Architecture In Bali Between Two Worlds: Integrating Tradition and Modernity in The Age of Globalization

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Abstract This paper explores how Balinese architecture adapts to globalization pressures by blending traditional architectural elements with modern sustainable practices. Using Tzonis and Lefaivre's theory of critical regionalism as a framework, the study examines eco-resorts in Bali as case studies of sustainable tropical architecture that respect cultural heritage while addressing the demands of an international tourism industry. Through these examples, the analysis evaluates how the combination of traditional Balinese design principles with contemporary innovations has achieved sustainable development within the eco-tourism context.

Index Terms— Balinese architecture, critical regionalism, eco-tourism, globalization, sustainable tropical architecture.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bali is globally recognized for its rich cultural heritage, particularly reflected in its unique traditional architecture, which harmonizes with the tropical landscape and reflects local spiritual beliefs. However, as Bali's tourism industry grows, its architecture faces pressures from modern building practices that prioritize Western aesthetics and convenience, which can conflict with Balinese architectural principles. This study explores how Balinese architecture can preserve its cultural identity while integrating sustainable, modern design that meets the demands of global tourism.

This study uses *Tzonis and Lefaivre's* critical regionalism framework, which emphasizes architecture that respects local identity and cultural context while integrating contemporary sustainable techniques. This theoretical approach provides a foundation for understanding how modern eco-resorts in Bali balance traditional architectural elements with sustainable practices. This paper contributes to the discourse on sustainable tropical architecture by examining both the successes and challenges of integrating local tradition with modernity in Bali, with an understanding that each resort may achieve varying levels of sustainability.

II. METHOD

This article is using qualitative method. Researcher seek the literature review about the tittle, therefore all the perspective will used to analysis the object.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Critical Regionalism and Sustainable Tropical Architecture

Critical regionalism, as articulated by Tzonis and Lefaivre, offers a powerful framework for understanding the challenges and potential of architecture in a globalized world. Rather than relying solely on traditional forms or blindly adopting international styles, critical regionalism encourages designs that respect local cultural identity and adapt to specific environmental conditions. Tzonis and Lefaivre argue that this approach is particularly relevant in tropical regions, where the climate presents unique challenges and where architecture has historically been responsive to natural conditions [1]. They emphasize that critical regionalism seeks to create buildings that are "anchored in the specifics of place" while selectively integrating global innovations [1]. This philosophy resists the homogenizing effects of globalization by fostering an architecture that reflects the unique cultural and climatic conditions of its setting.

In tropical contexts, such as Bali, critical regionalism emphasizes climate-sensitive strategies that align architecture with the environment. According to Joo-Hwa Bay and Boo-Lay Ong, sustainable tropical architecture involves passive design principles that leverage natural ventilation, shading, and renewable materials, which are ideally suited for hot, humid climates [2]. This approach not only reduces energy consumption but also fosters comfort and environmental harmony. Bay and Ong note that in tropical architecture, sustainability cannot be achieved without addressing the specific challenges of the climate, such as intense heat, high humidity, and heavy rainfall, all

of which impact building performance and occupant comfort [2]. Therefore, for critical regionalism to succeed in the tropics, it must engage deeply with these environmental factors, using local materials and traditional techniques while adapting them to contemporary needs.

Balinese architecture provides a valuable example of how critical regionalism can inform sustainable design. Traditional Balinese architecture, with its open layouts, thatched roofs, and deep overhangs, naturally accommodates the island's tropical climate by promoting airflow and shading interior spaces from intense sunlight. Kenneth Frampton, another prominent theorist on critical regionalism, highlights the importance of "mediating the impact of universal civilization" by grounding design in specific environmental and cultural contexts [3]. In Bali, this has historically meant using renewable materials like bamboo and thatch, which are both culturally resonant and environmentally sustainable [4]. The emphasis on locally sourced materials aligns with the principles of critical regionalism, which advocates for designs that minimize environmental impact while maximizing cultural relevance.

Applying critical regionalism in Bali requires an adaptive approach that embraces traditional methods but is open to modern technological innovations that support sustainability. Zbigniew Bromberek, in Eco-Resorts: Planning and Design for the Tropics, underscores the potential of eco-resorts to serve as models of sustainable tropical architecture by combining local materials, traditional building techniques, and modern energy-efficient technologies [3]. Bromberek argues that eco-resorts are uniquely positioned to showcase the principles of critical regionalism, as they can balance cultural integrity with sustainable practices that appeal to a global audience. He highlights that many eco-resorts in Bali utilize rainwater harvesting systems, solar panels, and waste management practices that reduce the ecological footprint of tourism accommodations, blending modern environmental strategies with the island's traditional design ethos [3].

