EXPLORING MODERN *TEBA* AS A LOCAL WISDOM-BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT MODEL TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE RURAL TOURISM MANAGEMENT IN BALI: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW WITHIN THE SDGs FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

Rural tourism development, depending on the local environment and culture, critically depends on sustainable waste management. In Bali, modern *teba*, using traditional backyard property as a community-based trash management center, has become a creative answer combining local knowledge with ecotourism ideas. This paper uses a method of systematic literature review to investigate, via modern *teba*, the possibilities and efficiency in supporting sustainable rural tourism. Fourty scientific papers released between 2015 and 2025 came from reliable databases, including Scopus,vScienceDirect, Taylor & Francis, Google Scholar and ResearchGate, were searched and examined. According to the study findings, local community-based waste management projects can boost the circular economy, raise environmental awareness, and establish a sustainable destination image using their local approach. Modern *teba* is especially thought to be successful in helping minimize trash through organic waste processing, 3R practices (reduce, reuse, recycle), and active local participation. This research confirms that modern *teba* is a strategic model capable of being copied in the waste management framework in different tourist communities. Especially in responsible consumption and production and the preservation of terrestrial ecosystems, these results imply conceptual and practical contributions to developing environmentally based tourism policies and accomplishing sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Keywords: modern *teba*, local wisdom, sustainable tourism, tourism management, waste management

INTRODUCTION

In developing countries such as Indonesia, rural tourism has emerged as a strategic approach to promoting sustainable development in countryside regions. It presents chances for environmental sustainability (Sasongko&Azzizi, 2024; Tou et al., 2022), cultural preservation, and economic development. Local potential, resources, and community involvement define the growth of rural tourism sites (Wijijayanti et al., 2020). Key pillars for sustainable rural tourism include policy execution, environmental concerns, and socio-cultural features (Tou et al., 2022). Effective control of rural tourism can stop resource exploitation and advance sustainable development (Sasongko&Azzizi, 2024).

According to Irwansyah et al. (2025), sustainable tourism aims to maintain the integrity of both natural and cultural environments through the implementation of effective planning and management strategies. However, in practice, rural tourism in Bali and other regions of Indonesia has led to significant environmental challenges, particularly in terms of inadequate waste management, highlighting a gap between sustainability goals and their implementation. The rapid growth of tourism has exacerbated waste management issues, thereby threatening the natural environment and the cultural integrity of historic cities (Sitohang&Purnomo, 2023). Good waste management practices help to lower the visual appeal of rural areas, which is vital for the tourism experience (Koski-Karell, 2019). This issue underlines how urgently community-based, culturally oriented waste management strategies compatible with concepts of sustainable development are needed. Some communities have implemented sensible waste management systems rather successfully. Involvement of the waste management community in Lopati village, Yogyakarta, has improved rural tourism development (Vitasurya&Pudianti, 2016). Similarly, Penglipuran village in Bali has maintained clean and healthy surroundings by means of local involvement and environmental preservation dedication (Ningrum et al., 2018). To lower demand on waste systems in tourism-dependent areas, experts counsel implementing integrated sustainable waste management strategies involving tech-based solutions and fostering cooperation among stakeholders (Koski-Karell, 2019).

According to Siwalatri (2017), the ancient cosmological concept of *luan* and *teben* developed in Bali, particularly among the *Bali Aga* (indigenous Balinese) communities for determining spatial hierarchy. This concept is reflected in traditional housing patterns, where space is organized based on sacred funtions (*luan* or *utama*) and profane functions (*teben* or *nista*). Recent studies look at how a traditional Balinese backyard space, *teba*, might be restored as a waste management and sustainable rural development model. Ngurah et al., (2024) argued that *teba* is essential for preserving cultural heritage, promoting environmental sustainability, and fostering community involvement. In the context of agricultural tourism, the application of sustainable methods in *teba* management plays a crucial role in conserving local culture, protecting the environment, and attracting visitors (Suriani et al., 2024). Drawing inspiration from *Tri Hita Karana*- a traditional Balinese philosophy emphasizing environmental harmony and intergenerational conservation, Parwati and Trianasari (2016) proposed a strategy that aimed at balancing ecological preservation with economic development, while addressing persistent challenges such as inadequate infrastructure and external pressures from mass tourism. In line with this, Rosalina et al. (2023) highlight that incorporating cultural-spiritual values like Tri Hita Karana into tourism resource management supports sustainability and reinforces local identity within rural tourism settings.

