

MINIMALIZING CONFLICT ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BORDER-AREA BASED ON NYAMABRAYA

I Gede Astra Wesnawa^{1*}, I Gede Sudirtha², Putu Indra Christiawan³, Luh Gede Erni Sulindawati⁴,
Nyoman Ayu Wulan Trisna Dewi⁵, Ni Ketut Srie Kusuma Wardhani⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5}Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha, Denpasar, Indonesia, ⁶IHDN Denpasar, Denpasar, Indonesia.
Email: ^{1*}igedeastra62@gmail.com, ²gede.sudirtha@undiksha.ac.id, ³indra.christiawan@undiksha.ac.id,
⁴esulind@gmail.com, ⁵ayuwtrisanad@gmail.com, ⁶sriekusuma58@gmail.com

Article History: Received on 01st October 2019, Revised on 30th October 2019, Published on 03rd December 2019

Abstract

Purpose of the study: The research aimed at developing a land border area management model based on the *Nyamabraya* concept.

Methodology: To achieve the research objective, a study was conducted using the research paradigm for the development of prototypical studies. The research data was collected through observation, documentation, interviews, and data analyzed qualitatively. This research was carried out in the Province of Bali.

Main Findings: The study found (1) *Nyamabraya*-based land border management model; (2) suitability of models with community characteristics in border areas, concept validity; model effectiveness and conformity with the local socio-cultural environment, (3) valid quality *Nyamabraya* border management model and practical; (4) assessment of valid and practical quality-based border management models for *Nyamabraya* and; (5) validity and practical quality-based *Nyamabraya* border management models.

Applications of this study: Regional Government in the management of land border areas by prioritizing local wisdom (*nyamabraya*) in their territory. The community will have trust and confidence and continue to conduct life based on the local wisdom they believe in, both in managing resources and in reducing conflict.

Novelty/Originality of this study: The development program that has been implemented has not yet touched the land border area so that the community remains disadvantaged, this is suspected to trigger conflicts in the use of resources in the land border area. Through the development of a land border management model with a touch of the value of local wisdom (*nyamabraya*) in community and state life will be steady, the Republic of Indonesia remains intact and sustainable.

Keywords: *Development, Management Model, Border, Nyamabraya, Bali, Concept Validity.*

INTRODUCTION

Management of border areas is needed to provide legal certainty regarding the scope, authority and area management limits to achieve the welfare of the community in a province, city district, sub-district to the smallest unit. Bali Province has 8 (eight) districts and 1 (one) municipality. Each district has a minimum of three districts. The existing border issues with the district have not been resolved completely, as there are still many problems with the delimitation of regional boundaries, activities related to the economy and socio-culture of people living on the border that do not rule out the possibility of mutual agreement between districts in the utilization and management of resources in border. All aspects of border problems will affect the defense and security sector of a region.

Management of national borders is the final series of border formation processes. [Sutisna \(2008\)](#) asserts, that the management aspects of national borders are continuous work. Because, in the management activities, there are many aspects related to the implementation of the country's sovereignty itself, such as the maintenance of state boundary stakes, the traffic of people and goods, as well as issues of defense and security of the country itself. As such, it is only natural that border areas need an integrated and sustainable management mechanism because in the border space interactions and neighbors will always occur, both positive and negative. Various development programs have been carried out by the government to advance the border area, both physically and socio-economically and the culture of the people. However, the condition of the border has not undergone much change, the community has remained lagging behind developments in the central region.

[Wuryandari et al., \(2017\)](#), research on alternative models for managing security in the border regions of Indonesia and Timor Leste by using a combination of external and internal approaches to border management, recommending choices or actions that can be taken to reduce security issues at the border in terms of both policy and implementation.

From various models of existing border area management, there are still problems in handling border issues that must be found out. Handling the problem of border areas is not only the responsibility of the central government but also involves the regional government. Management of border areas is still mostly focused on the sea border which is felt to have more frequent and complex problems. However, land boundary problems also have a very complex impact on development, both physical and socio-cultural and economic development. With the change in the direction of development for now and in the future, the land sector needs legal certainty and law enforcement on border activities, so that physical, socio-cultural and economic development in the border environment can run as expected.

