



Controlling Acung Merchants in the Banjar Customary Tourism Environment

I Nyoman Gede Sugiarta, I Made Minggu Widyantara, I G.A.A.Gita P. Dinar
Fakultas Hukum Universitas Warmadewa
nyomansugiarta14@gmail.com, mademinggu21@gmail.com, gitadinar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

As a higher education institution, Warmadewa University must ensure that it always obeys the Tridharma of Higher Education in accordance with the predetermined vision and mission. Now every lecturer is encouraged to be able to package community service activities both in groups and individually which will later show concern for the community. Community service activities can be carried out by providing enlightenment by providing legal counseling and consultation to the community in various fields of life in the field of environment and tourism. One thing that should be observed is environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran Kuta, where it is hoped that every Banjar Adat Neighborhood must have a plan for improving environmental management. Environmental conservation which is the values of Balinese society, of course, in its application cannot be ignored even on the pretext of business interests. For the sake of preserving the environment, community members and traditional soldiers need to better understand the efforts that should be pursued and do not hesitate to control the itinerant drink traders who roam the streets of Kuta beach which is also the area of the Pemamoran traditional banjar who trades around every day so that it seems not orderly and does not preserve the tourism environment. In the end, this program is expected to be able to provide understanding and solutions to the community and the Pemamoran Indigenous banjar prajuru to be able to carry out legal control of mobile drink vendors who do not heed the sustainability of the tourism environment in the Pemamoran Indigenous banjar, Kuta Indigenous village, Badung Regency.

Keywords: Acung Trade, Banjar Adat, Control, Tourism

How to cite:

Sugiarta, I. N. G., Widyantara, I. M. M., Dinar, I G.A.A.G.P. (2022). Controlling Acung Merchants in the Banjar Customary Tourism Environment. *Community Service Journal of Law*, 1(1), 14-18

1. INTRODUCTION

A good and healthy environment is the human right of every citizen. The State of Indonesia as mandated in Article 28 H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Fahmi, 2013). Enforcement of environmental law aims to increase compliance with the rule of law, particularly with regard to environmental quality. Therefore, it is necessary to make various efforts to preserve the environment (Najwan, 2012). Enforcement of environmental law aims to realize sustainable development, as contained in Article 5 Paragraph (1) UUPPLH which affirms: "Everyone has the right to the same for a good and healthy environment". Then in Law no. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, in Article 9 paragraph (3) emphasizes: "everyone has the right to a good and healthy environment" (same as UUPPLH). To protect and preserve a good and healthy environment, everyone is obliged to preserve the environment in accordance with the applicable legal provisions as stated in the Law on Environmental Management and Protection (UUPPLH) No. 32 of 2009, CHAPTER I Article 1 point 30 are "noble values that apply in the life of the community to, among others, protect and manage the environment in a sustainable manner". Furthermore, Liliweri, explained that local wisdom or often called local wisdom can be understood as an effort to humans by using their minds (cognition) to act and behave towards things, objects, or events that occur in a certain space (Liliweri, 2003). Furthermore, Keraf in (Maskun, 2002) explained that local wisdom is not only related to the knowledge and understanding of indigenous peoples about humans and how good relations are between humans, but also involves knowledge, understanding and customs about humans, nature and how the relationships among all residents of this ecological community are concerned. must be built. Modern knowledge, traditional wisdom is found in all indigenous peoples or indigenous tribes throughout the world,

with the same substance, both in the technical dimension and in the moral dimension. With awig-awig's ability to regulate life, regulate environmental balance, it can be concluded that awig-awig is one of the local wisdoms that has regularity and needs to be preserved and protected by the government.

A good and effective environmental protection effort is by obeying the law carried out by every citizen, including traditional villages throughout Indonesia. Environmental law is closely related to the ability of the apparatus and community participation in applicable regulations through supervision and enforcement of strict legal sanctions (Hamzah, 2005). Appropriate, consistent, and sustainable environmental law enforcement efforts will provide a strong foundation for the implementation of development, both in the economic, political, socio-cultural, and defense and security fields (Supardi, 2003). The essence of Indonesia's development is full human development and development that involves all components of Indonesian society (Soemartono, 1996).

The location of the Community Service is located in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency with a population of 667 people and an area of 0.7 km², most of the livelihoods of the entrepreneurial population.

Environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency is a very basic need for residents who have hilly areas. Where most of the population is very dependent on environmental conservation. Can not be denied that land with a hilly structure if not properly maintained will certainly be prone to landslides. Environmental law functions as a means of legal action for actions that damage or pollute the environment and natural resources (Suparni, 1994).

Therefore, environmental conservation really needs to be maintained and improved continuously by all levels of society. This is the background that attracted the attention of the author to study and examine it in a community service entitled "Environmental Conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency".

The identification of the problem can be formulated as follows:

1. How is the protection and preservation of the environment in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency?
2. What are the efforts to increase public awareness about environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency?

The activity purpose in this community service journal are:

1. Increasing awareness of the community in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency
2. Understand about environmental protection and preservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency

The target of this activity is to increase public awareness in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency and assist in the preparation of Awig-awig related to environmental conservation.

2. METHODS

The implementation method carried out in the community service program is by:

Table 1. Program and Method

No	Program	Method of implementation
1	Program to increase public awareness of environmental conservation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provide input on the preparation of Awig-awig related to environmental conservation.2. Socializing Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management
2	Environmental preservation program	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Socialization and assistance in the process of environmental conservation, one of which is by conducting legal counseling.
3	A sustainable partnership for environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prepare the training ground2. Prepare for consumption3. Analyzing assistance on environmental conservation by approaching and counseling about environmental law.

