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Environmental Conservation Through Study Value of Bali Aga Tenganan Pegringsingan Community Culture

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Abstract *This research aimed to know the implementation of environmental conservation in terms of cultural value orientation, including humanistic nature orientation, man-nature orientation, time orientation, activity orientation, and relational orientation. The population of this research was the entire community in traditional village Tenganan Pegringsingan, Karangasem, Bali. This research sample amounted to 25 people, consisting of the conventional village apparatus, community leaders, and the general public. Methods of data collection were the method of observation, interview, questionnaire, and checklist. The collected data were analyzed descriptively. This research indicated that the orientation of cultural values of humanistic nature orientation and man-nature orientation had an excellent quality. The time orientation, activity orientation, and relational orientation parameters had good quality. Culture in the study community generally showed a positive thing, so the impact of culture on the quality of the environment, in general, was excellent. The results of observations in the field revealed that there were all community activities at Tenganan Pegringsingan that could not cause environmental pollution. Therefore, the role of traditional regulation or awig-awig to regulate environmental and social-culture.*

Key words: *Conservation; Environment; Cultural Value; Bali*

1. Introduction

The island of Bali increasingly in demand by tourists, this is reflected in the number of tourist arrivals that tend to increase from year to year, the increase in the number of hotel rooms, restaurants and other facilities, it shows that the island of Bali is increasingly exploited for tourism activities. In addition to presenting the natural beauty, Balinese people's life is thick with tradition and culture into its own added value for the tourism industry in Bali. The Balinese people are able to integrate harmoniously between religious life, culture and environment in daily life, this is known as Tri Hita Karana concept (Wijana, 2016a, 2016b, Wijana & Setiawan, 2019a, 2019b, 2019c; Wijana & Wesnawa, 2018).

Along with the rapid development of tourism industry in Bali, it demands the expansion of tourist areas, settlements, hotels, restaurants, shop houses, as well as in coastal areas, lakes, forests, and even agricultural areas. This has an impact on the environment namely the occurrence of land conversion. As a result, significant environmental

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changes occurred in the tourist area, which generally, ends in the decline of environmental quality (Wijana & Setiawan, 2017a, 2017b, 2017c; Wijana & Wesnawa, 2018).The phenomenon does not occur in the village of Tenganan Pegringsingan. The forest in Bukit Kangin is still green and the life form is still good (Wijana et al., 2019).

The life of society and its culture are constantly changing, meaning there is or there is not any development activity, a change is sure to happen. All changes in accordance with the prevailing natural and social provisions. Changes can be evolutive or revolutive, can be caused by internal and external factors. In addition, various changes that occur are the results of a planned change but can also occur from something that is not planned. Development activities with its elements of technology and bureaucracy are a planned and desired change, but not infrequently the impacts of unplanned things (Usman, 2004).

Furthermore, Usman (2004) explained that in building activities, there is always a humanistic tendency to change the environment, meanwhile, changes in an environment, will affect humanistic life, whether it is profitable or otherwise. At times, environmental changes, beyond the scales of planning, and consequently there is an unexpected environmental effect, a negative effect on the well-being of living beings, and it does not rule out, often giving rise to opposition movements in some local communities.

In studying socio-cultural aspects of society, it should be understood that there are elements of culture undergoing different changes (development). There is an element of a culture that is difficult to change (the core of culture) and there is a volatile (external embodiment) when faced with foreign influence (external). The core cultural part (covert culture) includes: (1) system of cultural values, (2) religious beliefs, and (3) traditional life/Customs. The parts of the overt culture are material culture, science and lifestyle.

Tourist attractions in Bali Aga Tenganan Pegringsingan are best known by foreign tourists and domestic tourists is the cultural village tour. In Cultural Village Tour and City Tour cannot be separated from culture aspect. Therefore, a more in-depth study of the cultural/social aspects of the culture is needed. The observation step in studying socio-cultural phenomena of a society can be started from the problem of cultural orientation. Furthermore, the purpose of this study is the study of environmental conservation in terms of social cultural value orientation including (1) humanistic nature orientation or the meaning of humanistic life, (2) man nature orientation or the meaning of humanistic relationships with the natural surroundings, (3) time orientation or humanistic perception of time, (4) activity orientation or the meaning of work, and (5) relational orientation or relationships with others.

