



THE EFFECT OF DUTCH DISEASE VS NEW PARADIGM OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT (Case Study of Changes in Bali's Economic Structure)

Luh Gede Meydianawathi^{1*}, Agus Suman²

¹Universitas Udyana, ²Universitas Brawijaya

*Correspondence: meydianawathi@unud.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This article aims to explain the possible effects of Dutch Disease (DD) on tourism development in Bali and how the new paradigm of tourism development can counter the DD effect. As is known, the development of this sector has made tourism a leading industry for Bali's economic growth. However, this condition in the long term is a sign that Bali is starting to experience a significant DD effect, where growth in critical sectors hampers growth in other industries and may even slow down the overall growth rate of the regional economy. Using descriptive analysis techniques, this article utilizes data sharing on agricultural sector growth and labour profile by sector in the Province of Bali to describe how the possible effects of the Dutch disease on the Bali economy occurred.

Keywords: Dutch Disease, Paradigm, Tourism, Economic Structure, Bali

A. INTRODUCTION

The agricultural sector still dominated Bali's economic development thirty years ago, precisely in the mid-1980s. The sector is growing, accounting for over 40% of Bali's food production and almost one-third of the Bali Province's RGDP. However, the results of research by Jayasuriya and Nehen (1989) have shown that tourism had had a positive effect on the Bali economy, but it was still below the agricultural sector. The farm industry dominated Bali's economic development thirty years ago, in the mid-1980s. The sector is growing, accounting for over 40% of Bali's food production and almost one-third of the Bali Province's RGDP. However, the results of research by Jayasuriya and Nehen (1989) have shown that tourism had had a positive effect on the Bali economy, but it was still below the agricultural sector.

However, this seems to have changed in the next three decades. By the end of the 21st century, the tourism industry had grown dramatically to become large and diverse, even following international standards. Entering the 1990s, the share of the service sector in Bali's economic structure has reached more than 50%. The changes that have occurred in the tourism sector in Bali are significant in shaping the pattern of differences in the structure of Bali's economy, which has shifted from direct agriculture to services. The structural changes in Bali's economy are generally different from those in Indonesia, where the industrial sector's share is more dominant than the service sector. In Indonesia, entering 2000, the industrial sector had a share of 46% and continued to increase to 50% in 2018.

According to the UN-WTO (in Suryadana, 2013: 84), tourism has become a large industry and shows consistent growth yearly. A more concrete contribution of tourism to human welfare can be seen from the implications of tourist movements, such as increased economic activities, understanding of different cultures, and utilization of

natural and human resources.

Tourism can no longer be underestimated. The sector has penetrated almost every corner of the economy, primarily through the labour market, attracting workers from all over Bali. Accommodation and tourism services have spread and developed rapidly in the coastal areas of Kuta and Nusa Dua, Ubud, and surrounding areas.

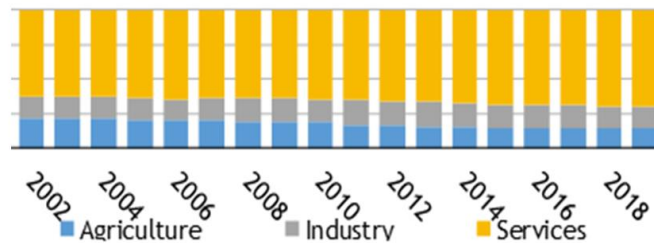


Figure 1: Output Share in Three Leading Sectors in Bali, 2000-2008

Resource: BPS, 2000-2007

Bali tourism services accommodate a diverse consumer population. Among them: high-end tourists will usually choose to be in Nusa Dua and its surrounding locations, artistic tastes in Ubud and its surroundings; backpackers and tourists with student status will choose to be in Kuta; and domestic tourists along the north coast of Bali (Chevalier, 2017 in Suryahadi, 2018). All signs are that Bali is starting to experience significant Dutch Disease effects where growth in critical sectors is hampering growth in other industries and may even slow down the overall growth rate of the regional economy. Many worry that the short-term boom may not translate into long-term economic transformation and a steady increase in living standards among Balinese people.

