

International Journal of Judicial Law

Implementation and supervision of Bangli regency regional regulation related to Lake Boundary distance in the management of the Batur Lake area

I Gusti Bagus Suryawan ^{1*}, I Nyoman Sutama ², Kadek Pudja Anjeli Karna ³, Putu Indira Yustika Kusuma Dewi ⁴, IGA Mutiara Maharani Kardinal ⁵

¹⁻⁵ Faculty of Law, Warmadewa University, Indonesia

* Corresponding Author: **I Gusti Bagus Suryawan**

Article Info

ISSN (online): 2583-6536

Volume: 03

Issue: 05

October-September 2024

Received: 12-07-2024

Accepted: 14-08-2024

Page No: 12-17

Abstract

In the context of the management of the Lake Batur Area, this study looks at how the Bangli Regency Regional Regulation (Perda) which regulates the distance of the lake boundary is implemented and supervised. The audit centers on compliance with the rules, environmental impacts, and the reaction of companies and communities to the regulations. In this paper, it is an empirical legal research to assess the effectiveness of local regulations in maintaining the balance of the lake ecosystem and its influence on the surrounding economic efforts. These results provide an overview of the difficulties and possibilities in achieving a balance between sustainable development and environmental preservation in this important tourism area.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.54660/IJL.2024.3.5.12-17>

Keywords: Lake Batur area, regional regulation, supervision

Introduction

In terms of spatial planning, the authority of the local government, in this case the Bangli Regency government, is based on Article 11 paragraph of the Spatial Planning Law which states that the authority of the district/city local government in the implementation of spatial planning includes regulation, coaching, supervision, the implementation of spatial planning in the district/city area and the district/city strategic area. The implementation of this provision, the Bangli Regency Government realizes by issuing Bangli Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Bangli Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2013 -2033 Bangli Regency Regional Gazette Number 9 Supplement to Bangli Regency Regional Gazette Number 7 (hereinafter referred to as the Bangli RT/RW Regional Gazette).

From the provisions of Article 78 of the Bangli RT/RW Regional Regulation mentioned above, it can be seen that the Lake Area and its borders clearly regulate the distance of a building from the lakeside, activities that are allowed with conditions and things that are not allowed. From the regulation, it is clearly regulated about buildings that are allowed, allowed with conditions and those that are not allowed. But in reality, there are many businesses, restaurants, hotels and accommodations on the lake's borders. The place of business is becoming more and more prevalent so that it violates Regional Regulations, especially violating the lake area and its borders. In accordance with the initial survey conducted by the researcher, there are activities and developments that violate Article 78 of the RT/RW Regional Regulation related to the distance of the lake boundary, when viewed from the perspective of licensing, where all the use of space related to economic activities certainly cannot be separated from the licensing aspect.

The Bangli Regency Government in enforcing Regional Regulations cannot apply rules or coercion arbitrarily or contrary to the law. The Bangli Regency Government in every action is obliged to maintain a balance of protection between the public interest and the interests of individuals or the rights of the community. In efforts to enforce Regional Regulations, another more important effort is supervision. Supervision is a preventive balustrade to enforce compliance, while applying sanctions is a repressive step to enforce compliance. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the factors causing violations of lake boundary distance regulations and find a new concept of the involvement of Customary Villages in preventing violations.

Research method

In looking for efforts to solve the problems raised in this writing, the type of research used is Empirical Law research. Empirical law research means a research by examining problems based on facts that occur in the field and this research is based on primary data. Sociological or empirical legal research mainly examines primary data. Another term used in empirical legal research is "sociological legal research and can also be called field research, because it starts from primary data, namely data that can be obtained directly through field research. Field research is carried out through observation, interviews or questionnaires.

Discuss and analysis

The Lake Batur area is an area located around Lake Batur, which includes various villages such as Trunyan Village, Buahian Village, Kedisan Village, Batur Village, Songan A Village and Songan B Village. Being in a highland area, we can witness the view of the lake with bluish-green water. The lake, which is located on the slopes of Mount Batur, is a tourist destination that is suitable to visit and far from the crowds. UNESCO also recognizes the natural beauty of Lake Batur. They have also designated Lake Batur as a Global Geopark Network area.

