



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

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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.

Data from the Bali Provincial Forestry Service in 2010 showed that 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. One of the contributions of services is for tourist attractions that can be used as a source to improve the welfare of the community. 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 Kecamatan 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, has 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

taken 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.

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