

# Authority of Local Government in Development of Nature Tourism in Baning Area Sintang District West Kalimantan Indonesia

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**Abstract-** The Baning Forest has been designated as a Nature Tourism Park (NTP) since 1999. The development of Baning NTP as a natural tourism area is inseparable from the involvement of the Regional Government, however until now the potential has not been managed optimally yet. The implementation of tourism program must be carried out by the Regional Government according to the potential in the area. This study aims to describe comprehensively and in detail about the implementation of the authority of Sintang District Government in the development of nature tourism in Baning NTP. This type of research used an empirical legal research. Sources of information were taken from primary and secondary data with data collection techniques through deep interviews, observation and tracing documents. The study found that the implementation of tourism affairs is a mandate of Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government and a regional authority in the management of natural resources contained in an area. However, the development of natural tourism in Baning NTP can not be fully implemented by the local government, due to the decentralization of authority to the district government related to the development of tourist attraction, tourist destination and strategic area as meant in Article 12 paragraph 3 letter b and its explanation, legitimacy to implement tourism development in conservation areas.

**Key words-** Authority, Desentralization, Regional Government, Nature Tourist Park

## I. INTRODUCTION

Regional tourism development, especially ecotourism by local government besides for the preservation of the area, the most important is how to educate people to be more aware of the importance of conservation area conservation [1]. Ecotourism is a new idea of tourism that is being

developed in Indonesia, despite of introduced internationally since October 1999 by the World Tourism Organization (WTO). This idea inspires a model of conservation of nature-based tourism village by citizen participation at regional level [2]. According to the World Tourism Organization sustainable tourism development guidelines and practices are applicable to all forms of tourism in all types of destinations including mass tourism and the various niche tourism segments. Sustainability principles refer to the environmental, economic and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development, and a suitable balance must be established between these three dimensions to guarantee its long-term sustainability [3]. Ecotourism emphasizes sustainable development of environment and environmentally responsible behavior is the mechanism of environmental conservation.

In 1990, Baning Nature Park was designated as Forest Tourism Area based on a Decree of Appointment by the Minister of Forestry Number: 129 / KPTS-II / 1990 on the Appointment of Baning Protection Forest into Baning NTP. With the issuance of the Decree there was a change in the function of Baning Forest, from which previously only as Protected Forest changed its function into Natural Tourist Forest. Ahead of 9, the decree was reinforced by the issuance of Decree of the Minister of Forestry and Plantation Number 405 / KPTS-II / 1999 on the determination of the Baning Forest Estate area of 213 hectares with the function of Tourism Forest [1]. Determination of Baning NTP with function as a tourist forest has implications on the utilization of the area. In 1999, the local government of Sintang District once built a snarling road that divides the forest as an access for tourists to explore the beauty of forest Baning. In addition to the flora, tourists can see more closely large and tall trees belong to Dipterocarpaceae (such as Dark Red Meranti),

orchids, niphentes, rattan, etc. To utilize the existing potential, based on Baning NTP block arrangement issued by Natural Resource Conservation Center (NRCC) of West Kalimantan in 2015, the area was divided into protection, rehabilitation and utilization zones. The purpose of the block arrangement was to improve the utilization function of the area, especially for nature tourism. With regard to these objectives, utilization blocks were used for nature tourism and infrastructure development. Establishment of utilization block in Baning NTP has been covering approximately 74 hectares or about 35 percent of the total area for natural tourism development. However, until it has not been functioned by the local government, though article 1 paragraph 16 of Indonesian Law Number 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystem (CBNRE) stated that NTP was used mainly for tourism and nature recreation purposes. In the elucidation of Article number 38 Paragraph 1 of the Law on CBNRE, stated that the Central Government may submit some affairs in the field of conservation of biological natural resources and its ecosystem to the District and City Government, including in the utilization of the area for the benefit of nature tourism.

