

# Analysis Implementation of Local Regulation No. 1 Year 2013 in the Development of Strategic Area of Tourism in Nusa Penida

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**Abstract:** *The development of Indonesian tourism is implemented based on Law no. 10 Year 2009 on Tourism which is realized through the implementation of tourism development plans covering diversity, uniqueness, and cultural and natural peculiarities, as well as human needs for travel. In relation to these provisions, in order to find out more about the condition of tourism in the Nusa Penida Sub-district of Klungkung Regency of Bali Province, a study on the implementation of local regulation no. 1 year 2013 in the development of strategic areas of tourism in Nusa Penida The approach used in this study is normative and qualitative descriptive. Local Regulation no. 1 of 2013 on spatial plans of Klungkung Regency arranges spatial pattern in Nusa Penida mostly is protected forest area, mangrove forest area, nature tourism park, marine conservation area, tourism area and for residential area. As the development of strategic areas of tourism it is necessary to study for the development that occurs in accordance with the pattern of space that has been set to maintain environmental sustainability and sustainable development. Nusa Penida marine biodiversity promotes the community of Nusa Penida together with other stakeholders including traditional village, Klungkung Regency Government, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, international NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy, Coral Triangle Centre and Conservation International Indonesia, local NGOs and universities has worked hard to protect and preserve it. As a tourism resource, Nusa Penida has a diverse cultural richness as a cultural tourist attraction in the form of the result of creativity, taste and human initiative as a cultural creature. Cultural attraction in the form of cultural or material heritage (tangible), among others: objects and buildings of cultural heritage, cultural heritage sites, temples, historical relics, and traditional settlements in indigenous villages. As a result of the study on the implementation of local regulation no. 1 year 2013 in the development of tourism strategic area in Nusa Penida deviation occurs on the pattern of plantation area of 37.40 ha with designation as hotel, bar, restaurant and spa. To prevent the occurrence of changes in land function is greater but it needs to be made by Detailed Spatial Plan Regulation of Nusa Penida Subdistrict as a basis in the permit of development and development of the area to fit the existing spatial plan.*

**Keywords:** tourism potential, culture and deviation of spatial pattern

## 1. Introduction

Over the last few periods, the number of foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia has continued to increase. The number of foreign tourist arrivals to Indonesia in 2015 recorded 10,230,775 people, an increase of 5.16% compared to 2014. During the period 2010-2015, the growth rate of tourist arrivals to Indonesia an average of 7.89% per year. This condition shows the development of tourism and the increasing and increasingly significant contribution in national economic development as an instrument of increasing foreign exchange earnings (Ministry of Tourism, 2016).

The development of Indonesian tourism is implemented based on Law no. 10 Year 2009, and realized through the implementation of the plan of tourism development with attention to diversity, uniqueness, and cultural and natural peculiarities, as well as human needs for travel. From the perspective of human resource development, tourism has the potential to be an instrument in improving the quality of life of the community, especially the people around the tourist destination. Thus, tourism can improve the welfare of society, not only material and spiritual welfare, but also at the same time improve the cultural and intellectual welfare.

In the future tourism will continue to experience positive developments in terms of the number of visits and the acquisition of divisions. Some of the factors that support the

growth of national tourism are: (1) increasing economic prosperity of nations in an increasingly good and advanced world that makes tourism a central part of human needs or lifestyle, and drives millions of people to know nature and culture to the hemisphere or other areas of the world; (2) the development of information and transportation technologies that lead to the increasing accessibility of tourism destinations; (3) Indonesia still has a lot of diversity and uniqueness of tourist attraction that continues to be developed to provide various destinations for tourists; and (4) national development policies that make tourism a priority sector.

The development planning of Tourism Strategic Area in Nusa Penida in principle is a process to determine the right future action for the development of potential (tourism product), market, spatial, human resources, management, etc. so grow and develop positive and sustainable for the development of region, community welfare and cultural and environmental preservation.

Local Regulation no. 1 of 2013 on Spatial Planning of Klungkung Regency regulates the spatial pattern in Nusa Penida mostly is protected forest area, mangrove forest area, nature tourism park, marine conservation area, tourism area and residential area. As the development of strategic areas of tourism it is necessary to study for the development that occurs in accordance with the pattern of space that has been set to maintain environmental sustainability and sustainable

development.

