JIRK
Journal of Innovation Research and Knowledge
Vol.6 No.6, Nopember 2026
https://doi.org/10.53625/jirk.v6i6.13366

The Impact Of Utilizing The Tourist Attractions Of Tukad Bindu And Tukad Badung

Nyoman Agus Trimandala[1], Wayan Agung Panca P[2]
[1,2]Institut Pariwisata dan Bisnis Internasional
**Penulis Korespondensi: nyomantrimanda@ipb-intl.ac.id*

Received: 01/09/2026 | Accepted: 01/10/2026 | Publication: 05/11/2026

Abstract: *Revitalization of Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung is one of the government's efforts, in collaboration with the community, to add a tourist attraction and improve the environmental quality of Denpasar City. This study aims to describe the potential characteristics of Tukad Badung and Tukad Bindu in relation to their economic, social, and environmental impacts. Data were collected through observation, interviews, documentation study, and analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis. The results show that the potential possessed by Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung is very diverse. Tukad Bindu offers many activities for visitors. The economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts are clearly felt by the surrounding community, including the creation of new jobs and increased public awareness of the environment. The enthusiastic attitude of the community toward tourist visits is also evident at Tukad Badung.*
Keywords*:* Revitalization, Tourist Attraction, Impact, and River.

Copyright © 2026, The Author(s).
This is an open-access article under the CC–BY-SA license.

How to Cite: Trimandala, N. A., & P, W. A. P. (2026). The Impact Of Utilizing The Tourist Attractions Of Tukad Bindu And Tukad Badung. *Journal of Innovation Research and Knowledge*, *6*(6), 3051-3056. https://doi.org/10.53625/jirk.v6i6.13366

INTRODUCTION

According to Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning tourism, it is stated that a tourist attraction is anything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of diverse natural resources, culture, and man-made products that are targeted or visited by tourists. Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung are rivers that have been revitalized into tourist attractions. This revitalization effort was carried out by the Denpasar City Government to address areas prone to flooding during the rainy season, while also being expected to improve the city's environmental sanitation. In 2016, Denpasar Mayor Rai Mantra stated that the upstream and downstream areas of the river would be made into clean areas and places for education, recreation, and sports, while also increasing the community's economic activities. This effort attempts to transform the river basin area from a slum into a tourist attraction in order to create a clean river and a new tourism alternative.

The development of tourism in Bali, particularly nature tourism, has encouraged residents around the banks of the Bindu River to establish the Bindu Tukad Foundation as a representative of the surrounding community. The establishment of the Denpasar City Government's flagship program, the clean river program, aims to maintain and revitalize nature conservation. The Ayung River tributary area, namely the Bindu Tukad in Kesiman Village, has become a special focus of the government. The collaboration between the

Denpasar City Government and the Bindu Tukad Foundation synergizes to realize the clean river program. This riverbank revitalization is seen as a forum for creativity and creativity that benefits the community, both in the educational, social, and humanitarian fields, so that river conservation can be enjoyed by the surrounding community.

As reported by online media, the area that was previously a waste dump has now become a beautiful tourist destination (Tribun, 2018). Tukad Bindu is now used as a playground, vacation spot, recreation area, and learning area. The area, once haunted and a garbage dump, is now a popular tourist attraction and a successful community-based area, even being visited by an IMF-World Bank delegation on October 9, 2018.

A similar situation occurred in the Badung River, whose river flows through the Denpasar City area and plays a central and strategic role, such as providing drinking water and irrigation water. According to Eryani, Sinarta, & Surayasa (2014), the water condition at the mouth of the Badung River in Denpasar City has been polluted by organic materials such as domestic waste. The Denpasar City Government is managing the environment along the Badung River and its banks through the Clean River (Prokasih) program, as is also done by other cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta and Surabaya. The management of the Badung River boundaries is carried out in the middle section along the river, precisely on the edge of Jalan Sulawesi No. 1 Denpasar, which borders and is adjacent to Badung Market and Kumbasari Market, two traditional markets in the city.

The development of tourism has made Tukad Badung a tourist attraction in Denpasar City. The positive impact is felt by the Denpasar community because the revitalization of this riverbank provides a place for recreation and relaxation, while also adding to the tourist attraction in the midst of the dense city of Denpasar. Online media reported that Tukad Badung was made a recreational area (Nusa Bali, 2017), with the process of improving the river between Badung Market and Kumbasari being carried out starting June 22, 2018 and targeted for completion by December 17, 2018. The development of river-based tourist attractions in Denpasar City is expected to have an impact on the economy, socio-cultural, and environment. The potential of the Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung banks as tourist attractions will certainly have an impact on the economy, social, and culture, considering that the river that was once a garbage dump and a haunted place has now been neatly arranged to become a new river-based tourist attraction in Denpasar City.

METHOD

This qualitative study examines the impact of river tourism in Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung, Denpasar. Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, literature review, and documentation. Informants were selected using snowball and purposive sampling techniques. Data analysis used qualitative descriptive analysis to analyze the impact on river tourism in Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung.