Awareness of the perception of border areas between regions encourages bureaucrats and policymakers in districts/cities in Bali Province to manage land border areas. This is a strategic issue because the management of land border areas is related to the process of nation-state building to the emergence of potential internal conflicts in a region and/or other regions.

In connection with the foregoing, the life of the Balinese is known for its hospitality and socio-cultural life which is supported by local wisdom. One normative concept of local wisdom that exists in Bali is "*nyamabraya*" with this concept, in fact the individual relationships in Balinese society are closely interwoven, but in reality there are often conflicts with others in the use of existing resources in border areas, including conflicts over springs in the Baong Kambing Forest area including the Bangli Regency area between Bondalem Village and Tejakula Village in 2010. The border conflict between the residents of Ulakan and Antiga Villages in Karangasem Regency clashed over the boundary which contained the Pertamina Manggis depot on April 11, 2005. In connection with the foregoing, a study was carried out "developing a model of management of land borders based on Nyamabraya values in order to preserve the diversity of Bali and the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia". For this reason, the concept used in this study is the boundary-making theory of Stephen B Jones (1945), which is supported by the legal basis for managing regional borders with Law Number 43 year 2008 concerning state territory and Presidential Regulation Number 12 year 2010 amended by Presidential Regulation Number 44 year 2017 concerning BNPP.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review that is used to study the development of border management models is the concept of Stephen B. Jhones, in [Sutisna et al., \(2008\)](#), asserting that aspects of managing national borders are continuous work. Because, the management activities involve many aspects related to the implementation of the sovereignty of a country, such as the maintenance of national boundary stakes, traffic of people and goods, as well as national defense and security issues. Thus, it is only natural that border areas need an integrated and continuous management mechanism because in the boundary space there will always be interactions with neighboring regions, both positive and negative. [Azma et al., \(2019\)](#); argues that border management is guided by the four principles of National Resilience, namely the principle of welfare and security, the principle of comprehensive or integrated comprehensiveness, the principle of introspective inward and outward, and the principle of kinship Research by [Wuryandari et al., \(2008\)](#), on alternative models of security management in the border regions of Indonesia and Timor Leste using a combination of external and internal approaches in managing border, recommending options or actions that can be taken to reduce border security problems both in terms of aspects policy and implementation Border management is an ongoing and long-term process. In this regard, this research is focused on border management with an emphasis on managing land borders based on nyamabraya.

Nyamabraya has always been a reference for Balinese Hindus in implementing the dynamics of social life. The main points of Nyamabraya teachings according to several written texts and interpretations of the Vedas, consist of (1) interdependence between people, (2) respect for differences, (3) feelings of communal ownership, (4) you are me and I am you, and (5) shared social responsibility ([Titib, 2009](#)). In its application, Nyamabraya teachings are more interpreted as a pattern of life that prioritizes togetherness on the basis of attachment to humanity's fate and responsibility, so that a social morality among fellow community members in all aspects of life is truly built up.

METHOD

This research was conducted in the area of Bali Province. As a tourist destination, Bali Province has a variety of attractions, including cultural and natural tourist attractions that are supported by the hospitality of its residents. However, in its development, there were quite a lot of conflicts between villages in the land border area ([Suryasa, 2019](#)).

The main focus of this research is to develop a border area management model based on the concept of culture. Based on this rationale, this research uses research design to develop prototypical studies types as stated by [Akker \(1999\)](#) and [Ely & Plomp \(2001\)](#). The important thing to consider in development research is the quality of the product produced. [Plomp \(2001\)](#), providing criteria for product quality are: valid (reflecting state of the art knowledge and internal consistency), having practical and effective added value. In general [Plomp \(2001\)](#) and [Pageh \(2018\)](#), stated that the implementation of development research includes three phases, namely: upstream-downstream analysis phase, prototype development phase, and assessment phase. Relating to the focus of this research problem is the development of a valid, practical, and effective land border area management model based on *nyamabraya*. The research subjects were border communities, community leaders, determined by purposive sampling. Data were collected by observation, documentation and interview techniques, as well as FGDs with academics, professionals, local governments, traditional community leaders, and then the data were analyzed qualitatively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Developing *nyamabraya* based land area border management models

Development of land area border management models based on *nyamabraya* cannot be separated from social, cultural and economic characteristics in the management of land borders ([Sari, 2019](#); [Wiguna & Yadnyana, 2019](#)). From these characteristics, there is always integration and interrelationship between socio-cultural activities, and the economy in the developed border areas is mutually supportive, so as to realize synergies in improving community welfare. In order for the

integration and interconnection between socio-cultural and economic activities to be realized, integration of development plans, program synchronization, and coordination in the implementation of development among stakeholders is needed ([Kusumanegara et al., 2018](#); [Gorda et al., 2018](#)).

