



Digital Receipt

This receipt acknowledges that Turnitin received your paper. Below you will find the receipt information regarding your submission.

The first page of your submissions is displayed below.

Submission author: I Ketut Kasta Arya Wijaya
Assignment title: Journal Article
Submission title: Utilization of Environmentally Sound Village Forests in Realiz...
File name: munity_Welfare_in_Galungan_Village,_Sawan_District,_Bulele...
File size: 143.51K
Page count: 5
Word count: 2,352
Character count: 12,956
Submission date: 25-Nov-2023 11:26PM (UTC+0700)
Submission ID: 2237986070



Utilization of Environmentally Sound Village Forests in Realizing Community Welfare in Galungan Village, Sawan District, Buleleng

I Ketut Kasta Arya Wijaya^{ORCID} and Ni Luh Gede Purnamawati
Fakultas Hukum Universitas Warmadewa, Denpasar, Indonesia
kastaaaryawijaya@gmail.com

Abstract. Forests are natural resources that can provide benefits to the community because there is potential they contain both for production and services. One of the contributions of services is for tourist attractions that can be used as a source to improve the welfare of the community. The research aims to know how utilizing Village Forests in Galungan Village, Sawan District, and Buleleng Regency improves their welfare by developing environmentally friendly tourist villages. This research uses empirical legal research by making observations and observations of spaciousness to find out the actual situation at the research site and conduct interviews with local village leaders and communities. Then after the data is obtained and collected, it is processed and analyzed, supported by the results of previous research and theories relevant to the problem being discussed. The result shows that village forest management in Galungan Village is carried out by Village-Owned Enterprises as village forest managers and in collaboration with local communities. There are no guidelines used in managing Village Forests, be it Village Regulations, Perarem, or legal instruments that can support and advance Village Forests in improving the welfare of local communities. Legal instruments that will later be used as a reference in utilizing village forests in Galungan continue to accommodate the values of local wisdom because local wisdom is a human guideline so that it is wise in interacting with the biophysical (sekala) and supernatural (Niskala) natural environment. In local wisdom, ecology views that humans are part of nature.

Keywords: Environment - Community Welfare - Galungan Village

1 Introduction

Bali, which is a tourist destination area, has a forest area of 132,528.23 hectares from 9 regencies/cities, the regency that has the most extensive forest area, namely Buleleng (51,927.15 ha) then Jembrana (43,370.13 ha) and Karangasem (14,192.18) and Bangli covering an area of 9,341.28 ha. In Bali, The area of such a forest, if not controlled, will continue to decrease both in quality and quality, so efforts must be made to preserve and protect the area of forest in Bali.

© The Author(s) 2023
I. N. P. Budiartha et al. (Eds.): ICBLT 2022, ASSEHR 721, pp. 962–966, 2023.
https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-93-0_112

Utilization of Environmentally Sound Village Forests in Realizing Community Welfare in Galungan Village, Sawan District, Buleleng

by I Ketut Kasta Arya Wijaya

Submission date: 25-Nov-2023 11:26PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2237986070

File name: munity_Welfare_in_Galungan_Village,_Sawan_District,_Buleleng.pdf (143.51K)

Word count: 2352

Character count: 12956



Utilization of Environmentally Sound Village Forests in Realizing Community Welfare in Galungan Village, Sawan District, Buleleng

I Ketut Kasta Arya Wijaya^(✉) and Ni Luh Gede Purnamawati

Fakultas Hukum Universitas Warmadewa, Denpasar, Indonesia
kastaaryawijaya@gmail.com

Abstract. Forests are natural resources that can provide benefits to the community because there is potential they contain both for production and services. One of the contributions of services is for tourist attractions that can be used as a source to improve the welfare of the community. The research aims to know how utilizing Village Forests in Galungan Village, Sawan District, and Buleleng Regency improves their welfare by developing environmentally friendly tourist villages. This research uses empirical legal research by making observations and observations of spaciousness to find out the actual situation at the research site and conduct interviews with local village leaders and communities. Then after the data is obtained and collected, it is processed and analyzed, supported by the results of previous research and theories relevant to the problem being discussed. The result shows that village forest management in Galungan Village is carried out by Village-Owned Enterprises as village forest managers and in collaboration with local communities. There are no guidelines used in managing Village Forests, be it Village Regulations, Perarem, or legal instruments that can support and advance Village Forests in improving the welfare of local communities. Legal instruments that will later be used as a reference in utilizing village forests in Galungan continue to accommodate the values of local wisdom because local wisdom is a human guideline so that it is wise in interacting with the biophysical (sekala) and supernatural (Niskala) natural environment. In local wisdom, ecology views that humans are part of nature.

