



Management of boundary areas based on nyamabraya values



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Article history:

Received: 3 March 2017

Revised: 10 August 2017

Approved: 20 September 2017

Published: 25 September 2017

Keywords:

Border;

Nyamabraya;

Development;

Model Management;

Abstract

This research was conducted in Bali Province for 3 (three) years, with the aim to produce a model of management of land border area based on the concept of nyamabraya. With the concept of local wisdom, conflicts in the border areas of provinces, districts, and villages in Bali can be avoided or minimized, resulting in the territorial stability and even the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia remains sustainable. In particular, the objectives of the Year I research are: (1) to identify socio-cultural characteristics of the community in the management of the land border areas; (2) to identify and analyze local government policies in the management of terrestrial border areas; and (3) to analyze and synthesise aspects of the development of the management model Land border areas. To achieve these objectives, then conducted research by using research paradigm development of prototypical type studies combined with reflective analysis method. Research data collected by observation technique, documentation, interview, then analyzed qualitatively. The result of research: (1) socio-cultural characteristics of the community in the management of land border area, (2) local government policy in the management of land border area, and (3) aspects of development model of land border area management.

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1. Introduction

The objective condition of Indonesia as the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) is geographically a country that has a certain territory which is not a continent or land only, but a country whose territory is a union of three dimensions of land, sea, and air and has configuration Territorial with special features as an archipelagic State.

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Of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, ten provinces are bordered by neighboring countries. Indonesia's territorial border is spread over 10 areas, both on land and at sea. Land border area spread in 3 (three) areas, namely: Land Border Area RI- Malaysia on Borneo Island; Indonesia Border Area with PNG in Papua; and the border areas of Indonesia and Timor Leste in East Nusa Tenggara [1].

The country border on the island of Borneo between RI and Malaysia stretches for 2004 km, in Papua between RI and Papua New Guinea (PNG) spans 107 km, and in East Nusa Tenggara between RI and Timor Leste spans for approximately 263.8 km. Meanwhile, the Sea Border Area including the outermost small islands is in 7 areas.

The border is a strategic area related to the integrity and sovereignty of the territory of the country that requires special management. The management of border areas is needed to provide legal certainty about the scope, boundaries of regional management authority and resources to achieve the welfare of the people of an area whether provinces, municipal districts, sub-districts up to the smallest units.

One of these provinces is Bali Province. Bali Province has 8 (eight) districts and 1 (one) municipality. Each district is limited to 3 (three) districts. The border issues with the existing districts have not been resolved completely, as there are still many problems of boundary delimitation, activities related to the economic and socio-cultural communities living on the border that does not rule out the possibility of making an agreement between the districts in the utilization and management of existing resources in Border. All aspects of border issues will affect the field of defense of the security of a region.

State border management is the final set of border formation processes. Stephen B. Jhones, in Sutisna [2] asserted that the aspect of state border management is a continuous work. Because, in the management activities concerned many aspects related to the implementation of the sovereignty of the state itself, such as the maintenance of the state border, the traffic of people and goods, as well as issues of defense and security of the country itself. Thus, it is only natural that border areas require an integrated and sustainable management mechanism because in the boundary space there is always interaction with neighboring areas, both positive and negative [3].

Various development programs have been undertaken by the government to advance the border areas, both physically and socio-economically and culturally. However, the border condition has not changed much, the community remains behind the development in the central region.

Wuryandari's research on alternative models of border area security in Indonesia and Timor Leste using a combination of external and internal approaches to border management recommends options or measures that can be taken to reduce security issues at the border in both policy and implementation [4], [5].

From the various models of the existing border area management, there are still problems in handling border issues that must be looked for a way out. Handling border area issues is not only the responsibility of the central government but also involving local governments. The management of border areas is still largely focused on maritime borders that are perceived to have more frequent and complex problems. However, land boundary issues also have a very complex impact on development, both physical and socio-cultural and economic development. With changes in the current and future direction of development, the land sector needs to ensure legal certainty and enforcement of border activities, so that physical, socio-cultural and economic development in the border environment can proceed as expected.

