



COASTAL CONTROL IN THE DISTRICT OF KARANGASEM (CASE STUDIES IN BUGBUG, PERASI AND SERAYA VILLAGES)

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ABSTRACT

The era of globalization and the free market has caused the interruption of investors, corporations, industry in various fields. The coastal areas of Karangasem and other parts of Bali are the places to be invested, because of their strategic location and high value. This paper is a result of a study that can provide some information about the condition of traditional village in coastal Karangasem regency. A special study was conducted on Indigenous Villages Bugbug, Desa Adat Perasi and Seraya Traditional Villages, which are coastal villages as well as entering into the tourism area plan. Traditionally coastal land is associated with the customary ritual procession of the local community, so its management is based on the concept of *Kaja-Kelod* and *Nyegara-Gunung*. Coastal land for the village community function and social religious value, social culture, social economy, social community, social ecological and social defense. The transition of land rights management, ownership and utilization causes the community to lose the function and value of the land. Therefore this paper tries to explore problems with qualitative analysis methods. The things that are explored are the local coastal potential problems, the issue of transitional rights mechanisms, problems that arise as a result of mastery and solutions that become alternative solutions.

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INTRODUCTION

The globalization and free market era that has been going on in the last decade has not only opened up opportunities for the transfer of human resources, ideas, knowledge, goods, but has also opened up massive capital transfers from state units with capital to invest to the recipient country. In the context of production in the modern economic order, this migration can only occur in two determinants of the production process of human and capital resources. Meanwhile, land is the determining factor of production when it is unique. This uniqueness is determined by the finite and unique amounts of the particular geographical location. In other words, the land can only be used as production support at the point where it is located. The benefits of land in the production sector will be largely determined by the location. In the context of the development of the world of tourism, lands on the beach become the target of capital owners. This is inseparable from the concept of "sun, sea and sand" that animates the growth of this recreated industry. The lands on the coast are favourites for investors who want to duplicate their investments through coastal land use. As is well known, most coastal lands in various countries have become the target of investors because they are strategic.

This condition causes coastal areas to become spatial units with high speculative potential. Ultimately the value of land becomes very (relatively) high compared to non-coastal areas. In terms of its ability to support the economic sector through the provision of jobs, the arrival of direct investors will require human resources to support the use of this coastal land as a tourism facility. But often in the process it raises conflicts that require mediation and the search for tough solutions solved at all. many cases can be exposed to substantiate this statement., or are not even Taking the above background, the paper written here explores how capital transfers have raised issues related to the existence and utilization of land in Coastal Beaches in Karangasem regency, Bali. By taking Coastal Bugbug, Perasi, and Seraya as case studies, this article analyzes three sub-topics, including:

1. The first potentials of Bugbug, Perasi and Seraya coastal areas, including their performances in supporting economic growth through tourism, the meaning of their traditions, including coastal functions for surrounding communities in support of the physical order and social life of the community.
2. Both analyze the methods and mechanisms taken by global capital in controlling coastal areas.
3. Third, the problems that have occurred that are associated with the control of coastal land by investors.

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RESEARCH METHOD

This paper is based on the results of research conducted with qualitative analysis based on data, facts, or a number of empirical phenomena. The approach to acquire scientific knowledge by drawing conclusions is generally a generalization of data, facts or a number of specialized and limited empirical phenomena, and then forming a single or proposed single idea that is true and generally applicable (Punch, K. F. 2005). The study was conducted in three villages located in the coastal area, while the locations in question are: Adat Village Bugbug, Adat Village and Adat Seraya Village, Karangasem District, Karangasem Regency. The type of data used in this study is qualitative data, supported by quantitative data. The types of data collected are: primary data through interview techniques, oral tradition, observation, and documentation in the field; secondary data is obtained by literature study through a review of materials relevant to data and discussion; Comparative analysis is descriptive and synthesized.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The data and discussion are grouped into three sections: the potentials of Bugbug, Perasi and Seraya coastal areas, analyzing the methods and mechanisms taken by global capital in controlling coastal areas and the problems that have occurred in association with land tenure coast by investors. The research location can be described as follows:

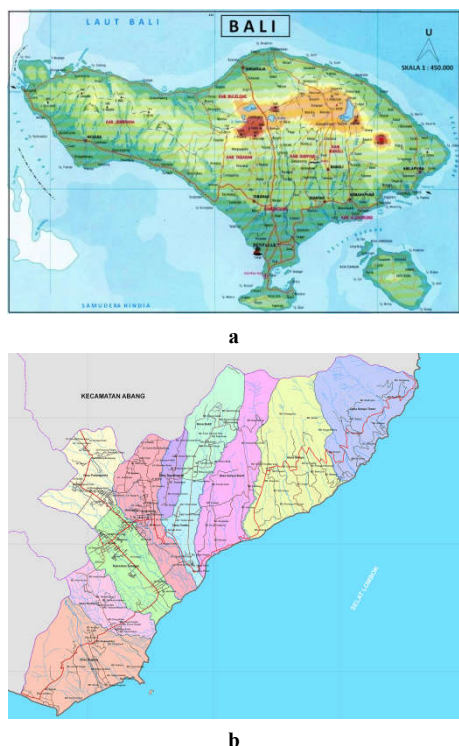


Figure 1 (a). Bali map; (b) Coastal location of case

Source: <http://2.bp.blogspot.com/bali.jpg>, access 19 September 2016

Potential coastal Bugbug, Perasi and Seraya

The era of globalization and free market has led to various challenges and opportunities for people in the world. Indonesia and Bali cannot isolate themselves from global interruptions that create free and neo-corporate markets. Bali with eight districts and one city, has established a development framework in three key areas: cultural tourism, agriculture and

home industries. Development in these three areas does not work in a balanced way, thus adversely affecting them. Development of tourism in Karangasem regency covers the area of mountains and beaches. The designation of Pura Besakih as KSPN (National Tourism Strategic Area) by the central government, as well as the Regional Regulation of Karangasem Regency about: Candidasa Tourism Area, Tourism Area and Tulamben Tourism Area, it is all government policy in the field of tourism development. BugbugAdat Village, Adat Village and AdatSeraya Village are some coastal villages that enter in coastal tourism area of Karangasem Regency (Regency of Karangasem Decree No. 36/KPTS/DPRD/2003). This policy is based on the government's desire to improve the welfare of the community through the tourism industry by managing the potential and geographical conditions of the region. This management in practice brings and accommodates the interests of investors, this is a source of conflict of interest in various segments. The existence of tourism objects and accommodation has increased economic growth through creative business opportunities and employment.

Traditionally, the village is a unity of territory with the socio-cultural life of society, has the authority of village management based on Hinduism, traditions and local custom. It can be said that a village is a space container settlement activities that are within a region. Village as one of the architectural relic (artefact) the work of the predecessors and village elders.

In the three customary villages in the coastal areas there is a distinctive concept of space utilization, namely: the concept of *Kaja-Kalod* and *Nyegara-Gunung* concept. *Kaja-Kalod* concept as transformasi from natural morphology consisting of *ja* = mountain, plain and *lod* = sea/*segara*. Mount = *ja* which is the top of the plains, the source of the glorified stream flow and as a high value place. The flow of water into the sea = *lod*, the sea as a place of the process of smelting and refining, so it becomes a glorified and high-meaning place. Between the mountains and the sea there is a terrain/center that is functioned for the place of resettlement activity. The concept of *Nyegara-Gunung* as a transformation of the *Kaja-Kelod* concept which is poured in the local ritual custom procession, to realize a sustainable natural balance. The customary ritual procession always begins with Melasti to the beach, interpreted for spiritual purification and begging *TirthaAmertha's* grace from the sea, then ritual procession to the mountains and plains / middle of the village. As the transformation of the concept, it can be found that there are many temples or spaces that function ritual containers in the mountains and along the coast.