Keywords: Environment · Community Welfare · Galungan Village

1 Introduction

Bali, which is a tourist destination area, has a forest area of 132,528.23 hectares from 9 regencies/cities, the regency that has the most extensive forest area, namely Buleleng (51,927.15 ha) then Jembarana (43,370.13 ha) and Karangasem (14,192.18) and Bangli covering an area of 9,341.28 ha. in Bali. The area of such a forest, if not controlled, will continue to decrease both in quality and quantity, so efforts must be made to preserve and protect the area of forest in Bali.

© The Author(s) 2023

I. N. P. Budiarta et al. (Eds.): ICBLT 2022, ASSEHR 721, pp. 962–966, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494069-93-0_112

2 Data from the Bali Provincial Forestry Service in 2010 showed that 2 of the still good forests covering an area of 56.06%, forests with thickets or shrubs by 25.55%, and the rest in the form of critical or very vulnerable to empty forests was 18.39%. Three factors cause forest destruction in Bali: fires, illegal logging, and distorting. Forest fires in 2002 reached 544.19 ha; illegal logging 83.17 m³/year; and dismantling reached 5,245.77 ha. Nevertheless, indigenous Balinese people still believe and believe in the values that apply in the community to maintain and protect the conservation of nature, including forests. The values that exist in the community are often called the value of local wisdom.

Indigenous Balinese peoples have a harmonious life attachment through the proximity of indigenous peoples to the environment has made every form of development activity still refer to their original values, norms, traditions, beliefs, and culture, which then gives birth to a pearl of local wisdom that becomes the basis for forest management. Local wisdom is a guide that guides the behavior of indigenous peoples in the living system of their communities. The existence of local wisdom, which contains several provisions binding on the lives of indigenous peoples from generation to generation, is the foundation that helps determine the direction of forest utilization.

Forests are natural resources that can provide benefits to the community because there is potential they contain both for production and services. 11 of the contributions of services is for tourist attractions that can be used as a source to improve the welfare of the community 12. So in the business of forests, both as producers and as services in its management, pay attention to the values of local wisdom in indigenous peoples.

One of the villages that utilize forests as a source of life and livelihood in Buleleng Regency is Galungan Village. Galungan Village is a village in Sawan District, Buleleng Regency, Bali, located at an altitude of 1000m above sea level with natural resource capital (SDA) in the form of calm and still sustainable natural conditions accompanied by jogging facilities tracking waterfalls and trees that are hundreds of years old, which is the initial capital to develop as a tourist destination.

From the background description mentioned above, researchers will examine the use of village forests in Galungan Kecaamatan Sawan Village, Buleleng Regency, which will lead to the development of ecotourism which has its benefits compared to other villages. Furthermore, the research aims to know how utilizing Village Forests in Galungan Village, Sawan District, and Buleleng Regency improves its welfare by developing environmentally friendly tourist villages.

2 Method

This research uses empirical legal research by making observations and observations of spaciousness to find out the actual situation at the research site and conduct interviews with local village leaders and communities. Then after the data is obtained and collected, it is processed and analyzed, supported by the results of previous research and theories relevant to the problem being discussed.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Village Forest Management Based on Local Wisdom

A village forest is a determination from the government that provides villages to use existing forests in local villages to provide benefits to the community around the village and the community in general and also village forests can be used as one of the benefits of the aspect of improving the economy for the local community.

Forest management based on local wisdom is one of the implementations of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management, which states that every use of the environment must aim, such as achieving harmony, harmony, and balance between humans and the environment; the realization of Indonesian people as environmental people who have attitudes and actions to protect and foster the environment ensuring the interests of present and future generations; achieving the preservation of environmental functions; control of the wise use of resources; the protection of Indonesia against external impacts that can cause pollution or environmental damage.

Galungan Village Forest covering an area of 712 hectares as the right to be managed based on Forest Management Rights based on the Decree of the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 529/Menhut-II/2010, without changing the function of the area as a protected forest. Therefore, BUMDes (Village-owned enterprises) Galungan, which manages ecotourism with its resources, with management capabilities, is expected to be able to support the village economy.