This article tries to show how the likely DD effect on tourism development in Bali will occur, but it will not discuss further how the DD effect affects the Bali economy more broadly. This information will also be reviewed to determine how the new tourism development paradigm can counter the DD effect.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Ontology, Epistemology, and Axiology Aspects of Tourism Science

In his book *Sociology of Tourism: Tourism Studies in Integrative-Transformative Tourism Towards Spiritual Tourism*, Suryadana (2013) said that tourism science is an independent field of science and has fulfilled three scientific paradigm elements. The three elements in question are ontology, epistemology, and axiology.

Tourism science, in the ontological aspect, can be seen from the ability of this science to provide complete information about the nature of tourist travel, tourism symptoms, tourist characteristics, tourist infrastructure and facilities, places and attractions of the destinations visited, systems and organizations, and related business activities, as well as supporting components in the area of origin or a tourist destination.

In the epistemological aspect, according to Suryadana (2013), tourism science can be shown in how tourism obtains scientific truth. The object of tourism science is based on rational thinking logic and can be tested empirically. Obtaining scientific truth can be done through several approaches: (i) a systems approach, (ii) an institutional approach, (iii) a product approach, (iv) methods used to search for scientific truth in tourism science such as exploratory, quantitative, qualitative methods, comparative,

exploratory, descriptive studies and other methods that are following the problem and research objectives.

Meanwhile, from the axiological aspect, tourism science can benefit humanity's welfare. Travel and tourist movement is an essential human activity that meets the diverse needs of life in the form of experience, enlightenment, physical and psychological refreshment, and self-actualization (Suryadana, 2013).

2. New Paradigm of Tourism Development

As an economic engine in foreign exchange investment, the development of the tourism sector has always received attention from various circles, especially the Government. In developing a new paradigm, tourism is not only stated to have an economic role, but it has a fundamental spectrum in a country's broader development.

Nirwandar (2011) explained that tourism development is aimed at, among other things:

- a. **Unity and Unity of the Nation.** Tourism can provide a feeling of pride and love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia through tourist travel activities carried out by its residents throughout the country. Thus, there will be a sense of brotherhood and understanding of the system and philosophy of the life of the people visited, increasing the feeling of unity and national unity.
- b. **Poverty Alleviation.** Tourism development should be able to provide opportunities for all Indonesian people to try and work, thereby providing benefits for improving people's welfare. Thus, tourism can significantly contribute to eliminating poverty in various areas and other economic potentials besides the natural and cultural potential for the benefit of tourism.
- c. **Sustainable Development.** With the nature of tourism activities that offer natural beauty, cultural richness, and hospitality services, very few resources are used to support these activities. Even based on various examples of good tourism management, the condition of the natural environment and people in a tourist destination has increased significantly due to tourism development in the region.
- d. **Culture Preservation.** Tourism development should be able to make a real contribution to efforts to preserve the culture of a country or region, including the protection, development, and utilization of the culture of the country or region. UNESCO and the UN-WTO, in their joint resolution in 2002, stated that tourism activities are the primary tool for cultural preservation.
- e. **Fulfilment of Living Needs and Human Rights.** Tourism today has become a basic need for modern society. In some community groups, travelling has even been associated with human rights, primarily through the provision of longer vacation times and paid holiday schemes.
- f. **Economic and Industrial Improvement.** Good and sustainable tourism management should provide opportunities for economic growth in a tourism destination. The use of local materials and products in the tourism sector service process will also provide opportunities for local industries to play a role in providing goods and services.
- g. **Technology Development.** With the increasing complexity and high competition in bringing tourists to a destination, the need for high technology, especially industrial technology, will encourage tourism destinations to develop their ability to apply the latest technology. Advanced and appropriate technology will be designed to support other economic activities in these areas.

