



Development of People's Economy Based on Traditional Values in Bali

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ABSTRACT

Keywords: Economic Growth, Traditional Values.

Economic growth in a country is crucial for the well-being of its society. This research utilizes the normative research method, which is a scientific research method to discover truths based on scholarly logic from a normative perspective. Legal materials in normative research can include primary legal sources, secondary legal sources, and non-legal sources. The results of this research explain that various forms of institutions have been established in efforts to develop the community's economy at the village level, such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa) and Cooperatives, as mandated by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The economic growth of a country is crucial in its efforts to ensure the well-being of its society (Bhinadi, 2017). Considering that economic improvement leads to the creation of job opportunities, it represents a form of responsibility in organizing an economic system to regulate and allocate resources, services, and goods to individuals and corporations (Edi Sutarto, 2017). Development implementation is an effort to create public welfare. Therefore, the results of development should be enjoyed by the entire population as a manifestation of fair and equitable improvement in both material and spiritual well-being (Nugroho, 2004:67).

Indonesia, in the context of economic development, aims to achieve a prosperous, thriving, and just society. Hence, development should be aligned with policies from the central level down to the regional level (Putra, 2013). Regional economic development is a process in which the local government and its people manage existing resources and form a partnership between the local government and the private sector to create job opportunities and stimulate economic activities in the region

(Arsyad, 1999). However, the diverse geographical and natural resource conditions in different regions of Indonesia have resulted in some regions being more advanced than others. Therefore, development policies should be based on the utilization of different resources for each region, aiming to achieve economic equality and avoid creating strong gaps that may lead to disintegration. Ensuring the well-being of the people is part of the government's responsibility, including the regional government.

The Provincial Government of Bali is part of the territory and region of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Bali is also a region that lacks natural resources compared to other areas. In the implementation of its development, Bali cannot solely rely on development and empowerment to realize the livelihoods of its people, including economic self-sufficiency and cultural identity. Bali has three fundamental pillars that need to be explored and optimized, namely nature, human resources, and culture. Given these conditions, the Provincial Government of Bali has issued policies to strengthen, protect, nurture, develop, and empower the livelihoods

of the Balinese people, including achieving economic self-sufficiency and preserving cultural identity.

An important aspect in supporting economic self-sufficiency is the existence of the Balinese community rooted in its customary practices, traditions, cultural arts, and local wisdom. To support the sustainability and continuity of these elements, the role of Desa Adat (Customary Village) is crucial and strategic. In fact, the existence of Desa Adat has been reinforced through the issuance of the Bali Provincial Law (approved by the Parliament on April 4, 2023). However, prior to the enactment of this law, the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning Desa Adat in Bali had replaced the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2001 concerning Desa Pakraman. Based on the above presentation, with the existence of Desa Dinas (Village Office) and its authority, along with various policies aimed at strengthening and empowering the noble Desa Adat, it has contributed to improving the welfare of the community or krama. Therefore, it raises a legal issue, "How to Develop the People's Economy Based on Balinese Cultural Values?"

Bali a concept of economy called Kerthi Bali Economy. The research conducted by Koster & Ramantha (2022) is focus to review the concept of economic transformation carried out by the Regional Government of Bali Province which is called the Kerthi Bali Economy. The Readiness of Community Based Tourism Village Development (Case Study at Bongkasa Pertiwi Tourism Village, Bali Province, Indonesia) (Wijaya et al, 2020). The role of Government in Community Based Tourism and Sustainable Tourism Development at Panglipuran traditional village (

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses normative research method. Normative legal research is a scientific research method to discover truth based on scholarly logic from its normative aspect (Efendi & Ibrahim, 2016). Legal materials in normative research can consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and non-legal materials (Amiruddin & Asikin, 2008). There are three approaches in this writing, namely the Statute Approach, Case Approach, and Historical Approach.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Development of Community-Based Economy

In Bali's governance system at the forefront, the existence of village administrations and traditional villages cannot be ignored. Historically, traditional villages have been known even before Indonesia's independence. Legally, their recognition is based on Article 18B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. Through a winding and lengthy process, the current registered number of traditional villages in Bali is 1,493, while the number of village administrations in Bali is 778. There are differences in carrying out their main tasks and functions, particularly in providing services to the community. However, the key point that is important is their responsibility in striving for community welfare. In this context, various policies, programs, and activities have been launched and implemented to improve the welfare of the community.