One of the objectives of the space/place for the container of activities to maintain the balance of nature as the initial foundation to realize the peace and prosperity of the community. In Seraya village the transformation of *Nyegara-Gunung* concept with Buarbuaran temple, Pura Blungbang at the top of the mountain and Pura GiliSelalang by the sea. While on the plains / middle of the village is located settlements scattered in *banjar-banjar*. In Perasi village the transformation of *Nyegara-Gunung* concept is in the presence of Pura Gunung Manca at the top of the hill and SegaraBangklangan and Bias Putih by the sea. The settlement center is located in a central plains / village concentrated in *banjar-banjar*. In Bugbugvillage transforms the concept of

Nyegara-Gumung with the existence of Pura Gumang on the top of the hill and Pura Candidasa, Segara Telaga Kauh, and Bias Putih on the beach. While the center of settlements in the plains / central villages are concentrated in the *banjar-banjar*. This description is consistent with the statement that explains that traditional architecture as part of culture and its birth is motivated by religious norms, local customs and based on local natural conditions (Gelebet 1982: 1; Newmark & Thomson 1977: 30-47). Indigenous village is a container of settlement activity and as part of its community expression in fostering and creating a harmonious relationship with nature, to fellow human beings and their God. Associated villages as a form of traditional Balinese architecture has three classifications of functions namely: function of worship, function of housing, social function. The traditional Balinese spatial structure involves various outer spaces expressed in a region (*palemahan*) both between regions and regions and between buildings and open spaces (Goris, R. 2012: 1-18). The description of its spaces with certain radiuses in relation to the existence of temples / shrines, open spaces, and patterns of use in connection with the development of villages and territories for specific purposes such as tourism, the economy, government, agriculture, buffers, (Reuter, T., 2005).

Apart from being a religious social function, the sea with coastal beaches also functions as social economy, social community, social ecological and social defense. As a socio-economic, the coastal sea becomes a place for fishermen to get catches and other income from the fishery sector, and to lean the boat. Along the coastal character of the land varies there are terrain, hills, wetlands, dry land and river estuaries. There are a variety of protected and cultivated plants that can be a livelihood and a source of income.



a



b

Figure 2 (a). Beach as space of Melasti Ceremony; (b) Beach place of praying
Source: <http://4.bp.blogspot.com/melasti.jpg>, acces 19 Sept 2016

Community activities along the crowded coastal areas lead to the formation of social structural fragmentation by type of activity and profession. The activities of fishermen form a *sekaapasih* group, farmers form subak groups, rice farmers

form *sekaa* beginners, rice harvesting groups form *sekaa manyi*, cattle raising groups, merchant groups, tour guide associations, accommodation owners groups, and others. Each group has a pattern of social interaction and rules that are special.

In normal coastal conditions have ecological social functions with the existence of protected trees and cultivation plants. The need for production value causes the existing land along the coast to be optimized for cultivation. Plants other than economic value can also green the environment and reduce abrasion.

Coastal is also the entrance of a region and village by utilizing sea transportation. Intensive and controlled activities can help maintain the security of the village area from possible entry of crimes entering by sea. Therefore, marine and coastal activity becomes a container that serves as a social defense.