With reference to Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government, Sintang District Government has a great opportunity to develop Baning NTP into a natural tourism destination (Article 12 paragraph 3 letter b). It emphasizes on different aspects of natural potential with other areas, making Baning NTP an icon for Sintang District with optimal development. With the enactment of regional autonomy, it is expected that the policy of Sintang District Government is more appropriate target in the development of a tourism destination that becomes the potential of the region. The local government tends to be more aware the local situation, as well as the potential that exists in the region than the central government. Taking into account the academic study by the NRCC of West Kalimantan in 2015, the utilization block of Baning NTP meets the criteria for built infrastructure facilities for the utilization of nature tourism and has accessibility that is able to support the activities of nature tourism. Since 2015, based on the Sintang Regional Spatial Plan of 2016-2036, Baning NTP is established as a strategic district for tourism. With the determination, it is expected to be able to accelerate the process of development of nature tourism in this region, which in turn can increase tourist visits and environmental conservation. This study aims to describe comprehensively and in detail about the implementation of the authority of Sintang District Government in the development of nature tourism in Baning NTP.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study was conducted from July to November 2017 in the Sintang District, that is geographically located at the <http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.8.6.2018.p7852>

coordinates of 1°03' – 1°16' South Latitude and 110° 37' – 113°37' East Longitude. This type of research used empirical legal research approach. The data source used in this research is taken from primary data and secondary data. Data were collected through deep interviews, observation and tracking documents. Data were analyzed using Miles and Huberman analysis model. The steps were data condensation, data display, and drawing / verifying conclusion. In this study primary data were collected (interview results) and secondary data (document studies) related to the authority of local government in the development of Baning NTP. Key informants in this research were the Head of YSTCE Sintang (H, 52 years old), the Head of Facilities and Infrastructure Division of the YSTCE Sintang (ER, 51 years old), the Head of Tourism Division of the YSTCE Sintang (SS, 37 years old), and the Head of Conservation Section II Sintang NRCC West Kalimantan (B, 45 years old).

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of concurrent governmental affairs based on Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government, which became the authority of local government was divided into compulsory governmental affairs and elective government affairs. Tourism affairs were included in the elective government affairs that form the basis of the implementation of regional autonomy. The hierarchical of government affairs in the field of tourism was the Central Government, Provincial Government, and District and City Government.

Government affairs in the field of tourism, was one of the substance of elective government affairs which was the authority of the regional government of the district and must be implemented in accordance with the local potential. Based on the appendix of the matrix of distribution of concurrent government affairs of the Regional Government Law, between the Central Government and the Provincial Region and the District or Municipal Region, the affairs of the tourism administration are divided into four sub-affairs. The sub-affairs of Tourism Destination became the main subject of this research, as it relates to the management of the district's tourist attraction; management of the district's strategic tourism area; and management of district tourism destinations. Related to the implementation of "mandatory" authority, it is implemented in accordance with the potential possessed by the region. Linked to the development of Baning NTP as a tourism destination that is a "potential" owned by the region, then based on information from the informant (H) Head of YSTCE, she said that

"Baning NTP has been designated as a district strategic area for tourism purposes based on Local Regulation Number 20 year 2015 on Spatial Plans of Sintang District from 2016-2036". (Interview, August 2017).

Based on a document study on Regional Regulation Number 20 year 2015 on Sintang Regional Spatial Plan of 2016 - 2036 Article 32 Paragraph 4, Sub-Paragraph, it stated that Nature Conservation Area of Baning NTP aim to develop

natural tourism with criteria as area forest tour. Baning NTP as a strategic area of the district that holds a wealth of natural potential to be developed as a tourist destination would be a special attraction for tourists. The informant (H) continued her explanation that

"Baning NTP is a tourism destination as a natural conservation geographic area that holds natural tourist attraction. The uniqueness object is of peat swamp forest, the beauty of nature especially the big and high trees. The area is the rich in flora and fauna diversity that live and inhabit the swamp forest ecosystem the peat". (Interview, August 2017).

For the development of an existing natural tourism destination in the region, the Regional Government of the District has already established Local Regulation Number 7 Year 2010 concerning the Master Plan for Development of Regional Tourism (MPDRT) of Sintang District. This local regulation is designated as a technical implementer at the local level to implement the provisions in Article 30 Sub-Article a of Law Number 10 Year 2009 on Tourism which states that one of the Regional Government's authority is to arrange and establish the Master Plan for the Development of District Tourism. In addition to stipulating MPDRT of Sintang District on Tourism which became the legal basis for tourism development in the region the regulation was also established. To organize tourism affairs which as the authority of the Regional Government of Sintang District, the Regent was assisted by the Department of YSTCE as the Regional Device Work Unit. Tourism Department has duties and functions to develop tourism in the region. The information was stated by H:

"The Tourism Office is a unit of regional apparatus conducting tourism affairs based on the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RTDMP), taking into account the MPDRT, Strategic planning and Annual Working Plan that break down from the plans". (Interview, August 2017).