In essence, critical regionalism in Bali's tropical architecture represents a hybrid approach that is grounded in the specific cultural and environmental needs of the region while remaining open to sustainable innovations. As globalization continues to influence architecture worldwide, the principles of critical regionalism, as described by Tzonis, Lefaivre, and Frampton, offer a means to resist cultural erosion while advancing sustainable development. By blending local materials, passive cooling strategies, and cultural symbolism, Balinese architecture illustrates how critical regionalism can foster sustainable tropical design that respects both the environment and cultural heritage.

B. Traditional Balinese Architecture

Traditional Balinese architecture is deeply embedded in the island's cultural and religious practices, shaped by the principles of Hindu cosmology and a strong respect for the natural environment. The architecture reflects a harmonious relationship between the built environment and nature, with design elements that promote both cultural identity and environmental responsiveness. Typical features of Balinese architecture include open pavilions (balés), courtyards, and

intricately carved wood details that often depict religious and cultural symbols [5]. These elements create a distinct aesthetic while serving functional purposes, such as enhancing natural ventilation and promoting social interaction within communal spaces.

One of the defining characteristics of Balinese architecture is its adaptability to the tropical climate. Buildings are designed to encourage airflow, reduce heat, and provide shelter from heavy rainfall, all of which are essential in Bali's hot, humid environment. The use of open walls and wide overhanging roofs, made from materials like thatch or bamboo, allows for natural ventilation and shading, reducing the need for artificial cooling systems [2]. These design choices align with sustainable architecture principles, as they minimize energy consumption and create comfortable living spaces that respond to the climate.

Materials play a significant role in traditional Balinese construction, as they are sourced locally and selected for their renewable qualities. Bamboo, for instance, is widely used in Balinese architecture due to its sustainability, flexibility, and rapid growth cycle, making it an ideal material for creating structures that are both resilient and low-impact [2]. This emphasis on locally sourced, renewable materials not only supports environmental sustainability but also reinforces a sense of place and cultural identity. In Eco-Resorts: Planning and Design for the Tropics, Bromberek highlights the use of such materials as a way of "merging aesthetic traditions with ecological responsibility" [2].

Furthermore, Balinese architecture is characterized by a layout that reflects religious and social principles, often organized around a central courtyard. This design element facilitates communal interaction, as the courtyard serves as a gathering space for family and social activities, and also aligns with Hindu beliefs about spatial orientation. According to Lefaivre and Tzonis, such spatial arrangements reflect "a deep-seated cultural respect for nature" and embody the balance between spiritual beliefs and practical needs [1]. The compound-like arrangement of Balinese homes, with separate pavilions for different functions, mirrors the island's social structure and underscores the integration of cultural practices within the architectural framework.

Kenneth Frampton's exploration of critical regionalism also provides insights into the significance of vernacular practices in Balinese architecture. He emphasizes that local building traditions often embody an inherent responsiveness to environmental conditions, which modern architecture can learn from [4]. In the Balinese context, this means that traditional architectural forms are not only aesthetically meaningful but also serve functional purposes in coping with the island's climate. Frampton asserts that vernacular architecture "mediates between the natural world and the built environment," fostering a connection that modern architectural practices sometimes lack [3].

The reliance on local materials and climate-sensitive designs makes traditional Balinese architecture a model of sustainable tropical design. As globalization introduces new materials and building techniques, there is a growing need to preserve these traditional methods as they offer valuable

lessons in environmental stewardship and cultural continuity. In particular, the emphasis on renewable materials and passive cooling techniques in Balinese architecture aligns closely with the goals of critical regionalism, which advocates for an architecture that is both sustainable and reflective of its cultural roots [2].

In summary, traditional Balinese architecture exemplifies a harmonious integration of cultural, spiritual, and environmental elements. By utilizing local materials, passive design strategies, and spatial layouts that encourage community and respect for nature, Balinese architecture achieves a sustainable model that is both functional and culturally significant. As contemporary architecture in Bali evolves to meet modern demands, preserving these traditional practices remains essential in maintaining the island's cultural identity and promoting sustainable development in the face of globalization.

