

## The Relationship between Regional Autonomy and the Development of the Tourism Sector in Badung



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**ABSTRACT:** The tourism sector is one of the development sectors that needs attention from all of us, especially from the Badung Regency government, in addition to other sectors. The tourism sector is important because in addition to being able to increase Regional Original Income, it can also open up employment opportunities for the community, both the local community and the people involved in tourism activities so that the income level of the community can increase and can trigger regional economic growth. In the era of regional autonomy in accordance with Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and Law No. 33 of 2004 concerning Balancing Central and Regional Finances, which have now been rolled out and are already being implemented in all regions of Indonesia, it is hoped that this tourism sector can develop as expected. With regional autonomy, the Badung Regency government is given the authority to carry out development starting from planning, utilization and control of spatial use for various purposes including tourism development.

**KEYWORDS:** regional autonomy, tourism, Badung Bali,

### INTRODUCTION

The tourism sector has an important role both at the regional government level and at the national level. This is because the tourism sector can increase income both nationally and regionally source income, open employment opportunities, equitable development and can trigger economic growth in the regions. In our country, oil and natural gas have been the prima donna that can be relied on in generating the country's foreign exchange. From this sector, oil and natural gas can provide a distribution of around 70% of Indonesia's total exports. But at this time our oil and natural gas production can no longer be fully expected from this sector, given the limitations and diminishing reserves of oil and natural gas that we have. The decline in national oil reserves means that oil and gas can no longer be relied upon as the only source of foreign exchange for the country.

In this regard, the tourism sector is expected to replace state revenues originating from oil and natural gas production. The role of the tourism sector in 1990 was still ranked fifth in generating foreign exchange after oil and gas, timber, rubber and textiles. In 1995 it ranked fourth after oil and gas, textiles and wood. Whereas in 2022 it will rank third after CPO and coal. Seeing this fact, the tourism sector has hopes that this tourism sector will be able to become a mainstay sector that can replace the position of the oil and gas sector as a foreign exchange earner for the country in the future.

Awareness of the importance of the tourism sector is contained in the preparation of the national tourism development vision which is contained in the document "Basic Points of BAPPENAS Tourism Reform as follows: (1) Tourism is a mainstay of national development in the economic and other fields for the survival of the nation and state of Indonesia, (2) Indonesia is a world tourism area that prioritizes the development of national tourism and at the same time serves as a foreign tourist destination. In connection with the tendency of the state's foreign exchange generated from the oil and gas sector to decrease, the tourism sector is designated as the largest foreign exchange earner in 2022 with revenues of US \$ 4.26 billion per year from the arrival of 5.47 million foreign tourists.

At the regional level, it is hoped that the tourism sector can become one of the mainstay sectors capable of promoting economic activity, including activities in other related sectors including the agricultural sector and MSME, so that this tourism sector can become a source of local revenue, open employment opportunities, increase people's income and trigger regional economic growth. With the enactment of Law no. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Autonomy is an opportunity and opportunity as well as a challenge for local governments, especially in Badung Regency to be able to utilize and manage the potential that exists in their region on the basis of their own efforts to improve the welfare of their people. Therefore, it is only natural that the regional

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government seriously seeks to explore the potential of the region to develop various development sectors including the tourism sector.

### **TEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **Natural and Cultural Resources as Tourism Objects**

Badung Regency is an area that is rich in natural tourism objects and cultural tourism. Its natural and cultural conditions have the potential to be developed as a tourist object that can attract tourists, both domestic and foreign tourists. Natural conditions that can be used as tourist objects are places that are beautiful, calm, cool, and natural so that they have attractions such as beaches, rivers, seas, waterfalls, mountains, forests, fauna and flora and so on. While the cultural potential which is the result of human creation and works can be used as a tourist object are historical objects, buildings which are relics of the past, museums, monuments, art, traditional ceremonies, folk arts and so on.

