

Practice of Community Social Environment Shared Ownership in Batutering Village, Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara

Yudi Krisno Wicaksono^{1*}, Binti Maunah², Asrul Raman³

¹UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, Indonesia. yudi.krisno@uinsatu.ac.id

²UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung, Indonesia. uun.lilanur@gmail.com

³Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum dan Politik Pelopor Bangsa, Indonesia. asrulbima@gmail.com

Article History	Submitted	Revised	Accepted
	2024-10-14	2024-10-19 & 2024-10-26	2024-10-30

Abstract

This study examines the implementation of shared ownership of the social environment in Batutering Village, Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. It focuses on how the community's management of communal resources can strengthen collective consciousness and improve the quality of life. Qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews and participant observation, are used to understand social dynamics and their environmental impact. Findings indicate that communal activities, such as community service and other social activities, help maintain the environment, strengthen social bonds, and support shared well-being. These results suggest that a sense of belonging and cooperation within the community is essential in creating a healthier and more harmonious environment. This study reinforces that residents actively managing their local resources can yield significant social and environmental benefits, underscoring the significance of education and communal collaboration in sustainability initiatives. This study provides valuable insights for developing more inclusive and effective shared ownership models in other communities.

Keywords: Social environment, shared ownership, community.



© The Author(s) 2024. Published by CV. Strata Persada Academia.

This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

INTRODUCTION

The concept of shared ownership of the social environment in a community refers to the collective awareness and responsibility carried out by individuals in society to maintain and advance the condition of their social environment (Narang & Oktavian, 2022). This is formed through an intensive socialization process and repeated shared experiences, thus creating norms of cooperation between residents, and increasing a sense of solidarity (Wibowo & Lutfiana, 2023). The role of this shared ownership can be likened to a situation where individuals care for public areas, such as parks, in the middle of their housing (Oktasari, 2019). Well-maintained environmental conditions reflect not only the aesthetics of the housing but also show the level of participation and attention that residents have to their environment.

This collective ownership can stimulate residents to be more involved in community social activities, such as environmental conservation, management of public facilities, and other social activities that strengthen social ties between them (Zubaedi, 2016). The importance of a sense of shared ownership has a broad impact on improving the quality of communal life in terms of social and physical health. Individuals who feel connected and responsible for their community tend to be more proactive in maintaining environmental quality, including cleanliness, safety, and the availability of health services (Anam et al., 2016). The role of education and community leaders is crucial in building this sense of collective ownership. Influential figures in society can instill these values of care and responsibility through educational activities and initiating projects that require the active participation of community members (Karmila, 2019). Through these efforts, a foundation is formed for a community with a shared commitment to its social environment (Ubaedillah & Rozak, 2016).

In Batutering Village, Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara, a model of implementing shared ownership of the social environment, carried out by the local community, has been demonstrated. This model is characterized by active community participation in joint efforts to maintain and improve the quality of their living environment. The purpose of this study is to reveal how community management of resources and the environment can have a positive impact on collective awareness. Through this study, we seek to understand more deeply how cohesiveness, cooperation, and joint initiatives in a community can form a strong foundation for an inclusive social environment. This study examines various aspects of common ownership, including how local communities collaborate to solve existing problems, such as environmental cleanliness and public area maintenance. In doing so, the study seeks to find out what people do, how they do it, and what impact it has on their quality of life.

This research is urgently needed as it addresses the critical intersection of community engagement and environmental sustainability in Batutering Village. As global environmental challenges intensify, understanding how local communities can effectively manage their communal resources becomes essential for fostering resilience and promoting collective well-being. By examining the dynamics of shared ownership within this village, the study highlights not only the social benefits—such as strengthened bonds and a sense of belonging—but also the environmental advantages that arise from active community participation. The findings emphasize the importance of education and collaboration in sustainability efforts, offering

valuable insights that can inform similar initiatives in other regions facing analogous challenges. In an era where community-driven solutions are increasingly recognized as vital for sustainable development, this research contributes significantly to the discourse on effective models of shared ownership and collective action.