3. Effects of Dutch Diseases

Dutch Disease (DD) in economics implies a real relationship between an increase in the exploitation of natural resources and a decline in the manufacturing (or agriculture) sector. The mechanism is that an increase in revenues from natural resources (or the influx of foreign aid) will make the given country's currency stronger than that of other countries, making the share of other exports more expensive for other countries to buy, thus making the manufacturing sector less competitive.

According to Krugman (1987), The term DD was coined in 1977 by The Economist to describe the decline of the manufacturing sector in the Netherlands after the discovery of a large natural gas field in 1959.

The classical economic model explains that DD was developed by economists W. Max and J Peter Neary in 1982. In this model, there are non-tradable sectors (which include services) and tradable sectors: booming and lagging (or non-booming) sectors. The booming industry usually involves extracting natural resources, such as oil, natural gas, gold, and other minerals, or producing crops such as coffee and cocoa. The lagging sectors are usually manufacturing and agriculture.

4. Data and Some Facts

DD effects can vary significantly across different countries, depending on which sectors are affected and which countries are involved. The following are some research results regarding DD effects in several countries.

Table 1: Previous Studies of Dutch Disease

| No | Researchers | Findings |
|----|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Katsuya Ito (2019) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries: 18 developing countries - Analytical tools: <i>generalized method of moments</i> (GMM) - This study attempts to investigate the effect of DD on remittances from 18 countries, especially those with remittances, to a GDP ratio of 5 percent or more. - This study found that the influx of remittances has a beneficial effect on economic growth. The researchers also observed that a 1 percent increase in remittance remittances led to an exchange rate depreciation with an estimated elasticity of around 0.03 to 0.05, thus showing no evidence of a DD effect. In addition, the findings of this study have a positive impact on the rate of exchange rate change on economic growth compared to the positive effect on the manufacturing sector. |
| 2 | Koitsiwe & Adachi (2015) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country: Australia - Analytical tools: VAR method - Around the 1850s, this Kangaroo country experienced a "boom" from mining products in the form of gold and other minerals. The mining industry in the country grew by 85% (gross value added), and the increase was recorded in Australian dollars until around 2005-2011 (Koitsiwe and Adachi, 2015). The DD effect occurs when massive exports from mining products cause the Australian dollar to appreciate, ultimately weakening the performance of other sectors of the Australian economy. The affected sectors, among which even show negative performance, are the service and manufacturing sectors. |

| Table 1: continued.. | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Researchers | Findings |
| 3 Forsyth <i>et al</i> (2014) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country: Australia - Analytical tools: <i>computable general equilibrium (CGE) model</i> - As a result of its "boom" in Australian mineral exports to China and other Asian countries, the value of the Australian Dollar currency has increased substantially, resulting in significant problems for traditional export and import competitor industries, one of which is tourism. |
| 4 Dulger <i>et al</i> , (2013) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country: Rusia - Analytical tools: <i>structural break cointegration frameworks</i>, - - The surge in oil prices along with the increase in Russian export revenues makes Russia a potential candidate to experience the DD effect. The dramatic increase in oil prices in recent decades, from \$17 per barrel in the mid-1990s to about \$55 in the mid-2000s to more than \$110 in the early 2010s signals the importance of DD becoming a further concern for Russia. In recent decades, Russia's share of natural resources in export revenues has increased significantly, while its share of manufacturing has declined. Therefore, the Russian economy is heavily dependent on the export of natural resources, vulnerable to external shocks in the price of natural resources and as a country rich in natural resources, Russia is a good case to explore this phenomenon. |
| 5 Javier Capó, <i>et al</i> (2007) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country: Spanyol - Analytical tools: analisis deskriptif - - The study aims to offer evidence that the two Spanish regions with the most specialized tourism economies, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, both show signs of a phenomenon described in the economic literature as DD. The tourism boom that occurred in the early 1960s led to a considerable increase in wealth, thanks to the new recreational uses discovered for the coastal natural resources of the two islands. Greater focus is only given to the tourism sector and non-tradeable commodities (services and construction), while industry and agriculture are highly marginalized. Although the income of the population has increased considerably as a result of this shift in production, some doubts have been cast on the feasibility of maintaining this growth rate in the long term, not only because of the depletion of natural resources but also because the specialization of tourism has brought low levels of education and training, innovation and technological advancement. |