Development of tourism area in Nusa Penida is now starting to grow rapidly this can be seen with the number of villa, hotel, lodging, cafe and restaurant buildings to support tourism activities and land clearing in the area around the cliff with a sea view for new settlements and investment community outside Nusa Penida and surrounding areas. It is necessary to consider the efforts to preserve the culture and environment in Nusa Penida from the damage caused by tourism development by involving the role of traditional villages and community communities in tourism activities in Nusa Penida. So with so the development and development of strategic areas of tourism in Nusa Penida and surrounding areas can be implemented in a harmonious and integrated without damaging the cultural order and environmental sustainability in accordance with the concept of development based on Tri Hita Karana.

Based on the description of the background then the formulation of the problem in writing there are: (1) How the implementation of the concept of development of strategic tourism in Nusa Penida; (2) Analysis of changes in spatial pattern in Nusa Penida with the development of strategic areas of tourism; (3) Social and cultural impacts arising from the development of strategic areas of tourism.

## 2. Scope

The scope of the research material is to study the Implementation of Spatial Plan Policy Plan as stated in the Regional Regulation no. 1 of 2013 on Klungkung Regency Spatial Plan for the development of strategic areas of tourism in Nusa Penida. So it can be seen whether the development of the region in accordance with existing laws and spatial plan. The scope of research location is administratively located in Nusa Penida Sub-district, Klungkung Regency, Bali Province.

Nusa Penida Sub-district is an archipelago consisting of 3 main islands namely Nusa Penida, Nusa Lembongan and Nusa Ceningan, with an area of 202.84 km<sup>2</sup> or 64.4% of the total area of Klungkung Regency with an area of 315 km<sup>2</sup>. The administrative district of Nusa Penida has the following territorial boundaries: north of the Badung Strait, east of the Lombok Strait, south Indian Ocean and west of the Badung Strait.

Nusa Penida District consists of 16 villages. Nusa Penida Island consists of 14 villages, Nusa Lembongan consists of 2 villages namely Jungutbatu Village and Lembongan Village, while Nusa Ceningan included into Lembongan Village area.



**Figure 1:** Map of District Administration Region Nusa Penida

**Table 1:** Area and Number of Indigenous Villages in Nusa Penida Subdistrict

No	Village	An Area (Ha)	%	Traditional Village
1	Sakti	1.316	6,49	3
2	BungaMekar	1.975	9,74	3
3	Batumadeg	1.356	6,69	3
4	Klumpu	1.358	6,70	3
5	Batukandik	2.166	10,68	3
6	Sekartaji	1.539	7,59	3
7	Tanglad	1.524	7,52	3
8	Pejukutan	1.083	5,34	3
9	Suana	1.042	5,14	3
10	Batununggul	1.345	6,63	3
11	Kutampi	1.304	6,43	2
12	Kutampi Kaler	1.075	5,30	2
13	Ped	2.115	10,43	3
14	Toyepakeh	65	0,32	-
15	Lembongan	615	3,03	2
16	Jungutbatu	397	1,96	1
Sub district of Nusa Penida		20.275	100,00	40
Tourism area Nusa Penida		6.895	34,01	15

Source: BPS Kab. Klungkung (2016) & data compilation

## 3. Literature Review

Space based on Law Number 26 Year 2007 concerning spatial arrangement, is container covering land area, space of ocean, space of air, including space in earth as one unity within region, where human being and other living creatures perform activities and maintain continuity life. Tarigan (2008) defines space as a place for an object / activity or if it is empty can be filled with an object / activity. In this case the place word is a three dimension and noun / activity means anything / activity without limit. Besides, Tarigan gives another definition of space that is the space is the surface of the earth, both on it and below as long as humans can still reach it.

Next Adisasmita (2010), explaining the spatial structure is the form and pattern of space utilization either planned or unplanned. Spatial planning needs to be planned with a view to more easily accommodate the continuation of the development of the area concerned.

Definition of Sustainable Development by Law no. 32 Year 2009 is a conscious and planned effort that combines environmental, social, and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure the integrity of the environment and the safety, abilities, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations. Based on the results of research Marhaeni (2012) The concept of Sustainable Development contains two main points, namely: (1) the concept of needs, especially the basic needs of the world's poor; (2) the limitation of technology and social organization in enhancing environmental capability to meet the needs of present and future society (Our Common Future, World Commission on Energies and Development, 1987).