Based on Law no. 9 of 1990 concerning tourism reads that the state of nature, flora and fauna, ancient heritage, historical heritage, as well as art and culture owned by the Indonesian people are resources and capital which are of great significance for efforts to develop and improve tourism.

According to the natural and cultural conditions stated above are just potential benefits that have not yet been seen. The potential that is owned will be useful for humans as a tourist object if there is effort and human intervention (government) to develop it into an object/place that is attractive and can be enjoyed by tourists.

As stated by Oka A.Yoeti (1990: 168) as follows: One thing that needs to be realized is that the natural heritage and heritage of the ancestors that are owned by an area, are only raw materials that still require processing, such as a production to become finished goods, which can be immediately marketed, elements of labor and existing expertise must be included.

Furthermore, according to Oka A.Yoeti (1990: 164) argues that a tourist destination must meet three conditions, namely; (1) The area must have what is called "something to see", meaning that the place must have tourism objects and tourist attractions that are different from what other regions have. In other words, the area must also have tourist attractions that can be used as "entertainment" when people come there. (2) The area provides what is referred to as "something to do", meaning that in that place apart from lots to see and witness, recreational facilities must also be provided which can make them feel at home longer in that place. (3) The area must have what is called "something to buy", meaning that there must be facilities for shopping, especially souvenirs and folk crafts as souvenirs to be brought back to their respective places of origin.

The shopping facility does not only provide goods that can be purchased, but other facilitating facilities must also be available, such as money changers, banks, and others.

In addition to the three conditions mentioned above, for places/locations that are used as tourist destinations, according to Nyoman S. Pendit (1987: 31) must have other requirements, namely (1) having attractions or tourist objects that can attract tourists. (2) easy to reach by vehicle, therefore transportation infrastructure must be good. (3) Providing accommodation (temporary residence) in the form of lodging places, inns, hotels, restaurants, rest areas as tourist residences while at tourist destinations.

Various facilities related to accessibility, infrastructure related to the interests of tourists, comfort and safety factors as well as the friendly attitude of the residents while tourists are at the location of tourist objects need attention.

#### **Regional Autonomy in Structuring Authority**

In accordance with the mandate of Law no. 22 of 1999, the authority in the process of implementing regional development (in the context of planning, implementing, supervising, controlling and evaluating regional policies) is in the autonomous region concerned. Autonomous regional governments (districts/cities) are expected to be able to plan the development of their territory by adhering to the principles of democracy, community participation, equity and justice, as well as paying attention to regional potential and diversity.

Regional autonomy has given local governments the freedom to organize their own government on the basis of initiative, creativity and the active role of the community. The authority granted includes the use of funds, both from the PAD of Badung Regency itself and profit sharing from the central government in accordance with the regional designation, freedom of initiative, freedom to choose alternatives, freedom to choose priorities and freedom to make decisions for the benefit of the region. In particular, its application needs to pay attention to principles such as:

- The implementation of regional autonomy is carried out by taking into account democratic aspects, justice, equity, as well as regional potential and diversity.
- The implementation of regional autonomy is based on broad, real, and responsible autonomy.

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- The implementation of regional autonomy must further increase the independence of the autonomous regions. Therefore, in the city and regency areas there are no administrative areas anymore. Likewise in special areas fostered by the government or other parties the provisions of autonomous regional regulations apply.
- The implementation of regional autonomy must further enhance the role and function of oversight, as well as the function of the budget.
- The implementation of the co-administration principle is also possible from the government and the regions to the villages accompanied by financing, advice and infrastructure, as well as human resources.
- The implementation of broad and complete regional autonomy is placed in the regency/municipality area, while provincial regional autonomy is a limited autonomy.
- The implementation of regional autonomy must be in accordance with the state constitution so that a harmonious relationship is guaranteed between the center and the regions as well as between the regions.

In the context of implementing national development that is integrated, directed and holistic, the regional development approach for national development is pursued with spatial planning instruments, which consist of planning, development (spatial planning) and spatial use control. Spatial planning is the basis or reference for development policies and strategies for interested sectors and regions in order to create synergistic unity, while reducing cross-regional and cross-sectoral conflicts.