C. The Impact of Globalization and Tourism on Bali's Architecture

The exponential growth of Bali's tourism industry has significantly reshaped the island's architectural landscape, creating tensions between traditional design practices and the demands of a globalized market. Tourism, while essential to Bali's economy, has introduced new pressures that often prioritize Western aesthetic preferences and luxury standards over Balinese cultural identity and sustainable building practices. *Lefaivre and Tzonis* note that globalization frequently leads to the imposition of universal architectural styles, which can undermine the unique identity of local architecture by encouraging a preference for internationally recognizable designs over culturally rooted ones [1]. In Bali, this shift risks marginalizing traditional architectural principles as developers cater to international tourists seeking familiarity and comfort in "exotic" destinations.

One of the primary impacts of globalization on Bali's architecture is the increased use of energy-intensive materials and closed designs, which depart from the traditional open-air, locally sourced building techniques. *Bromberek* observes that many modern resorts and hotels on the island are constructed with concrete, steel, and glass, which are less suited to the tropical climate and increase the ecological footprint of these buildings [5]. This trend not only raises environmental concerns but also diverges from Bali's vernacular architecture, which historically used renewable materials like bamboo and thatch that naturally integrate with the environment. By disregarding these local materials in favor of industrial alternatives, tourism developments contribute to a growing ecological burden and dilute Bali's architectural heritage [5].

The influence of Western architectural styles and closed, air-conditioned environments highlights the broader effects of globalization on Bali's cultural identity. Kenneth Frampton argues that architecture dominated by a "placeless" quality threatens to erase cultural distinctions, as it often results in structures that could exist anywhere, detached from the specifics of their location [4]. In Bali, many new resorts adopt a globalized aesthetic that prioritizes luxury over cultural resonance, creating an architectural landscape that increasingly lacks ties to the island's unique heritage. Frampton emphasizes that the spread of "universal civilization" through architecture can reduce local cultures to mere decorative motifs, stripping away their deeper social and environmental meanings [4]. This trend in Bali not only diminishes the island's architectural identity but also impacts its environment, as energy-intensive building styles replace the passive, climate-responsive designs that have long characterized Balinese architecture.

Rapid development driven by tourism also presents challenges for sustainability. *Bromberek* points out that the demand for quick construction and high-end facilities often encourages short-term profit motives, leading developers to prioritize immediate returns over long-term environmental stewardship [5]. In densely developed tourist areas, such as southern Bali, land and natural resources are often exploited to accommodate luxury resorts, with limited consideration of the ecological consequences. This approach can strain local ecosystems and natural resources, contributing to deforestation, water shortages, and pollution. Moreover, as *Lefaivre and Tzonis* note, the commodification of Balinese culture in the tourism industry risks turning cultural elements into mere aesthetic displays for tourists, thereby reducing Balinese architecture to a superficial style rather than a meaningful reflection of the island's heritage [1].

The shift towards energy-intensive and culturally detached designs also underscores the sustainability challenges associated with global tourism. *Joo-Hwa Bay and Boo-Lay Ong* argue that sustainable architecture in tropical regions must align with both cultural and environmental contexts to effectively support the local community and ecosystem [2]. However, in Bali, many new buildings cater to tourists' expectations for modern amenities, often sacrificing traditional sustainable practices such as natural ventilation, shading, and the use of local materials. This trend leads to a reduction in buildings that are climate-responsive, with many new structures instead relying on mechanical cooling and imported materials, which increase both energy consumption and environmental impact [2]

In summary, globalization and tourism have introduced significant challenges to Bali's architectural identity and sustainability. While tourism provides economic opportunities, it has also encouraged an architectural shift that often compromises Bali's cultural authenticity and environmental resilience. As *Tzonis, Lefaivre,* and *Frampton* advocate, the principles of critical regionalism offer a pathway to address these challenges by promoting architecture that respects both the local culture and environmental needs. For Bali to maintain its architectural heritage in the face of globalization, a critical regionalist approach may be essential to preserving the island's unique identity while supporting sustainable tourism development.