The border region has the characteristics of a population economy is the dominant economic activity in the agricultural, plantation and livestock sectors ([Pratiwi et al., 2019](#); [Astuti et al., 2018](#)). The strategy of economic development, especially investment development, is sought to increase economic growth and equitable development among regions as follows: (1) Increasing the growth of regional economic structures that are more balanced by increasing economic diversification and reducing dependence on only a few main commodities, as well as expanding markets. By increasing economic growth in the border region, by itself it will encourage other sectors to be more stretched, such as education, health, population activities in the economic field, (2) Utilization of natural resource potential that has not been used optimally for the development of food crops agriculture/sub-sectors, forestry, fisheries, mining, and tourism. In potential border areas such as agriculture, animal husbandry, plantations, optimally utilized by considering environmental aspects, so that the utilization of these potentials does not damage the environment. (3) Increasing the ease of investment growth for the development of strategic sectors/subsectors, especially through infrastructure development, incentives for private investment, (4) Potential development is pursued by directing certain cultivation areas in areas that are potentially good according to physical, spatial potential and according to the existing superior commodities, and (5) In an effort to overcome the problem, prioritizing the handling of areas that face the problem of critical land, disaster-prone areas, underdeveloped areas, the area develops rapidly through identification of priority areas along with the preparation and implementation of the handling program ([Nahak, 2017](#); [Purnomo et al., 2019](#)).

Balinese people have cultural distinctiveness, in which there is the concept of the village of Kala Patra, or place, time and condition ([Astina et al., 2018](#)). This concept is balanced with *tri hita karana* or three ways of causing harmony, namely the harmony of the relationship between humans and God, humans, and others, and humans and the environment. One of them is the harmony of humans and fellow humans and humans with the environment in the border region. The harmony of this relationship causes damage to the border environment and conflict on the border with a touch of the concept of natural conflict can be minimized ([Pinatih et al., 2018](#); [Sanjaya, 2017](#)). The concept that is also entrenched in Balinese society is '*sad kertih*', which is six sources of welfare that must be preserved to achieve physical and spiritual happiness which consists of *atma kertih*, *wana kertih*, *danu kertih*, as soon as possible, *jana kertih* and the universe is gazing. In the Lontar Mpu Kuturan it is mentioned that Bali as Padma Bhuwana (center of the world), everything comes down to Bali so that all life can prosper, in arranging this limited Balinese space required Balinese human obedience to the importance of preserving the environment that preserves the continuity of life by carrying out the six components are sad.

b. The suitability of the model with the characteristics of the community in the border area

The model of land border management that is developed has conformity with the characteristics of the community in the border area, this is indicated by the absence of conflicts on the border or if there are still, conflicts that can be minimized. This is caused by the presence of regional government policies in border management which include:

1. Policies in the field of Economics and Socio-Culture

The paradigm of managing the border area in the past as a "backyard" of the country's territory, this has an impact on the condition of the border area that is lagging behind the social and economic aspects. The emergence of this paradigm, caused by the past political system that is centralized and emphasizes security stability ([Omer, 2017](#); [Widana et al., 2018](#)). In addition, historically, relations between Indonesia and several neighboring countries have been hit by conflict, and often the occurrence of insurgencies in the country.

Consequently, the perception of handling border areas is more dominated by views to secure the border from potential threats from the outside and tend to position the border area as a security belt ([Putra & Sudana, 2019](#); [Pratiwi et al., 2019](#)). This has resulted in a lack of management of border areas with a welfare approach through optimizing the potential of natural resources, especially those carried out by private investors.

This view in the era of President Joko Widodo's leadership has seen a paradigm shift with development centered on the outskirts or rural areas so that the government's attention to the periphery appears from development programs initiated which tend to be prioritized on the periphery. With the hope that people living in the suburbs get attention and can feel the development carried out by the government and not just a figment service.

