

Implementing Commodity Policy to Realize Ababi Community Welfare and Inclusive Development

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to examine the problem of environmental damage that can cause many losses felt by the community. The problem of the River Basin (DAS) in Ababi Village, Abang District is the destruction of the surrounding plant ecosystem due to tree felling for agricultural land. The increase in population has resulted in a decrease in environmental carrying capacity. In addition, the community uses the DAS environment as a waste disposal site, this occurs due to a lack of public understanding in maintaining environmental sustainability. Strengthening cross-sectoral social capital has not been established. Several activities have been carried out by the community, but all are only temporary. One of the causes of failure is the lack of sustainable economic aspects, and only focuses on protecting ecological values. This study uses a normative juridical research type with a legislative approach, a conceptual approach, and a case approach. Informants are determined purposively. SWOT analysis. FGD for policy formulation. The data sources used are primary, secondary, and non-legal legal materials obtained from documentation studies or literature searches from legal material inventories and analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study show that the formulation of decentralized legal policies in the management of the green belt area of Ababi Village, Karangasem through cross-sectoral collaboration is reflected in decentralized legal products based on an ecosystem approach and is in line with regional typology.

Keywords: Cross-sector Collaboration; Decentralization; Policy Formulation; Greenbelt.

1 Introduction

Ababi Village is located in Abang District, Karangasem Regency, Bali Province, Indonesia, approximately 74.9 kilometers southeast of Singaraja City. It is known for its greenbelt area. It is also the only village in Bali Province to be a pilot project for the Inclusive Village Program (Kagama) and the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT).

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This inclusive program aims to realize responsive justice by considering the diversity of citizens, especially marginalized groups. The program encompasses diverse texts and contexts, including gender, background, and disability. The Ababi Village synergy can serve as an example and be replicated in other villages. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this inclusive program is mandated by Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

Constitutionally, the basis for ecosystem sustainability in environmental management, such as the management of green belt areas in development, has been regulated in Article 33 paragraphs (3) and (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) [1]. Ideally, all legal policies under it should reflect the principles adopted by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. However, since the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014, many decentralization legal policies have ignored the ecosystem approach. Research by Sukmana & Suryawana [2]. Research findings indicate that overpopulation can cause damage to the Tirta Gangga Park tourist area. Environmental problems are also influenced by the weak legal culture of the community in Sengkidu Village, Manggis District [3].

Through regional autonomy, environmental conditions in the regions will ideally improve [4]. Political will must also support the mobilization of the potential and capacity of all existing stakeholders, including the community, considering that housing is one of the basic human needs. The weakness of this division of functions is that environmental management matters are interpreted more as matters of "environmental impact control." In fact, environmental management has a broad scope, starting from planning, implementation, supervision, to law enforcement. The gap between the applicable laws and regulations above, places the direction of green belt development as green open space that functions as a buffer zone [5].

The urgency of the direction of development of the green belt area of Ababi Village has very high ecological, economic, and social values, can be utilized directly or indirectly by the community so that it can make SDGs as a guideline [6]. Making cross-sector collaboration plays an important role. Relevantly, the objectives of social and economic development must not disrupt the preservation of environmental functions to support sustainability [7]. Through this research study, the formulation of the legal policy of decentralization of environmental management based on an ecosystem approach, the direction of development of the green belt area of Ababi Village, Karangasem through cross-sector collaboration covering aspects of authority and institutions as well as cooperation between regions will be formulated.