D. Case Studies of Eco-Resorts in Bali

To understand how critical regionalism can be applied in a practical context, this section examines two notable eco-resorts in Bali: *Alila Villas Uluwatu* and *Green Village Bali*. These resorts illustrate the potential for Balinese

architecture to blend traditional design elements with modern sustainable practices. By drawing on local materials, climate-responsive designs, and cultural symbolism, these eco-resorts serve as examples of how Bali's architectural heritage can coexist with the demands of modern, sustainable tourism.

1) Alila Villas Uluwatu

Alila Villas Uluwatu, a luxury resort located on Bali's southern coast, exemplifies an approach to eco-tourism that is deeply rooted in both environmental and cultural sustainability. The resort's design incorporates key principles of critical regionalism, as defined by *Lefaivre and Tzonis*, by blending modern architectural techniques with elements that reflect Bali's cultural identity [1]. One of the most significant aspects of Alila Villas' design is its commitment to using locally sourced, renewable materials. The resort structures are built with bamboo, stone, and recycled wood, materials that resonate with Bali's traditional building practices while minimizing the environmental impact associated with construction [5].

In addition to material choices, Alila Villas Uluwatu employs passive cooling strategies that reflect traditional Balinese design. The resort's open layouts and expansive shaded pavilions facilitate natural ventilation, allowing air to flow freely throughout the structures and reducing the need for artificial cooling systems. This approach aligns with traditional Balinese architecture, which typically incorporates open, airy spaces to adapt to the island's tropical climate [2]. According to *Bromberek*, Alila Villas Uluwatu is a prime example of an eco-resort that "harmonizes luxury with environmental consciousness" by integrating these passive cooling methods, which reduce energy consumption and enhance the guests' comfort in a natural way [5].

Beyond environmental sustainability, Alila Villas also engages with cultural sustainability by incorporating Balinese architectural elements into its design. The use of local materials and traditional forms not only contributes to sustainability but also enhances the cultural authenticity of the resort, which aims to give visitors an immersive Balinese experience. For instance, the architecture reflects the island's customary layout of compounds and courtyards, creating a sense of communal space that resonates with local traditions [4]. By merging these cultural and environmental considerations, Alila Villas Uluwatu demonstrates how critical regionalism can be applied to create a modern, sustainable resort that respects Bali's architectural heritage while catering to a global audience.

2) Green Village Bali

Green Village Bali, situated along the Ayung River, is another prominent example of sustainable tropical architecture that incorporates the principles of critical regionalism. Constructed almost entirely from bamboo, the eco-village highlights the potential of renewable materials to create aesthetically pleasing and environmentally responsible structures. *Bay and Ong* describe bamboo as an "ideal material" for tropical regions due to its fast growth, renewability, and flexibility, making it highly suitable for sustainable building practices [2]. By utilizing bamboo for its structures, Green Village aligns closely with Bali's

traditional building methods, reinforcing a strong connection to the local environment and reducing the ecological footprint associated with construction [5].

The design of Green Village also prioritizes climate responsiveness. The buildings are intentionally designed to be open and naturally ventilated, reducing reliance on air conditioning and artificial climate control. Shaded roofs and the use of water features help to further cool the environment, reflecting traditional Balinese practices that are well-suited to the tropical climate [2]. This emphasis on passive cooling aligns with the principles of critical regionalism, which call for an architecture that responds to the specific environmental conditions of a place rather than imposing standardized, energy-intensive solutions [4].

Beyond its environmental aspects, Green Village Bali also respects Balinese cultural values through its architectural layout and aesthetic choices. Buildings are designed to harmonize with the surrounding landscape, creating a seamless integration of architecture and nature that echoes traditional Balinese principles. Furthermore, the village incorporates the concept of "Tri Hita Karana"—the Balinese philosophy of harmony among people, nature, and the spiritual realm—into its design, reinforcing the cultural significance of the built environment [1]. This approach not only respects the local cultural context but also enhances the resort's appeal to eco-conscious tourists seeking a deeper connection with Bali's cultural and natural heritage.

3) Comparative Analysis of Alila Villas Uluwatu and Green Village Bali

Both Alila Villas Uluwatu and Green Village Bali demonstrate how critical regionalism can inform sustainable architectural practices that respect local traditions and adapt to the tropical climate. While Alila Villas focuses on using locally sourced materials and passive cooling techniques within a luxury resort setting, Green Village pushes the boundaries of sustainable design by adopting an almost entirely bamboo-based construction. This approach emphasizes environmental sustainability and reinforces a connection to traditional Balinese architecture [5].