The availability of infrastructure and facilities in the area at the border is not sufficient. The existence of village markets, village health centres with health workers is very limited. Village office/hamlet hall with conditions that do not support the process of socialization between village communities. The school building for basic education is not supportive of the implementation of basic education. The road network that connects border areas is still limited, which makes border areas difficult to develop. Plus it does not have social or economic linkages with other regions. Communication facilities and infrastructure, such as radio, television transmitters, telephone facilities in border areas are generally lacking ([Pérez et al., 2018](#); [Jain et al., 2017](#)).

Poverty is often found in inland border areas. This is indicated by the number of underprivileged families and socio-economic disparities with communities in the border region. This is suspected because of the low quality of human resources, the lack of supporting infrastructure, the low productivity of the community and the not yet optimal use of natural resource potential in the border region. The further impact of such conditions is the emergence of actions that encourage the public to engage in illegal economic activities, solely intended to fulfill their daily needs. Like illegal logging in forest areas, mining of minerals in protected areas is legally prohibited. This, potentially causing vulnerability and order is also very detrimental to a region. In addition, many illegal activities are found related to political, economic and security aspects at the border.

2. Policies in Natural Resource Management

The potential of natural resources in the border region, both inland and sea areas is quite large. However, so far the management efforts have not been carried out optimally. Potential natural resources that are possible are managed along with border areas, including forestry, mining, plantation, tourism and fisheries resources. Efforts to optimize the potential of natural resources must pay attention to the carrying capacity of the environment, so as not to cause environmental damage, both physical and social. In most border areas, efforts to utilize natural resources are carried out illegally and uncontrollably, thus disrupting the balance of ecosystems and environmental sustainability (Wijana *et al.*, 2018). Various environmental impacts such as cross-border smoke pollution), floods, landslides, the sinking of small islands, etc. are generally caused by illegal activities, such as illegal logging and uncontrolled dredging of sand. This is quite difficult to handle, because of the limited supervision of the government in the border region and the lack of enforcement of the rule of law.

3. Policies in Institutional and Authority Management

Management of border areas has not been done in an integrated manner by integrating all related sectors. Until now, the problems of some border areas are still handled in an ad hoc, temporary and partial manner and are dominated by a security approach through several committees, so that they have not provided optimal results.

In accordance with Law Number 22 year 1999 concerning Regional Autonomy, Regional Governments can develop border areas in addition to these entrances, without waiting for delegation of authority from the Central Government. However, its implementation for regional government has not implemented its authority. This can be caused by several factors: (1) inadequate capacity of regional governments in managing border areas, considering that the handling is cross-governmental and cross-sectoral administration, so it still requires coordination from institutions that are hierarchically higher; (2) not yet socialized rules and regulations regarding the management of border areas, (3) limited development budget of the regional government; (4) there is still the attraction of central-regional authority, for example in the management of conservation areas such as protected forests and national parks.

With the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 44 Year 2017 concerning changes to Presidential Regulation Number 12 year 2010 concerning National Border Management Agency, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 76 year 2012 concerning Guidelines for Affirmation of Regional Limits giving clarity of authority to the provincial government, City Regencies in border management. The government in managing border areas is the establishment of the National Border Management Agency (BNPP). This body coordinates 18 (eighteen) state ministries and institutions to develop border areas. Thus, the problem of coordination between departments and a clearer division of authority can be accommodated. There are three approaches used by BNPP in managing border areas, namely approaches to security, welfare, and the environment. In the security approach, government policy has long been implemented, so that the Indonesian National Army, which is also included in the BNPP coordination circle, takes the biggest role. The Indonesian national army accommodates defense security in two dimensions, namely traditional and non-traditional defense. In traditional defense, the Indonesian National Army presents village *pecalang* who coordinates with traditional villages.

c. *The nyamabraya*-based border management model that is quality, valid, and practical

Border management with a development approach is an implementation and continuation of the concept of border development. On average, many cases and problems that occur in the border region, whether related to security or social problems, are a result of development inequality. In many cases, border areas tend to try to break away for reasons of uneven social welfare. The emergence of separatist movements and the issue of seeking better livelihoods are closely related to this.

