

Present by :



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Proceeding



CARE
(Care About Risk and Environment)
2nd International Conference

“Risk Reduction with Environmental Management”

Universitas Ngurah Rai, Denpasar-Bali

15th November 2014

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Speech from Chairwomen of CARE 2nd International Conference Universitas Ngurah Rai Denpasar Bali, Indonesia

Dear Conference Participant and Special Guests,

Please allow me to welcome you sincerely on the occasion of CARE (Care About Risk and Environmental) 2nd International Conference. The conference bears the title "*The Risk Reduction with Environmental Management*". This special occasion is highlighted by the fact that we need to think and research about how to reduce the risk of the disaster by the effective plan of preparedness prevention and mitigation with the environmental management.

The idea of CARE was proposed by Prof. Paola Rizzi from University of Sassari, Italy. We met in ISAGA summer school held by Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, Japan on August 2013 and then on March 2014, she invited Universitas Ngurah Rai together with Disaster Management Officer Province of Bali to attend the workshop in Alghero, Sardinia, Italy.

The cooperation aim is to exchanging Knowledge, practices and experiences on environmental risk prevention and managing in order to be integrated with the issues of public affairs.

We have the honour to have all the participants to this special event especially for Prof. Rizzi who help us a lot to make this event happened.

Also we would like to express our appreciation for our great supporter for this special event from:

- Disaster Management officer Province Bali and all regencies (BPBD)
- Popo Danes Architect
- Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics (BMKG) Bali
- Green School Bali.

We will keep this pace and will continue to develop the University and become a model of the institutional environment in Bali and Indonesia.

Thank you

Nyoman Diah Utari Dewi

Speech from Director of Post Graduate Program Universitas Ngurah Rai, Denpasar Bali, Indonesia

Dear all participants,

On behalf of Ngurah Rai University, we would like to thank you for attending this conference. As we all know, the development of a region will impact on environmental load. In the long run, if we exploit it continuously without making conservation, the disaster will be happen. So, it is our responsibility to do something for coping with those condition.

Based on our effort for contributing on disaster mitigation, in cooperation with Bali Disaster Mitigation Bureau, Post Graduate Program of Universitas Ngurah Rai conducted this conference. This conference happened because of under the guidance Prof. Paola Rizzi from University of Sassari Italy. Therefore we would like to express our special thankful for Prof. Paola Rizzi.

In conjunction with the theme of our conference regarding The Risk Reduction with Environmental Management, actually Universitas Ngurah Rai since 1979 (Nineteen Seventy Nine) using the symbol of Philosophical concept of Tri Hita Karana or Three Causes to Prosperity. This concept brings together the realms of The Spirit, The Human World and The Nature. Tri Hita Karana is credited for the island's prosperity as a whole, its relatively stable record of development, environmental practices, and the overall quality of life for its residents.

If we want living harmonize, we should maintain our environment and always do hard effort to minimize negative impact of development on environmental destruction. Through this conference, we would expect there are many solution resulted for us to achieve this goals.

Finally, we would like to thank you for all presenters to share your paper in this conference. Have a nice conference.

Thank you.

Nyoman Suartha

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DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA APPROACH TO SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS (Case Studyin Bali)

By : I Wayan Kandi Wijaya
Faculty Economic Ngurah Rai University, Bali

Abstract

Every country in the world, both developed and developing countries can not be separated from the construction carried out in order to improve the live lihoods of communities. In the implementation of such development is unavoidable impacts of development it self which carries a risk to human life and the environment. Efforts are made in reducing the risk of adverse environmental community tends is through environmental management (Environmental Management). Indonesia has made sustainable development, including the development of environment as an elaboration of Agenda 21, 1992 in Rio de Janeiro in support of the United Nations Programme in tackling climate change and global warming as a result of neglected environmental problem. Bali as one of the islands of the 5,600 islands in Indonesia, has a special attraction for the tourist destinations in the world. Bali's image as global with many designation, as an island paradise, and so on, as one of supporting the country's foreign exchange and economic support of Bali. In defending its existence as a tourist destination, Bali has made sustainable development programs Bali Sustainable Development Project (BSDP), in order to support the development plan of 1994. Public participation in order to attempt to save the environment, using a social approach-religious through the concept of Tri Hita Karana, as a solution reduce the risk of adverse environmental impacts people of Bali.