According to CBESD, there are several policies that are needed to create sustainable development concept that is environmentally sound based on the following matters: (1) natural resource management needs to be planned in accordance with the carrying capacity of the environment; (2) development projects that have a negative impact on the environment are controlled through the application of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as the material of the feasibility study in the project planning process; (3) the existence of prioritization of water, air and soil pollution control; (4) development of biodiversity as a requirement for the accessibility of the environmental order; (5) control of environmental damage through watershed management, rehabilitation and reclamation of former development, and management of coastal and marine areas; (6) Development of economic policies that contain environmental considerations; (7) development of community, institutional, and manpower participation in environmental management; (8) the development of environmental law that encourages the judiciary to resolve disputes through the application of environmental law.

Based on the results of Dowling & Fennel's research (2003) shows that tourism management observes several principles, namely: (1) tourism development and development must be based on local wisdom and local special sense that reflects the uniqueness of cultural heritage and environmental uniqueness; (2) preservation, protection and enhancement of the quality of resources on which tourism is developed; (3) the development of additional tourist attractions rooted in the local culture; (4) services to tourists based on local cultural and environmental uniqueness; (5) provide support and legitimacy to the development and development of tourism if proven to provide positive benefits, but otherwise control and / or stop the activity to stop the tourism if it exceeds the carrying capacity of the natural environment or social accessibility although on the other hand can increase community density

From several literature review above, in the analysis of the implementation of the strategic development of tourism to changes in spatial pattern of the area listed in Klungkung regency regulation, internal and external factors of the

region and related policies are very influential in assessing the suitability of utilization of existing space in order to remain sustainable in accordance with the characteristics and local wisdom of the region.

#### 4. Research Methods

The research method is used to give the best result in the delivery of this journal with several approach that is; (a) Normative Approach by formulating policies and strategies based on available data and information and related regulatory and regulatory products; (b) The Academic Engineering Approach is using a methodology that can be accounted for academically from the stage of identification, analysis, strategy formulation and plans and recommendations.

While the analytical methods used to examine the implementation of local regulations no. 1 of 2013 on the spatial plan of Klungkung regency in the development of strategic areas of tourism in Nusa Penida, namely:

- a) Collecting data and information (primary and secondary data) with field surveys, conducting interviews with relevant stakeholders and literature studies.
- b) Stages of analysis to obtain the results of the study, among others by:
  - policy analysis of Klungkung Regency Spatial Plan
  - analysis of utilization of spatial pattern of the area.
  - socio-cultural analysis
- c) The result of the policy implementation of the spatial plan which is stated in Klungkung regency regulation on the development of tourism strategic area in Nusa Penida.
- d) Recommendation explains the existence of deviation of spatial pattern plan and its handling strategy so that the concept of development of tourism strategic area in Nusa Penida can still be implemented continuously.

#### 5. Results and Discussion

##### 5.1 Implementation of Local Regulation No.1 Year 2013 on Development of Strategic Tourism Area in Nusa Penida

The development in Klungkung Regency is directed by utilizing the space of the region in an effective, effective, harmonious, harmonious, balanced and sustainable manner based on Tri Hita Karana, it is necessary to implement spatial planning including spatial planning, space utilization and spatial utilization.

In Local Regulation no. 1 of 2013 on Spatial Planning of Klungkung Regency contains spatial planning for the development of tourism based on natural uniqueness of mainland, and marine waters, socio-cultural society and spiritual centre that are still common. Therefore, in the implementation of the policy, it is necessary to elaborate the detailed drafting of the detailed spatial plan of the district strategic area and the detailed spatial plan of the region as a reference in the implementation of the development and development of the strategic tourism area in Nusa Penida. Tourism development strategy based on the uniqueness of



mainland and marine waters, socio-cultural, community and spiritual centre include the development of Nusa Penida tourism area through the development of blocks of effective tourism areas to encourage the acceleration of regional function as a strategic area of tourism.