2. Methods

The population of this study was the entire community in the tourist area of Tenganan Pegringsingan, Karangasem, Bali. Sample aspect of culture at Tenganan Pegringsingan tourist area, the number of community

samples taken at each study location that is presented in Table 1. Data concerning the impacts of tourism on culture are presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Sample Composition of Culture Aspects

Sample	Amount	Description
Village Device Service	5 persons	Representing the daily management of the village related to official affairs.
Traditional Village Device	5 persons	Representing the village administrators that regulate the implementation of traditional/customs and culture prevailing in the village.
Community Leader	5 persons	Selected based on different professions to gain views from different perspectives.
General Society	10 persons	Selected by random and indigenous
Total	25 persons	

Table 2. Culture Components and Parameters Measured

No	CULTURAL COMPONENTS	PARAMETER
1	*Humanistic nature orientation*	• Impact on religious tolerance • Impact on people's ethics • Impact on culture
2	*Man-nature orientation*	• Impact on environmental hygiene • Impact on public health • Impact on environmental care
3	*Time orientation*	• Impact on family time availability • availability of time to attend customary meetings/village meetings • Impact on time-sharing between occupational interests and village tasks
4	*Activity orientation*	• Impact on the type of work • Impact on the economy, • Impact on consumerism
5	*Relational orientation*	• Impact on community behavior, • Impact on mutual excitement, • Impact on morals and ethics

The methods of data collection were the method of observation, interview, questionnaire, and check list. In extracting data using a questionnaire, 70 items were prepared. All statements were positive statements. From each statement item, each option is given a scale of 5,4,3,2, and 1. Scale 5 means strongly agree, Scale 4 means agree, Scale 3 means quite agree, Scale 2 means less agree, and Scale 1 means strongly disagree. From the score, then classified according to Nurkancana & Sumartana (1986), namely Very Good,

Good, Medium, Bad, and Very Bad. The classification method uses the interval formula as follows.

Interval Class = (Maximum value-minimum value): Interval Length

Next, look for the quality of environmental management, from each component of the community, namely the Official Village Agency, the Customary Village Apparatus, Community Leaders, and the General Public. Also continued, looking for the quality of environmental management of each statement item, as further elaboration of the parameters in Table 2. The latest data related to the quality of environmental management, from the culture component, which are Human nature orientation, Man nature orientation, Time orientation, Activity orientation, and Relational orientation. The interview method is used for extracting more deep data by applying deep interviews. In this deep interview, it is based on the questionnaire instruments used. Data from the questionnaire were analyzed, then supplemented with in-depth interviews using open interview guidelines. Thus, the data obtained from the questionnaire were supplemented with the results of the in-depth interviews. The check list method is essentially the same as the application in the questionnaire method, but in this instrument only contains dichotomous statements, namely agree and disagree. This data is needed to complete the data obtained through a questionnaire instrument. The method of observation is essentially used to synchronize data obtained through questionnaire instruments, check lists and in-depth interviews. From these observations, it is further used to ensure the quality of environmental management between data and facts in the field. All data obtained were further analyzed descriptively. The instruments used were interview guidance instruments, observation sheets, questionnaires, and check list. The data obtained were then analyzed descriptively (Wijana & Setiawan, 2017a, 2017b, 2017c).

3. Results and Discussion

The recapitulation of public opinion on the overall environmental conditions can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Recapitulation of Community's Opinion on the Overall Environmental Condition