The success of government policies regarding spatial planning depends on the supervision carried out. Supervision is the key to success in the implementation of spatial planning, so as not to damage the existing ecosystem and be able to harmonize with the environment. In the state's control of the potential of natural resources, it has become the state's obligation to protect, preserve and restore the environment in order to create ideal conditions between existing development and the environment. So that existing development based on spatial planning generally has nuances in the use of natural resources without damaging the surrounding environment. With this goal, the central and regional governments issue regulations that regulate spatial planning.

Based on an interview with the Head of Spatial Planning of the Bangli Regency Public Works and Public Housing Office, Mr. Dede Agusta Sastrayana, he stated the following. If you explore various laws and regulations related to spatial planning, by using the theory of hierarchy, it can be found that the legal basis used by the Bangli Regency government in the formation of the Spatial Planning Regional Regulation is as follows:

1. 1945 Constitution, Article 33 paragraph 3: The earth, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest possible prosperity of the people;
2. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning in Article 11 paragraph (1), stipulates the authority of the district/city local government in the implementation of spatial planning
3. Article 163 paragraph (1) and Article 162 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 15 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning in Article 3 states that spatial planning arrangements are prepared and determined by the Government, provincial local governments and district/city local governments in accordance with their authority; and
4. Article 131 of the Regional Regulation of the Province of Bali Number 16 of 2009 concerning the Spatial Plan of the Province of Bali for the Year 2009-2029.

Based on the results of the interview mentioned above, it can be analyzed that there are several laws and regulations that are used as a legal basis for the Bangli Regency government in formulating an RTRW Regional Regulation to carry out the regulation, utilization, management, and control of spatial planning in the Bangli Regency area. If we take the Toya Devasya tourist attraction as an example, which is studied from the Decree of the Minister of PUPR No. 1085/KPTS/M/2023, there are several violations, namely:

1. First Dictum: Because of its activities in the lake border area where hot water that comes out on the shore of Lake Batur is immediately made into a pond.
2. Eighth Dictum: By creating a pond on the hot spring on the shore of Lake Batur, it causes a change in the shape of the hot spring and changes the location of the lake's edge, this violates the eighth dictum number 1.
3. The boundary of Lake Batur used by Toya Devasya is a status quo, namely conditions that cannot be changed and added, this time violating the twelfth dictum.
4. The use of lake borders has a contradiction, namely for tourism and religion. For tourism, it will bring a change in the shape of the lakeside, this is not in accordance with the use of the lakeside for religion. In this case, customary villages have a loophole to intervene in law enforcement against the lake boundary.

The violations committed by Toya Devasya show the importance of supervision in the implementation of spatial planning policies. The government needs to ensure that every activity in the Lake Batur area, especially those involving environmental changes, must comply with existing rules. In addition, customary villages have an important role in maintaining the preservation and wise use of the lake environment, ensuring a balance between tourism and religious interests.

The implementation of spatial planning is an activity that includes arranging, coaching, implementing, and supervising spatial planning. Supervision of spatial planning is an effort so that the implementation of spatial planning can be realized in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. According to article 8 paragraph (1) letter a of Law Number 26 of 2007 reads: "The Government's authority in the implementation of spatial planning includes: regulation, guidance, and supervision of the implementation of spatial planning of national, provincial, and district/city areas, as well as the implementation of spatial planning of national, provincial, and district/city strategic areas"

From this description, it can be analyzed that supervision is one of the government's authorities in the implementation of spatial planning. For this reason, the role of the government in this case is very important for the implementation of spatial planning. In Articles 105 to 108 of the Bangli Regency RTRW Regional Regulation, it explains the rules for the supervision of spatial planning which include related to supervision, monitoring, objectives, and guidelines based on the regent's regulations.

The Pamong Praja Police Officer has a duty as a local law enforcement officer in order to increase public awareness and obedience. In relation to Bangli Regency, the role of the civil police unit is urgently needed in terms of controlling buildings that violate the boundaries of Lake Batur. Considering that there are many violations in Lake Batur. Regarding the regulation of Spatial Planning Supervision, it is regulated in the provisions of Articles 105 to 108 of the

Bangli RT/RW Regional Regulation which explains related to Spatial Planning Supervision which is carried out with Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Actions as also stated in paragraph (1), with this supervision involving the role of the community to submit reports, and complaints to the district or city government. Based on the description above, it can be analyzed that supervision is not only the responsibility of the Government but the role of the community is needed in the context of supervision regarding spatial planning as stated in article 105 paragraph (3). Regarding supervision procedures, it includes monitoring, evaluation and monitoring actions. Talking about the supervision process, the role of the Pamong Praja Police Unit is indeed the spearhead as a local law enforcement officer.