The position, duties and functions of the Tourism Office are regulated in Sintang District Regent's Regulation Number 110 on Organizational Structure and Working Procedures of Youth, Sports and Tourism Office of Sintang District, which is valid since December 30, 2016. Considering the potential of Baning NTP, Sintang District Government has undertaken accessibility and public facilities to make it easy for tourists to visit Baning NTP. Based on the information of ER, he said that:

"The Regional Government of Sintang District has been instrumental in the development of Baning NTP by opening the accessibility of asphalt roads, public facilities such as parking lots and kiosks for marketing of local handicrafts. The development of the road was done by the Public Works Department, parking lots by

the Department of Transportation and kiosks by the Industry and Trade Office. While the guardhouse and entrance gate area built by the Department of Tourism". (Interview, August 2017).

Based on the document study on the report of Baning NTP Block Arrangement was issued by the NRCC in 2015. It is known that to support the potential of nature tourism some accessibility and infrastructure facilities has been built by the Government of Sintang District. But at this time some of these conditions have been damaged, so it can not be used to support tourism activities. The following Facilities and Infrastructure at Baning NTP which has been built by Sintang District Government, consists of Macadami-zed road, entrance gate, guard house, information centre, area fence and parking lots (Table 1).

Tabel 1. Facilites built by Sintang Government in Baning NTP

No	Facilities	Dimension	Material	Condition
1	Macadami-zed road	1.4 Km	Wood	Highly damage
2	Entrance gate		Wood	Good
3	Guard house	1.5 x 1.5 M <sup>2</sup>	Beton	Highly damage
4	Information centre	2.5 x 2.5 M <sup>2</sup>	Wood	Highly damage
5	Area fence	1200 M	Wood and cement	Good
6	Parking lots	15 x 20 M <sup>2</sup>	Aspalt	Good

Source: Document of NRCC section II Sintang

Related to accessibility of asphalt road as access to entry area which has been built by Local Government, the Head of Tourism Division of the YSTCE Sintang (SS) stated that:

"The government of Sintang District has built two access roads to the area, namely asphalt road from the Monument of Indonesia Bank Round to the intersection of Betang Kobus long Houses through the Public Works Department adjacent to Baning NTP, Timur Tanjungpuri Urban Village and the main gate of the southern part of Baning City". (Interview, August 2017).

Based on the government effort, the tourism activities should be increasing, however the real condition was in the contrary. While the local government is obliged to organize tourism affairs in accordance with the potential owned by the region. Based on interview with H, she stated that:

"Sintang District Government is not fully in charge of tourism development in Baning NTP. The management rights of the area lies x within NRCC West Kalimantan, and at the District level there is a Section of

Conservation Area II Sintang. "(Interview, August 2017).

To find out the reason given by the head of the Tourism Office, the researcher confirmed to informant from Section of Conservation Area II Sintang (B), as Section Manager of Baning NTP. He said that:

"The Baning NTP area is a conservation area whose structural management authority is located in NRCC West Kalimantan, under the Directorate General of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem, which oversees all conservation areas located in West Kalimantan. For the utilization of Baning NTP as a natural tourism destination, it can be done by the Local Government on the utilization block that has been established by the Director General KSDAE 2015 by coordinating through SKW II Sintang". (Interview, July 2017).

To know the possibility of Sintang Local Government to participate in the management of the utilization block for the benefit of nature tourism, the researcher confirmed with the Head of Protection and Conservation Section of Sintang II Conservation Area. Obtained information that:

"The Regional Government of Sintang can be directly involved in the construction of facilities and infrastructure to support tourism in the utilization block, by first applying for the cooperation of natural tourism development in order to strengthen the function of Baning NTP to the Head of NRCC Management Unit of West Kalimantan. Block utilization is located along the ring road tour; the placement is considering access roads that have been built by Sintang Government, so as to facilitate the development of nature tourism. (Interview, August 2017).