While the plan of spatial pattern regulating the use of space of tourism development strategic area at Nusa Penida consist of protected area and cultivation. The spatial plan for protected areas includes: (1) protected forests 804.50 Ha; (2) water catchment areas; (3) the sacred area; (4) coastal border area; (5) border region of the cliff; (6) disaster prone areas; (7) geological protected areas; (8) water conservation area 20,057,20 Ha. Spatial pattern of cultivation area include; (1) production forest area; (2) community forest; (3) horticulture; (4) farms; (5) plantations; (6) fisheries; (7) industry; (8) tourism; (9) settlement; and (10) defense and security areas.



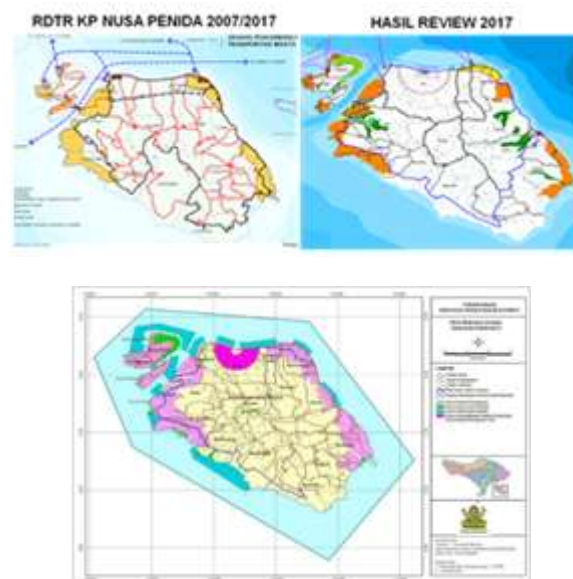
**Figure 2:** Map of Space Pattern Plan

Based on the survey data and the study on the implementation of spatial pattern policy towards the development of strategic areas of tourism in Nusa Penida it is known that the spatial plan plan described in the Regional Regulation can't be used as a more detailed reference in the development implementation in Nusa Penida. This is because the existing policy of directives in general does not regulate in detail the existing spatial pattern.

From the analysis of policy implementation there are several strategies needed to overcome the problems that will occur in the development of strategic tourism areas in Nusa Penida include:

- 1) Review of Regional Regulation (Perda) no. 1 Year 2013 about klungkung Regency RTRW considering the period has been more than 5 years.
- 2) Immediately make a law on RDTR of Nusa Penida District and RTR of Tourism Strategic Area in Nusa Penida.
- 3) Drawing zoning regulations on spatial plan arrangements for the development of strategic tourism areas in Nusa Penida and then being legalized to become a legal product.

The following is the concept of development of the results of the study of policy implementation of spatial pattern plan to suit the conditions of the field development.

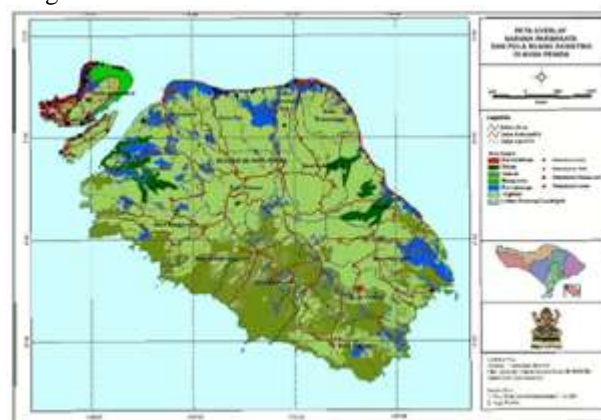


**Figure 3:** Map of Spatial Tourism Plans in Nusa Penida

## 5.2 Analysis of Spatial Pattern Changes in Nusa Penida

Spatial use pattern in sub district of Nusa Penida mostly in the form of community forest covering 5,333 Ha (26.29%), 4,970 ha (24.50%), 219 Ha (1.08%) yard. Other land uses are relatively high that is 5.672 Ha (27.98%) consists of state forests, barren land and shrubs. With the development of a strategic tourism area in Nusa Penida, of course, bring land change function to meet the needs of tourism support facilities among hotels, bars, restaurants and spas.

Based on the existing data of spatial pattern map and field survey result which then overlaid with the spatial pattern plan contained in the Local Regulation there is deviation of the pattern of plantation use space of 37,40 Ha which is used for hotel, bar, restaurant and spa. In the following picture can be seen changing the pattern of space in the strategic area of tourism in Nusa Penida.