Looking at the provisions of the direction for the imposition of sanctions regulated in the Bangli Regency RT/RW Regional Regulation as mentioned above, in the author's opinion, it is quite clear and firm and is enough to provide understanding to the community and the government regarding the legal consequences of violations of the provisions of this Regional Regulation. However, in practice, violations of the provisions in the Bangli Regency RT/RW Regional Regulation are still found. The forms of violations related to the Bangli Regency RT/RW based on the explanation from the Head of Enforcement at the Bangli Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit Service include:

1. Erecting a building without being based on a Building Permit (IMB);
2. Erecting a building not in accordance with the Building Permit (IMB);
3. Erecting a building in violation of the Building Boundary Line (GSB);
4. There was a combination of violations, namely not having an IMB and violating the Building Boundary Line; and
5. Violations based on objections from neighbors

Regarding the problem of the existence of buildings that violate the provisions of the lake boundary in the Batur Kintamani Bangli Lake Area, Mr. A.A. Gede Ngurah Budha, stated that: "The Bangli Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit has carried out several control actions against buildings that violate the provisions of the lake boundary. Sometimes if there are people who are still seen doing construction in the lake border area, they are asked to show their permits first, if they do not have permits for a while the construction is stopped until the issuance of the permit. However, the obstacles faced in the field are regarding the behavior and characteristics of the Kintamani local community which are harsh so that control measures cannot be carried out. "

Furthermore, he stated that the Bangli Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit has never imposed sanctions in the form of demolition of buildings that violate the provisions of the lake boundary in the Lake Batur area. His party will look at the rules regarding the ravine boundary first, considering that the Bangli Regent has issued an SE regarding the buildings on the ravine border, considering that the lake border is not much different in its characteristics from the ravine boundary. Now the Pamong Praja Police Unit focuses first on the border of the gap, further will definitely follow up on the lake border. Efforts to prevent development on the border of Lake Batur have been carried out through coaching by educating the community about the importance of protecting the environment and about the dangers of development carried

out in the lake border area. Prevention efforts are not only the responsibility of the government, but the community must actively participate in prevention efforts and participate in implementing the RT/RW regional regulation.

The success of government policies regarding spatial planning depends on the supervision carried out. Supervision is the key to success in the implementation of spatial planning, so as not to damage the existing ecosystem and be able to harmonize with the environment. In the state's control of the potential of natural resources, it has become the state's obligation to protect, preserve and restore the environment in order to create ideal conditions between existing development and the environment. So that existing development based on spatial planning generally has nuances in the use of natural resources without damaging the surrounding environment. With this goal, the central and regional governments issue regulations that regulate spatial planning. Article 101 of the Bangli Regency RT/RW Regional Regulation which regulates the direction of imposition of sanctions in the provisions of paragraph (3) states that in the event of a violation in the field of spatial planning, the party committing the violation may be subject to administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions.

The Bangli Regency SatPol PP has routinely provided guidance, appeals and reprimands to people who have committed violations, especially developments that violate the Regional Regulation. Administrative sanctions are given if there is a violation of the erected building either against individuals who build houses, shophouses/offices and other buildings and can also be imposed on corporations or legal entities, as well as against developers or developers in the event that the erected building does not meet the conditions further regulated in Bangli Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Bangli Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2013-2033.