The development of tourism in Bali, as shown in Figure 1 (one), is also suspected to have a DD effect on the long-term economy of Bali Province. Several data can be used to show how Bali's economy tends to experience the DD effect. Among them are (i) data on land use by use and percentage of land use growth (Figure 3 and Figure 4) and (ii) employment absorption by sector in the Province of Bali, shown in Figure 5.

C. METHODOLOGY

The analysis in this article uses a quantitative and qualitative approach to obtain a comprehensive discussion. Several data and figures are discussed descriptively to get

the correct information about tourism development, especially in the conditions of changes in the economic structure of Bali. Literature studies are also used to enrich the analysis of qualitative discussions.

D. DISCUSSION

1. Dutch Disease Effect on the Tourism Economy

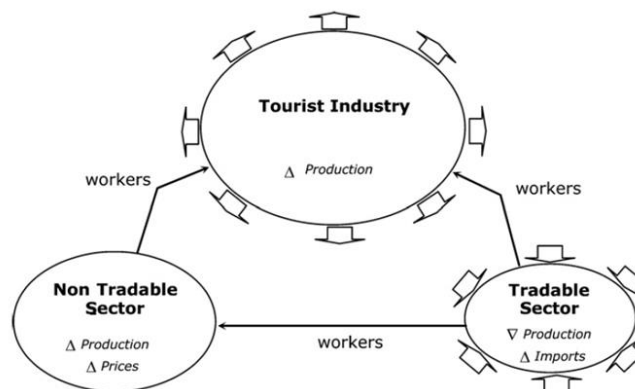
With the arrival of tourism, new uses for natural resources were discovered, and increased wealth for indigenous peoples led to an increase in GDP per capita. At the same time, tourism growth changes relative prices, with direct and indirect effects on the production structure of the economy (Javier Capó et al., 2007).

The immediate impact concerns resource allocation. In the tourism sector, the tourist boom increases marginal labour productivity, increases labour demand, and, assuming no unemployment, increases wages. Therefore, the direct impact is the labour movement from the tradable and non-tradable goods sectors to the tourism industry, resulting in a decline in production for the first two sectors.

At the same time, the explosion also had an indirect effect by increasing the population's real income and, as a result, an increase in domestic demand. Greater spending on non-tradable commodities leads to a rise in their relative prices. This, in turn, results in greater incentives to produce non-tradable commodities, whose demand is higher and can only be met through increased domestic output, counteracting the decline in production that occurs as a direct result. The movement of labour into non-tradable commodity sectors is only possible if workers leave the tradable sector, whose demand is increasing, motivated by the effects of income, and must be met through an increase in imports (with a consequent decrease in domestic production).

Labour movements and internal demand pressures increase the price of non-tradable commodities. As the cost of a tradable commodity is determined internationally by the world market, the real exchange rate rises, reducing the competitiveness of the tradable sector and causing its net exports to shrink.

This process, which runs in parallel with the growth of the export sector linked to local natural resources (i.e. the tourism industry), initially culminates in a decline in the production of tradable commodities, followed by a possible increase of non-tradable output. Commodities, services, and construction jobs if income has an effect more than compensating for the decline in production through the general reallocation of resources. Figure 2. Summarizing the process.



Resource: Javier Capó, et al. (2007)

Figure 2: Dutch Disease Effect Toward Tourism Economic

2. Structural Changes in Bali's Agricultural Sector

Although Bali's tourism experienced a severe shock during the Bali Bombing period (2002 and 2005), the Balinese workforce was reluctant to return to agriculture. Most choose to continue working in the tourism sector, and some turn to (often related) trade and other services. Better education compared to their older relatives and limited opportunities to do business in the countryside led to a lack of interest among young Balinese in returning to the village to farm.