Keywords: sustainable development, the concept of tri hita karana,

I. Introduction

Indonesia is among the countries in the world to implement sustainable development based development. The complexity and uncertainty of coloring the impact of the development undertaken. Sustainable development is defined as development that seek the fulfillment of the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. (WCED, 1987, In Soemarwoto, 2012: 14).

In implementing sustainable development is directed to the four factors derived from Agenda 21 held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Whether we realize it or not that development we need to address many issues, including environmental issues, but experience shows, development can be and have been having an impact negative.

(Soemarwoto, 2009: 13).

In the implementation of such development, including the development of environmental management. Various risks and the inevitable impact on the development carried out, for example in Mesir, dam construction resulted in a decrease in fish production, a decrease in soil fertility along the river. (WHO, 1983). Development of water resources lead to health problems, the construction of a car plant, resulting in air pollution occurs in big cities, Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Medan (World Bank, 1994). Lapindo projects, such as drilling results in the case mudLapindo earth that destroy the environment and human settlements in East Java Sidoarjo, Dredging and beach hoarding Serangan Bali, resulting in the destruction of coral reefs and marine habitats demise of Bali,

and the occurrence of coastal erosion and coastal areas of South Bali, East, West, North, especially along the beaches such as Sanur, Padanggalak, Masceti, Lebih, Watuklotok, Klungkung Candidasa, Tanah Lot in Tabanan, even expected on the north coast of Bali beaches such as the beach in Singaraja. Tourism development in the coastal area of the beach, into the issue of economic loss of income received by the fishermen at least during the construction carried out. Tourism development in coastal areas do not conflict with the surrounding conditions such as the construction of the port of loading and unloading the fish. (Fandeli, 2012: 82)

The impact of the implemented development environment will pose risks such as, loss of management rights, loss of income (economics), the incidence of problems such as the socio-cultural issues will divide, the rise of poverty and so on. It is necessary to conduct and equate environmental management to reduce the risks that may occur, which can be detrimental to society. By doing sustainable environmental management (ongoing) will be able to reduce the risks that would occur in Indonesia and Bali in particular.

In the early exposure to books Environmental ethical theory, Ginting argued that the environmental crisis facing modern man is a direct result of the environmental management of non-ethical, without based on ethical values and moral environment or the environment. This means that humans perform management of natural resources without concern for the role of ethics, resulting in a decrease of natural resources is able to provide. (Ginting, 2012:1)

Various attempts were made in the management of the environment, efforts were made adapted to the environment in which the community can impact the perceived society. Seeing what happened to the Indonesian people are very in trogin, consisting of various tribes, beliefs, culture, customs, the approach can be done in managing the environment is in many ways. In such environments management one approach taken by Adaptive way, as a way of

testing through adaptation to the environment in trogin society. While in Bali beside using such an approach there is a unique one approach religious rites, because it has a unique environment. Bali is full of radiant energy purity, so that according to Balinese belief, what ever approach is carried out is done through religious rituals, since Bali is an island of a thousand temples, and Bali is an island paradise, which became one of the attractive destinations for tourists in the world.