As for the efforts of the Bangli Regency Government in arranging buildings that violate the boundaries of Lake Batur, based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Spatial Planning Division of the Bangli Regency Public Works and Public Housing Office, Mr. Dede Agusta Sastrayana, stated that the Bangli Regency Government has made efforts to overcome obstacles to law enforcement against buildings in the Lake Batur border area, namely through preventive and repressive efforts. Furthermore, he explained that preventive or preventive efforts are carried out, among others, through:

1. Licensing efforts, where the Bangli Regency Government does not issue permits for buildings that violate the provisions of the lake boundary in the Bangli Regency RTRW Regional Regulation.
2. Socialization efforts, namely through socialization activities carried out to the community regarding environmental protection and providing explanations on how to protect the environment, especially regarding spatial planning on the Lake Border. Where in the material included knowledge of the importance of protecting the lake border area. Socialization has actually begun to be carried out starting from schools whose targets are children, teachers and employees, as well as from village urges whose targets are starting from the Village Head, Hamlet Head and all employees at the village office along with representatives of village community members.
3. Efforts to monitor the erection of buildings in the Lake

border area are carried out by the Bangli Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit Service to reduce the amount of physical development carried out in the Lake border area.

Meanwhile, repressive efforts are through the application of administrative sanctions. However, indeed in practice in the field related to the erection of buildings in the border area of Lake Batur, sanctions have never been imposed on violators. The sanctions given are in a regulatory nature, the control of space utilization is intended as an effort to take action so that the planned use of space can be realized. The action to control the use of space is carried out by the Bangli Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit through inspections and investigations of all violations/irregularities in the use of space carried out on the use of space that is not in accordance with the Bangli Regency RTRW Regional Regulation. Then regarding the regulation of the imposition of criminal sanctions, it is regulated in the Provisions of Article 116 of the Bangli Regency RTRW Regional Regulation concerning the Bangli Regency Regional Spatial Plan, which among others states as follows:

1. Any person who commits a violation of the established spatial plan may be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
2. Any government official who is authorized to issue permits not in accordance with the spatial plan as referred to in Article 97 paragraph (11), may be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
3. Every person who suffers losses due to criminal acts as referred to in Article 105 can demand civil compensation from the perpetrators of criminal acts

The success of government policies regarding spatial planning depends on the supervision carried out. Supervision is the key to success in the implementation of spatial planning, so as not to damage the existing ecosystem and be able to harmonize with the environment. In the state's control of the potential of natural resources, it has become the state's obligation to protect, preserve and restore the environment in order to create ideal conditions between existing development and the environment. So that existing development based on spatial planning generally has nuances in the use of natural resources without damaging the surrounding environment. With this goal, the central and regional governments issue regulations that regulate spatial planning.

From the explanation of Mr. Dede Agusta Ssatrayana, it can be analyzed that the PUPR Office as the initiator of the RT/RW Regional Regulation has carried out socialization of the previous RT/RW Regional Regulation. However, the author sees that the previous local regulations are poorly known by the general public and have not been held public tests so that violations that occur do not solely arise due to the intention of the violators but there is a lack of understanding of the existing rules. Word World Park Congress (WPC) in 2003 produced a declaration stating that the existence of local communities who have previously managed certain areas needs respect for their rights. The principle of free prior informed consent (FPIC) for programs that have a direct impact on the lives and livelihoods of indigenous peoples must be implemented. Therefore, the global mandate of conservation areas is not focused on the conservation of

biological diversity, but also on the interests of community welfare, the provision of economic benefits, conflict mitigation and the protection of local cultures.

Regarding buildings that violate the Lake Boundary Distance in the Lake Batur Area, the Government in terms of having carried out socialization and involved community participation in the formulation of the Bangli RTRW Regional Regulation. In an interview with the Head of the Spatial Planning Division of the Bangli Regency Public Works and Public Housing Office, Mr. Dede Agusta Ssatrayana, stated: "We admit that the Regional Regulation has been made for a long time since 2013. Now we have formed a new RTRW Ranperda as a replacement for the old RTRW Regional Regulation. In the formulation of the Draft Regional Regulation, it will involve community participation so that the rights of the community are not harmed by the existence of the Regional Regulation. The Public Works Office as the initiator of the Regional Regulation will oversee the regional regulation and accommodate the importance of indigenous peoples. Customary Law Communities are groups of people who have lived in a certain geographical area for generations, due to ties to ancestral origins, strong relationships with the environment, and the existence of a value system that determines economic, political, social, and legal institutions in accordance with article 1 letter 30 of Law 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management."