The reduction of agricultural land as a result of the conversion of agricultural land is also the cause of the decrease in the number of workers in the agricultural sector in Bali. The negative impact of agriculture, which turns agricultural productive land into a means of tourism accommodation, certainly reduces opportunities for workers/farm labourers to be fruitful in producing agricultural commodities. Therefore, these workers/labourers must change their course and look for workers in other fields outside of agriculture (Dewi and Sarjana, 2015).

On the other hand, Indonesia's economic recovery after the 1997/1998 financial crisis brought an increasingly attractive property business to Bali in the 2000s. The increasing growth of Bali's population through migration and the number of Jakarta-based entrepreneurs coming to Bali – either to seriously develop their business or to buy a house or land in Bali as an asset for "prestige", thus causing the property business to flourish in Bali. These factors have implications for a considerable decrease in land area for rice farming. For example, in 1998-2007, the decline in paddy fields reached 7% or an average decline of more than 0.7% per year, while non-agricultural land grew to 0.1% per year (Figure 3).

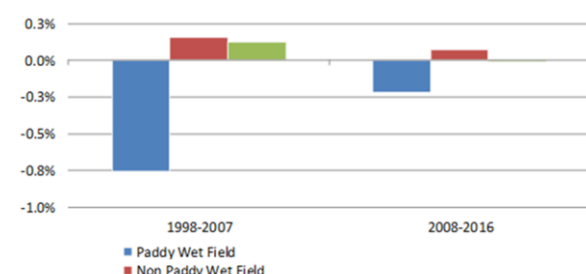
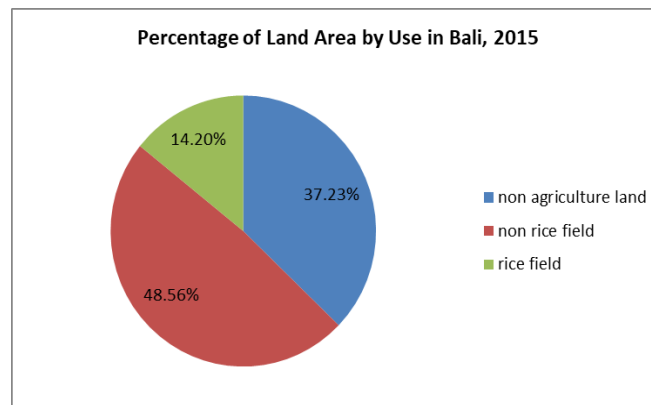


Figure 3: Average Annual Growth in Land by Use in Bali, 1988-2007 and 2008-2016

As already mentioned, agriculture, especially rice farming, is essential for social life in Bali, and the type of tourism that the Balinese Government wants to support is cultural tourism, which is sourced from social and cultural life. So Bali needs to support agriculture so that the industry can continue to play an essential role in cultural tourism. Therefore, during the next period, 2008-2016, the Balinese Government issued various policies to reduce land conversion. The Government issued multiple policies to prohibit the sale of agricultural land. The Government also issues various agricultural programs to attract young farmers. Numerous policies were sought to make villages and agriculture new tourist attractions, many of which were issued by the regency/city governments in Bali during this period. As a result, the sharp decline in wet rice field

area has stopped; The area of land devoted to rice fields decreased by only 0.2% per year.

If we look at the land use data for one year, for example, in 2015 alone, it appears that the land used for rice fields is only 14.20% of the total land available (Figure 4). The reduction of rice fields is in line with the increase in the number of hotel buildings, both starry and jasmine, to meet the tourism sector's demand, especially for the accommodation of tourists who come. Statistical data shows that in 2005, the number of star hotel room construction in Bali grew by 50% from 2000, namely 17,027 rooms in 2000 to 31,596 rooms in 2015 (BPS, 2017).