The most important issue related to this planning is the further provision of the principles of good governance which are manifested in a participatory development process. In this way, it is hoped that national and regional spatial planning can grow reliable areas that are oriented towards regional economic growth and the surrounding area. It should be emphasized that the entire regional development process should be handed over to the autonomous regional government so that it can accommodate local policies and local needs. In order for regional development as an integral part of national development to always be able to respond positively to various dynamics and demands for competitive development, a conducive development atmosphere is needed.

The authority of the Regency/Municipality in spatial management as stated in Article 10 of Law No. 22 of 1999, besides covering the land area, also the sea area as far as one of the sea boundary of the Province. In accordance with this law, which implements broad and real Regional Autonomy for Regency Regions and City Regions, the implementation of operational spatial planning including licensing is carried out by Regency Regions and City Regions. If the authority of the Provincial Region in certain areas of government includes control of the living environment and provincial spatial planning, then in Regency and City Regions, the environment is a government sector that must be implemented.

- The authority of the district/municipal government in the field of spatial planning includes:
- Prepare Regency/Municipal Spatial Plans along with regulatory instruments (incentives and disincentives) for spatial use
- Carry out technical consultation/coordination in the framework of spatial planning with higher agencies/governments.
- Dissemination of spatial plans to all district/municipal government agencies and the community.
- Carry out the implementation (management) of space utilization, supervision and control of space utilization.

Thus the roles that exist in the Regency/City Government in spatial planning are:

plannings fields:

- Develop directions, objectives and spatial planning policies
- Formulate district/city spatial planning policy materials

Utilization fields

- Coordinating the monitoring of spatial planning utilization
- Spatial planning information dissemination
- Facility and empowerment of stakeholder engagement
- Issuing guidelines for the implementation of stakeholder engagement

Control field

- Monitor the utilization and development of space
- Control the use of space
- Facilitate the community to obtain spatial planning information

## **The Relationship between Regional Autonomy and the Development of the Tourism Sector in Badung**

In the era of Regional Autonomy which is currently taking place throughout our homeland, Regency/City Regional Governments are given broad powers to manage their regions so that the development of these regions can continuously improve the welfare of their people. Regency/City Regional Governments have the authority to organize geographical space according to its designation.

The development planning mechanism in the reform era has undergone changes. At the national level the direction of state administration is carried out through national development for all aspects of life through the RPJP, which is further translated into Proenas which is a guide in the implementation of development. At the regional level, the Regional Government translates the RPJP and Proenas into Propeda which is a guideline for the strategic direction of regional development.

With the enactment of Law No. 22 of 1999, the implementation of development is carried out with more emphasis on the bottom-up approach and will involve all development actors (stakeholders). In the process of planning, utilization and control of space utilization, it is carried out in a transparent manner and pays attention to needs (demand-driven). In implementing development, people are no longer viewed as objects of development, but as subjects of development. This approach requires the Badung Regency government to play a role in exploring and developing the vision and mission jointly between the government and community groups in formulating the face of space in the future, spatial quality standards and activities in a planned area.

### **RESULTS**

#### **The Role of Badung Regency Government in Tourism Development**

It is undeniable that the tourism sector in our country is expected to become one of the important sectors that earn the country's foreign exchange. In the year of tourist visits launched by the government, it is expected that foreign tourist visits will continue to increase. With the increase in foreign tourist arrivals, it is hoped that it will be able to generate foreign exchange.

In the decade prior to the 1990s, the source of foreign exchange for the country came from oil and natural gas, for now and even more so for the foreseeable future the source of foreign exchange originating from oil and natural gas is no longer a mainstay. This is because our reserves of oil and natural gas continue to decrease. Even at one point the oil and gas reserves will run out. For this reason, it is necessary to find a way out to overcome the dwindling reserves of oil and natural gas that we have. One alternative to overcome this problem, the tourism sector is expected to replace oil and natural gas as a source of foreign exchange for the country. For this reason, the development of the tourism sector needs attention to continue to be developed both in quantity and quality.