II. Environmental management challenges and obstacles and solutions

There is a factor of complexity and uncertainty in environmental management, provide many challenges and obstacles for decision maker and analysts, and environmental resources. Some of the challenges and obstacles faced in environmental management such as: (1) The challenge of interest community, who wants them to remain in its original environment, free from the pressures and government policies, foreign, (2) the challenge of cultural, social, political and economic, (3) the development of new knowledge and technology difficult to accept community. While the obstacles faced areas follows: (1) Procedures between the relevant departments, (2) Human resources which will manage Environment, (3). Budget financing. Challenges of natural resource management and the environment in the future is certainly not out of the various changes that occur, whether at the global, national, local. At the National level and local Indonesia faces serious problems with the management of natural resources and the environment, there has been a change of the land use ekstensip with multiplier impacts such as erosion, sedimentasi, impoverishment of soil fertility, decline in agricultural productivity, floods, landslides, droughts and fires. And that is a big concern of the world today is there has been a change in the global climate and global warming that is felt by the people of the parts of the world.

Emil Salim, (In Arsyad, 2012: 248) argues that Indonesia faces five challenges of adaptive

management of natural resources is called the WEHAB Challenges: (1) Water: Floods and Drought in rainy season in dry season, (2) Energy: to strive for low carbon and clean energy, (3) Health: Unsettled with new emerging diseases, (4), Agriculture: Changes in food production, (5), Biodiversity: degradation of eco-systems.

Various environmental impact management applied methodically, one of which is adaptive management. Adaptive management is an approach to natural resource policies that contain simple coercion; policies are experiments; learn from them.....by linking humanitarian purposes and science, adaptive management is a way forward to achieve sustainability in the future. (Lee, 1993:9, in Mitchell: 223)

III. Sustainable development and Environment

In concept that sustainable development is the Brundtland Commission quoted from a World Commission on Environment and Development called Commission on Environment and Development is a development that can meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

The concept of sustainable development was popularized in the report *Our Common Future*, prepared by the commission world body known as the Brundtland Commission which has the task of: 1) a long-term strategy to achieve sustainable development that began in 2000 was declared. 2). mengidentifikasi how human relationships, resources, environment and development can be integrated in national and international policy. Almost within a period of 14 years ago, two main tasks have been implemented.

Two key concepts contained are: 1) about the needs, especially the needs of the poor in developing countries, 2) is about the limitations of technology and social organization related to the capacity of the environment to meet the needs of the present and future.

The basic principles of sustainable development are taken from Robinson et al, are:

A. Principles of environmental/ecological, containing points, protecting the life support systems, protecting and improving biotic diversity, maintain and improve the integrity of ecosystems, developing and implementing preventive strategies to respond to the threat of global environmental change.

B. Principles of socio-political barriers include environmental/ecological and socio-political contains political point of implementing an open political process at the level closest to the situation, and give confidence to the people, the importance of community participation and political-economic system, free from economic pressure, and reassure the public at a minimal level of equality, and social justice.

The main emphasis of sustainable development in developed countries is more on how to combine economic and environmental considerations in decision making. And the great attention given to cross-generation, regardless of competitiveness. While in developing countries, with establishment of a more sustained stress to the fulfillment of basic human needs today, as well as ensure continuity of economic development. (Mitchell, 2010:31-48).

In regard to the environment and development, Soemarwo argued that: Development is always cause changes in the environment, in part from changes in the environment that it was already planned. Problems arising from the construction program, but not much more than a side effect of development. (Abdurrahman, 1990:15)

IV. Environmental management in Indonesia, and Bali to approach religion as a social and environmental impact of risk reduction solutions

Before looking at how sustainable development Bali, let us look at an Indonesian view towards sustainable development quoted from Salim, 1988:V, having said that, as a developing country Indonesia face the need to start sailing while the vessel is being made. This means that Indonesia does not have too long to wait, the speed of the arrival of the

environmental issues to be resolved. That piece of sentences that have meaning and significance when looking at problems in environmental management in Indonesia.

Programs and environmental management strategies in Indonesia is based on the idea of sustainable development asset out in the document produced Agenda 21 Indonesia Summit Earth (Earth Summit) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Agenda 21 is grouped into four important points: 1) community service, 2) waste management, 3) management of land resources, 4) management of natural resources. (Mitchell, 2010:62-63).