Resource: BPS, 2015

Figure 4: Percentage of Land Area by Use in Bali, 2015

3. Structural Changes in Bali's Labor Market

How does the economic transformation of the DD effect impact the labour market? New economic opportunities will open up due to the deepening and expansion of tourism activities throughout the island. This is reflected in the quite dramatic change in work patterns among the Balinese population, both for most Balinese-born and immigrants from other islands. Other provinces experienced similar changes during this period.

Not only do many Balinese people move from agriculture to activities related to tourists. The age and education level of those working in non-agricultural fields are changing in response to the growing technical complexity of tourism relations, especially in communication and information technology. Given the rate of growth in output and employment, it is not surprising that real wages are also rising.

Figure 5 (five) shows the changes in the structure of jobs in large industries in Bali over fourteen years. Three patterns stand out. The first is a significant decline in the agricultural share of labour, which accelerated in the second period. From 2010-2017, the share of farming workers dropped to just under 20%, well below that in trade, restaurants, and hotels, where most workers related to the tourism industry are now employed.



Figure 5: Percentage of Occupation by Sector in Bali, 2003, 2010, 2015

The decline in employment in agriculture is not surprising, given the trends in agricultural production discussed above. This is expected due to low productivity in this sector, which has been linked to high poverty rates throughout Indonesia, including in Bali (Suryahadi et al., 2018; Jayasuriya and Nehen, 1989). But the rate of decline, to just half of all jobs a decade and a half earlier, was staggering.

4. How can the new tourism development paradigm stem the effects of Dutch Disease?

The structural changes that have occurred in the agricultural sector and the labour market show an indication that there has been a change in the structure of Bali's economy in three decades. This structural change could significantly increase revenue in the short term, as reflected in the Bali Provincial RGDP. However, in the long term, this condition, if left unchecked, can become a boomerang for the economy. The booming development of tourism has caused the growth of other sectors, namely agriculture and manufacturing, in Bali. When the growth of the two industries is marginalized as a result of the boom in tourism, this condition shows that the effect of Dutch Disease (DD) has hit the Bali economy.

Therefore, the current development of tourism must be directed to improving quality, not solely on quantity, with irregular mass tourism. They are bringing in many important tourists, maintaining the quality of economic development in Indonesia in general and Bali in particular.

As stated by Nirwandar (2011) and Suryadana (2013), tourism development in Indonesia is now not only emphasized on achieving high-income growth. Tourism development has seven important perspectives that bring more comprehensive benefits to the Indonesian economy (these seven goals of tourism development have been explained earlier).

In stemming the erosion of the agricultural sector, the sustainable development paradigm is essential in maintaining the sustainability of agricultural land. In this context, maintaining some land to remain productive agricultural land is the primary key. Sustainable agriculture not only meets residents' food needs but also has the potential to support logistics in the tourism sector. The beautiful green scenery of agricultural land is also a unique attraction for tourists outside Bali, such as terraced rice field tours in Ubud or garden tours in the Bedugul area.

Lestari et al. (2021) and Suardi et al. (2016) explained that one way to stem land conversion is through active participation in agricultural institutional factors. For example, through the *Subak* institution. As a farming institution, *Subak* has the potential for fundamental strength in maintaining the existence of agricultural land. *Subak*'s

ability is supported by its institutional components, which consist of a person component (*Krama Subak*), an interest/purpose component that is under Subak's objectives in Bali Provincial Regulation Number 9 of 2012, a rule component (Awig-awig) and a component of Subak's organizational structure.

In addition to institutional factors, the policy of Bali Province's local Government, which limits the construction of star hotels in several areas, also has a significant portion in anticipation of the conversion of agricultural land. The policy regarding the moratorium on hotel development in three districts (Badung, Denpasar, and Gianyar) has been carried out since 2010. This policy was taken because the concentration of hotels in southern Bali (Sarbagita area) was already very high in 2010. It reached 90% of star-rated hotels south of Bali and 70% of non-star-rated hotels in southern Bali (BPS, 2010).