The scope of border area management includes two aspects, namely the management of boundaries between regions and management of the area. Management of regional boundaries basically contains a variety of strategic steps to establish and affirm the boundaries of the region with neighboring regions, securing territorial boundaries on land, and cross-border management reforms. Management of land border areas is generally related to various strategic steps to improve the welfare of local communities through sustainable regional development.

To ensure the sustainability of the social, economic and political environment in the border region, it is necessary to develop a *nyamabraya* based border management model. This model was developed by considering a variety of local wisdom in the territory of Indonesia. For the case of Bali Province, a border area management model based on local

wisdom of Bali was developed, namely *nyamabraya*. Nyamabraya is one form of Balinese local wisdom, which is held firmly as the basis of the relationship between individuals in Balinese community groups. Basic values in local wisdom, such as the social system of the community, can be lived out, practiced, taught and passed on from one generation to another, which simultaneously shapes and guides the patterns of everyday human behavior, both in nature and in its ecosystem.

d. Assessment of *nyamabraya*-based border management models that are quality, valid, and practical

Model assessments were carried out through focus group discussion (FGD) activities involving regional government officials, sub-district heads, village heads, *babinkamtibmas*, *babinsa*, community leaders and universities. From the focus group discussion conducted, information was obtained about the boundaries of the districts that were established through Permendagri Number. 66 year 2016 between Buleleng and Tabanan Districts. Meanwhile, village boundaries are stipulated through Permendagri Number 45 year 2016. The basis used is the *cartometric* system in the preparation of regent regulations. This system has high accuracy, considering that this system uses coordinates, even though changes in the landscape occur due to natural factors or due to human interference, it still will not change its position.

Revitalization of moral values at the border, especially cultural values can be an important reference in border management. With Nyamabraya, the border community realizes that living side by side will have a positive impact on managing and utilizing the potential that exists at the border. For example, water resources, with the awareness of the people that living on the border are both close relatives, then brotherhood will certainly be put forward so that each other's sacrifice to crave harmony can be realized. This is evidenced by the fact that in the border areas there has never been a conflict in exploiting the potential at the border.

The development of a land border area management model based on natural values contributes to the regional government in managing the area bordered with a touch of local wisdom. This is indicated by the interaction of people on the border that has been taking place for generations in economic activities that need optimal management, considering this will boost regional income. Empowerment of local communities on the border which is thick with agricultural economic potential continues to be encouraged by regional cooperation programs through voluntary cooperation and compulsory cooperation in accordance with Law number 23 year 2014 concerning regional governance. Increasing community participation at the border, border communities have varied customs, but still, come from the philosophy of local wisdom that is believed by border communities. The management model developed needs to prioritize community participation. Even though the community is the object of development at the border, without community participation, the program developed by the government will not be able to achieve the expected results.

e. Improvement of *nyamabraya*-based border management models that are valid and practical quality

The improvement of valid and practical quality land-based border management models based on models starts with the development aspects of the model which include:

1. Social development in the field of poverty alleviation

Poverty is a phenomenon that is seen as how the community attempts to meet the needs and the extent to which these efforts are able to fulfill what is desired. This perspective is very narrow in nature and traps in a partial approach that does not provide a comprehensive solution, therefore, poverty alleviation programs are only focused on how the community is able to fulfill their needs, and not find a way out in an effort to alleviate the burden of poverty through efforts to increase capacity and empower the poor. In contrast to the view that seeing poverty as a phenomenon, this perspective sees poverty more sharply at the root of the problems faced. Poverty as a result of weak socio-economic development climate, lack of capital and low efficiency results in low investment turnover, resulting in low savings. This is supported by low educational output which in turn has an impact on weak professional management and the result is leadership ineffectiveness.

Thus poverty is inseparable from the program being launched, the policy of allocating resources to both natural resources and human resource technology. Poverty is the inability to meet minimum living standards (Kuncoro, 1997; Suwija et al., 2019). The basic needs that must be met include food, clothing, housing, education, and health. Based on the size of income, poverty is divided into absolute poverty and relative poverty. Based on the time pattern, poverty can be divided into four, including (1) persistent poverty, namely chronic poverty or decline; (2) cyclical poverty, is poverty that follows the overall economic cycle pattern; (3) seasonal poverty, is seasonal poverty that is often found in the case of fishermen and agriculture; and (4) accident poverty, namely poverty created by natural disasters, conflicts, and violence, or the impact of a particular policy that causes a decrease in the level of welfare of a community (Kuncoro, 1997).