From the results of an interview with the Head of BumDes (Village-owned enterprises) as the village forest manager, in its management, it does not have guidelines or good rules that are binding on parties who use the village forest in Galungan, such as perarem or agreements made by BuMDes (Village-owned enterprises) with parties who use the village forest.

In general, the objectives of establishing BUMDes (Village-owned enterprises) are fully stated in Permendagri Number 4 of 2015 as follows: 1) improving the village economy; 2) optimizing village assets; 3) increasing community efforts; 4) increasing the original income of the village; 5) become the backbone of the growth and equitable distribution of the village economy; 6) improving the management of village potential tailored to the needs of the community; 7) create jobs; 8) creating market opportunities and networks, and 9) improving the welfare of the community.

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) are economic institutions created to accommodate and encourage activities to increase community income, both those that develop according to local culture, customs, and economic activities where the community manages the resources and potential of the area.

Village-Owned Enterprises carry out village forest management in Galungan Village as Village Forest managers still need many arrangements that can provide legal certainty and certainty in management by village-owned enterprises in Galungan Village, Village Forests managed by local BUMDes do not yet have rules used in managing village forests. From the description of the tour manager, there are still many people outside galungan village who use forest products in the form of forest honey and branch products

13) en from village forests in Galungan village. This is because there are no rules made by the Village Forest Manager, in this case, the Galungan Village BUMDes.

The utilization of village forests in the Galungan Village Forest has not been formally regulated either based on *awig-awig*, *perarem*, or cooperation agreements carried out by the parties who use the Village Forest in Galungan Village. (The result of an interview with the Director of BumDes). Galungan Village utilizes the Village Forest without destroying the forest. The products used are in the form of honey, branch wood products, and the beauty of the Galungan Village Forest.

The natural beauty of the Galungan Village Forest as one of the potentials for the development of natural tourism includes the Waterfall located in the middle of Huan Galungan Village. Moreover, this Waterfall is already known by seekers of honey forest products who have often entered the Galungan village forest. Indeed, not many people are familiar with waterfall tourism in the Galungan Village Forest because there is still a lack of promotion. Nevertheless, this potential for developing nature-based tourism villages can be used as the Galungan Village Forest is still natural and has much potential.

4 Conclusion

Village forest management in Galungan Village is carried out by Village-Owned Enterprises as village forest managers and in collaboration with local communities. There are no guidelines used in managing Village Forests, be it Village Regulations, *Perarem*, or legal instruments that can support and advance Village Forests in improving the welfare of local communities. Legal instruments that will later be used as a reference in utilizing village forests in Galungan continue to accommodate the values of local wisdom because local wisdom is a human guideline so that it is wise in interacting with the biophysical (*sekala*) and supernatural (*Niskala*) natural environment. In local wisdom, ecology views that humans are part of nature.

This is in line with the concept of the definition of Environmental Science. The expressions related to ecological wisdom can be mentioned as *kadi Manik ring cecupu*, meaning like a fetus in the womb or how humans live in the natural environment while maintaining a balance to provide benefits, certainty, and justice for the village community in managing village forests.

References

1. Andiko, What Is Legal Pluralism For? The concept, regulation, negotiation in Agrarian Conflict in Indonesia, in the Relentless Effort to Promote Pluralism in Agrarian Law in Indonesia, Ed. I, Cet. I, Jakarta: Epistema Institute-HuMa-Forest Peoples Programme, 2011
2. CSIS: Culture, Traditional Wisdom and Environmental Preservation 24(6), July 1995. Jakarta
3. Bali Provincial Forestry and Environment Service, Forest Area According to Regencies/Cities in Bali Province, 2020, Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province, 2020.
4. Ketut Kasta Arya Wijaya, I Made Minggu Widyantara, Ni Komang Arini Styawati, I Nyoman Sumardika, 2018, Environment Dispute Resolution Through *Awig-Awig* (Customary Law) (Case Study in Desa Adat (Customary Community) of Tenganan Pagringsingan, Regency of Karangasem, Bali), Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization. ISSN 2224–3240 (Paper) ISSN 2224–3259 (Online), Vol.70, 2018

