



Optimization of Water Source Management for the Community of Apuan Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency

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ABSTRACT

Apuan Village is one of the villages located in Susut District, Bangli Regency. The Apuan Village Government has received assistance from the Bangli Regency Government in the context of the construction of drinking water supply facilities which in its management are handed over to Apuan Village. Thus, the purpose of this research is to discuss the legal form that allows the Apuan Village Government to implement a water management development program in Apuan Village, and to know the mechanism for water management in Apuan Village in order to guarantee the interests of the community and the implementation of accountability in water management. This research is normative legal research based on primary and secondary data. The approach used in this research is the statutory approach and the legal concept analysis approach. In fact, the results of the management of water sources for drinking water which are handled by Apuan Village, are fully intended for the benefit of the village community, so there is no availability of funds to support the program plan for the development of drinking water management facilities. The Apuan Village Government does not have the authority to carry out the water management development program, considering that there is no legal umbrella for the Apuan Village Government to run the drinking water management development program in Apuan Village. The solution to overcome partner problems is to provide legal assistance and counseling related to the legal form of the drinking water management development program and the realization of a harmonious working relationship in the development of drinking water management in Apuan Village.

Keywords: Optimization, water source management, drinking water, village regulations.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Water is one of the main elements for human survival, besides that water also has an important meaning in order to improve the standard of human life on earth, not only humans but water is a very significant element for the life of living things such as animals and plants. It can be ascertained that the life of creatures on this earth requires water for its survival (Rija, 2006). Humans are also like that whether now or in the future life will definitely need water for life. Water is a gift from God Almighty that provides benefits for realizing prosperity for all Indonesian people in all fields. In Indonesia, the founding parents are very aware of the importance of water resources. This is contained in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945) which states "earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". Water management is an effort to develop the use, conservation, and protection of water and its sources with integrated and harmonious planning in order to achieve the maximum benefit in meeting the needs of the community.

According to the [Big Indonesian Dictionary \(1995\)](#), optimization is derived from the root word *optiml* which means the best, the highest, the most profitable, the best, the highest and so on. So, optimization is an action, process, or methodology to make something more perfect, functional or effective (Rejeki, 2020). Optimization is a process of implementing a program that has been planned in a planned manner in order to achieve the goals / targets so as to improve performance optimally. According to the [Big Indonesian Dictionary \(1995\)](#), management is the process, method, act of managing, the process of carrying

out certain activities by mobilizing the power of other people, the process that helps formulate the policies and goals of the organization, the process that provides supervision on all things involved in implementing policies and achieving goals.

In Law No. 17 of 2019 concerning Water Resources, it is stated that water resources are water, water sources, and the water resources contained therein. Water is all water found on, above, or below the ground surface, including in this sense surface water, ground water, rain water, and sea water on land. Surface water is all water found on the ground surface. Groundwater is water found in the soil or rock layers below the soil surface. Water sources are natural and/or artificial water places or containers found on, above, or below the ground surface. Water power is the potential contained in water and/or in water sources that can provide benefits or losses for human life and livelihoods and the environment (Peters, 1988). In Law No. 17 of 2019 concerning Water Resources, it is stated that the management of water resources needs to be directed at realizing harmonious synergies and integration between regions, sectors and generations. Management of water resources is an effort to plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate the implementation of water resources conservation, utilization of water resources, and control of water damage. The pattern of water resources management is the basic framework for planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating activities for conserving water resources, utilizing water resources, and controlling the destructive power of water. The water resources management plan is the result of a comprehensive and integrated planning that is needed to carry out water resources management. Planning is a process of activities to determine actions that will be carried out in a coordinated and directed manner in order to achieve the objectives of water resource management (Rejeki, 2020).

The village is the smallest part of a country, but we should know that the village has extraordinary natural wealth, not even many people know about it. We also never know that villages are also bestowed with abundant environment and water resources. Likewise, with Apuan Village, Susut District, Bangli Regency, which is rich in springs. The springs in the Apuan Village area are used as a source of drinking water, irrigation and as a tourist attraction. So that the people of Apuan Village can manage and utilize springs as a source of drinking water that flows directly to residents' homes, of course, adequate infrastructure is needed.

Apuan Village has received assistance from the Bangli Regency Government in the context of building water supply facilities for the benefit of the community. In its development, the distribution of water in Apuan Village has not been able to reach all the people of Apuan Village who need water. Seeing these conditions, the Apuan Village government has a plan to develop the construction of water facilities independently so that they are able to reach the water interests of all Apuan Village residents. However, the program is constrained by funding. Factually, water management is handled by the Village, the results of which are fully allocated for the benefit of the Village, so there is no availability of funds to support the program plan for developing the water management facility. The problem for the Apuan Village Government is related to its authority which does not yet have legality. Thus, the purpose of this research is to discuss the legal form that allows the Apuan Village Government to implement a water management development program in Apuan Village, and to know the mechanism for water management in Apuan Village in order to guarantee the interests of the community and the implementation of accountability in water management

I. RESEARCH METHOD

According Soekanto, (2010), there are 2 types of legal research, namely: normative legal research and empirical or sociological legal research. The type of research used in this research is normative legal research. Normative legal research is legal research based on secondary data. There is also a normative legal research that focuses on analyzing legal norms and placing legal norms as the object of research. In this study, researchers used normative legal research by examining norms relating to paralegals and villages. The approach used in this research is the statutory approach and the legal concept analysis approach (Marzuki, 2005).