Although modern *teba* holds significant potential scholarly attention to the topic remains limited and fragmented. Most existing research focuses primarily on technical aspects of waste treatment or the broader concept of rural tourism sustainability. There remains a clear need for a systematic synthesis that specifically explores how modern *teba* contributes to sustainable rural tourism within the framework of the SDGs. Thus, this study aims to address such gap by conducting a comprehensive review of relevant academic literature published between 2015 and 2025 providing critical analysis of the role of modern *teba* in advancing rural tourism management.

In alignment with SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and 15 (Life on Land), this study emphasizes the importance of mapping existing knowledge, identifying best practices, and evaluation their relevance to global sustainability targets. Theoretically and practically, this research offers meaningful contributions. Its distinctiveness lies in the cultural-contextual integration of modern *teba* as a localized model of a circular waste economy- framed not merely as a waste management solution, but as a strategic driver of community-led sustainability in tourism. Accordingly, this study seeds to enrich discourse on rural tourism management by linking indigenous environmental practices with global sustainability objectives.

METHOD, DATA, AND ANALYSIS

Research Design

This paper used a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) to systematically locate, assess, and synthesize pertinent academic literature (Snyder, 2019). The application of modern *teba* as a culturally anchored waste management system for sustainable rural tourism is investigated in this work. The SLR approach provided a clear, reproducible, and objective study of academic sources.

Data Sources and Search Strategy

Four credible academic databases Scopus, ScienceDirect, Taylor & Francis, Google Scholar and ResearchGate, selected for their relevance and indexing in DOAJ, Sinta, Scopus, and Web of Science were searched for the literature. The search turned only to peer-reviewed journal publications released between 2010 and 2025. The search terms used included combinations of keywords such as "modern *teba*" or "traditional backyard", "Balinese waste management", “biopores”, "rural tourism", "sustainable tourism" and "local wisdom", "community-based" and "SDGs" or "sustainable development goals" to ensure the results were relevant to the intersection of traditional practices, sustainability, and rural tourism development.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Articles published in peer-reviewed journals indexed in Scopus or equivalent databases, written in English or Bahasa Indonesia with English abstracts, focused on waste management practices in rural or community-based tourism settings, and clearly addressed sustainability or SDGs-related outcomes were included. Exclusion criteria included non-scholarly publications like opinion pieces, news items, or policy briefs; works missing adequate methodological detail or empirical data; and research concentrating only on urban trash management without relevance to rural tourism situations.

Following duplication removal, the titles and abstracts of obtained papers were checked for significance. Reviewing full texts then helped to verify eligibility using the inclusion criteria. The final

synthesis comprised forty papers. Publication year, country of research, methodology, major conclusions, and significance to modern, local wisdom, and SDGs alignment were among the extracted data. Using thematic analysis, recurring ideas and patterns about (1) community-based waste management models; (2) integration of traditional practices in sustainability efforts; (3) contributions to rural tourism resilience; and (4) alignment with SDG targets (Braun and Clarke, 2022). The synthesis approach facilitated a comprehensive understanding of findings across multiple studies, producing fresh insights and pointing out areas of research need.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Role of Modern *Teba* in Community-Based Waste Management

This study confirms the modern concept has become a deeply rooted cultural creation embedded in the traditional spatial layout of Balinese dwellings. Originally functioning as a house and spiritual place, *teba* has developed lately into a varied site enabling composting, organic waste processing, and even environmental teaching projects. Studies conducted especially in rural regions where municipal garbage services are limited showed that *teba* modern initiatives enhanced local waste autonomy (Dwipayana et al., 2023). By letting homes cut waste at the source while keeping the Tri Hita Karana (harmony with God, nature, and people) philosophy, this approach helps households to match SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