Awareness of the perceptions of border areas between regions encourages bureaucrats and policymakers at districts in the province of Bali to undertake the management of terrestrial border areas. This is a strategic issue because the management of the land border areas is related to the process of nation-state building on the emergence of potential internal conflicts in an area and/or with other regions (neighborhoods)

In connection with the above, the life of Balinese people is known for their hospitality and socio-cultural life supported by local wisdom. One of the normative concepts of local wisdom in Bali is "*nyamabraya*" with this concept is actually individual relations in the Balinese society is closely intertwined, but in reality often conflict with others in the utilization of existing resources in the border area, In the Baong Kambing Forest area which includes the Bangli District between Bondalem and Tejakula villages in 2010 [6]. The border conflict between Ulakan villagers and Antiga village of Karangasem district clashed over the border in which there was a Pertamina Mangosteen depot on 11 April 2005. In relation to the above, it is necessary to conduct research on: The development of the model of Area-Based Boundary Areas Management Based on Value- Value "*Nyamabraya*". The first year aims to: (1) Identify the socio-cultural characteristics of the community in the management of terrestrial border areas, (2) Identify and analyze local government policies in the management of

terrestrial border areas; and (3) Analyze and synthesize aspects of the development of land use management model borders

2. Research Methods

This research was conducted in the area of Bali Province. As a tourist destination, Bali Province has various attractions, including cultural and natural tourist attractions supported by the hospitality of its inhabitants. However, in its development quite a lot of conflicts that occur between villages in the land border region. The main focus of this research is to develop a model of border area management based on the concept of *nyamabraya*, the model of social engineering of border management based on *nyamabraya*, and recommendation of the policy of the management of the Brasil-based border area. Based on the rationale, this research uses research design development type prototypical studies as proposed by Akker [7] and Ely and Plomp [8]. The important thing to note in the development research is the quality of product devices produced. Plomp [8], providing product quality criteria is: valid, has practical and effective value added. In general Plomp [8] states that the implementation of development research includes three phases namely: upstream downstream analysis phase, prototype development phase, and assessment phase. Concerned with the focus of this research problem is the development of the model of land-based border area management *nyamabraya* completely valid, practical and effective.

3. Results and Analysis

Social, cultural, and economic characteristics in the management of land borders

The integration and interrelationship between socio-cultural activities, and the economy in the developed border areas are mutually supportive of each other, so as to create synergy in improving the welfare of the community. In order for the integration and interrelationships between social and cultural activities and economics to be realized, integration of the development plan, program synchronization and coordination in development implementation among stakeholders is required.

Characteristics of the economy

The border area characteristic of the population economy is the dominance of economic activity in agriculture, plantation, and livestock. Economic development strategies, particularly investment development, are attempted to promote economic growth and equitable development among sub-districts are as follows: (1) Increasing the growth of a more balanced regional economic structure by increasing economic diversification and reducing dependence on a few key commodities, as well as market expansion. With the improvement of regional economic growth at the border, it will naturally encourage other sector sectors to be more stretched, such as education, health, population activity in economy, (2) Utilization of natural resources potency which has not been utilized optimally for the development of food crop agriculture sector, Forestry, fisheries, mining, and tourism. In potential border areas such as agriculture, livestock, plantation, optimally utilized by considering the environmental aspect, so that the utilization of such potentials will not damage the environment. In fact, people in the border area realize that the environment must be conserved for the sustainability of existing natural resource utilization, (3) Increased ease of investment growth for the development of strategic sectors/subsectors mainly through infrastructure development, incentives for private investment, (4) (5) In an effort to overcome the problem, prioritize the handling of areas facing problems such as: critical land, disaster-prone / environment Vulnerable, underdeveloped areas, rapidly developing areas through the identification of priority areas along with the preparation and implementation of the treatment program.

Socio-cultural characteristics

The Balinese community wherever located within the sphere of Bali has its distinctiveness in culture, known as the village concept of *patra*, or place, time and circumstances. This concept is balanced with *tri hita karana* or three ways of causing happiness/harmony, the namely harmonious relationship between human with God, human beings with others, and people with the environment. One of the harmonies of the relationship is between man and his fellow human beings and the environment in the border area. This harmony of relationships causes environmental damage at the border and conflict to be dealt with with the concept of conflict can be minimized. The concept that is also rooted in the Balinese society is 'sad kertih' which keeps the survival by implementing:

Atma Kertih, Wana Kertih, Danu Kertih, Segara Kertih, Jana Kertih, and Jagat Kertih [9]. In this village, system built a harmony between human relations and Ida Hyang Widhi with *sradha* and *bhakti*, the relationship between human and fellow based on mutual devotion '*paras-paros sarpanaya salumlum sebayantaka*', the relationship between human and environment based on affection. This relationship is a reciprocal relationship called *Cakra Yadnya*. In *Bhagawagitha* mentioned the relationship will cause a social atmosphere that ensures everyone can run their respective *swadharma*, so that conflicts can be avoided.