However, these two examples also highlight the varying degrees to which eco-resorts in Bali achieve sustainability. While both resorts incorporate elements of traditional Balinese design and utilize renewable materials, their approaches differ in scope and impact. Alila Villas, with its luxury focus, represents a hybrid model where modern amenities coexist with sustainable practices, whereas Green Village's all-bamboo approach reflects a deeper commitment to environmental stewardship. As *Bay and Ong* suggest, these differences underscore the flexibility of critical regionalism, allowing architects to interpret sustainability in diverse ways that suit both cultural and market needs [2].

In summary, Alila Villas Uluwatu and Green Village Bali serve as models of how critical regionalism can guide sustainable tourism development in Bali. By blending traditional design elements with modern sustainable practices, these resorts not only minimize their environmental impact but also foster a sense of cultural continuity that resonates with Bali's heritage. These case

studies illustrate that while each resort may achieve different levels of sustainability, both contribute to an evolving architectural landscape that honors the principles of critical regionalism, providing valuable insights for future developments in sustainable tropical architecture.

4) Challenges and Future Directions

Despite the successes demonstrated by eco-resorts like *Alila Villas Uluwatu* and *Green Village Bali*, significant challenges remain in achieving widespread sustainable architecture that respects both the environmental context and cultural heritage of Bali. These challenges are largely rooted in the pressures of tourism-driven development, economic motivations, and the varying levels of commitment to sustainability among developers and stakeholders.

One of the primary challenges is the economic pressure to cater to the increasing demand for high-end tourist accommodations, often at the expense of environmental and cultural considerations. As *Bromberek* notes, the rapid pace of tourism development in Bali frequently leads developers to prioritize immediate profits over long-term environmental sustainability, which can result in decisions that are not aligned with local ecological needs [5]. In tourist-dense areas such as southern Bali, land is rapidly developed, often with little regard for its long-term impact on local ecosystems. This economic focus often results in the construction of resorts and hotels that use energy-intensive materials and rely heavily on air conditioning, rather than adapting designs to the local climate [2].

Furthermore, as *Frampton* observes, there is a risk of "superficial regionalism," where developers adopt only the aesthetic aspects of traditional architecture without respecting the underlying cultural and environmental principles [3]. In Bali, this can be seen in resorts that incorporate decorative elements of Balinese architecture—such as rooflines or stone carvings—while ignoring core sustainable practices like passive cooling or the use of renewable materials. This commodification of culture for the sake of appealing to tourists risks reducing Balinese identity to a set of stylistic motifs, thereby diluting the authenticity of the architecture and its connection to the environment.

A further challenge lies in the balancing act between maintaining cultural authenticity and adapting to the evolving expectations of international tourists. Many visitors to Bali seek luxury and convenience, which can sometimes conflict with traditional architectural practices that prioritize open, naturally ventilated spaces over closed, air-conditioned rooms. *Lefaivre and Tzonis* argue that critical regionalism requires an architecture that is responsive to both global and local forces, but this balance is difficult to achieve when market demands for modern amenities and luxury accommodations are strong [1]. The tension between authenticity and comfort presents a complex problem, as catering too much to tourist expectations may erode the traditional aspects of Balinese architecture that contribute to its unique identity.

Looking to the future, there is a need for a stronger commitment to sustainability from all stakeholders in Bali's tourism and development industries. A possible solution involves implementing stricter regulations and incentives to encourage sustainable practices in new developments. This could include mandating the use of locally sourced, renewable materials, promoting passive design strategies that reduce energy consumption, and ensuring that cultural elements are incorporated in a meaningful, rather than superficial, way. Such measures could help align the tourism sector with Bali's environmental and cultural values, preserving the island's architectural identity and reducing its ecological footprint.

From a personal perspective, I believe that Bali's future architectural landscape must continue to evolve with a more profound respect for both its environment and heritage. The principles of critical regionalism, as proposed by *Frampton*, *Lefaivre*, and *Tzonis*, offer valuable guidance for this path forward, yet they require deeper implementation beyond surface-level aesthetics. Developers and architects should strive to engage more meaningfully with Balinese culture and the unique environmental needs of the island, moving beyond superficial representations of tradition to embrace practices that genuinely reflect Bali's ecological and cultural identity. For example, resorts could integrate "Tri Hita Karana"—the Balinese concept of harmony among people, nature, and the spiritual realm—as a core design principle, encouraging architecture that resonates with both guests and locals on a cultural and environmental level.