Community services basically implementation socio-economic and sustainable development, and therefore the focus of sustainable development and environmental management should be directed to the socio-economic dimension, including such as poverty eradication, changing patterns of production and consumption, population dynamics, management and health improvement, construction of residential housing and the global trading system, economic instruments and integrated environmental and economic balance, without neglecting other dimensions.

More specifically, waste management directed to the human environment as a whole, including, (1) the protection of the atmosphere, (2) management of toxic chemicals, (3) management of hazardous and toxic wastes, (4) management of radioactive waste, and (5) management of solid and liquid wastes.

Management of soil resources, with consideration that the process of sustainable development launched in Indonesia still relies on the resource potential of the land, and therefore sources contained there in such as water, biota, and others must be managed well. Program formulation including, the arrangement of soil resources, forest management, agriculture and rural development, water resources management.

In the management of natural resources that have been formulated (1) conservation of biological diversity, (2) the development of

biotechnology, (3) the integrated management of coastal and ocean, (4). Thus, the necessity to maintain biodiversity for the benefit not only for Indonesia, but for the benefit of the wider world, because it is a single ecosystem.

Management efforts is emphasized not only for the short term but in the long run through a continuous process undertaken in Indonesia. That is a blueprint aspects of sustainable development, announced Indonesia based on Agenda 21, Rio de Janeiro. Well how about Bali. As we know that Indonesia consists of 13,000 islands there in, including Bali as one of the provinces in Indonesia, has an area of 5,600 square kilometers is the famous island in the world by having various names, such as the island paradise of Bali, Bali as the island of a thousand temples, its inhabitants are friendly and many images attached to it.

Bali is a part of Indonesia has the famous name, has exceptional images in the field of tourism. Bali has a Hindu majority population, is famous for its culture and customs. In the 1970s the majority of Balinese are farmers, natural green rice fields, the people friendly, unspoiled environment, agriculture-oriented economic structure and rely on tourism.

In an effort to build Bali according to the demands and interests, tourism is expected to grow and thrive in the era of the 80's to boost the life of the community, and the national interest to increase foreign exchange, when a decline in oil revenues. Many of the challenges faced within the framework of sustainable development of Bali, while integrity is rooted in Hindu culture and physical and landscape maintained.

The concept of development of the government of Bali wear five-year plan to do the construction. In 1989 an initiative cooperation between universities in Bali, Java, and Canada, affluent and Central Government, including social agencies, which is named after the Bali Sustainable Development Project (BSDP) or an ongoing project to Bali, is expected to provide inputs for sustainable development to Bali for a five-year construction of 1994 to 1999 (p. 55) ...

After achieving peak performance of tourism in Bali, in the era of 2000 as the foundation for the economy of Bali, Bali's myriad problems faced unavoidable, such as environmental management that is not in accordance with the blueprint launched by the center, the issue of population and urbanization, social issues, security (their bombs Bali I, II, 2002, 2005), degradation of culture, customs and traditions conflict with the drivers of economic competition for each village in the area of customs, and so on.

The problem appear around each and management of agricultural land into a tourist attraction, when the land in Bali's rice fields and abandoned generation owner of agricultural land in the process, because it is more interested in the world of tourism is more promising, resulting in more and more are as of Bali to miss his spirit, over time erode the attractiveness Bali as a tourist destination in the world. Dominant environment such as Bali, space (agricultural areas, sea and beaches, around the islands of Bali, a rural area, regions acralization, profane regions as areas of life of the population, settlement, watershed stream empty space, urban environment, religion, culture and customs) of the future become a serious problem for Bali and Indonesia, need serious attention and needs to be guarded existence as the capital of Bali and Indonesia and even the world though.