Policy of Local Government in the Management of Territory Border Area Policy in Economics and Socio-Culture

a) The existence of the paradigm 'border area as backyard'

The paradigm of border area management in the past as the "backyard" of the territory of NKRI has implications for the condition of the existing border areas that are isolated and left behind from the social and economic side. The emergence of this paradigm, caused by the centralized political system of the past and great emphasis on security stability. In addition, historically, Indonesia's relations with some neighboring countries have been hit by conflict, as well as frequent domestic insurgencies. Consequently, the perception of border area management is dominated by a view to securing the border from potential external threats and tending to position the border region as a security belt. This has resulted in the lack of management of border areas with a welfare approach to optimizing the potential of natural resources, especially by private investors

This view in the era of President Joko Widodo's leadership occurred a paradigm shift with a centralized development in the periphery or rural, so the government's attention on the periphery looks from the development programs initiated tend to be prioritized on the periphery. With the hope of people who live in the suburbs get attention and can feel the development carried out by the government and not just a fictitious service.

b) Facilities and infrastructure are still minimal

The availability of infrastructure and facilities, both facilities and infrastructure of the region and socio-economic facilities is still far from adequate. The existence of village markets, village health centers with health workers is very limited. Village office/village hall with conditions that do not support the socialization process between villagers. School buildings for elementary education, conditions are not supported for the implementation of basic education. Road and land and sea transportation networks are still very limited, which makes it difficult for the development of border areas because they have no social or economic linkages with other regions. The condition of communications infrastructure and facilities such as transmitters or radio and television transmissions and telephone facilities in border areas is generally still relatively minimal. The lack of communication and information means that the border community is better informed about neighboring countries than information and insight about Indonesia. The availability of basic social and economic facilities such as public health centers, schools, and markets is also very limited. This makes the border area difficult to grow and compete with neighboring countries.

c) The existence of customary land/community ulayat

In some border areas, there are customary / ulayat lands located in two districts. Ulayat land is partly a livelihood field that is processed daily by the border community, so crossing border between districts become commonplace every day. The existence of *ulayat* land which is divided into two by the borderline, astronomically requires its own regulation and can become a problem in the future if it is not handled seriously. With the Ministerial Regulation concerning district / municipal boundaries, it can minimize the problem, given the changes in landscape due to human intervention and due to nature's nature will disguise the natural boundaries with land use change. Such as watersheds are shifted due to natural disasters, as well as human activities

Policy in Natural Resource Management

a) Potential utilization of Natural resources not yet optimal

The potential of natural resources in the border area, both in land and sea areas is quite large, but so far the management effort has not been done optimally. Potential natural resources that can be managed along border areas, including forest resources, mining, plantation, tourism, and fisheries.

Utilization of fishery potential in the north coast of Bali, especially in Buleleng regency of Bali province, still leaves the problems between fishermen in the village administration area. Based on interviews with the Chairman of Segara Wangi Banyuning Utara Fishermen Group, it is known that the fishermen of neighboring

villages feel they have absolute authority to catch fish in a coastal area or coastal village. If there are fishermen outside the village who sail to catch fish entering into the waters of other villages, it is not allowed. Though the sea is utilized by traditional fishermen to catch fish deep into the deep sea, the boundaries of the territorial waters are not clearly known by traditional fishermen. This should be addressed by the authorities or local authorities because if left unchecked it will be a problem that can explode at any time, which ultimately impact on the security of the region, whose impact on fishing communities no longer able to go to sea because the security of fishermen is threatened.

b) This is the exploitation of the uncontrolled and sustainable use of Natural Resources

Efforts to optimize the potential of natural resources should pay attention to the carrying capacity of the environment, so as not to cause damage to the environment, both physical and social environment. In most of the border areas, efforts to utilize natural resources are done illegally and uncontrollably, thus disrupting the balance of ecosystems and environmental sustainability. Various environmental impacts such as cross-border smoke pollution, floods, landslides, small island sinks, and so on are generally caused by illegal activities, such as illegal logging in forest areas and sand dredging on small, uncontrolled islands. This is quite difficult to handle, due to the limited supervision of the government in the border areas and the enforcement of the rule of law fairly and decisively.