Interviews for this study were conducted from July 2025 to February 2026, spanning a total duration of approximately eight months. The data obtained strongly supports the writing of this research. This study observed two tourist attractions: Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung.

Interviews were conducted directly with related parties at the two tourist attractions,

including local residents, the Head of the Tourist Attraction Section of the Denpasar City Tourism Office, staff of the Denpasar City Public Works Office, the Head of Government, Order and Cleanliness of Pemecutan Village, Denpasar, the head of the Tukad Bindu Foundation and its members, traders selling at Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung, as well as visitors at both locations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Impact of Utilization of Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung Watersheds

The impact analysis of the use of river banks as tourist attractions is discussed individually, namely Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung. The impact analysis in this study focuses on three aspects: economic impacts, socio-cultural impacts, and environmental impacts. The following is a review of Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung.

1. Bindu River

Tukad Bindu has been developed into a tourist attraction by the Tukad Bindu Foundation, in collaboration with the government, particularly the Denpasar City Government, since 2017, to make the area more productive. In this effort, the government has improved the riverbank infrastructure and provided supporting facilities to enhance the tourism appeal. Tukad Bindu has the potential to become a recreational destination for children, teenagers, parents, and families, providing floats, tires, and canoes for play. In addition, there are fitness facilities, children's play areas, a well-maintained park, and stalls selling a variety of food and drinks along the riverbank.

Facilities such as free internet access for visitors and relaxing pavilions contribute to the busy Tukad Bindu area. Transforming Tukad Bindu into a tourist attraction has undoubtedly impacted the economy, socio-cultural environment, and surrounding area.

a. Economic Impact

According to Suwena and Widyatmaja (2017), tourism has economic, socio-cultural, and environmental impacts. Cohen (1984, in Pitana, 2009), economic impacts arise through the creation of job opportunities. Several countries that have developed the tourism sector have been shown to significantly contribute to the creation of job opportunities and tourism-related businesses. Based on field research, Tukad Bindu has impacts on the economy, socio-cultural, and environment.

The utilization and development of Tukad Bindu as a tourist attraction has had an impact in the form of job creation. One of the managers of the Tukad Bindu Foundation, Ida Bagus Made Ary Manik, SS, stated that the revitalization of Tukad Bindu as a tourist attraction has had an economic impact, as evidenced by the presence of various food stalls around the border. Most of the vendors selling at Tukad Bindu are residents of the area. One of the vendors, Ketut Bawa, stated that selling at Tukad Bindu has been able to improve his economy by earning around two hundred thousand rupiah when it is busy with visitors. This shows that the utilization of Tukad Bindu as a tourist attraction has had an impact on improving the welfare of some local residents, in line with the contribution of international tourism in creating job opportunities.

b. Social and Cultural Impacts

Tukad Bindu as a tourist attraction also has social and cultural impacts, which can be

interpreted as changes in social and cultural norms in community life. According to Pitana & Diarta (2009), Doxey's Iridex model explains the changes in local attitudes towards tourists in a linear manner. The euphoria stage is characterized by a positive acceptance of tourist arrivals accompanied by high expectations; this condition is seen in the community around Tukad Bindu who do not feel disturbed by tourist visits. The apathy stage is characterized by the acceptance of tourists as normal, with relationships dominated by commercial relations. The current condition shows that the community has become accustomed to receiving tourist visits, which also affects the income of traders. The cultural performances held also have an impact on the number of visitors, sales, and cultural entertainment for tourists.

Other social and cultural impacts are evident in changing societal trends, including the resurgence of riverside recreation among the current generation—a trend that might not have occurred if the Tukad Bindu boundary had not been repaired. Cultural changes have also occurred, with religious traditions such as dances, originally used as symbols in religious ceremonies, now becoming part of the tourist attraction, presented as a selling point to attract visitors.

c. Environmental Impact

The development and improvement of the Tukad Bindu border into a tourist attraction has also had an impact on the surrounding environment, one of which is related to the use of transportation that supports tourism activities, especially in connecting tourists' origins with tourist destinations. Before becoming a tourist attraction, only a few people crossed Tukad Bindu, mostly local residents walking. Now, as one of the tourist attractions in Denpasar City, many tourists visit by motorcycle, car, and large bus. This condition causes noise pollution due to vehicle noise and air pollution from vehicle exhaust, which impacts air quality and the tranquility of the Tukad Bindu area, especially its location close to the main road.

