

A Synergistic Framework of Stoic Philosophy and Tri Hita Karana for Community and Tourism Resilience in Bali

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Abstract:

Bali's strong dependence on tourism increases its exposure to disaster-related socio-economic disruption, especially when floods, landslides, and extreme weather affect mobility, livelihoods, and destination image. Existing disaster risk reduction approaches often prioritize technical preparedness while giving limited attention to the cultural and psychological dimensions that shape how communities interpret crises and recover from them. This paper develops a conceptual and methodological foundation for integrating Stoic philosophy and Tri Hita Karana as a culturally grounded resilience framework for tourism-dependent communities in Bali. Stoicism contributes psychological resources such as emotional regulation, acceptance of uncertainty, and focus on controllable action, whereas Tri Hita Karana contributes a communal worldview based on harmony among people, nature, and the spiritual realm. Using a qualitative case-study design, the study proposes data collection through semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and participant observation in Seminyak and Sanur, two areas affected by flood-related disruptions in February 2026. The paper argues that resilience in Bali should be understood not only as the capacity to recover from hazard impacts but also as the ability to sustain social cohesion, tourism livelihoods, ecological balance, and cultural meaning through locally embedded practices. The expected outcome is a hybrid "Resilient Local Community (Banjar) Framework" that links individual psychological adaptability with communal institutions and indigenous knowledge. This framework contributes to tourism resilience scholarship by positioning local philosophy as an active source of disaster governance rather than a symbolic cultural backdrop.

Keywords:

Stoicism, Tri Hita Karana, community resilience, tourism resilience, Bali, disaster risk reduction.