Policy in Institutional and Management Authorities

a) The absence of institutions that manage the border area is integrated and integrated

The management of border areas has not been done in an integrated manner by integrating all related sectors. To date, the problems of some border areas are still handled ad hoc, temporary and partial and more dominated by a security approach through several committees, resulting in yet to deliver optimal results [10].

Integrated border management of the country is very strategic and urgent to do because it concerns with the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. One of the things that contribute to the not optimal management and handling of border issues at this time is the absence of an institution that specifically manages all aspects of border management, both at the national and regional levels.

b) Unclear authority in the management of border areas

In accordance with Law No. 22 /1999 on Regional Autonomy, the regulation on the development of border areas is legally under the responsibility of the District Government. Central government authority exists only on border gates covering aspects of customs, immigration, quarantine, and security and defense.

Thus the Regional Government may develop border areas other than those entrances, without waiting for delegation of authority from the Central Government. However, in practice, the local government has not exercised its authority. This may be due to several factors: (1) Inadequate capacity of local governments in the management of border areas, given that their handling is cross-administrative and cross-sectoral, it still requires coordination from higher hierarchical institutions; (2) Unregulated regulations and regulations concerning border area management, (3) Limited local government development budget; (4) There is still a tug of central-regional authority, for example in the management of conservation areas such as protected forests and national parks as international inheritance which has been the authority of the central government (Ministry of Forestry).

With the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 44/2012 on the amendment to Presidential Regulation No. 12/2010 concerning National Border Management Agency, Permendagri No. 76/2012 on Guidance for Confirmation of Boundaries provides clarity of authority to provincial, municipal government in border management.

The policy in institutional and authority of resource potential management in Buleleng Regency is implemented by Buleleng Regency Regulation No. 9/2013 on Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Regency, Buleleng Year 2013-2033.

Consolidation of protected areas became the starting point for the development of Buleleng Regional Spatial Layout based on the principle of sustainable development. Once the protected area is designated as a limitation for the development of the area, furthermore it can be determined the direction of the development of the cultivation area. The spatial pattern of protected areas generally consists of Protected forest area; Areas that provide protection to their subordinate areas; Local protected areas; Nature reserve areas, nature preservation, and cultural preservation; Areas prone to natural disasters; Geological protected area; and other Protected Areas [11].

Physiographically Buleleng District extends from east to west and flows from south to north, with these characteristics, Buleleng district has border areas with 5 districts of Karangasem, Bangli, Badung, Tabanan, and Jemberana. All border areas with this district are located in the mountains stretching from east to west, which splits Bali Island into North Bali and East Bali. With such characteristics, the upper area with an altitude of 1200 meters above sea level, is a forest area with a protective function for the lower regions.

One of the government's significant actions in the management of border areas is the establishment of the National Border Management Agency (BNPP). There are three approaches used by BNPP in managing border areas, namely the approach of security, welfare, and environment. In the security approach, government policy has long been implemented, so the TNI which is also included in the coordination circle of BNPP takes the biggest role. The TNI accommodates the defense of security in two dimensions, namely traditional and non-traditional defense. In traditional defense, TNI presents village *pecalang* in coordination with traditional villages.

Meanwhile, for non-traditional defense, TNI conducts various programs that help the welfare of the community through the Village Entrance TNI program. In Tejakula sub-district, they help to smooth and expand the village road in 2011. Thus, it is hoped that the community will feel helpful and TNI's image on the border which is considered barrier can be eroded. In the welfare approach, the role of government is represented in the activities of BNPP. Based on interviews with Assistant for Governance Sector, the core of border area management policy is: (1) accelerating the growth of economic growth in border area; (2) accelerate the improvement of the quality of human resources in border areas, and (3) accelerate the institutional capacity building of border areas. The three core policies are then implemented in the form of setting priority sites in the border region. However, not all border areas are priority locations at the same time. This is related to the limited financial capacity of the government.

Aspects of the development of the model of management area borderland

Social development in the field of poverty alleviation

Poverty as a phenomenon, this worldview looks at poverty more sharply at the root of the problem at hand. Poverty as a systemic process that is reduced by various factors in this case poverty is influenced by many aspects formed through the condition of a country from time to time.