The methods and mechanisms taken by global capital in controlling coastal areas

Developments in modern countries show that liberal democracies are becoming more interrupted, involving themselves in every sphere of life. Building a system active in the field of economic oppression (Hall, Stuart 1984: 13). The interruption of ideology and the era of globalization allows the occurrence of all the countries and territories it seeks. This idea can be an alternative construct provided for the conservative and capitalist liberalism (Vincent, A. 1992: 55-113). Since the 20th century capitalists have begun to develop a fundamental need for: food, clothing and shelves that have been based on theories of new needs and new motivations for them. This is fundamental to the competition to produce and market products. (Lewis, J. 2002: 1-5). Land in coastal villages proves to be the target of many parties and some have been dominated by investors and capitalistic with various forms. Land on the coast becomes goods and investment land up for grabs because it can provide faster profits, due to the growth of its economic value is higher than the interest rate banking. Compared with the land in mountainous areas and terrain, the land on the coast of the village has a higher economic value can be 10-100 times. A change in the labor order based on the management of theories relating to commodities and values, the value of labor theory, value and price, value and surplus value, surplus value as a source of profit, exploitation and struggle (Stilwell, F. 2002: 110-119). The transfer of ownership of private land and village land, through the process of sale and purchase, lease, management cooperation, etc., individually or collectively, facilitated by the apparatus and the local community with some fee. Governments and villagers cannot control the movement of land rights, often acting as facilitators in the hope of some rewards and making as intermediary professions. History shows that the arrival of outsiders always begins with coastal control. Neo corporate, conglomerate, tourism, etc. as a consequence of globalization era can lead to commodification and degradation of the region (Stilwell, F. 2002., Adhika, M. 2012, Madiun, 2010).

Globalization creates rapid changes that contain both challenge and opportunity. Therefore globalization can create business on a global scale, this is the basis for the birth of transnational corporations (TNCs) - neo corporate, conglomerates, market negation, an international division that changes the employment system, the balance of changes in economic power (Stilwell, Frank 2002: 238-248, Cuthbert, AR, 2014:

14-15). Panitch argues that the appearance of corporatism is associated with attempts to control the political and economic forces of the working class, followed by Offe concluding that corporatism is primarily concerned with collaborations that induce other states. (Clark, G. L. and Dear, M. 1984: 36-39). Changes in consumptive lifestyles of rural communities, triggered by economic factors and rapid increases in land values accelerate the transfer of rights to coastal lands. On the other hand the inability of money and asset management can make the movement of the land rights to the extent of the property rights of the people. This phenomenon corresponds to a statement which explains that; There are six things that require special attention to the value of utility and change in value of the land, among others: 1) the land and the increase above it is a special commodity that can not be moved and will be silent in its location, the land plays an important role with respect to the meaning of the value of land and the value of the change; 2) The soil and the above increase are commodities, in which no individual can engrave without existence; 3) Land and property changes are relatively rare; 4) Land is a permanent and life-sustaining improvement that takes into account many aspects; 5) Market changes occur in an instant, but use over a long period of time; 6) Land and improvement have many different uses that are not mutually exclusive to the user (Harvey, D. 1973: 157-159).

Issues associated with controlling coastal land by investors

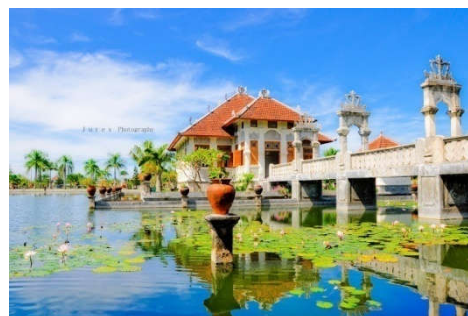
The movement of individual land rights and village land in coastal villages to outsiders has had an impact, among others: the change of coastal area space function, followed by the loss of space with cultural value, the loss of socioeconomic value space, the loss of the value of space history, and the loss of defense space social. The problem of the impact of coastal land rights movements and public space in accordance with the findings of Rahayu, 2010 which explains that: Development by outsiders is often less successful because of differences in viewpoint. Outsiders view physical comfort as the main criterion, which is precisely unattended in traditional architecture. An ethnographic approach is required, whereby outsiders learn from the community what values and forms they most prioritize and how the development process includes the rites to be performed. Outsiders should act as facilitators, while decisions remain on the traditional community how they want to flourish. Public spaces are spaces designed to be accessed by society as a means of interaction, space in the building, or open space such as field, park and so forth. Public spaces in a village can reveal patterns of activity and understanding of the community about the public sphere (Rahayu, 2010: 51; Rahayu&Nuryanto, 2010: 72).