Modern *teba* is an innovative answer to community-based waste management that has drawn attention as it is effective in environmental sustainability and processing of organic waste. Studies by Pamungkas et al., (2024) and Suanda et al., (2025) show that using modern *teba* in homes and classrooms can significantly improve organic waste management techniques. In Tabanan and Denpasar, for example, community-based programs involving the socialization and construction of modern teba have been well-received, enhancing public knowledge and practice in composting and organic waste processing. The approach generates ecologically better compost products by combining existing technology with creative marketing approaches, therefore creating economic potential (Pancane et al., 2024). Good community-based garbage management, however, depends on the participation of all stakeholders, including NGOs, local councils, official and unofficial private sectors (Ahmadi et al., 2013). Notwithstanding challenges, modern *teba* has shown good outcomes with high community acceptance and excitement (Pamungkas et al., 2024; Suanda et al., 2025). These findings suggest that modern *teba* might be crucial in advancing sustainable waste management practices and eco-friendly societies. Table 1 shows the collection of materials that clarify the function of modern *teba* in community-based trash management.

Integration of Local Wisdom and Technological Adaptation

This study reveals that efficient implementation of modern *teba* hinges on hybridizing current waste management strategies with conventional ecological understanding. Several research (Dewi et al., 2025; Dwiantara et al., 2025; Dwipayana et al., 2023; Sumbodo et al., 2023) found that adding basic technologies, including biopori, composting bins, and organic sorting, within the teba space generated better community involvement and higher waste conversion rates. Integration of biopori technology shows promising results in reducing organic waste, soil quality, and flood dangers (Sumbodo et al, 2023; Rahayu et al., 2024; Subroto et al., 2024). Apart from techniques of composting, biopori systems have contributed to increase

community understanding of sustainable waste management strategies (Pancane et al., 2024; Dwiantara et al., 2025). Adoption of biopori technology has proven clear benefits like improved soil fertility, greater water absorption, and financial possibility generating via compost manufacture (Khusna et al., 2020; Rahman et al., 2020; Soemarno et al., 2021). This synergistic approach best reflects culturally relevant technological innovation when supporting SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and helping to build sustainable rural infrastructure.

Table 1. The Summary of the Role of Modern *teba* in Community-Based Waste Management

Keywords	Description	References
Modern *teba*	This is a contemporary reinterpretation of the traditional Balinese backyard (teba), transformed into a functional space for sustainable community waste practices.	(Dewi et al., 2025; Dwipayana et al., 2023)
Community-Based Waste Management	Modern *teba* is a decentralized waste processing unit, enabling households to manage organic waste independently and reduce reliance on municipal services.	(Dewi et al., 2025; Dwipayana et al., 2023)
Rural Waste Autonomy	Especially effective in rural areas with limited government waste services, fostering household and community self-sufficiency in waste management.	(Dewi et al., 2025; Dwipayana et al., 2023)
Stakeholder Engagement	Involves collaboration among NGOs, local councils, and both formal and informal sectors to ensure successful implementation.	(Ahmadi et al., 2013)
Organic Waste Processing	Modern *teba* facilitates the composting and processing biodegradable household waste, enhancing local environmental sustainability.	(Pamungkas et al., 2024; Suanda et al., 2025)
Educational and Commercial Role	Also acts as a platform for environmental education and eco-product development, integrating modern technology and creating income opportunities.	(Pancane et al., 2024; Rahmawati et al., 2022)
Community Appreciation	High public support and enthusiasm for modern *teba* projects demonstrate their cultural relevance and practical benefits.	(Pamungkas et al., 2024; Suanda et al., 2025)