Thus poverty cannot be separated how the program is proclaimed, the policy of resource allocation both natural resources, human resources technology, but also the management and distribution of these resources. Poverty is the inability to meet minimum living standards [5]. Basic needs that must be met include food, clothing, shelter, education, and health. Poverty can be distinguished by the size of income, namely absolute poverty and relative poverty. When viewed based on the pattern of time, poverty can be divided into four, including persistent poverty; Cyclical poverty; Seasonal poverty; and accident poverty [12].

With the concept of *nyamabraya*, poverty can actually be tackled with social development in rural and urban societies. This is based on the view that *nyamabraya* or close relatives have a close social relationship. For example, in Balinese rural areas, there is a view that living in an inalienable society with the surrounding community, which considers the surrounding community to be brothers and sisters, so that life must emulate, both in social work and in religious societies always emphasize *nyamabraya*, as shown in the Wesnawa study Et al [13], [14]. Social development in border areas, also put forward the concept of *nyamabraya*, so that the conflict can be minimized because it considers the surrounding community is a close relative, who will be invited to social-cultural activities.

Social Development of the Border Areas of Education

The Buleleng District Government is implementing regional programs to build on the border, as low public education in border areas will complicate the course of development. In the implementation of infrastructure development in district initially, there are obstacles, especially giving understanding to the community about land use and land acquisition for infrastructure development. Education is also a priority for the government in the development of border areas so that school-aged children in district villages have understood the importance of education. The low level of community education at the border has caused the knowledge of the people in the area to below. This is expressed by the sub-district Tejakula. Low-educated people are very easily affected by negative things because it's very easy for outsiders to incite them to do things that break the rules. Therefore, community education should be a priority for the government, with the establishment of schools, especially elementary schools is expected to be reduced levels of community illiteracy even no illiterate people

The construction of schools in villages on the border is also noted to keep the distance of the community and school not too far away. Up to 2009, there have been various systematic efforts in the distribution and extension of education, especially in the context of the implementation of nine-year compulsory education. Completion of the compulsory education program of nine years basic education concerns fair and equitable services for people facing economic and social-cultural barriers. Likewise, children who have physical, emotional, mental and intellectual disabilities. Strategies taken include assisting and facilitating those who have not had the opportunity to attend education, either in school, dropping out of school, and elementary school graduates who do not continue to junior high schools, to obtain educational services. In this strategy also adopted the application of inclusion classes, namely by providing opportunities for learners who have a disorder to learn with normal learners. Another solution offered in the social development of education is the increased access to education through the opening of opportunities for private parties in establishing new educational institutions.

Social Development of the Border Area for Health Services

Development of border areas that are not focused on one aspect only, but must be done in various aspects. The development of health facilities is done for better public health, with the construction of policies in remote villages intended to make the distance of the community with health services closer. Development of the border area also sees its human factor. The population also influences the construction of border areas. In Tejakula sub-districts, the number of births is greater than the number of deaths, as the Tejakula District Teachers' Disease Counsel said that public health is a priority for the government in social development. With the fulfillment of health needs for the community will be easier for the government to carry out development in the villages in the region. A breakthrough by the Ministry of Health in the form of Public Health Development Reform. The goal is to improve the highest public health by eliminating the disparity of health development between regions, between socio-economic, and improve public access to quality health services. The formation of Kampung KB in each sub-district in Buleleng District, has a significant influence to realize the health of mother and child, because the family planning program aims to provide health insurance for mother and child, because, with the birth distance arranged in such a way, the readiness of the mother to Childbirth from the mental and psychological aspects will be good, so the quality of the population is increasing.

4. Conclusion

The socio-cultural characteristics of the community in the management of the identified land border areas are incomplete, so it needs to be improved by the addition of socio-cultural characteristics data. Local government policies in the management of terrestrial border areas, covering Policies in Economics and Socio-Culture, Policies in Natural Resource Management, and Policies in Institutional and Management Authorities. Aspects of the development of the management model of the land border include the social development of the land border areas of poverty alleviation, the social development of the land border areas of education, and the social development of the land service areas of health services.

Suggestion

Local Government in the management of land border areas need to promote local wisdom in the region. Local wisdom possessed by a region, people have trust and confidence and still carry out their life with guided by local wisdom which is believed. By promoting existing local wisdom, conflicts can be minimized.

Acknowledgements

This research is financed from DPRM Kemristekdikti, therefore the author delivered a speech thanks to the LPPM Undiksha giving assistance funds so that research is well underway, Mr. Wayan Suryasa editorial staff IJCU and especially in the IJCU Journal has published this article, the authors say many thanks.

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