In conclusion, while eco-resorts like *Alila Villas Uluwatu* and *Green Village Bali* serve as promising models for sustainable tourism, broader industry changes are essential to foster genuine cultural and environmental sustainability in Bali. Future development must not only address economic demands but also reinforce the cultural and ecological integrity of Bali's architecture. By building on the foundations of critical regionalism, Bali can create an architectural legacy that honors its heritage, supports the environment, and meets the needs of an evolving global audience.

5) Underlying Causes of the Challenges

While economic pressures and globalization are the surface-level explanations for the architectural shifts in Bali, the deeper reasons lie in systemic issues such as political structures, financial motivations, and corporate influence. The dominance of Jakarta-based conglomerates, often driven by profit motives, has a profound impact on Bali's development. As *Bromberek* points out, the prioritization of rapid returns over sustainability is a recurring issue in regions where economic incentives favor large-scale developments over smaller, community-oriented projects [5]. These conglomerates often operate with little accountability to the local population, focusing instead on catering to international investors and tourists.

Moreover, corruption within local and national governments exacerbates the problem. Permits for large resorts and hotels are often granted without sufficient consideration for their environmental or cultural impact, reflecting a broader trend of governance failures in regions heavily reliant on tourism [2]. Such practices undermine attempts to implement sustainable architecture, as developers are rarely incentivized to adopt eco-friendly or culturally sensitive designs. Instead, the emphasis remains

on creating visually appealing structures that attract tourists, even if these designs are disconnected from Bali's traditions and environmental needs.

6) The Role of Global Corporations and International Tourism

Global corporations play a significant role in shaping Bali's architectural landscape, often dictating design trends that prioritize universal luxury standards over local authenticity. As *Frampton* notes, the imposition of "placeless" architectural styles by international firms is a key factor in the erosion of regional identity [3]. These firms frequently design buildings that could exist anywhere in the world, reflecting globalized aesthetics rather than responding to Bali's unique cultural and environmental context. For instance, resorts with sprawling air-conditioned complexes and imported materials demonstrate a disconnection from the island's tropical climate and sustainable traditions [1].

Additionally, the global demand for luxury tourism drives a cycle of overdevelopment, as local stakeholders are pressured to compete with other international destinations. This leads to a commodification of Balinese culture, where traditional elements are reduced to decorative motifs that appeal to tourists without respecting their deeper significance [2]. Such practices not only dilute the authenticity of Balinese architecture but also alienate local communities from their cultural heritage.

7) A Path Forward

To address these systemic issues, a multi-faceted approach is necessary. Firstly, stronger regulatory frameworks should be implemented to ensure that all new developments adhere to sustainability standards. This could involve mandating the use of renewable materials, passive cooling systems, and designs that reflect Bali's cultural and environmental needs. As *Lefaivre and Tzonis* argue, fostering a sense of accountability among developers and architects is crucial for promoting architecture that aligns with the principles of critical regionalism [1].

Secondly, empowering local communities to have a greater say in development projects is essential. By involving Balinese stakeholders in the decision-making process, architects and developers can create designs that genuinely reflect the needs and values of the island's population. This aligns with the Balinese philosophy of "Tri Hita Karana," which emphasizes harmony between people, nature, and the spiritual realm [2] Incorporating this philosophy into architectural practices could help bridge the gap between traditional and modern design.

Finally, international tourism must shift its focus toward experiences that prioritize cultural immersion and sustainability rather than luxury and convenience. Encouraging tourists to engage with authentic Balinese traditions and eco-friendly accommodations could help reduce the demand for homogenized, energy-intensive resorts. As *Bromberek* suggests, eco-tourism offers a viable model for balancing economic growth with cultural preservation, provided that it is implemented thoughtfully and inclusively [5].

IV. CONCLUSION

The challenges facing Bali's architecture are emblematic of broader issues in global development. The tension between modernization and tradition, coupled with systemic corruption and financial pressures, reflects a need for a paradigm shift in how we approach sustainable design. Bali has the potential to serve as a global model for integrating critical regionalism with eco-tourism, but this requires a collective commitment to addressing the underlying causes of its current challenges. Architects, policymakers, and local communities must work together to ensure that Bali's architectural heritage is not only preserved but also allowed to evolve in a way that respects both its past and its future.

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