One of the main criteria for the existence of Indigenous Peoples is the existence of local wisdom or a value system that determines economic, political, social, and legal institutions. Local wisdom is a noble value that applies in the community's life system to, among other things, protect and manage the environment in a sustainable manner. Indigenous Village People who have lived since birth and have been hereditary on the border of Lake Batur, Indigenous people are a group of people who have inhabited this archipelago for a long time. Even before the Indonesian state existed, before modern culture came, indigenous peoples inhabited the area long before the laws and regulations regarding spatial planning existed. Unfortunately, indigenous peoples are often marginalized in development, even though their role is important in protecting the lake and the environment. Humans must be reminded that natural resources are limited in number, so nature needs to be treated wisely. Wisdom is inherent in the lives of indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples are an important group in efforts to manage the border of Lake Batur.

Based on the author's interview with the Kedisan Village Perbekel, Mr. I Nyoman Gamayana stated as follows: "Indigenous peoples have understood that the role of indigenous peoples is very important in efforts to manage the boundaries of Lake Batur. We, together with the surrounding community, use Lake Batur and its borders for the benefit of our community without destroying nature. It has been used for planting. We have also regulated the prohibition of development that is damaging to nature. However, for the development that has occurred, we hope that it can be used for the surrounding community, especially the people on the border of Lake Batur". Judging from the interview above, the principle of usefulness is very important to be enforced, considering that the development on the border of Lake Batur is indirectly beneficial for the survival of the surrounding community. Some communities depend on the development of tourism support such as Floating Restaurant, as well as

Toya Devasya as long as these efforts are beneficial to the surrounding community. Developments along the Batur Lake Border provide good benefits in an effort to improve the economy of the surrounding community. Utilitarianism puts utility as the main goal of the law, so that the benefits of buildings on the lake border will ignore the prohibition of a regional regulation itself. If the Toya devasya tourist object is exemplified from the Decree of the Minister of PUPR No. 1085/KPTS/M/2023, there are several violations, namely:

1. First Dictum: Because of the activity in the lake border area where the hot water that comes out on the shore of Lake Batur is immediately made into a pond.
2. Eighth dictum: by creating a pond on a hot spring on the shore of Lake Batur, it causes a change in the shape of the hot spring and changes the location of the lake's edge, this violates the eighth dictum number 1.
3. The boundary of Lake Batur used by Toya Devasya is a status quo, which is a condition that cannot be changed and added, this time violating the twelfth dictum.
4. The use of the lake border has a contradiction, namely for tourism and religion. For tourism, it will bring a change in the shape of the lakeside, this is not in accordance with the use of the lakeside for religion. In this case, customary villages have a loophole to intervene in the enforcement of lake boundaries.

Conclusion

The implementation of lake boundary spacing in the Lake Batur area regarding violations of determining lake boundary spacing in the Lake Batur area is still very weak and law enforcement efforts have not been carried out properly, this is because the Pamong Praja Police Unit has not prioritized the issue of law enforcement against violations of lake boundary spacing. The decision not to prioritize enforcement of this violation has caused the purpose of the establishment of Bangli Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Bangli Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2013-2033 has not run optimally. The efforts of the Bangli Regency Government in arranging the lake boundary in the Lake Batur area include: socializing the rules related to the provisions of article 78 of the Bangli Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Spatial Plan of Bangli Regency for 2013-2033 concerning the determination of the distance of the lake boundary and empowering the community around Lake Batur to make efforts to prevent the use of the lake boundary. The Bangli Regency Regional Regulation Enforcement Apparatus, namely the Bangli Regency Civil Police Unit, must have firmness in the enforcement of Regional Regulations, especially Bangli Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Bangli Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2013-2033 by taking firm action against violations related to the use of space. As an effort by the Bangli Regency Government in the arrangement of lake boundaries, among others: strengthening local customary villages to play an active role in supporting enforcement efforts on the arrangement of the Lake Border Area and amendments to Bangli Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Spatial Plan of Bangli Regency for 2013-2033, in accordance with changes and problems that develop in the community.