II. DISCUSSION

1. Legal forms of water management development in Apuan Village

Water is the most essential need of living things, including humans, plants and animals, therefore water needs to be regulated in order to provide benefits for its people. In the water distribution network, a coordinated system is needed, both between actors and policy makers in the water sector, and guarantees for obtaining sufficient water. It is undeniable that water is a commodity that has a strategic position of interests

to fulfill the needs of life, business, industry, agriculture/irrigation, as well as food security which is part of the national security system. The strategic position of water in controlling the livelihood of many people, it is inevitable that water will become a matter of attraction from various interests. Therefore, water issues must be managed properly through a set of laws and regulations that can protect and create public order that reflects community justice.

The limited availability of water resources on the one hand and the increasing demand for water on the other hand creates competition between users of water resources which has an impact on strengthening the economic value of water. This condition has the potential to cause conflicts of interest between sectors, regions, and various parties related to water resources. For this reason, arrangements are needed that can provide protection for the interests of the community to meet basic daily needs and irrigation of people's agriculture. Therefore, the provision of water to meet basic daily needs and irrigation of people's agriculture in the existing irrigation system is a top priority above all other water needs. On the basis of state control of Water Resources, the Central Government and/or Regional Governments are given the task and authority to regulate and manage Water Resources, including the task of meeting the daily minimum basic needs of water for the community. In addition, this Law also gives the authority of Water Resources Management to the village government, or what is called by another name, to assist the government in Water Resources Management and to encourage the initiative and participation of village communities in Water Resources Management in their area.

In terms of providing drinking water for households, the development of the system is the responsibility of the government and local governments, but the implementation can be given to BUMN/BUMD, cooperatives, private business entities, and the community. Water management must be handled professionally so that the goal of distributing water evenly for the survival of the community can be realized. Therefore, water management must be left to a competent institution/special agency. In Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it has been indicated that an agency called Village-Owned Enterprises is required. Likewise, with water management in Apuan village. Before the Apuan Village government manages drinking water, it is necessary to have a legal umbrella that specifically regulates the management of drinking water, so that the levies arising from the management of drinking water are not considered illegal levies. The legal umbrella in question is the Village Regulation on Drinking Water Management. The village regulations will regulate the management and fees that will be imposed on drinking water consumers, namely the residents of the village of Apuan.

With the drafting of a village regulation on drinking water management in Apuan Village, which will then be ratified through a village meeting, Apuan Village will have a Village Regulation which is used as the legal basis for collecting fees from villagers who are consumers of village water. With clear legal regulations, the use of the retribution collected from drinking water management can better fulfill justice and can be accounted for in a transparent manner.

2. Mechanism of drinking water management in Apuan Village

Villages have a lot of potential natural resources, such as water resources, which can be utilized optimally to drive the village economy, expand job opportunities, and increase village and community income. In Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, article 78 states that the use of natural resources is one of the main aspects in achieving village development goals. The most appropriate use of water resources by villages is through Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). BUMDes is a village business institution that is managed jointly by the community and the village government in an effort to strengthen the village economy.

Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUM Desa, are business entities whose capital is wholly or most of the capital is owned by the Village through direct participation originating from Village assets which are separated in order to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the greatest welfare of the community. Village. Through BUMDes, water resources in the village can be managed to meet the needs of the local community for clean water for drinking, cooking, bathing, washing, and so on.

To further optimize the role of BUMDes in the management and distribution of drinking water, apart from a Village Regulation on Drinking Water Management, and the establishment of a Perbekel Regulation, the Apuan Village Government has also drawn up a cooperation contract/agreement with the Apuan Village BUMDes as the executor. From the results of these levies will be managed by the village as a source of village original income. With the increase in the village's original income, it is hoped that it will improve the welfare of the residents of the Apuan village.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion

- 1) The legal form that allows the Apuan Village Government to carry out a water management development program in Apuan Village is in the form of a Village Regulation, so that the levies arising from drinking water management can be accounted for and are not considered illegal levies.
- 2) The next water management mechanism in Apuan Village in order to guarantee the interests of the community and the implementation of accountability in water management is to involve the Village BUM as the implementer in drinking water management.

2. Suggestions

- 1) So that the Village Government, both Perbekel and BPD Apuan Village massively disseminate Village Regulations regarding drinking water management and the benefits obtained by village communities if drinking water management is carried out by the village.
- 2) So that the community supports government programs so that justice and prosperity can be realized.

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