2 Badung River

a. Economic Impact

The utilization and development of Tukad Badung as a tourist attraction has also had an impact in the form of job creation, including through vendors selling around the border and the addition of cleaning workers from the government. One of the vendors in Tukad Badung, Luh Rai, stated that selling around Tukad Badung can provide an income of around two hundred to three hundred thousand rupiah during busy conditions. The location of the river near the market also encourages local residents to also sell at the market, supported by the attraction of Tukad Badung which attracts more visitors and has a positive impact on sales at the market. This shows that the utilization of Tukad Badung as a tourist attraction has had an impact on improving the welfare of some local residents, in line with the contribution of tourism in creating job opportunities such as becoming vendors, parking attendants, and cleaning workers.

b. Social and Cultural Impacts

Tukad Badung, as a tourist attraction, also has social and cultural impacts, which can be interpreted as changes in social and cultural norms in community life. The euphoria stage is evident in the positive reception of tourists by the local community, who do not feel disturbed by the visits. This condition demonstrates that the arrival of tourists is well-

received and welcomed, accompanied by enthusiasm and community support for the river-based tourist attraction in Denpasar City. The community is now accustomed to receiving tourist visits, which also affects the income of traders. Cultural performances and music concerts also have an impact on the number of visitors, sales, and cultural entertainment for tourists.

c. Environmental Impact

The Badung River, as a tourist attraction, has impacted environmental and infrastructure development. The Denpasar City Government's concern and oversight have resulted in infrastructure changes; the previously unmanaged riverbanks, now revitalized and reorganized, facilitate walking along the riverbanks and facilitate future improvements. The improvements to the Badung Riverbanks' riverbanks as a tourist attraction have enhanced the river's beauty and attracted more visitors.

In addition to these positive impacts, utilizing the Tukad Badung riverbank as a tourist attraction also has a negative impact on the surrounding environment. Tukad Badung's location, close to the main road in Denpasar City, Jalan Gajah Mada, attracts many visitors due to its status as a tourist attraction, which of course has an impact on the surrounding environment. Previously, the Tukad Badung river area was rarely visited because people preferred to go to traditional markets without paying attention to the nearby river area a condition that actually made the atmosphere around Tukad Badung calmer, less noisy, and with much lower pollution compared to after it became a tourist attraction.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the study results, it can be concluded that the utilization of the Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung tourist attractions has an impact on the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental sectors. Both tourist attractions have similar economic impacts, namely the creation of new job opportunities and supporting the local economy through sales activities. Furthermore, the local community has begun to open up and become accustomed to the arrival of tourists. In terms of environmental impacts, there have been changes in infrastructure that have made the river a tourist attraction, although there are still shortcomings, namely during the rainy season, river water levels rise, sometimes causing flooding and making the river water dirty. Furthermore, other problems that arise are increased noise and air pollution due to vehicles driven by visitors.

It is recommended that the management, government, and community support each other in maintaining the existence of the Tukad Bindu and Tukad Badung tourist attractions, including through promotional activities and public awareness campaigns. In addition to maintaining these attractions, the government and management need to provide more in-depth education to the surrounding community on maintaining the cleanliness and sustainability of the river environment, as well as raising public awareness about not dumping trash and household waste into the river.

PENGAKUAN/ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express his deepest gratitude to Prof. Dr. I Nyoman Darma Putra, M.Litt., as the first supervisor who has provided input and suggestions for the

improvement of this paper, and to Dr. I Ketut Surya Diarta, SP, MA, as the second supervisor who patiently provided direction and guidance so that this paper can be completed. The author would also like to thank all parties who have helped in completing this paper.

REFERENCES

Aryani, SW, Sunarti, S., & Darmawan, A. 2017. Analysis of the Impact of Tourism Development on the Economic and Socio-Cultural Aspects of the Community (Case Study of Bejiharjo Tourism Village, Karangmojo District, Gunungkidul Regency, DI Yogyakarta). Journal of Business Administration, 49(2), 142–146.

Baiquni, M. 2011. Tourism Development Planning. Bandung: Lubuk Agung.

Burhan, B. 2007. Qualitative Research on Communication, Economics, Public Policy, and Other Social Sciences. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.

Fadila, et al. 2019. Changes in Community Behavior After the Revitalization of Tukad Badung. Denpasar: Udayana University.

Hadinoto, K. 1996. Tourism Destination Development Planning. Jakarta: UI-Press.

Koentjaraningrat. 1983. Community Research Methods. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Kusumastuti, AH, & Pamungkas, A. 2018. Identification of Potential and Problems of Environmental Carrying Capacity Based on Aspects of Physical Carrying Capacity, Ecological Carrying Capacity, and Social Carrying Capacity at Baron Beach, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta. ITS Engineering Journal, 7(1), 55–59.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 1999 concerning Environmental Impact Analysis.

Pitana, IG, & Diarta, IKS 2009. Introduction to Tourism Science. Yogyakarta: Andi.

Purnaya, Supartini, & Trisna. 2019. Development of an Eco-Culinary Park in the Badung River Basin to Support Cultural Tourism in Denpasar City. Journal of Bali Studies, 9(1).

Ratna. 2018. Empowering Local Communities in Managing Tukad Bindu Nature Tourism in Denpasar City. Journal of Social Dynamics, 2(2).

Suwena, K., & Widyatmaja, IGN 2017. Basic Knowledge of Tourism Science. Bali: Pustaka Larasan.

Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism.

ISSN 2798-3471 (Cetak)
ISSN 2798-3641 (Online)