Sustainable development efforts are more focused on the management of the human environment Bali still held, with reference to the concept of Tri Hita Karana, which implies a relationship of harmony and balance three, man and God, man's relationship with the human family and the human relationship with the environment. Human life is highly dependent on natural conditions and environment, and therefore sustainable development continue to be integrated and coordinated without ignore Bali interest in broader spec, not solely from purely economic issues. Like the case of Bena Bay reclamation plan prolonged polemics today. Bena Bay reclamation plan with strategic location for the development of tourism, which

has the natural resources of the sea with its ecosystem, not be seen from the purely economic aspects, but rather to balance the environmental aspects of the Bali Nature and Indonesia, the world in general.

When you see the program preceding the Bali Sustainable Development Project, which has decided that determine sustainable development for Bali must match the population's life environment. The result is that the sustainable development of Bali include : (1) not only sustainable natural resources as a basis for life support, but also focus on: (1) cultural resources (values and the legend, intoreligious ceremonies and structure, (2) does not sustained only production, but sustainable culture it self, although hits nature is dynamic. Therefore the set two points become so important to the direction of sustainable development in Bali that definition can be formulated and focused on: (1) natural sustainability resources and production, (2) Culture sustainability and the balance in the culture, (3) development of a process to improve the quality of life. (Martopo and Mitchell, 1995 a: 20, in B. Setiawan 2012:55).

Balinese Hindu community efforts in taking part in the environment and save natural done through religious rites, such as the ceremony "pengatag" as a ritual to pray for the safety of the plant and the environment wide more.

Then the Ceremony of Hindu people of Bali have inherited, such as ceremonial "ngusaba" in an effort to save and preserve the integrity of Nature, soil and environment of Bali is of tendone. According Arwati....the world and everything in it that had been deposited by The God (Ida Hyang Widhi Wasa) to humans are creatures of his creation of the most perfect and prime existence, at a time when human trials will getless harmonious receive, maintain and care for it physically and spiritually. Ngusaba ceremony as the instructions to redeem negligence protecting nature through ritual ceremony Ngusaba as salvation for the villages and land's,all of this to try to harmonize the relationship between man with God, with man and man's relationship with their

environment called Tri Hita Karana. (Arwati, 2007:1-2).

V. Conclusions and Input

In conclusion stated that the environmental management in Indonesia oriented elaboration of Agenda 21, the Riode Janairo, more focused on the technical aspects, sociological, relying on sustainable development held in Indonesia. While in Bali Environmental management relies on the spirit of sustainable development project ever under taken in cooperation Bali Sustainable Development Project, one of them with religious social approach through religious rites able to make the environmental balance of Bali and Indonesia in general.

Input: In the environmental management needs to pay attention to the integrity of its ecosystem and the social conditions of the community.

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6. Workshop ImplementaiKepres 18 Tahun 2000 LPJK Bali
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10. Reviewer Training Tahun 2012
11. Pembicara Workshop Mempersiapkan diri Sukses dalam Pendidikan dan Bisnis Tahun 2013

IV Karya Tulis / Penelitian :

Karya tulis tidak dipublikasikan (ditempatkan diperpustakaan) :

1. ProspekInvestasi di Bali
2. PedomanPenganteb ,Mecaru, Melaspas Wewangunan
3. PedomanPenganteb di PuraPuseh
4. ProsedurPembukuanPada Perusahaan Kontraktor
5. Performance Perusahaan kontraktordan Supplier
6. Pengembangan Usaha PeernakanItik di Bali
7. Diversifikasi Usaha dalam meningkatkan Omset
8. Akuntansi Pertanggungjawaban Pada KUD (ISBN)
9. Tulisan di beberapa Majalah ilmiah dan populer
10. Karya Panca Bali Krama dari konsep Ngayah
11. Buku Pedoman Pendidkan berorientasi pada life skill SLBKlungkung 2007
12. Buku Tarif Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Klungkung 2008
13. Buku Laporan Penelitian Conservasi Pantai Bali Beach Sanur
14. Manajemen Karya Agung Panca Balikrama di Pura Besakih dan Implikasi Terhadap Kehidupan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Besakih KabupatenKarangasem

V Hasil Penelitian : di Publikasikan (ISBN)