To find out the related arrangement of cooperation agreement required a management of a NTP or Nature Conservation Area, researchers do trace legislation related. In consideration of Government Regulation Number 28 Year 2011 concerning Management of Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area to implement the provisions in Article 16 paragraph 2 of Law Number 5 Year 1990 regarding Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystem. It is mentioned that to improve the management of nature reserve areas and nature conservation areas need to divide the area within the zone or block of work area of management area so that management can be done maximally. To implement the provisions in Article 43 paragraph 3 of Government Regulation Number 28 Year 2011 on Management of Nature Reserve Area and Nature Conservation Area in Chapter IV on Cooperation of conservation area implementation is regulated in Minister of Forestry Regulation Number P.85 / *Menhut-II* / 2014 on the Procedures for Cooperation of Nature Conservation Area and Nature Conservation Area stated that the cooperation of

conservation area was a joint activity of the parties built on mutual interest to optimize and effective management of the area.

Article 5 paragraph 2 letter b mentioned that the cooperation partners in the implementation of conservation area one of them is the district government. The cooperation is aimed at strengthening the function of conservation area and conservation of biodiversity, one of which is cooperation of natural tourism development (Article 6 paragraph 1 letter e In Article 11 paragraph 2 reaffirmed that the cooperation of natural tourism development in the form of promotion, natural resources infrastructure, construction of information center and community development a cooperation is a joint activity of stakeholders for the common interest to optimize and effectiveness of area management aimed at realizing the strengthening of governance of area management and conservation of biodiversity. District Government was one of the parties that authorized by the regulation as a partner to conduct cooperation of natural tourism development in Baning NTP with NRCC West Kalimantan. To know the role of Local Government in cooperating the development of natural tourism for the development of natural tourism in the utilization block of 74 hectares or 34 percent of the 213 hectares of area that has been determined by the Director General of Directorate General of Natural Resources Conservation and Ecosystem. Interviewed to the H, she confirmed that:

"Local Government is eager to develop Baning NTP into a natural tourist destination. It's just that until now still collide with the rules that require for the development of natural attractions in the utilization block should be based on a cooperation agreement with NRCC West Kalimantan. Currently in the process of drafting, efforts can be immediately agreed upon. Therefore, the management can be done by the local government ". (Interview, August 2017).

To further explore the opportunities for cooperation in strengthening Baning NTP function related to the management of utilization block for the development of natural tourism in Baning NTP by Sintang Local Government, informants from NRCC West Kalimantan as Head of NRCC Province stated that:

"The Regional Government can participate in the development of natural tourism in the utilization block together with BKSDA West Kalimantan on the basis of mutual interest to optimize and effective management of Baning NTP. The local government as BKSDA partner can develop tourism facilities and infrastructure, because BKSDA own party has limited funding to build facilities and infrastructure of nature tourism ". (Interview, August 2017).