With the concept of *nyamabraya*, real poverty can be alleviated by social development in rural and urban communities. This is based on the view that Nyamabraya or close relatives have a close social relationship. For example in rural areas of Bali, there is a view that living in a society that cannot be separated from the surrounding community, which considers the surrounding community as brothers, so that life must be prosperous, both in social work and social sociology always prioritize Nyamabraya, as shown in Wesnawa et al., (2010; 2014; 2017).

Social development in the border areas also puts forward the concept of culture, so that conflict can be minimized because it considers the surrounding community to be close relatives, which will be invited in social and cultural activities.

2. Border Area Social Development in Education

The Buleleng Regency Government implements regional programs to build on the border, such as the low education of the people in the border area will make the development difficult. In the implementation of infrastructure development in the Sub-District, initially, there were obstacles, especially in providing understanding to the community regarding land use and land acquisition for infrastructure development. Education is also a priority for the government in the development of border areas, so school-age children in Sub-district villages have understood the importance of education. The low level of education of the people at the border caused the knowledge of the people of the area to be low. This was revealed by the head of Tejakula district. Low-educated people are very easily affected by negative things because it is very easy for outsiders to incite them to do things that violate the rules. Therefore, public education must be a priority for the government, with the establishment of schools, especially Elementary Schools (SD), it is expected that the illiteracy rate of the community will decrease even if there is no illiterate community.

The construction of schools in border villages is also taken into account so that the distance between the community and the school is not too far away. Before 2009 various systematic efforts had been made in the distribution and expansion of education, especially in the context of implementing the nine-year compulsory education. Completion of the nine-year basic education compulsory program takes into account fair and equitable services for residents who face economic and social-cultural barriers. The strategy is carried out by helping and facilitating those who have not had the opportunity to attend education, both at school, dropping out of school, as well as elementary school graduates who do not continue to a large number of junior high schools, to obtain educational services. The strategy adopted is the application of inclusive classes, namely by giving opportunities to students who have abnormalities to learn with normal students. Another solution offered in the social development of the education sector is to increase access to education by opening up opportunities for the private sector in establishing new educational institutions.

3. Border Area Social Development in the Field of Health Services

Development of border areas that are not focused on just one aspect, but must be done in various aspects. The construction of health facilities is intended to improve public health, with the construction of policies in remote villages so that the distance between the community and health services is closer. The development of the border area also sees human factors. The population also affects the construction of border areas. In the villages of Kecamatan Tejakula, the number of births is greater than the number of deaths, as stated by the PLKB in the District of Tejakula which states that public health is a priority for the government in social development. With the fulfilment of health needs for the community, it will be easy for the government to carry out development in the villages in the region. Thus social conflict in the health sector can be minimized.

CONCLUSION

The development of land area border management models based on culture, regardless of the socio-cultural characteristics of the economy, all three mutually support one another, linkages, and integration, with the dominance of the agricultural, plantation and livestock sectors; border areas, the truth of the concept, the effectiveness of the model and conformity with the socio-cultural environment of the local community, which is supported by government policies in the fields of socio-economic, natural resource management, and institutional policy, (3) *nyamabraya* based border management models that are valid and practical, (4) Assessment of valid and practical quality models of *nyamabraya*-based border management, and (5) valid and practical quality-based border-based border management models covering regional government policies in the management of land border areas, which consist of policies will be in the field of poverty alleviation, education and health services. Improvement of the model from the aspects of developing a land border management model that is practical and valid. Covering social development in border areas in poverty alleviation, education and health.

The *Nyamabraya*-based border management model needs to be further investigated with aspects of local skills in other areas as an effort to reduce conflicts in resource management at the border.

SUGGESTION

Local governments in the management of land border areas need to prioritize local wisdom in their territory. Local wisdom possessed by a region, its people have trust and confidence and continue to carry out their lives by referring to the local wisdom they believe in. By prioritizing local wisdom, there are conflicts that can be minimized.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you to the Directorate of Research and Community Service (DRPM) Ristekdikti of the Republic of Indonesia for helping with applied research funding for the 2017-2019 funding year, Undiksha LPPM, Regional Government, Border Communities, Community Leaders, who have assisted in the implementation of this research.