METHOD

This study was designed by adopting a comprehensive qualitative methodology. This approach was chosen based on its ability to explore and understand social phenomena from the internal perspective of participants (Helaluddin & Wijaya, 2019). Through in-depth interviews, it is possible to access subjective experiences and personal interpretations of individuals related to joint ownership practices. This is analogous to conducting a meaningful dialogue, where rich and in-depth information can be revealed (Kerlinger, 2003). Participatory observation is important in identifying social dynamics and collaborative practices in the community, providing real context to the information obtained from the interviews. This approach allows researchers to 'feel' the environment, observe social interactions, and actively participate in environmental management characterized by community cooperation (Moleong, 2018). With this combination of methods, the study seeks to investigate how joint ownership practices can shape social cohesion and community welfare in Batutering Village, Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara. The essence of this study is to understand how collaboration and a sense of shared ownership of the social environment can have a positive impact on people's lives (Adnan et al., 2008). The aim is to not only provide academic insights but also provide a foundation for social practices and policies that can support sustainable and inclusive societal development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The social environment refers to the physical and social settings directly affecting a person's life or something. This environment includes the culture in which the individual is educated or lives and the people and institutions with whom they interact. In other words, the social environment includes the social and interpersonal conditions that influence an individual's or community's life. This includes factors such as family structure and dynamics, peer groups and social networks, community organizations and institutions, cultural norms, values, and beliefs, socioeconomic status, and inequality, access to resources and opportunities, and patterns of social interaction and relationships (Antipye, 2014).

The social environment can significantly impact an individual's development, behavior, health, and well-being. This environment shapes the opportunities, challenges, and constraints that people face in their daily lives. Understanding the social environment is critical in designing effective policies, interventions, and programs to improve social outcomes and encourage positive change (DiLauro, 2024).

In Batutering Village, the social environment's condition is reflected in its residents' cooperation and initiative in maintaining and enriching the environment in which they live. The central point of infrastructure is the Multipurpose Building and Bale Ronda. The multipurpose building is not just an ordinary building for relaxing but also a symbol of togetherness, like a large family room where residents can gather, interact, and discuss issues in the village

environment. Meanwhile, Bale Ronda, or the guard post, symbolizes cooperation in maintaining security, functioning as a surveillance post and a place for residents to gather and discuss. There are also social activities that are the breath of community life, such as 'Tokal Baliuk,' a meeting to discuss various issues and community needs, similar to a joint discussion that listens to each other and helps find solutions to each other's problems. 'Basiru,' a local language for community service, is held to maintain environmental cleanliness and is like a collective movement that teaches the importance of shared responsibility for our larger home, the earth.

Finally, the 'majelis taklim' is not only a momentum to strengthen faith but also like a prayer delivery that embodies hope, brings people's hearts closer to each other, and carves solidarity between them. Other community spaces that are routinely held include special classes for pregnant women, special classes for teenagers, special classes for the elderly, and village institutional activities such as Family Welfare Empowerment (FWE).



Figure 1: Mindmap of the Social Environment in Batutering Village, Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara

Joint activities strengthen social ties, which have a positive impact on community health. Such as 'Tokal Baliuk' which encourages open communication, 'Basiru' which ensures a clean environment, or 'majelis taklim' which strengthens emotional support, all of these activities are like important elements in the recipe for maintaining shared well-being. The social environment in Batutering Village provides an example of how active participation in social activities can not only expand friendship networks but also improve shared health and happiness. This kind of practice contains a fundamental understanding that environmental safety, health, and welfare are shared responsibilities that cannot be separated from the role of the community itself.

The implementation of this shared ownership practice in the social environment has significant effects on environmental conditions and social dynamics in the community. A cleaner environment, more secure security, and the creation of a sense of solidarity and mutual cooperation are some of the real benefits that can be obtained (Amalia et al., 2021). Furthermore, such conditions contribute significantly to improving the physical and mental health of residents. The case in Batutering Village provides a valuable lesson on the importance of forming and maintaining a sense of shared ownership in a community as a foundation for realizing a social environment that is conducive to shared welfare. This shows that with collaboration and active participation from each individual, it is possible to create positive changes on a community scale (Fitri, 2019). Therefore, this experience can be considered a model that can be adapted and applied

in the context of other social environments, with adjustments to the characteristics and specific needs of each community. This model emphasizes the importance of education and shared understanding of collective responsibility in efforts to manage and maintain a better social environment (Naiborhu, 2018).

Most people increasingly feel responsible and pay attention to their environment. This shows that public trust and social capital in efforts to maintain the social environment have not developed evenly. However, there is a positive trend where more and more residents feel responsible for themselves and are actively involved in maintaining their environment. This is an encouraging development because the success of maintaining a social environment based on empowerment depends on community involvement and ownership (Rachmatullailly et al., 2018). Thus, the community is not only a beneficiary but also an active protector, investing in maintaining the sustainability and value of the assets they own together (Arfiani, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The social environment in Batutering Village, Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara shows that active community involvement in various social activities can positively impact social dynamics and community welfare. Activities such as 'rembug,' 'kerja bakti,' and 'majelis taklim' strengthen community ties and contribute to social environment infrastructure, namely a multipurpose building as a shared space and a patrol post. This experience confirms that a sense of shared community and collective responsibility for the community environment is critical to creating positive change. Lessons from Batutering Village can be used as an adaptive model for developing a conducive social environment in other communities by focusing on education, shared understanding, and community involvement in joint efforts to maintain and protect the social environment in which they live.