Environmental preservation depends much on local knowledge including the cultural significance of the area (Ningrum et al., 2018; Wijana et al., 2020). Research reveal that integrating modern techniques with traditional ecological knowledge (TEK enhances environmental control and agriculture productivity). TEK is still prevalent in rich and emerging countries despite worldwide erosion tendencies; it usually integrates with extant knowledge to generate new systems (Gómez-Baggethun et al., 2013). Promising results of this integration have come from addressing environmental concerns including polar bear management in the Arctic and forest management in Northern Ontario (Antone, 2013) as well as from enhancing land productivity in Tanzania (Nawe and Hambati, 2013). Combining TEK with Western science

will result in more all-encompassing and environmentally friendly resource management strategies, benefiting all engaged (Antone, 2013). Federal agencies and companies are realizing that as indigenous people take more leadership in resource management, there is a requirement to include several knowledge systems for the best natural resource management (Hoagland, 2014). The overview of sources discussing the integration of local wisdom and technological adaptation is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. The Summary of the Integration of Local Wisdom and Technological Adaptation

Keywords	Description	References
Hybrid Waste Management	Combines modern techniques (e.g., composting bins, biopores) with traditional ecological practices to enhance waste conversion and environmental sustainability.	(Dewi et al., 2025; Dwiantara et al., 2025; Dwipayana et al., 2023; Sumbodo et al., 2023)
Biopori Technology	A simple method integrated into *teba* that helps reduce organic waste, improve soil quality, increase water absorption, and lower flood risks.	(Sumbodo et al., 2023; Rahayu et al., 2024; Subroto et al., 2024)
Community Engagement	Using simple green technologies in *teba* areas has increased public awareness of sustainable waste management practices.	(Pancane et al., 2024; Dwiantara et al., 2025)
Technological Integration in *Teba*	*Teba* spaces in homes, temples, and public areas incorporate composting and biopori systems to achieve environmental, economic, and social goals	(Sumbodo et al., 2023; Rahayu et al., 2024; Subroto et al., 2024)
SDG 11 and 15 Alignment	Modern teba, like biopore systems, enhances organic waste processing at the household level, improves soil health, and promotes sustainable, community-based environmental practices.	(Khusna et al., 2020; Rahman et al., 2020; Soemarno et al., 2021)
Local Wisdom in Conservation	Cultural values and local knowledge are central in promoting conservation and sustainable living practices within Balinese communities	(Ningrum et al., 2018; Wijana et al., 2020)
Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)	Ancient environmental knowledge systems that, when integrated with modern science, enhance land productivity and ecological management.	(Antone, 2013; Gómez-Baggethun et al., 2013; Nawe & Hambati, 2013)
Global TEK Applications	Successful cases include Arctic wildlife management, Tanzanian agriculture, and Canadian forest governance, demonstrating TEK's global relevance.	(Antone, 2013; Nawe & Hambati, 2013)
Collaborative Knowledge Systems	The inclusion of TEK with scientific methods enables holistic and adaptive natural resource management, which is increasingly supported by government and private institutions.	(Antone, 2013; Hoagland, 2014)
Culturally Rooted Innovation	Merging TEK with technology in Balinese contexts creates environmentally appropriate solutions that are technically effective and culturally respected.	(Hoagland, 2014)

Alignment with SDGs and Policy Gaps

According to UNESCO (2015), sustainable tourism and trash management call for localized, culturally sensitive methods that can empower local populations while preserving natural balance. In line

with this, Susilo et al. (2023) highlight that the use of modern teba for food composting in hotel operations supports responsible consumption and production (SDG 12). Although the modern *teba* model shows great conceptual fit with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 15 (Life on Land), the results of this review expose its limited institutional integration into formal policy frameworks. Most waste management projects, often led by local leaders, NGOs, or donor-funded programs, remain fragmented and mostly project-based, without systematic integration into province or national policies. Therefore, the Indonesian government should establish an integrated system to align local waste initiatives with national policies, improve waste management education and provide adequate supporting facilities (Zakianis et al., 2017).