However, maintaining the growth of the agricultural sector is not enough just by retaining the land area. Human resources who are willing to be actively involved in it are needed. "Honey" from the tourism sector has attracted the younger generation to switch from a livelihood in the agricultural industry to the tourism sector, which is quite promising. It is indeed the right of every citizen to choose the work they are engaged in according to their field of expertise. Considering the second paradigm of tourism development, poverty alleviation, every youth is free to enter the job market in any sector.

Regarding employment, it can be said that Bali can still avoid a significant boom in the DD sector, which affects tourism. However, the demand is very high and continues for local labour and capital from the tourism industry. While employment in agriculture has declined, the agricultural sector continues to grow during this period, and most of the population maintains a relationship with the farm sector through part-time farming. IT advances in the agriculture/plantation sector can also attract the young generation of Bali (although not much) to develop agriculture in Bali and remain interested in staying in this field.

For tourism development and the agricultural sector to support each other's employment conditions in Bali, a tourism development pattern is needed to harmonize each industry. One of them is community-based tourism. This community-based tourism development model emphasizes the role or participation of the community in developing tourism. Permatasari (2022) stated that community-based tourism aims to realize sustainable tourism development. The support and active involvement of all stakeholders, such as the central Government, local governments, and tourism entrepreneurs, also play a role in harmonizing employment conditions in sustainable development.

E. CONCLUSION

The development of tourism has always multiplied the country's foreign exchange receipts. The development of this sector has made tourism a leading industry in Bali's economic growth. However, this condition in the long term is a sign that Bali is starting to experience significant Dutch Disease effects, where growth in critical sectors is hampering growth in other industries and may even slow down the overall growth rate of the regional economy. Two indications that result from the marginalization of different sectors are the decreasing share of agricultural sector growth and the employment profile, which continues to be increasingly unbalanced from year to year because many are absorbed into the tourism sector. To stem this condition, applying a

new paradigm in tourism development is essential to create sustainable economic development, play a role in poverty reduction, and preserve Bali's nature.

REFERENCES

- Astiti TIP; Windia W; Sudanta IK; Wijaatmaja IGM, Dewi AAIA. 2011. Implementasi Ajaran Tri Hita Karana. Manuscript. Universitas Udayana.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. *National Labour Forces Survey*. Agustus 2003 dan 2017. Jakarta
- Badan Pusat Statistik. *Land Area According to Its Use in Bali Province 2015*. Bali
- Bendesa, I.K.G. and I.M. Sukarsa (1980). 'An Economic Survey of Bali', *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* [BIES], 16(2): 31-53.
- Bendesa, I.K.G. and Aksari, N.M.A. (2017). 'From Agriculture to Tourism Hegemony': A Deep Socio-Economic Structural Transformation', in S. Pickel-Chevalier (ed.) *Tourism in Bali and the Challenge of Sustainable Development*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne: 76-102.
- Javier Capó , Antoni Riera Font & Jaume Rosselló Nadal. 2007. Dutch Disease in Tourism Economies: Evidence from the Balearics and the Canary Islands. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 15:6, 615-627, DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2167/jost698.0>.
- Dulger, Fikret; Kenan Lopcu; Almila Burgac; dan Esra Balli. 2013. Is Russia Suffering From Dutch Diseases? Cointegration With Structural Break. *Resource Policy Journal*. Vol 38 (2013). Pp 605-612. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2013.09.006>
- Dewi, Ida Ayu Listia dan Sarjana, I Made. 2015. Faktor-faktor yang Mendorong Alih Fungsi Lahan Sawah Menjadi Lahan Non-Pertanian. *Jurnal Manajemen Agribisnis*. Vol. 3, No. 2. Pp 163-171.
- Forsyth, Peter; Larry Dwyer; dan Ray Spurr. 2014. Is Australian Tourism Suffering Dutch Disease?. *Annals of Tourism Research Journal*. Vol 46 (2014). Pp 1-15. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2013.12.003>.
- Hardiman, F. Budi. 2003. *Melampaui Positivisme dan Modernitas: Diskursus Filosofis tentang Metode Ilmiah dan Problem Modernitas*. Publisher Kanisius, Yogyakarta
- Jayasuriya, S. and K. Nehen (1989). 'Bali: Economic Growth and Tourism' in Hal Hill (ed.) *Unity and Diversity: Regional Economic Development in Indonesia Since 1970*, Oxford University Press, Oxford: 331-348
- Katsuya Ito. 2019. Remittances and the Dutch Disease: Evidence from Panel Data for 18 Developing Countries. *International Economic Journal*. DOI: 10.1080/10168737.2019.1569709
- Koitsiwe, Kegomoditswe dan Tsuyoshi Adhaci. 2015. Australia Mining Boom and Dutch Disease: Analysis Using VAR Method. *Procedia Economics and Finance*. Vol 30 (2015). Pp 401-408. 3rd Economic & Finance Conference, Italy, April 14-17, 2015, and 4th Economics & Finance Conference, London, UK, August 25-28, 2015. (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>)
- Krugman, Paul. 1987. The Narrow Moving Band, The Dutch Disease, and The Competitive Consequences of Mrs. Thatcher. *Journal of Development Economics*. Vol 27, 1-2:50. DOI: 10.1016/0304-3878(87)90005-8
- Lestari, Ni Putu Dyah Novi; dan Ginting, Arwanto Harimas. 2021. Upaya Penanggulangan Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian Dengan Pemberdayaan Krama Subak (Studi di Kecamatan Sukawati Kabupaten Gianyar Provinsi Bali). *Jurnal*