3. RESEARCH RESULT

The outputs resulting from this community service are:

1. Increasing public awareness about environmental conservation;
2. The results of the service will later be published in the ISSN service journal;
3. 2021 community service report.
4. Print media
5. Videos, photos of the implementation of service activities

4. BENEFITS OBTAINED

4.1 Environmental Conservation Impact

With the service at Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency, it is hoped that it can assist ongoing guidance, by providing environmental law counseling. The future impact of continuous guidance and counseling about environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency, in the end, of course, really hopes to have awig-awig as a legal basis, to preserve and comply with environmental conservation related to environmental sustainability.

With the existence of legal protection in the form of awig-awig, of course later the protection and preservation of the environment will have a strong legal basis and some are used as a basis for imposing sanctions for residents of the Banjar Pemamoran community, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency. Therefore, through this service, synergizing with universities can have a positive impact in terms of providing environmental protection protection in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency.

4.2 Partner's Contribution to Implementation

Partners' contribution to the implementation of service is to organize, and foster legal consultations and legal counselors in order to perfect the existing Rarem/awig-awig draft which is being designed or compiled, especially those related to environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency, which already exists with The intention is to provide input in completing the awig-awig design that is being prepared.

5. INHIBITING FACTORS/OBSTACLES, SUPPORTING FACTORS AND FOLLOW-UP

5.1 Inhibiting Factors/Obstacles

As for the factors that became obstacles in the implementation of service at Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency., there were obstacles, with the Covid-19 pandemic conditions, the team at the location of the service was limited in person to carry out the service as well as the service team, finally the number of participants was regulated. assistance, and participants in legal counseling. We collected data using interview techniques and provided assistance and counseling on environmental law related to environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency.

5.2 Supporting Factors

The supporting factor for the implementation of community service activities in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency, which is a priority for supporting this activity, is the implementation team thanking all parties who have provided moral support and funding support from all parties, especially from the Warmadewa University Community Service Institute, Solid teamwork from the initial observation process to the implementation of service activities went smoothly and could not be separated from the support from Prajuru Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency, who had provided the necessary data and were willing to accept the input the team gave in order to create legal certainty.

5.3 Solutions and Follow Up

The solutions to the problems and the achievement targets to be achieved through the implementation of this service are:

Table 2. The solutions and the achievement targets

No	Identification of problems	Solution	Achievement Target
1.	Environmental protection and preservation still need to be improved to preserve the environment in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency	Continuous development, by providing environmental law education. Continuous assistance in coaching and counseling about environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency	The occurrence of environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency
2.	To solve environmental conservation problems related to the sustainability of the environment, it is necessary to have awig-awig as the legal basis.	Continuous assistance in coaching and counseling about environmental conservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency	Having awig-awig as the legal basis. To preserve and comply with environmental conservation related to environmental sustainability.

5.4 Strategic Steps for Further Realization

The next strategic steps and their realization are as follows:

1. Provide continuous assistance, guidance to the younger generation, in this case aimed at existing youth organizations and counseling about environmental conservation which is the target of the community and traditional leaders in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency.
2. Providing solutions for sustainable environmental conservation on a small scale, providing donations in the form of sandat flower trees and cempaka flower seeds which function as environmental conservation and later the flowers can be used to support religious activities by the people of Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency.
3. Donate 5 trash cans with materials from used derim, in addition to the existing trash cans. Increase continuous collaboration between Unwar College and youth organizations, community leaders and community members in order to further enhance environmental conservation in a sustainable manner in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency.
4. In general, the results of this PKM activity illustrate that this activity is going well and smoothly, then it is to be continued on the program in the following year with a different theme so that this PKM partner can be upgraded to become a foster partner.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

6.1 Conclusion

Based on the exposure and achievements of community service activities, it can be concluded:

1. Environmental protection and preservation in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency, needs to be improved, considering that the hilly soil structure will be very prone to landslides if environmental sustainability is not maintained in a sustainable manner.
2. Increasing public awareness is carried out with regular assistance efforts and increasing public awareness through environmental law counseling efforts to the community. As well as providing input on the preparation of awig-awig, especially regarding environmental conservation.

6.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the things that should be done in Banjar Pemamoran, Kuta Village, Kuta District, Badung Regency are:

1. Public awareness is needed about the importance of environmental conservation considering that the flat-textured soil structure will be very prone to flooding if environmental sustainability is not maintained in a sustainable manner.
2. Public awareness needs to be given a sense of binding in the form of awig-awig related to environmental conservation so that it is not easily ignored

REFERENCES

- Fahmi, S. (2013). Asas Tanggung Jawab Negara Sebagai Dasar Pelaksanaan Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. *Jurnal Hukum IUS QUIA IUSTUM*, 18(2).
- Hamzah, A. (2005). *Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan*. Sinar Grafika.
- Liliweri, A. (2003). *Makna Budaya dalam Komunikasi Antarbudaya*. PT LKiS Pelangi Aksara.
- Maskun, S. (2002). *Otonomi Daerah Peluang dan Tantangan*. Pustaka Sinar Harapan.
- Najwan, J. (2012). Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam. *Inovatif: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 2(4).
- Soemartono, G. P. (1996). *Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia*. Sinar Grafika.
- Supardi, I. (2003). *Lingkungan Hidup dan Kelestariannya*. Alumni.
- Suparni, N. (1994). *Pelestarian, Pengelolaan dan Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan*. Sinar Grafika.