Based on document study on Local Regulation Number 7 of 2010 on MPRTD Sintang district, mentioned one of the objects of tourist attraction that can be developed was nature tourism. Baniang NTP was very potential to be developed as a tourism object that concept of nature tourism, because forest landscape supporting accompanied by the existence of flora and fauna. The MPRTD is an integral part of regional development based on the potential utilization of the area for tourism activities optimally, preserving the natural wealth that serves as a tourist attraction object, sustainable by upholding the principle of environmentally friendly. Along with the main pillars of the legal state, namely the principle of legality, then based on the principle implied that the authority of the government related to tourism derived from legislation, meaning that the source of authority for local government is the legislation. The government affairs were the functions of government that are entitled and the obligation of each level and / or the structure of government to regulate and manage those functions which are its authority in order to protect, serve, empower, and prosper the community. Based on the Regional Medium Term Development Plan Sintang District Year 2016-2021, it was known that the Program of Tourism Destination Development was a priority program of regional development implemented by the Department of Tourism Sintang District. The goals of the developments were as follows: increasing transparency, accountability, and participation in transparent, accountable, and participatory governance. Tourism Agency Report 2017, the increase of tourist arrivals from 2014 amounted to 15,700 people, 2015 amounted to 21 600 people and in 2016 amounted to 27,100 people. The 1945 Constitution of the Fourth Amendment, affirms that the State of Indonesia is a unitary State of the Republic. A state based on law (*rechtstaat*), not based on mere power (*machtstaat*). The consequence was that any government action must be based on a constitutional system, not an absolute one. Based on the above, every policy of central government must be regulated first in the legislation. Thus, the substance of the principle of legality was the authority, namely the ability to perform certain legal actions as stated by H.D. Stout authority is an understanding derived from the laws of governmental organization which can be explained as a whole of the rules concerning the acquisition and use of governmental powers by the subject of public law in public law relations [4]. Tonnaer argues that the authority of the government is regarded as the ability to enforce positive laws to create public legal relationships between government and citizens [4]. The concept of authority in the administrative law of the State is closely related to the principle of legality, which is one of the main principles used as the basic material in every government and state administration in every law state, especially for the Indonesian state adopting continental European legal system. This principle was also called the rule of law (*de heerschappij van de wet*). This principle is also known in the

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criminal law (*nullum delictum sine previa lege peonale*) which means there is no penalty without a law set first [5]. Which in the state administrative law of this principle of legality has the meaning *dat het bestuur aan wet is onderworpen*, namely that the government is subject to the law. In the decision of the Constitutional Court it is stated that regional government is a state institution as intended by Article 24C of the 1945 Constitution because it is granted authority by Article 18 paragraph 2, paragraph 5, and paragraph 6, Article 18A paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, and Article 18B paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution. In its decision, the Constitutional Court is of the opinion that the authority of the regional head is very much related to the authority of the regional government, since the regional head was the head of the regional government, it would be very inappropriate if the authority of the regional head was not in the exercise of authority owned by local government. In Article 1 Paragraph 3 of Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government, it was stated that the Head of Region as an element of the Provincial Administration (Governor, Regent / Mayor) leads the implementation of government affairs which was the authority of the autonomous region. In carrying out government affairs in the field of tourism, the Regent is assisted by the State Civil Apparatus from the Department of YSTCE, which in its technical implementation is carried out by the Head of Department, Secretary, Head of Tourism, Tourism Development and Infrastructure Sector in their affairs the government that became their authority. The legal basis of the regional apparatus in assisting the Regent to carry out the obligatory tasks under the jurisdiction of the district shall be regulated in Law Number 23 year 2014, Law Number 5 year 2014 on State Civil Apparatus, Government Regulation Number 18 year 2016 on Regional Devices and Regional Regulation Number 7 year 2016 concerning the Establishment and Organization Structure of Regional Devices of Sintang District. Regent Regulation Number 110 year 2016 was the Organizational Structure and Working Procedures of MPRTD Sintang District. The authority to carry out government affairs of choice shall be carried out by the District Government which is directly regulated in Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government as the implementing regulation of the provisions in Article 18 paragraph 7 of the 1945 Constitution that the composition and procedure of governance regions are governed by law. Referring to the opinion of Philipus M. Hadjon and Brouwer that the authority was obtained by the head of local government attributively because it has been authorized by Article 18 paragraph 2, paragraph 5, and paragraph 6 Article 18A Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2, and Article 18B Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution and the Regional Government Law are related to matters pertaining to obligatory regional government, one of which is the area of tourism that must be implemented by the region. The authority was implemented by laying down the legislation as

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a source of authority of Sintang District Government in managing tourism potentials in the region. So the local government was responsible for promoting the development of tourism in the region. Similarly, the development of tourist attraction, tourism destinations as a strategic area of tourism should be optimized [5].