No	Code Name	Question Item							Amount	Average
		1-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70		
1	A	43	41	47	46	30	41	38	286	40.9
2	B	45	42	44	39	20	31	38	259	37.0
3	C	40	31	38	41	24	30	36	240	34.3
4	D	43	44	41	35	27	29	32	251	35.9
5	E	48	42	49	42	27	29	31	268	38.3
6	F	39	36	35	34	24	27	31	226	32.3
7	G	34	35	28	30	26	36	31	220	31.4
8	H	37	35	30	31	28	35	34	230	32.9
9	I	35	36	27	32	26	36	33	225	32.1
10	J	37	36	23	36	24	31	31	218	31.1
11	K	36	36	43	37	27	26	25	230	32.9
12	L	31	34	38	37	31	24	37	232	33.1
13	M	45	36	39	37	43	34	34	268	38.3
14	N	40	39	41	40	31	33	34	258	36.9
15	O	35	38	37	36	38	36	34	254	36.3
16	P	45	43	39	36	38	39	40	280	40.0
17	Q	46	48	44	29	25	29	32	253	36.1
18	R	35	36	29	31	25	36	31	223	31.9
19	S	36	37	40	39	27	25	34	238	34.0
20	T	36	38	43	37	30	25	29	238	34.0
21	U	35	37	44	38	30	25	29	238	34.0
22	V	40	37	41	39	31	28	29	245	35.0
23	W	40	35	40	39	28	28	27	237	33.9
24	X	50	37	50	34	34	26	31	262	37.4
25	Y	43	44	49	42	32	38	41	289	41.3

Based on Table 3 it was known that public opinion on the overall environmental conditions had the highest number of 289, while the smallest amount was 218. The highest average obtained was 41.3; while the lowest average was 31.3. Furthermore, a recapitulation of public opinion data on the overall environmental conditions shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Recapitulation of Quality Data of Community's Opinion on Overall Environmental Condition

No	Code Name	Amount	Average	Quality
1	A	286	40.9	Very good
2	B	259	37.0	Very good
3	C	240	34.3	Very good
4	D	251	35.9	Very good
5	E	268	38.3	Very good
6	F	226	32.3	Good

7	G	220	31.4	Good
8	H	230	32.9	Very good
9	I	225	32.1	Good
10	J	218	31.1	Good
11	K	230	32.9	Very good
12	L	232	33.1	Very good
13	M	268	38.3	Very good
14	N	258	36.9	Very good
15	O	254	36.3	Very good
16	P	280	40.0	Very good
17	Q	253	36.1	Very good
18	R	223	31.9	Good
19	S	238	34.0	Very good
20	T	238	34.0	Very good
21	U	238	34.0	Very good
22	V	245	35.0	Very good
23	W	237	33.9	Very good
24	X	262	37.4	Very good
25	Y	289	41.3	Very good

Based on Table 4 it was known that the public opinion on the quality of the environment as a whole had excellent quality with a percentage of 80%, while the opinion of the people who had good quality with a percentage of 20%. Afterwards, the data recapitulation of each component of the community on the overall environmental quality has been made and shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Recapitulation of Data of each Component of the Community on the Quality of the Environment

No	Community Components	Name Code	Amount	Average	Quality
1.	Village Service Devices	A	286	40.9	Very good
		B	259	37.0	Very good
		C	240	34.3	Very good
		D	251	35.9	Very good
		E	268	38.3	Very good
	Average		1304	37.28	Very good
2.	Traditional Village Devices	F	226	32.3	Good
		G	220	31.4	Good
		H	230	32.9	Very good
		I	225	32.1	Good
		J	218	31.1	Good
	Average		1119	31.96	Good
3.	Public figure	K	230	32.9	Very good
		L	232	33.1	Very good
		M	268	38.3	Very good
		N	258	36.9	Very good
		O	254	36.3	Very good
	Average		1242	35.5	Very good

4.	General public	P	280	40.0	Very good
		Q	253	36.1	Very good
		R	223	31.9	Good
		S	238	34.0	Very good
		T	238	34.0	Very good
		U	238	34.0	Very good
		V	245	35.0	Very good
		W	237	33.9	Very good
		X	262	37.4	Very good
		Y	289	41.3	Very good
Average			2503	35.76	Very good

Based on Table 5 it was known that the views of each component of society on the overall quality of the environment were very good. The Village Service Office obtained a total of 1304 with a percentage of 21.14%, the traditional village apparatus obtained 119, with a percentage of 18.14%, community leaders earned 1242 with a percentage of 20.14%, and the general public earned an amount of 2503 with a percentage of 40.58%. Subsequently, the average recapitulation of each item of the questionnaire was made. The recapitulation of public opinion data on environmental elements can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Recapitulation of People's Opinion on Environmental Item