The development of the tourism sector, in addition to generating foreign exchange for the country, can also be a source of local revenue, provide employment, increase people's income, especially people who live around tourist objects, can increase regional development and ultimately increase the level of community welfare.

For a country with very varied natural resources, human resources and cultural resources, this is the wealth that we have that can be developed into tourist objects and attractions. Beautiful scenery that is often found along the coast of Indonesia, the air is cool, clean and fresh and beautiful views on mountain peaks, coral reefs which are abundant in Indonesian seas, waterfalls, hot springs containing minerals Forests, wildlife reserves, rivers, lakes and so on are potential natural resources that can be developed as tourism objects. Ethnic diversity with its customs, traditional ceremonies, religious ceremonies, the nature of hospitality, and so on is a potential human resource that can be developed as a tourist object. Historical relics, such as ancient buildings, museums, inscriptions, temples and so on are potentials that can be developed as tourism objects.

In this regard, the sources of natural wealth, human resources, and sources of cultural wealth, as stated above, which have the potential to be developed as tourism objects, are an opportunity and at the same time a challenge for the Government of Badung Regency which must be utilized so that it has economic value (local revenue). social (creating employment and business opportunities), and cultural (maintaining, preserving and introducing cultural assets to tourists).

With Regional Autonomy, in accordance with its authority, the Badung Regency Government is required to work hard in implementing development, including development in the tourism sector to be able to increase the welfare of its people. The government of Badung Regency must know the physical/natural condition as well as the human condition which is the character of the region, so that the utilization of space is right on target.

Tourism activities are activities carried out by tourists for fun, seeking inner satisfaction, resting and avoiding boredom. According to Oka A. Yoeti (1993), tourism is a journey that is carried out for a while, which is held from one place to another, with the intention not to try (business) or make a living in the places visited but solely to enjoy The trip is for sightseeing and recreation or fulfilling various desires. Therefore the development of the tourism sector must receive attention from the Government of Badung Regency where in its development it is necessary to pay attention to everything in order to make the tourism object attractive for many tourists to visit (what to see), the types of activities that can be carried out while they are at the tourist object (what to see). what

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to do), what can be bought as souvenirs that he can take home (what to buy), how tourists can stay or at least spend the night (how long to stay), and how tourists arrive or can reach the area (how to arrive).

For this reason, all kinds of infrastructure and facilities are needed and support tourism activities such as; transportation infrastructure, communication, accommodation, banks, playgrounds/sports, markets/sales places and so on need to get the attention of the Government of Badung Regency.

### CONCLUSION

In developing the tourism sector, it must be commitment/seriousness from the Regional Government starting from planning, implementation to control and supervision. Without the commitment from the Badung Regency government, it is impossible for the development of the tourism sector to develop as expected.

Many factors are related to the development of the tourism sector. One important factor which is a challenge in tourism development in general in Badung Regency is the capital/funding factor. To develop the tourism sector the required capital/funds are not small, while the capital/funds owned by the Badung Regency government are very limited. In this regard, the Badung Regency Government must be very clever in obtaining funds, both from the Government and from investors/private companies who wish to invest in this tourism sector.

Another factor is the management (management) seems to be still very weak. There are many tourist objects that currently exist because the management is not professional, not developing, and instead of progressing, they are experiencing setbacks. For this reason, it is necessary to strive for human resources involved in activities in the tourism sector to be people who are able to manage it properly.

In developing the tourism sector apart from involving all development actors (stakeholders) it is also necessary to involve the community. Society should not only be used as an object of development, but must be used as the subject of development itself. By involving the community to participate in activities in the tourism sector, it is hoped that the community will have awareness to participate in maintaining, guarding, and even helping in efforts to improve the sector. Forms of community participation in the tourism sector are for example in the economic sector, namely by providing goods needed by tourists as unique souvenirs to take home. Participation in the service sector is by providing means of transportation, guides, security personnel.

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