5. Jeremy Bentham, 2000, an Introduction the Principle of Morals and Legislation, Batoche Books, Kitchener Junus, et al. 1984. General Foundations of Forestry Science, Book 1.
6. Karidewi, M.P, Su Ritohardoyo and L.W. Santosa, Tenganan Pegringsingan Traditional Village in Forest Management in Tenganan Village, Mangosteen District, Karangasem, Bali. Indonesian Geography Magazine, Vol 26, No. 1, March 2012, ISSN 0125-1790, P. 1. 28-45
7. Rawls, John. 1971. A Theory of Justice. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Massachusetts. P. 3.
8. Rosmanila, Recognition of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Forest Management, Volume 15 Number 1 June 2015
9. Satjipto Rahardjo, 2012, Law Studies, PT. Image of Aditya Bakti, Bandung,
10. Nurjaya, I. N. (2008). Management of natural resources in the perspective of legal anthropology. Jakarta: Achievements of the Publisher Library.
11. Wijana, Nyoman, Forest Management Based on Local Wisdom in Tigawasa Village, Banjar District, Buleleng Regency, FMIPA UNDIKSHA III National Seminar 2013
12. Rideng, IWayan, IWayan Wesna Astara, Simon Nahak, A Model of Customary Village-Based Village Forest Management in Selat Village, Buleleng Regency, Denpasar Bali warmadewa university <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/268201208.pdf>
13. Luh Putu Budiartini, Ni Desak Made Sri Adnyawati, Cokorda Istri Raka Marsiti, Potential Natural Attractions of The Great Forest, Selat Village, Sukasada District, Buleleng Regency, Bosaparis Journal: Family Welfare Education Volume 10, Number 1, March 2019
14. Subekti Rahayu, Noviana Khususiyah, Gamma Galudra, and Muhammad Sofiyuddin, 2016. Monitoring and Evaluation of Community-Based Village Forest Management. Bogor, Indonesia. World Agroforestry Centre.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.



Utilization of Environmentally Sound Village Forests in Realizing Community Welfare in Galungan Village, Sawan District, Buleleng

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

11%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.ijbel.com Internet Source	2%
2	Timotheus L Wanadjaja, Palupi L Samputra. "Examining tri hita karana as the critic to the triple bottom line of sustainable development", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2021 Publication	2%
3	jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id Internet Source	1%
4	injurlens.bdproject.id Internet Source	1%
5	S K Apriliani, Q Pramukanto. "Green space planning based on biophysical and local wisdom of Luhak Agam in Lubuk Basung, Agam Regency, West Sumatra Province", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2018 Publication	1%
6	Mohamad Kilat Nur Djali. "The Effectiveness Of Bongohulawa Village Milk Business Agency (Bumdesa) Tilongkabila District", Estudiante Law Journal, 2020 Publication	1%
7	Mustafa, S Alam, M Alif K. Sahide, A Arif. "Analysis of community sector affected for village forest management in Bantaeng	1%

Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia", IOP
Conference Series: Earth and Environmental
Science, 2020

Publication

8

ukipaulus.ac.id

Internet Source

1 %

9

Agung Winarno, Candany Putri Wardany.
"Leader-Preneur: A Key to Successful
Independent Character Education for Small
and Medium Enterprise Practitioners Within a
Village-Owned Enterprise Community in the
Malang Regency", KnE Social Sciences, 2021

Publication

<1 %

10

Rodiyah .. "Management of Implementation
of Village Government in Empowering Village
Enterprises (BUMDes)", KnE Social Sciences,
2019

Publication

<1 %

11

www.ijrrjournal.com

Internet Source

<1 %

12

H Ibrahim, R Yanti. "Empowerment of women
farmers on sustainable food Security with
dynamics system modelling (in Nagari Koto
Tuo, Harau Sub-district, Limapuluh Kota
Regency, West Sumatera)", IOP Conference
Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2019

Publication

<1 %

13

Moh. Hudi Setyobakti. "IDENTIFICATION OF
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES BUMDES BASED ON
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECT (Case Study
at BUMDes Ijen Lestari Tamansari Village
District of Banyuwangi)", JEMA: Jurnal Ilmiah
Bidang Akuntansi dan Manajemen, 2017

Publication

<1 %

14

Submitted to Universitas Muhammadiyah
Yogyakarta

<1 %

15

repository.usahid.ac.id

Internet Source

<1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On