalization stages part 3). There is no terminology of over-tourism in that era like in the compromise stages (2012-until now). The quality of the tourist is felt satisfied for all components even the quantity is quite normal. In contrast, the compromise stages (2012-until now) is the most complex era. Specific issues for Badung regency problems are cultural degradation, social, criminal, equitable development, land-use change, environment, water, room hotels oversupply. The complexity of any problems can be hidden or muted in the compromise stage. Everything can be compromised between local government, tourism practitioners, local people and tourists about the complexity problem.

Hence, cultural tourism seems threatened to become just a symbol in Balinese tourism. Any type of tourism is allowed in Badung, the most important thing is the ability of the tourism sector to increase Regional Original Income (PAD), create job opportunities and trusted provide welfare for local communities. The point is that tourism development not disturbing religious symbols and adapted to the local customs of traditional villages (desa adat).

Gap or pause period when contribution in economic, cultural and social in Balinese by tourism sector off often happened. Detected due to natural factors (earthquake), health factors (epidemic), political factors, economic factors, safety factors and socio-cultural factors [11].

In climate change, from a genealogy perspective (tourism postmodern historical approach) is a minimal relationship between the development of the tourism industry and the issue of climate change in the Badung Regency. It was only at the institutional stage III (1992-2011) seem that environmental issues began in Bali such as AMDAL studies, ecotourism, tourism villages and agro-tourism which received strong support from the Indonesian Minister of Culture and Tourism RI (at that time) I Gde Ardika. Although starting in 2007 there was already a discourse on climate change after the international climate change event in Nusa Dua Bali (Bali Plan for Climate Change).

At compromise stages (2012-until now), the environment issues – green tourism became familiar in the tourism industry to manage their hotel (especially 4-5 stars hotel). Nonetheless, the development of tourist accommodation never stops (there are more than 80 thousand hotel rooms in Badung district and potential continues to grow). Efforts to anticipate climate change appear minimal. If even, Bali has already been affected by climate change [12]. This proves at this compromise stage (2012-present) that the Badung regency government, tourism stakeholders and local people do not specifically discuss climate change mitigation yet.

As anybody common know, the economic factor is most important than environment preservation especially climate change. Foreign exchange and income from the tourism sector is difficult to reject event for the local people, the investors, and the government. This perhaps happened in all the world ignoring fixed and permanent issues such as climate change. More expectations that in the future there will never be a significant negative impact due to climate change. If this happens, the impact will worse than the Covid 19 pandemic in 2020 (a pandemic can be overcome with the discovery of vaccines and drugs, but the adverse effects of climate change different).

Feedbacks throughout the tourism system mean that all destinations will need to adapt to the risks and opportunities posed by climate change and climate policy. That the tourism sector is not currently well prepared for the challenges of climate change [13]. The UNWTO roles needed, not only defend the tourism industry who have a responsibility while they had big contributed to climate change [14].

4. Conclusion
Recently, the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 has provided valuable lessons for all human beings in the world. It is time to rethinking policies about climate change without any latent interests. If indeed failure to anticipate climate change, perhaps the socio-cultural dimension can provide aspirations. Tourism morphosis in the Badung Regency indicates that tourism development from the introductory stage to the compromise stage cannot be separated from external factors. Starting from the Dutch colonial government, the Indonesian government, the Jakarta business network, and global conglomerates. In order to internal factors, local actors' roles always survive with an adaptive strategy. To create significant influence being aware of climate change in the tourism sector must become
external power to push it. Such as UNWTO, global conglomerates, global tour operator networks, and the central government. A positive evolution perhaps occurs because with the influence of strong external factors, internally the Badung government, tourism practitioners, and the community will certainly adapt.

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