REFERENCES

- Adnan, H., Tadjudin, D., Yuliani, E. L., Komarudin, H., Lopulalan, D., Siagian, Y. L., & Munggoro, D. W. (2008). *Belajar dari Bungo: mengelola sumberdaya alam di era desentralisasi*. Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). <https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/002357>
- Amalia, N., Siagian, N., Riani, L., Faradila, I., Wulandari, N., & Rambe, U. K. (2021). Keaktifan Gotong Royong Berpengaruh Meningkatkan Interaksi Sosial dan Menumbuhkan Rasa Solidaritas di Desa Siamporik. *Edumaspul: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 5(2), 75–80. <https://doi.org/10.33487/edumaspul.v5i2.2052>
- Anam, C., Felani, M., Nurkhoiron, M., Aji, N., Firmansyah, N., Arianingtyas, R., Effendi, W., Nainggolan, Y. A. P., & Abidin, Z. (2016). *Upaya negara menjamin hak-hak kelompok minoritas di Indonesia : sebuah laporan awal*. Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia RI.
- Antipyevev, K. (2014). Local Self-Governance as an Institution Which Develops the Social Activism of a Population (a Sociological Analysis). *Asian Social Science*, 10(19), 85–95. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v10n19p85>
- Arfiani, D. (2020). *Berantas Kemiskinan*. Alprin.
- DiLauro, M. D. (2024). The Biophilia Effect: How Social Workers Can Utilize the Natural

- Environment to Promote Client Health and Well-Being. *Health & Social Work*, 49(3), 193–196. <https://doi.org/10.1093/hsw/hlae020>
- Fitri, N. I. (2019). Peran Masyarakat dalam Menciptakan Budaya Hidup Bersih dari Sampah di Desa Kalijaga Selatan Lombok Timur. *Jurnal Humanitas: Katalisator Perubahan Dan Inovator Pendidikan*, 6(1), 34–54. <https://doi.org/10.29408/jhm.v6i1.3727>
- Helaluddin, H., & Wijaya, H. (2019). *Analisis Data Kualitatif Sebuah Tinjauan Teori & Praktik*. Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Jaffray.
- Karmila, N. (2019). Peran Penting Kepemimpinan dan Budaya Organisasi dalam Menciptakan Anggota Organisasi yang Memiliki Organizational Citizenship Behavior. *Pedagonal : Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan*, 3(1), 15–21. <https://doi.org/10.33751/pedagong.v3i1.981>
- Kerlinger, F. N. (2003). *Asas-asas Penelitian Behavioral* (H. J. Koesoemanto (ed.)). UGM Press.
- Moleong, L. J. (2018). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Naiborhu, N. S. (2018). Pelaksanaan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Dan Lingkungan Pada PT. Freeport Indonesia Sebagai PT. Penanam Modal dalam Rangka Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. *Jurnal Hukum Mimbar Justitia*, 4(1), 63. <https://doi.org/10.35194/jhmj.v4i1.351>
- Narang, A. T., & Oktavian, D. P. (2022). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Menurut Perspektif ISO 26000. *Jurnal Hukum To-Ra : Hukum Untuk Mengatur Dan Melindungi Masyarakat*, 8(3), 374–385. <https://doi.org/10.55809/tora.v8i3.157>
- Oktasari, Z. (2019). *Menghindari Sikap Apatitis Antar Individu Melalui Komunikasi Untuk Meningkatkan Hubungan Yang Baik Antar Individu*. <https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/et9vr>
- Rachmatullailly, Purwadi, B., & Sumadika, D. M. (2018). Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Terhadap Kesenjangan Ekonomi Dan Sosial Di Lingkungan Rw 08 Desa Girimulya. *Abdi Dosen : Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat*, 2(3), 300–307. <https://doi.org/10.32832/abdidos.v2i3.192>
- Ubaedillah, A., & Rozak, A. (2016). *Pendidikan kewarganegaraan (civic education): Pancasila, demokrasi, HAM dan masyarakat madani*. Kencana.
- Wibowo, A. P., & Lutfiana, R. F. (2023). *Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Untuk Perguruan Tinggi di Era Disrupsi*. UMM Press.
- Zubaedi, Z. (2016). *Pengembangan Masyarakat: Wacana dan Praktek*. Kencana.