This decentralization results in different degrees of long-term viability and execution quality. Due to the lack of government control and funding, communities struggle to maintain infrastructure, guarantee behavior modification, and scale up effective techniques. Moreover, empirical research rarely includes strong monitoring systems or defined impact indicators, which makes it challenging to evaluate program and influence future policy decisions. Important research gaps exist, even with increasing scholarly attention in modern *teba*. First, longitudinal research is needed to examine its effects on the surroundings, socioeconomic level, and culture. Most assessments are cross-sectional, restricting knowledge of its sustainability across time. Second, women's participation is a key element in rural environmental governance. Rahmawati et al. (2022) and Muliarta et al. (2023) point out that although little research has investigated their participation in modern *teba*-based waste systems, women are major drivers of household trash management. Third, current studies stay spatially limited to Bali and show minimal comparison with other rural or culturally varied settings in Indonesia or Southeast Asia.

These gaps open interesting options for future studies and policy development. The first priority should be comparative case studies, participatory action research, and SDG-aligned indicators to increase the evidence base. Furthermore, improving policy consistency and scalability would include including the modern *teba* into village tourism master plans, regional trash policies, and Indonesia's SDG localization systems. In the end, institutionalizing modern *teba* promotes environmental aims and strengthens community resilience, cultural identity, and the rights of sustainable rural development. The summary of references addressing the alignment with SDGs and existing policy gaps is provided in Table 3.

CONCLUSION

Refering to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this systematic literature review investigated how modern *teba*, with its cultural roots, may help sustainable rural tourism. The results show that, especially in rural tourism environments, modern *teba* offers a creative extension of traditional Balinese spatial practices and a useful and community-empowering waste reduction option. Its combination of modest technology interventions with local knowledge fits very well with SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and 15 (Life on Land), so supporting cultural values including Tri Hita Karana.

By providing a conceptual synthesis of how modern *teba* may serve as both an environmental infrastructure and a cultural-tourist asset, the study adds to the body of knowledge bridging local waste management with sustainable tourism. To guarantee scalability and sustainability, the assessment also

underlines the need for stronger institutional support and policy mainstreaming. Often fragmented current implementations rely on local leadership or outside finance without connection with official development plans.

Table 3. The Summary of the Alignment with SDGs and Policy Gaps

Keywords	Description	References
SDG Alignment	Modern *teba* aligns conceptually with SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption), and SDG 15 (Life on Land), promoting sustainability and ecological balance.	(Susilo et al., 2023; UNESCO, 2015)
Policy Gaps	Despite its alignment with SDGs, modern *teba* lacks formal institutional integration into local, regional, or national policies, remaining largely as scattered pilot projects.	(Zakianis et al., 2017)
Decentralized Implementation	Most initiatives are community-led or donor-driven, leading to inconsistent infrastructure, weak behavior change enforcement, and challenges in scaling up.	(Muliarta et al., 2023 ; Zakianis et al., 2017)
Monitoring & Evaluation Gaps	The absence of strong monitoring tools and standardized impact indicators limits the evidence-based evaluation of modern *teba*'s effectiveness and long-term outcomes.	(Zakianis et al., 2017)
Research Limitations	Predominantly cross-sectional studies limit our understanding of modern *teba*'s long-term impact on environmental, social, and cultural dimensions.	(Rahmawati et al., 2022)
Gender Inclusion	Limited studies explore the role of women, despite their central roles in waste management and rural environmental practices.	(Rahmawati et al., 2022 ; Muliarta et al., 2023)

LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This research utilized a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method, which is inherently limited by the availability and quality of existing publications. As the study did not include original empirical data or field validation, the analysis is entirely dependent on secondary sources, some of which may vary in methodological rigor, sample size, or contextual detail. Future studies are encouraged to enhance literature-based insights through empirical validation particularly by applying participatory action research or mixed-method field approaches. To refine and validate the model even further, future studies should concentrate on cross-regional adaptations, stakeholder participation, and long-term impact assessments.

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