References

1. Akib M, Jackson C, *et al.* Hukum Penataan Ruang. Bandarlampung: Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lampung;

- c2013.
2. Ali A. Menguak Teori Hukum (Legal Theory) dan Teori Peradilan (Judicialprudence) Termasuk Interpretasi Undang-Undang (Legisprudence). Jakarta: Kencana; c2009.
3. Atmaja IDG, Budiarta INP. *Teori-Teori Hukum*. Malang: Setara Press; c2018.
4. Saraswati C, Arjaya IM, Sudibya DG. Penegakan hukum terhadap guest house dan villa tanpa izin di Kabupaten Badung. *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum*. 2020;1(2):1-12.
5. Darmodihardjo D, Rhiti H. *Filsafat Hukum: Edisi Lengkap (Dari Klasik sampai Postmoderenisme)*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Atma Jaya; c2011.
6. Darmodiharjo D, Shidarta. *Pokok-Pokok Filsafat Hukum: Apa dan Bagaimana Filsafat Hukum Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama; c2008.
7. Friedman W. *Teori dan Filsafat Hukum: Idealisme Filosofis dan Problema Keadilan*. Translated by Arifin M, edited by Budiman AN, Saqib S. Jakarta: Rajawali; c1990.
8. Ibrahim J. *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. 3rd ed. Malang: Bayumedia Publishing; c2007.
9. Suryawan IGB, Senastri NMJ, Sutarna IN. Arrangement of the Batur UNESCO Global Geopark tourism area, Bangli Regency. *Jurnal Equity of Law and Governance*. 2021;10(1):1-15.
10. Arjaya IM. Penegakan peraturan daerah tingkat I oleh pemerintah daerah tingkat II: Kajian hukum administrasi penegakan peraturan daerah tingkat I Bali nomor 4/PD/DPDRD/1974 tentang bangunan oleh pemerintah Kotamadya tingkat II Denpasar. Program Pascasarjana Universitas Airlangga; c1998.
11. Simbolon MM. *Dasar-Dasar Administrasi dan Manajemen*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia; c2004.
12. Mahfud MD. Mendudukkan soal ultra petita. *Kompas*; c2007.
13. Marzuki PM. *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Prenada Media Group; c2008.
14. Senastri NMJ. Urgensi pengaturan penataan ruang kawasan perdesaan yang berbasis kearifan lokal dalam sistem penataan ruang nasional berkelanjutan. Program Studi Doktor Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Brawijaya; c2019.
15. Yuniati PA. Rencana tata ruang dalam mendukung pelaksanaan pembangunan city walk di Surakarta. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sebelas Maret; c2008.
16. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 15 Tahun tentang Penyelenggaraan Penataan Ruang. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2010 Nomor 21, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor; 2010:5103.
17. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 54 Tahun. Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2011 Nomor; 2011:705.
18. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Bangli Nomor 9 Tahun 2013 tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten Bangli Tahun 2013-2033. Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Bangli Tahun Nomor 9, Tambahan Lembaran Daerah Kabupaten Bangli Nomor; 2013:7.
19. Peraturan Bupati Bangli Nomor 23 Tahun tentang Izin Pemanfaatan Ruang. Berita Daerah; c2016.
20. Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sosial Ekonomi Kebijakan dan Perubahan Iklim. *Merangkai Esai*

- Pemberdayaan Masyarakat di Hutan Konservasi. Yogyakarta: PT Kanisius; c2019.
21. Suprpto PA. Perlindungan hukum terhadap kawasan sempadan jurang dari pembangunan hotel di Kabupaten Gianyar, Provinsi Bali. Program Pasca Sarjana Universitas Gajah Mada; c2010.
 22. Rahardjo S. Ilmu Hukum. Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti; c2000.
 23. Rasyidi L. In: Ali Z. Hukum dan Perubahan Sosial. Bandung: Alumni; c2010.
 24. Kantaprawira R. Sistem Politik Hukum Indonesia: Suatu Pengantar. Bandung: Sinar Baru; 2008. In: Syariah R. Keterkaitan budaya hukum dengan pembangunan hukum nasional. *Jurnal Equality*. 2013;13(1):1-15.
 25. Soekanto S. Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada; c2007.
 26. Soekanto S. Pengantar Penelitian Hukum, 3rd ed. Bandung; c1986.
 27. Subarsono AG. Analisis Kebijakan Publik: Konsep, Teori, dan Aplikasi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar; c2011.
 28. Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun; c1945.
 29. Undang-Undang Nomor 26 Tahun tentang Penataan Ruang. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2007 Nomor 68, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor; 2007:4725.