No	Item	Amount	Average	Quality
1	1	118	4,7	Very good
2	2	109	4,4	Very good
3	3	119	4,8	Very good
4	4	110	4,4	Very good
5	5	116	4,6	Very good
6	6	91	3,6	Good
7	7	92	3,7	Good
8	S8	86	3,4	Very good
9	9	74	3	Good
10	10	79	3,2	Good
11	11	75	2,7	Very good
12	12	101	3,7	Very good
13	13	106	3,6	Very good
14	14	93	2,9	Very good
15	15	76	3,6	Very good
16	16	75	3,8	Very good
17	17	96	4,6	Very good
18	18	112	4,2	Good
19	19	114	4,8	Very good
20	20	105	4,6	Very good
21	21	96	3,8	Very good
22	22	100	4	Very good
23	23	93	3,7	Very good

24	24	93	3,7	Very good
25	25	85	3,4	Very good
26	26	99	4	Very good
27	27	95	3,8	Very good
28	28	110	4,4	Very good
29	29	105	4,2	Very good
30	30	103	4,1	Very good
31	31	95	3,8	Good
32	32	86	3,4	Good
33	33	107	4,3	Very good
34	34	81	3,2	Good
35	35	94	3,8	Good
36	36	79	3,2	Very good
37	37	98	3,9	Very good
38	38	89	3,6	Very good
39	39	105	4,2	Very good
40	40	83	3,3	Very good
41	41	88	3,5	Very good
42	42	62	2,5	Very good
43	43	65	2,6	Good
44	44	48	1,9	Very good
45	45	68	2,7	Very good
46	46	69	2,8	Very good
47	47	53	2,1	Very good
48	48	92	3,7	Very good
49	49	88	3,5	Very good
50	50	93	3,7	Very good
51	51	110	4,4	Very good
52	52	86	3,4	Very good
53	53	59	2,4	Very good
54	54	50	2	Very good
55	55	63	2,5	Very good
56	56	76	3	Good
57	57	62	2,5	Good
58	58	89	3,6	Very good
59	59	100	4	Good
60	50	82	3,3	Good
61	61	69	2,8	Very good
62	62	85	3,4	Very good
63	63	64	2,6	Very good
64	64	104	4,2	Very good
65	65	84	3,4	Very good
66	66	103	4,1	Very good
67	67	103	4,1	Very good
68	68	55	2,2	Good
69	69	55	2,2	Very good
70	70	100	4	Very good

Based on Table 6 it was known that public opinion on each item of the composer of the questionnaire as a whole had different qualities and percentages. The quality of items in the category was very good that was equal

to 78,57%, while the quality of item in good category that was equal to 21,43%. Subsequently, the data of the public opinion on the environmental conditions for each parameter can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Community's Opinion Against Environmental Conditions Each Parameter

Humanistic Nature Orientation			
No Item	Sub Amount	Sub Average	Quality
1	118	4,7	Very good
2	109	4,4	Very good
3	119	4,8	Very good
4	110	4,4	Very good
5	116	4,6	Very good
Average	572	4,58	Very good
Man Nature Orientation			
6	91	3,6	Very good
7	92	3,7	Very good
8	86	3,4	Very good
9	74	3	Good
10	79	3,2	Good
11	75	2,7	Good
12	101	3,7	Very good
13	106	3,6	Very good
14	93	2,9	Very good
15	76	3,6	Good
16	75	3,8	Good
17	96	4,6	Very good
18	112	4,2	Very good
19	114	4,8	Very good
20	105	4,6	Very good
21	96	3,8	Very good
22	100	4	Very good
23	93	3,7	Very good
24	93	3,7	Very good
25	85	3,4	Very good
26	99	4	Very good
27	95	3,8	Very good
28	110	4,4	Very good
29	105	4,2	Very good
30	103	4,1	Very good
31	95	3,8	Very good
32	86	3,4	Very good
33	107	4,3	Very good
34	81	3,2	Very good
35	94	3,8	Very good
36	79	3,2	Good
37	98	3,9	Very good
38	89	3,6	Very good
Average	3083	3,75	Very good
Time Orientation			
39	105	4,2	Very good
40	83	3,3	Very good