Local government as the executor of concurrent government affairs according to Yusdianto served as a sub-system of national governance system that has the authority to regulate and manage their own household [6]. This authority contains three main points in it: first, the assignment of duties and authority to solve a given authority to the local government; second, giving trust and authority to think about, taking initiative and establishing its own way of completing the task; and thirdly, in the effort to think, take the initiative and take the decision to involve the community, both directly and the Regional People's Legislative Assembly [6]. Therefore, the local government of Sintang district is responsible for carrying out the tourism destination business which becomes its authority in accordance with the mandate of the Regional Government Law. The determination of Baning NTP as a district strategic area for tourism based on Local Regulation Number 20 of 2015 on Spatial Planning has accommodated the West Kalimantan provincial spatial plan and the national spatial plan. Spatial plans provide guidelines for regions to undertake development in areas that are integrated into medium term and long term planning. At the level of work units of regional apparatus made in the form of Strategic planning and Operational Planning more applicable to increase development in the field of tourism. Sintang District Government has been trying to develop Baning NTP as a tourist destination by having built the entrance to the area, building parking area, building entrance gate and kiosk. To maintain the preservation of the area from the surrounding community encroachment, Sintang District Government has built a fence of wood and concrete. The authority was considered as a moral right to make and implement political decisions or state officials in implementing their functions [7]. Furthermore, the meaning of affairs is all activities that can be implemented as a result of the existing authority. Manifestation of authority was the right to exercise activities. In the perspective of law, authority meant as the rights and obligations (*rechten en plichten*). In relation to regional autonomy, rights contain a self-regulating and self-managing self-esteem [8]. While the obligation has two sense that is horizontal and vertical. Horizontally means the power to organize the government as it should be, while the authority in the vertical sense means the power to run the government in orderly ties of the state government as a whole [8]. Concerning the division of authority in government affairs is conceptually known three main teachings namely formal, material and real (formal) household texts. Among scholars, the term given to the

division of affairs between the center and the regions in the context of autonomy was not by R. Tresna called by the term "authority to regulate the household". Bagir Manan refers to the term "regional household system, which is defined as the order concerned with ways of dividing authority, duties and responsibilities governing and administering governmental affairs between the central and regional levels [9]. But while the term is used differently, it remains grounded in the same sense that the doctrine (formal, material, and real) concerns the order associated with the division of task authority, and the responsibility for governing and administering governmental affairs between the central and regional levels. Based on the theory by Stout and Hadjon that the authority of the government in carrying out the affairs of tourism comes from the law (attribution) and it is also regulated in Law Number 30 year 2014 on Government Administration. So it can be concluded that the authority of the regent as head of local government in carrying out government affairs of authority "is genuine" because the regent gained authority directly from the editorial article contained in the 1945 Constitution and Law Number 23 year 2014.

The Office of YSTCE was the technical implementer of tourism affairs which is the regional authority. This encourages local governments to seek and exploit the potential that exists in the region. This office has the main duty in the field of Tourism in accordance with applicable rules. To carry out the main tasks of the Office of Youth Sport and Tourism functioned to formulate policies and carry out technical activities in the field of tourism operations, which is implemented by the Government in Sintang District. This service is under and directly responsible to the Sintang Regent through the Regional Secretary. Based on the analysis and discussion, the researcher can formulate the proposition that: The implementation of tourism affairs which was the affairs of the concurrent government and the affairs of the selected regional government is a mandate from Law Number 23 year 2014 on Regional Government and also the regional authority in the management of natural resources located in an area. However, the development of natural tourism in Baning NTP can not be implemented optimally, due to the decentralization of authority to the district government related to the development of tourist attraction, tourist destination and strategic area as meant in Article 12 paragraph 3 letter b and its explanation, does not give legitimacy to carry out tourism development in conservation areas.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been done, it can be concluded that the Local Government of Sintang District in carrying out the development of tourism, its authority is guided by the provisions of Article 12 paragraph 3 letter b Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Government and its attachment. As well as more specific regulations governing tourism Law Number 10 Year 2009 on Tourism along with Sintang District Regulation. However, the development of natural tourism in Baning NTP can not be implemented

optimally, due to the decentralization of authority to the district government related to the development of tourist attraction, tourist destination and strategic area as meant in Article 12 paragraph 3 letter b and its explanation, does not give legitimacy to carry out tourism development in conservation areas.

For the development of tourism in Natural Park Local Government can conduct cooperation of natural tourism development with NRCC West Kalimantan for development of facilities and infrastructure of nature tourism based on Government Regulation Number 28 Year 2011 on Management of Nature Reserve and Nature Conservation Area Article 43 paragraph 3.

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