REFERENCES

1. Astina, I. K., Sukristyanto, A., & Darmawan, A. (2018). Improving policy of the Republic of Indonesia performance in Bali regional police environment. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(3), 156-172. <https://doi.org/10.29332/ijssh.v2n3.226>
2. Astuti, N. N. S., Ginaya, G., & Susyarini, N. P. W. A. (2018). Designing Bali tourism model through the implementation of tri hita karana and sad kertih values. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, 5(1), 12-23. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v5n1.461>
3. Azma, F., Farahbakhsh, M. T., Safar zad, R., & Farahnaki, E. (2019). Investigating relationship of talent management and organizational entrepreneurship. *International Journal of Life Sciences & Earth Sciences*, 2(1), 25-37. <https://doi.org/10.31295/ijle.v2n1.76>
4. Ely, D. P., & Plomp, T. (2001). *Classic writings on instructional technology*. Englewood, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, Inc.
5. Gorda, A. O. S., Romayanti, K. N., & Anggreswari, N. P. Y. (2018). Social capital, spiritual capital, human capital, and financial capital in the management of child welfare institutions. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(3), 12-20. <https://doi.org/10.29332/ijssh.v2n3.183>
6. Jain, P., Jain, A., Singhai, R., & Jain, S. (2017). Effect of bio-degradation and non degradable substances in environment. *International Journal of Life Sciences*, 1(1), 58-64. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijls.v1i1.24>
7. Kuncoro, M. (1997). *Ekonomi Pembangunan*. UPP AMP YKPN. Yogyakarta.
8. Kuncoro, M. (1997). *Ekonomi Pembangunan: Teori, Masalah, dan Kebijakan*. Unit Penerbit Dan Percetakan PN.
9. Kusumanegara, I. S., Asmony, T., & Numayanti, S. (2018). Work-family conflict on turnover intention regarding work stress as intervening variable. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(2), 141-154. <https://doi.org/10.29332/ijssh.v2n2.153>
10. Nahak, S. (2017). Criminal law policy on land functions impacting climate change in Indonesian national law perspective. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 1(3), 28-39. <https://doi.org/10.29332/ijssh.v1n3.50>
11. Omer, A. (2017). Sustainable development and environmentally friendly energy systems. *International Journal of Physical Sciences and Engineering*, 1(1), 1-39. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijpse.v1i1.2>
12. Pageh, I. M. (2018). Kearifan Sistem Religi Lokal dalam Mengintegrasikan Umat Hindu-Islam di Bali. *Jurnal Sejarah Citra Lekha*, 3(2), 88-98. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jscl.v3i2.19411>
13. Pérez, A. V., Gámez, M. R., Briones, V. F. V., Viteri, C. G. V., & Molina, L. A. V. (2018). Sustainable development seen from environmental training in university linkage. *International Journal of Life Sciences*, 2(1), 12-20. <https://doi.org/10.29332/ijls.v2n1.75>
14. Pinatih, I. D. S., Pratiwi, N. I., & Ekaresty, P. (2018). The second concert of powers: managing US-China competition on the Korean peninsula conflict in terms of international communication perspective. *International Research Journal of Management, IT and Social Sciences*, 5(6), 17-25. <https://doi.org/10.21744/irjmis.v5n6.305>
15. Plomp, R. (2001). *The intelligent ear: On the nature of sound perception*. Psychology Press. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781410604255>
16. Pratiwi, D. P. E., Sulatra, I. K., & Candra, K. D. P. (2019). Bali tourism advertisements: a linguistic analysis. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, 5(1), 43-53. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v5n1.582>
17. Pratiwi, I. Y., Ratnadi, N. M. D., Suprasto, H. B., & Sujana, I. K. (2019). The effect of role conflict, role ambiguity, and role overload in burnout government internal supervisors with tri hita karana culture as moderation. *International Research Journal of Management, IT and Social Sciences*, 6(3), 61-69. <https://doi.org/10.21744/irjmis.v6n3.630>
18. Purnomo, H., Apsari, A. E., & Hadyanawati, A. A. (2019). Quality of life, health and environment in older adults. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 3(1), 134-142. <https://doi.org/10.29332/ijssh.v3n1.272>
19. Putra, I. G. B. W., & Sudana, I. P. (2019). Effect of auditor's role conflict on auditor's stress with core self-evaluations as moderators. *International Research Journal of Management, IT and Social Sciences*, 6(4), 147-155. <https://doi.org/10.21744/irjmis.v6n4.669>
20. Sanjaya, D. B. (2017). Reconstructing local wisdom based character education for sekaa teruna teruni in Desa Pakraman Ubud Bali. *International Research Journal of Management, IT and Social Sciences*, 4(2), 190-197. <https://doi.org/10.21744/irjmis.v4i2.434>
21. Sari, P. R. J. (2019). Digital marketing as promotion on Bali jeep adventure products. *International Research Journal of Management, IT and Social Sciences*, 6(5), 204-209.
22. Suryasa, W. (2019). Historical Religion Dynamics: Phenomenon in Bali Island. *Historical Religion Dynamics: Phenomenon in Bali Island*. *Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems*, 11(6), 1679-1685.
23. Sutisna, S., & Lokita, S. Sumaryo. 2008. *Boundary Making Theory dan Pengelolaan Perbatasan di Indonesia*. In *Workshop Pengelolaan Wilayah Perbatasan*. Yogyakarta: Jurusan Ilmu HI/UPN Veteran. November.