41	88	3,5	Very good
42	62	2,5	Good
43	65	2,6	Good
44	48	1,9	Enough
45	68	2,7	Good
46	69	2,8	Good
47	53	2,1	Enough
48	92	3,7	Very good
Average	733	2,93	Good
Activity Orientation			
49	88	3,5	Very good
50	93	3,7	Very good
51	110	4,4	Very good
52	86	3,4	Very good
53	59	2,4	Enough
54	50	2	Enough
55	63	2,5	Good
56	76	3	Good
57	62	2,5	Good
58	89	3,6	Very good
59	100	4	Very good
60	82	3,3	Very good
61	69	2,8	Good
Average	1027	3,16	Good
Relational Orientatin			
62	85	3,4	Very good
63	64	2,6	Good
64	104	4,2	Very good
65	84	3,4	Very good
66	103	4,1	Very good
67	103	4,1	Very good
68	55	2,2	Enough
69	55	2,2	Enough
70	100	4	Very good
Average	753	3,36	Good

Table 8. Recapitulation of Each Parameter on the Quality of the Environment

No	CULTURAL COMPONENTS	Quality
1	*Humanistic nature orientation*	Very good
2	*Man nature orientation*	Very good
3	*Time orientation*	Good
4	*Activity orientation*	Good
5	*Relational orientation*	Good

Based on Table 7 then the recapitulation has been made for each parameter in Table 8. Based on Table 8 it was known that each parameter had different quality. For the parameters of Humanistic nature orientation and Man nature orientation parameters had a very good quality. Time orientation

parameters, Activity orientation, and Relational orientation had a good quality. From the five parameters, it was known that two parameters had a very good quality, and three parameters had good quality.

Culture in the community study generally showed a positive thing. So, the cultural impact on the quality of the environment in general was good (Christiawan, 2018). However, from the observation in the field, it appeared that there were still many community activities that could cause environmental pollution. The examples of which are agriculture (Haris et al., 2018), fisheries (Retnowati, 2011), household activities (Christiawan, 2017), and tourism activities (Setyaningsih et al., 2018; Wijana, 2014a, 2014b; Wijana & Wesnawa, 2018). Those activities are essentially their ignorance of the things that should be done. The activities they do are not yet accompanied by the government counseling. On the other hands they do the activity because of the economic demands. It is admitted that not all of the activities done due to their ignorance or economic demands, there are some people of the community have knowledge that by regulators their activities are illegal or can cause environmental pollution (Christiawan, 2019). To those people who basically know their activities are detrimental to the environment, the government is required to have the proper law enforcement. While, for the others need to be given counseling to increase their awareness of the environment.

The sources of the impact to those which affect the culture of the community in the area was caused by the activities of the citizens such as (1) agricultural activities that need to pay attention to the use of pesticides, fertilizers, and the use of glue pesticides. (2) fishery activities in terms of the feeding amount, type, and schedule, (3) the household wastes, especially the disposal of liquid waste, and also some solid waste (garbage), (4) tourism actors, especially hotels or restaurants that throw their waste into the lake (Wijana, 2014a; Wijana & Setiawan, 2017a). If it does not have more attention from the community and local government, it will cause a bad impact in the future. The quality of the environment will decrease with the increasing number of humanistic activities and settlement (Bytyqi, 2018). The sustainability of abiotic and biotic components in nature will decrease in quality. Therefore, an environmental management effort is needed to

prevent the negative environmental impacts (Septinar & Putri, 2018).

4. Conclusion

The orientation of cultural values of humanistic nature orientation and man nature orientation had a very good quality. The time orientation, activity orientation, and relational orientation parameters had a good quality. Culture in the study community generally showed positive thing, so the cultural impact on the quality of the environment was generally good. Secondly, it appeared that there were all of community activities at Tenganan Pegringsingan that could not cause environmental destruction. Therefore, the role of traditional regulation *or awig-awig* to regulation environmental and social-culture. From the above conclusions further can be recommended (1) the role of culture, especially local wisdom can be optimized to preserve the environment, and (2) enforcement of regulation traditional to preserve the environment is still needed.

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