1. Budaya konsumen Sebagai Strategi Penguasaan Pasar (2009).
2. Studi Kelayakan Investasi Kamar VIPRSU Dharma Yadnya Denpasar(2009
3. Pelaksanaan Fungsi Fungsi Perusahaan Pada Usaha Counter HP diDenpasar (2010)
4. Pola TarifRSU KabupatenKlungkung (2010)

5. Posisi Teologis Agama Buda Tantra (2010)
6. Pengembangan Industri Pariwisata Bali, sebagai daya Tarik sekaligus ancaman keseimbangan Bali (Perspektif sosial-ekonomi) 2012
7. Karya Agung Panca Bali Krama dari Perspektif Manajemen Keuangan, 2012

VI. Riwayat Pertemuan Ilmiah

1. Advance Application Workshop Heart and Health (Padmajaya Foundation 2009)
2. Loka Karya Hasil-hasil Penelitian / Karya Ilmiah LPPM UNR 2009
3. Seminar Hakekat Keilmuan Ilmu Agama dan Kebudayaan, Pasca Sarjana UNHI (2010)
4. Seminar Akademik Tema : Pembagian Kerja Dalam masyarakat FE UNR 2010.
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1. Sebagai Nara Sumber, Seminar Akademik Mahasiswa Di Lingkungan Kopertis Wilayah VIII, Koordinator, 1994
2. Sebagai Peserta " Diskusi " Sosrobahu Suatu Penemuan dalam alternatif Pembangunan Bali oleh DR.Ir.Tjok.Raka Sukawati, 1995
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5. Sebagai Peserta Sem.Nasional " Strategi Pengembangan Pendidikan Tinggi dalam Persaingan Global, diberikan oleh Ketua APTISI Pusat, 2004
6. Sebagai Peserta " Spritual Rttreat " diberikan oleh Padmajaya Foundation, 2003/04
7. Sebagai Peserta Kursus Kepemangkuan, diberikan oleh Yayasan Dharma Acarya Denpasar, 2005
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10. Sebagai Pengawas Koperasi 2002-2006, INKINDI BALI, 2006
11. Sebagai SC dan OC, Musprop Inkindo Bali, DPP Inkindo, 2006
12. Sebagai Pengurus Yayasan Pembangunan Indonesia Prop.Bali 2007
13. Advance Application Wrkshop " Hear and Healt " diberikan oleh Padma Jaya Foundation, 2007
14. Sebagai Moderator Seminar Meracik Peluang Bisnis, Panitia Pelepasan Ekonomi UNR, 2008
15. Sebagai Peserta Seminar " Meracik Peluang Bisniss di Saat Krisis, Oleh Dekan Fak.Ekonomi UNR, 2008
16. Sebagai Nara Sumber Penyusunan Program KTSP di SMP Sila Dharma Denpasar, 2008
17. Sebagai Peserta Loka Sabha III PDHB Kota Denpasar, 2008
18. Sebagai Pendamping Nara sumber, Pelatihan Serati, Kerjasama PDHB Prop.Bali, 2009
19. Piagam Penghargaan, Kegiatan Serasehan Panca Bali Krama dari Universitas Hindu Indonesia Thn 2009
20. Sebagai Peran Serta dalam Pelaksanaan Karya Agung Tawur Panca Bali Krama lan Ida Bhatara Turun Kabeh di Pura Agung Besakih, diberikan oleh Gubernur/Setda Propinsi Bali, 2009
21. Sebagai Peserta Diseminasi Hasil Penelitian " Kebij Pro Plurer dan Keadilan Gender, diberikan oleh Ketua LSM Bali sruti dan Ketua LPPM UNR, 2009
22. Sebagai Peserta seminar Pengentasan Kemiskinan Kabupaten Gianyar, diberikan oleh Ketua Program Pasca Sarjana UNUD, 2009
23. Sebagai Peserta Seminar " Hakekat Keilmuan Ilmu agama dan Kebudayaan, diberikan oleh Direktur Program Pasca Sarjana UNHI, 2010
24. Sebagai Lulusan Terbaik Program Doktor, Wisuda Sarjana ke 41 Universitas Hindu Indonesia, 2012