2 Methods

This type of research is normative juridical, namely research that aims to examine legal principles, legal systematics, legal synchronization, legal history, legal theory, and comparative law [8]. The design of decentralized legal policy formulation addresses weaknesses in the division of environmental management affairs which have so far been interpreted more as matters of controlling environmental impacts and have not been systematized starting from planning, implementation, supervision, to law enforcement. This research uses a legislative approach, a conceptual approach, and a case approach [9]. Legal materials resulting from secondary data collection can be classified into three groups, namely: (1) Primary legal materials, namely legal materials that have binding force in general (statutory regulations) or tertiary or non-legal legal materials that have binding force for interested parties (conventions, legal documentation, and judge's decisions). (2) Secondary legal materials, namely legal materials that provide explanations to primary legal materials (legal science books, legal journals, legal reports, and print or electronic media). Informants are determined purposively [10]. SWOT analysis [11]. Based on the results of the

identification of the intended strategy, the next step is to create a strategy matrix where the implementation of the strategy is based on the factors in the SWOT analysis, including: (1) S-O strategy utilizes strengths to take advantage of opportunities; (2) W-O strategy minimizes weaknesses to take advantage of opportunities; and (3) S-T strategy utilizes strengths to overcome threats minimizes weaknesses to overcome threats. SWOT strategy analysis is used to formulate the choice of strategy to be used, it is better to add or strengthen it with an analysis of external factors that influence the selection of SWOT results strategies such as FESTLE analysis or Five Forces Potter strategy analysis so that the chosen strategy is able to overcome the vulnerability of external environmental dynamics [12]. Focus group discussion on policy formulation. The data sources used are primary, secondary and non-legal legal materials obtained from documentation studies or literature searches from legal material inventories and analyzed qualitatively.

3 Results And discussions

3.1 Synergy of Local Wisdom Values of Tri Hita Karana, Namely the Palemahan Aspect as a Guideline for Implementing Conservation

The normative issues of decentralized legal policy in environmental management have implications for the implementation of decentralized legal policy, as seen from the less than optimal effectiveness of the law in terms of structure, regulation, legal culture, and supporting infrastructure. The theory of effectiveness will be used in assessing the achievement of conservation goals [13]. Based on the results of initial observations in the field, the problem found in Ababi Village, Karangasem, namely the problem of the Watershed (DAS) in Ababi Village, Abang District, namely the destruction of the surrounding plant ecosystem due to tree felling to convert the surrounding land into agricultural land. Population growth has resulted in increased land needs, so that the carrying capacity of the land and the environmental capacity have decreased. Carrying capacity is the level of land's ability to support all human activities in the area. In addition, the community uses the DAS environment as a local waste disposal site, this occurs due to a lack of community understanding to maintain environmental sustainability. Viewed from the aspect of participation, strengthening cross-sector social capital has not been established. References to previous research by the accommodation research team as a comparison, research [14] revealed findings regarding the form of post-mining control seen from the perspective of regional autonomy authority which is still not optimal, so that public waqf instruments can be used as a form of protection and sustainable management of post-mining land.

Therefore, various efforts continue to be made to find solutions to the problems of environmental damage and pollution. The idea of formulating a decentralized legal policy in environmental management is not new among legal academics, especially in the fields of constitutional law and state administrative law. However, there is still limited space to propose solutions to the problem of suboptimal regional authority in environmental management. The results of this study indicate that decentralized legal policies do not yet reflect an ecosystem approach, due, among other things, to strong sectoral interests, dominant economic interests, and weak governance. The ineffective handling of environmental problems is refuted by the findings of Solikhin's research [15], which shows that not all regions have failed, some regions have actually succeeded in developing natural resources for poverty alleviation and educational development, such as Bojonegoro Regency, just to mention one example that can be used as a pilot project for the successful implementation of regional autonomy. The government of Bojonegoro Regency after 2008 can be seen from several development indicators, including: Economic Growth, Poverty Level, SDGs, Open Government Partnership (OGP). Bojonegoro is an example of the success of regional

government in managing natural resources in the era of regional autonomy. This research reference encourages the legal research team to take similar steps in responding to the overlapping legal policy formulations regarding decentralization related to environmental management that still occur.