After the transfer of land rights in the coastal areas of Perasi and Bugbug villages, the government and villagers can not control their utilization and development. Land that has been mastered abandoned, because the main purpose is just to invest property land, in order to benefit from the increase in the value of land that exceeds the high bank interest rates. The land moves in possession and ownership and becomes only a commodity. The hope of the government and the village community for the development of tourist accommodation is not realized as the agreement and commitment that have been submitted by the investor. Development and employment expected by the community is never obtained. With the potential of local tourism community finally try independently. Lack of capital and management and without government

support leads to a decrease in the quality of the environment and the results obtained are not optimal.



a



b

Figure 3 (a). Tourism development plan of Bias Putih; (b) Conservation of Taman Ujung as tourism objectin Ujung Tourism area.

Source: (a) <https://iwbdnmpasar.files.wordpress.com/bugbug2.jpg>access 19 September 2016



a



b

Figure 4 (a). Utilization of beaches for tourism activities by the local community; (b) Beaches to lean on traditional fishing boats
Source: Observation 2016

In some parts of coastal areas have been built tourist accommodation, the facility cannot be controlled by the government and village so that public space into private space. Villagers have partially lost access to beaches and lost public space or moved public space to other areas. There is no justice in the use of public spaces, this is not compatible with the distribution of social justice, which can be measured by three criteria: (a) as needs, (b) contribution to the public good, and (c) usefulness. The principles of social justice as a geographical application consist of three parts, among others: 1) Spatial organization and investment pattern of the region

must be in accordance with the needs of the population and first we build social justice as a method for determining and measuring needs; 2) Spatial and pattern organization of the allocation of regional resources that provide extra benefits in the form of primary needs adequacy, and secondary needs in other areas through the advantages of effects, multiplier effects as forms of allocation and spatial organization; 3) The deviation of the regional investment pattern according to the tolerance, the design according to environmental specifications, contribute to a good public (Harvey, D. 1973: 96-118).

There are violations of building rules, coastal boundaries, neighborhood patterns and others. The phenomenon is not in accordance with the rules of building. Ideal development has three regulatory elements, including: Compatibility with the environment [location, land use, height and height of buildings, visible along streets and enclosed land]; External effects [achievements of road networks, outdoor spatial arrangements, public facilities, security surveillance systems and nature preservation]; Architectural elements [orientation, style and proportion, roof, space, architectural details, colors and processions] (Rahayu 2010: 64-68).

CONCLUSION

Based on studies conducted on three villages of Bali Aga in the coastal areas (Bugbug Village, Perasi and Seraya) Karangasem Sub-district, Karangasem Regency, it can be concluded as follows: (a) Coastal villages have highly diversified potential suitable for tourism, agriculture and fisheries and have improved the community's welfare; Coastal utilization by local villagers based on *Nyegara-Gunung* concept; Coastal has the function of social culture, social economy, social community, social ecological and social defense; Now the government has set up coastal tourism area through the Regional Regulation. (b) Globalization, free markets, neo-corporations and tourism have led to shifting management and land rights in coastal areas, both individual and village land to investors; Displacement is facilitated by the government and local community in return for services; Low management capability, high land value increase and absence of government control accelerate the process of land rights transfer and management; (c) The transfer of management of land rights in coastal areas has resulted in changes in the function of space and its values; Governments and local communities cannot control land use resulting in breaches of development and utilization; Transfer of management and land rights only to gain investment benefits; Investors do want achievements so that the expectations of the government and society to get job opportunities in the tourism sector does not match the promise.

Based on the study of the problems occurring in the three villages of Bali Aga in the coastal area (Bugbug Village, Perasi and Seraya) Karangasem Sub district, Karangasem Regency, the following suggestions may be suggested: (a) Changes in function and determination of coastal areas should be based on local concepts so as to strengthen potential and local communities; (b) Government and local communities to control movement and management of land rights and utilization; (c) The management and utilization of land must be controlled by the government and local communities so as not to lose the function and values of space.

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