VIII. Riwayat Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat

1. Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat Desa Nyalian Banjarangkan Klungkung 2009
2. Pelatihan Kepemangkuan (pendamping) 2009
3. Pengabdian Masyarakat dengan Univ Ngurah Rai di Desa payangan Gianayar 2010
4. Kuliah Aplikatif Terpadu 2011
5. Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, pada KAT, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Miskin di Kecamatan Manggis, Kabupaten Karangasem .2012

IX. Riwayat Jabatan / Pangkat

1. Asisten ahli Tahun 1988/ III/a
2. Asisten Ahli Madya Tahun 1989
3. Lektor Muda Tahun 1992
4. Lektor Madya Tahun 1994
5. Lektor Tahun 1997
6. Lektor Kepala Tahun 2006-sekarang
7. Pangkat terakhir : IV/b Tahun 2007

X. Riwayat Pekerjaan

- 1978 Asuransi Bumi Putra Denpasar
1979. PT. Widyadara Denpasar
1980. CV. Sumber Jaya Kontraktor
1989 CV. Sumber Jaya Kontraktor
1984-1989 Guru SMP Sila Dharma, dan SMA Sila Chandra Gianyar
1986-sekarang Dosen Fakultas Ekonomi Univ. Ngurah Rai Denpasar
1988 Komisaris Surya Merta Distributor
1993- 1999 Komisaris PT. Natha Karya Indah Nusantara
2000- Sekarang Kuasa Direktur PT. Natha Karya Indah Nusantara
1994-2002 Internal Auditor PT. Tunas Jaya Sanur Kontraktor
2003-sekarang Internal Auditor Mimba Jaya Sanur
2006 – sekarang auditor PT. Megatama Group
1980-1990 Bendahara Yayasan Putra Budaya
1989-2000 Pembantu Dekan Fak. Ekonomi Univ. Ngurah Rai
2001-2004 Bendahara Yayasan Pengembangan Inkindo Bali
2001-2006 Team Auditor Inkindo Bali
2001-2005 Dekan Fakultas Ekonomi Univ. Ngurah Rai
2005-sekarang Ketua Yayasan Bali Nurani Sejati
2005-sekarang, Ketua Yayasan Putra Budaya Kesiman Kertalangu
2006 Anggota Team Peneliti Konservasi Pantai Bali Beach
2007 Team Konsultan Life Skill Kabupaten Klungkung
2008 Ketua Team Leader Penyusunan Pola Tarif RSUD Kabupaten Klungkung

XI. Riwayat Organisasi

1. Organisasi Kepemudaan Tahun 1973-1977
2. LKMD Tahun 1980-1987
3. Yayasan Putra Budaya Tahun 1984- sekarang
4. Inkindo Prov. Bali Tahun 2000 sampai sekarang
5. Yayasan Padma Jaya Jakarta Tahun 2003-2005 Wakil Ketua Wilayah Bali
6. PT. PIAL (Ashram) Admtrasi Manager 2005-sekarang
7. Ketua Badan Pemeriksa Koperasi Kopertis dan Inkindo Bali Tagun 2001- sekarang
8. Ketua Forum Kepemangkuhan Yayasan Dharma Acarya Denpasar Tahun 2005- sekarang
9. Ketua Yayasan Bali Nurani Sejati, 2004-sekarang

XII. Lain lain : Sebagai pengelola :

1. Sekolah TK Dharma Budi Laksana
2. Sekolah TK Putra Budaya
3. Sekolah SMP Sila Dharma
4. Tri Manggala Kargo
5. Surya Mertha Suplier
6. Markan Land Kontraktor
7. PT. Natha Karya Indah Konsultan

Denpasar, 15 Oktober 2014

Dr. I Wayan Kandi Wijaya, SE, AK, MM, CA