The synergy between the local wisdom values of Tri Hita Karana and conservation practices in Bali is crucial for maintaining environmental and ecosystem sustainability [16]. Tri Hita Karana, which emphasizes three harmonious relationships (humans with God, humans with each other, and humans with nature), serves as a strong foundation for environmental conservation efforts in Bali. The concept of Tri Hita Karana, rooted in Hinduism, teaches the importance of maintaining balance and harmony in all aspects of life [17]. In the context of conservation, these values translate into:

1) Parhyangan (Relationship with God):

Balinese people believe that nature is God's creation and must be preserved. Religious ceremonies often involve prayers and offerings to seek blessings and protection from nature.

2) Pawongan (Relationship with Others):

The values of mutual cooperation, togetherness, and solidarity are strong among Balinese people. This encourages active participation in conservation activities, such as maintaining environmental cleanliness, waste management, and preserving water resources.

3) Palemahan (Relationship with Nature):

Balinese people have a deep understanding of the importance of maintaining ecosystem balance. They avoid environmentally damaging practices and prefer a sustainable approach to utilizing natural resources.

The application of Tri Hita Karana in relation to environmental management in the Ababi Traditional Village, Karangasem Regency, can be seen in several aspects, such as: This traditional Balinese irrigation system not only regulates water distribution for agriculture but also has strong conservation values, such as maintaining the sustainability of water resources and ecosystem balance. This village is known for its cleanliness and beauty, which are maintained thanks to the application of the Tri Hita Karana values in daily life, including in tourism management. The village community, through the Pecalang Segara group, collaborates with various parties to preserve coral reefs using an approach based on local wisdom. By integrating the Tri Hita Karana values into conservation efforts, Balinese people can create a sustainable environment and maintain the continuity of social, economic, and cultural life.

3.2 Sustainable Economy-Based Conservation Program

Sustainable economic conservation programs within the context of green economic development aim to achieve economic growth that is not only financially profitable but also maintains environmental sustainability and community well-being [17]. This includes wise natural resource management, ecological protection, and local economic empowerment.

A green economy is a development approach that focuses on environmentally friendly economic growth. This means reducing the negative impact of economic activities on the environment and utilizing natural resources sustainably. Furthermore, sustainable conservation is an effort to maintain the sustainability of natural resources, protect ecosystems, and maintain biodiversity, so that natural resources remain available for future generations. A sustainable economy is an economic system designed to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This system involves a balance between economic growth, social justice, and environmental sustainability. Green economic development in the context of conservation means integrating

green economic principles into various economic sectors [12], such as tourism, agriculture, and industry, with the aim of creating green jobs, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and improving people's welfare. Ecological protection is an effort to maintain the integrity and function of ecosystems, such as forests, wetlands, and coral reefs. This is essential for maintaining biodiversity, providing ecosystem services, and reducing the risk of natural disasters.

The implementation of sustainable economic-based conservation in the Ababi Traditional Village can be seen in the development of environmentally friendly tourism industries, such as marine tourism in coastal areas or forest-based ecotourism. This can create jobs for local communities and provide economic incentives for environmental conservation efforts. It is recommended that each farmer coordinate with the subak institution to implement organic farming practices or sustainable farming practices that reduce the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, so that soil and water quality are maintained. By combining conservation, green economy and sustainable development, we can create a more prosperous and sustainable future for future generations.

4 Conclusion

The integration of Tri Hita Karana's values—Parhyangan, Palemahan, and Pawongan—demonstrates how cultural wisdom can effectively guide conservation by involving community groups and embedding social harmony in sustainability initiatives. Key findings highlight that aligning ecological preservation with spiritual gratitude (Parhyangan) and community-based engagement (Pawongan) strengthens the foundation for green economic development. The case of Ababi Village illustrates how decentralized legal policies, when framed around an ecosystem-based approach and tailored to regional typologies, can support long-term ecological resilience. Future research should further explore models of cross-sector collaboration that balance local wisdom with adaptive governance in diverse contexts. Practically, policymakers and community leaders are recommended to institutionalize local cultural principles within conservation programs, encourage participatory management of green belts, and integrate legal frameworks with ecological typologies to ensure sustainability and community empowerment.

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