- Pemerintahan dan Keamanan Publik. Vol. 3 No. 1. Pp: 1-12. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33701/jpkp.v3i1.2012>
- Pickard, M. and A. Vickers, (2017). 'Being Balinese in the Face of Tourism 'in S. Pickel-Chevalier (ed.) *Tourism in Bali and the Challenge of Sustainable Development*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Thyne: 14-39.
- Pringle, R. (2004). *A Short History of Bali, Indonesia's Hindu Realm*, Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest NSW
- Permatasari, Indah. 2022. Peran Model Pengembangan Pariwisata Berbasis Masyarakat (Community Based Tourism) Dalam Mewujudkan Pariwisata Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Tourism) di Bali. *Kertha Wicaksana*. 16 (2). Pp 164-171. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22225/kw.16.2.2022.164-171>
- Sapta Nirwandar. 2011. Pembangunan Sektor Pariwisata: Di Era Otonomi Daerah, di unduh pada 4 Desember 2019, melalui https://www.academia.edu/33414055/PEMBANGUNAN_SEKTOR_PARIWISATA_DI_ERA_OTONOMI_DAERAH_Oleh_DR._SAPTA_NIRWANDAR
- Suryahadi, A. and J. Marshan and V. T. Indrio (2018). 'Structural Transformation and the Release of Labor from Agriculture", in E. Ginting, C. Manning and K. Taniguchi (eds.), *Indonesia: Enhancing Productivity through Quality Jobs*, Asian Development Bank, Manila: 100-128.
- Suryadana, M. Liga. 2013. *Sosiologi Pariwisata; Kajian Kepariwisataaan dalam PARadigma Integratif-Transformatif Menuju Wisata Spiritual*. Humaniora: Bandung.
- Suardi, I Dewa Putu Oka; Darmawan, Dwi Putra; dan Sarjana, I Dewa Gede Raka. 2016. Potensi dan Peran Kelembagaan Pertanian dalam Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan di Provinsi Bali. *Jurnal Manajemen Agribisnis*. Vol. 4, No. 1.
- Yustika, Ahmad Erani. 2008. *Ekonomi Kelembagaan*. Malang. Bayumedia Publishing