Various forms of institutions have been established to promote community economic development at the village administration level, such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa) and cooperatives. In traditional villages, institutions such as Village Credit Institutions (Lembaga Perkreditan Desa) and Baga Usaha Padruwen Desa Adat (BUPDA) have been established. All of the above are intended to achieve economic self-reliance in their respective areas. At the village level, as mandated by Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages, it is essentially a reinforcement of the implementation of regional autonomy, which provides space and opportunities for optimizing the potential of villages in improving the welfare of the community. Considering the characteristics of traditional villages in Bali, their centuries-old growth and development, along with their rights of origin, traditional rights, and original autonomy in governing their households, have made significant contributions. The existence of village administrations and traditional villages complements each other in fulfilling their roles and functions.

In essence, the development of community-based economy is an effort to improve the income conditions of the community towards a more advanced direction, based on the abilities and potential of the community itself. There are supporting factors in development, including natural resources, human resources, science and technology, and culture.

Development is a comprehensive process, an active process between facilitators and empowered communities through the improvement of knowledge, skills, provision of various facilities, and opportunities to access superior resources in improving community welfare.

2. Regulation on Adat-Based Economic Management.

Entering the "New Bali Era," various policies have been launched, issued, and implemented by the Provincial Government of Bali in an effort to synergize its potentials. In relation to the theme discussed in the Community Service (PKM) activity, which relates to the development of community-based economy with adat values in Bali, it is fundamentally connected to the regulation within the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2019 concerning Adat Villages in Bali. Furthermore, this has also been strengthened through the issuance and enactment of the Bali Provincial Law, which substantively reinforces the strengthening of the existence of Adat Villages in Bali. The presence of Adat Villages in Bali has been able to fortify, strengthen, and preserve customs, arts and culture, traditions, and noble local wisdom. Within the adat village, there are three essential elements: Parahyangan, Pawongan, and Palemahan.

The provisions in Chapter IX Part One that regulate Padruwen and Utsaha of Adat Villages, as stated in Article 55 paragraph (3), state that "Padruwen of Adat Villages, which are of material nature, can include, as listed in item d, 'traditional rights of the Adat Village,' while in item h, it states 'finances and sarwa mule.'" Based on the provisions in Article 59 paragraph (1) and (2), which regulate its management, it is carried out based on the principle of usefulness and to improve the welfare of the Krama of Adat Villages. Likewise, based on the provisions of Article 60, it is stated that "Adat Villages have utsaha (endeavors) consisting of: a) LPD (Lembaga Perkreditan Desa or Village Credit Institution), and b) BUPDA (Baga Utsaha Padruwen Desa Adat or Adat Village Endeavor Unit). LPD is known as the Village Credit Institution, which is a financial institution owned by the Adat Village. On the other hand, BUPDA is an abbreviation for Baga Utsaha Padruwen Desa Adat, which is a business unit owned by the Adat Village that carries out real economic activities, services, and/or public services, excluding financial

businesses, organized based on adat law and managed with modern governance to improve the welfare and self-reliance of the Krama of Adat Villages.

The existence of these two institutions above is part of the form of the Bali Adat Economy, which is a subsystem of the national economy based on adat values, traditions, culture, and local wisdom in order to achieve collective welfare (Panca Kreta, which represents the five levels of collective welfare of the Balinese society) of the Krama Adat Bali and support the implementation of Panca Yadnya in the Adat Village. The strengthening of these two institutions is based on regional regulations, namely for LPD based on the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 3 of 2017 concerning Village Credit Institutions, while the Bali Provincial Regulation Number 4 of 2022 concerning Guidelines, Mechanisms, and Establishment of Baga Utsaha Padruwen Desa Adat governs BUPDA.

3. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, the conclusion from this research is various forms of institutions have been established as efforts to develop the community's economy at the village level, such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa) and Cooperatives, as mandated by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. The existence of these two institutions mentioned above is part of the response to the Balinese Customary Economy, which is a subsystem of the national economy based on Balinese customs, traditions, culture, and local wisdom, aimed at achieving collective prosperity (Panca Kreta represents the five levels of collective prosperity in Balinese society) of the Balinese Customary Community and supporting the implementation of Panca Yadnya in the Traditional Village.

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