24. Suwija, I. N., Suarta, I. M., Suparsa, I. N., Alit Geria, A. A. G., & Suryasa, W. (2019). BALINESE SPEECH SYSTEM TOWARDS SPEAKER SOCIAL BEHAVIOR. *Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews*, 7(5), 32-40. <https://doi.org/10.18510/hssr.2019.754>
25. Titib, I. (2009). *Made*. 2003. Teologi & Simbol-Simbol Dalam Agama Hindu. Surabaya: Paramita.
26. van den Akker, J., Branch, R. M., Gustafson, K., Nieveen, N., & Plomp, T. (Eds.). (2012). *Design approaches and tools in education and training*. Springer Science & Business Media.
27. Wesnawa, I. G. A. (2010, December). Perubahan Lingkungan Permukiman Mikro Daerah Perkotaan Berbasis Konsep Tri Hita Karana Di Kabupaten Buleleng Bali. In *Forum Geografi*(Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 111-118). <https://doi.org/10.23917/forgeo.v24i2.5020>
28. Wesnawa, I. G. A. (2014, November). Pengembangan Model Pengentasan Kemiskinan berbasis Nilai-nilai Nyamabraya (Ajaran Tatwamasi) pada Masyarakat Perkotaan di Provinsi Bali. In *Seminar Nasional Riset Inovatif* (Vol. 2).
29. Wesnawa, I. G. A., & Sudirta, I. G. (2017). Management of boundary areas based on Nyamabraya values. *International journal of linguistics, literature and culture*, 3(5), 63-71. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v3i5.543>
30. Widana, I. K., Sumetri, N. W., & Sutapa, I. K. (2018). Effect of improvement on work attitudes and work environment on decreasing occupational pain. *International Journal of Life Sciences*, 2(3), 86-97. <https://doi.org/10.29332/ijls.v2n3.209>
31. Wiguna, I. P. I., & Yadnyana, K. (2019). The role of working experience moderating the effect of emotional intelligence, intellectual intelligence, and spiritual intelligence on the ethical decision of tax consultants in Bali area. *International Research Journal of Management, IT and Social Sciences*, 6(3), 18-28. <https://doi.org/10.21744/irjmis.v6n3.624>
32. Wijana, N., Parmithi, N. N., Wesnawa, I., Astra, G., Ardana, I., Mahendra, I., ... & Divayana, D. G. H. (2018). The Measurement of Rare Plants Learning Media using Backward Chaining Integrated with Context-Input-Process-Product Evaluation Model based on Mobile Technology. *International Journal Of Advanced Computer Science And Applications*, 9(8), 265-277. <https://doi.org/10.14569/IJACSA.2018.090834>
33. Wuryandari, G. (2008). Politik luar negeri Indonesia di tengah pusaran politik domestik. P2P-LIPI.
34. Wuryandari, G. (2017). Understanding Indonesia's Foreign Policy on Energy Security Issues. In *Foreign Policy and Energy Security Issues in Indonesia* (pp. 111-128). Springer, Singapore. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-4421-2_5