**Figure 4:** Map Overlay Tourism Facility and Existing Room Pattern in Nusa Penida

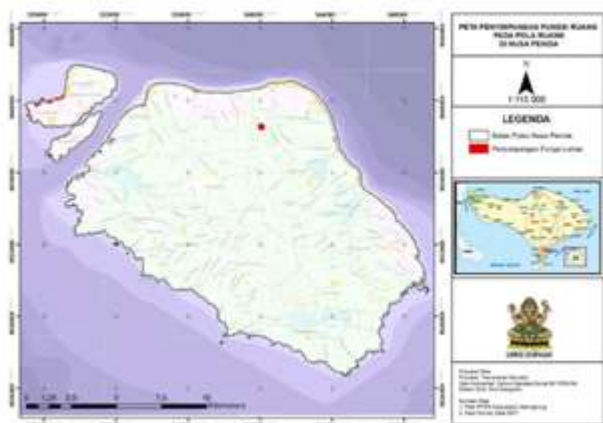


Figure 5: Map of Space Spatial Deviation in Nusa Penida

### 5.3 Social and Cultural Impact of Development of Strategic Tourism Area

The socio-cultural impacts caused by the development of strategic areas of tourism in Nusa Penida is defined as a positive impact because it provides an increase in social and economic life in the community.

Development of strategic areas of tourism in Nusa Penida does not change the cultural order of the local community this is because of "awig-awig" customary village that regulates the way of life of society and religion so that all goes balanced according to the concept of Balinese culture which refers to Tri Hita Karana.

In 2016, the population of Nusa Penida is 45,460 people or 25.86% of the total population of 175,790 in Klungkung Regency. The population growth in Nusa Penida is still low at 0.15% per year with uneven population spread concentrated in Nusa Lembongan and Nusa Ceningan. In the framework of tourism development planning is very important to know the population in the future. Projection of population by using multiple interest method. With population growth rate 0.15% then the next 10 years the projection of population increase as much as 687 people.

The highest educated population graduated from high school and above only 16.0% and the highest education population only finished primary school by 37.05%. Although still relatively low but there has been a positive development in education in recent years. The college / university graduate population increased from 2.39% in 2011 to 2.65% in 2014. The senior high school graduates increased from 12.63% to 13.35% and graduated from junior high school from 10.53% to 11, 40%. While primary school graduation decreased from 37.09% to 37.05%.

The Balinese are a group of people bound by an awareness of their cultural unity, while consciousness is reinforced by the same language. In addition, Hinduism that has long been integrated into Balinese culture, is also perceived as an element that reinforces the awareness of the unity (Bagus, 1990). In Nusa Penida there are also other ethnic Moslems living in Kampung Toyapakeh, consisting of mixed tribes of Madurese, Bugis and

Borneo tribes. The tribes living in Nusa Penida live in peace and tolerance.

The customs and patterns prevailing in the villages of Nusa Penida sub-district are similar to those of villages in Bali in general. Communities in this region have cultural values, norms and customs system that are respected and agreed by every citizen, whether written in the form of "awigawig" or unwritten provisions ("pararem").

The cultural value system is the highest and most abstract level of custom. This is because cultural values are concepts about what lives in the minds of most citizens of a society about what they consider valuable, valuable, and important in life, so that it can serve as a guide that gives direction and orientation to the lives of the citizens.

Elements composed of beliefs embraced, values that are conceptions of what is considered good, the rules of interaction between humans and the natural environment are guidelines in behaving. These rules and instructions have been able to regulate the relationship of lead between man and nature from generation to generation (culture).

## 6. Conclusion

The development planning of Tourism Strategic Area in Nusa Penida in principle is a process to determine the right future action for the development of potential (tourism product), market, spatial, human resources, management, etc. so grow and develop positive and sustainable for regional development, community welfare and cultural and environmental preservation.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary to participate in customary villages and communities to supervise, maintain and participate in the management and conservation of natural resources and the environment in order to conform to the concept of sustainable development.

In the implementation of policy of Local Regulation No.1 Year 2013 on Spatial Planning of Klungkung Regency towards the development of tourism strategic area should be made Detailed Spatial Plan and its zoning regulation as reference in planning, exploiting and control of spatial pattern so that development can be carried out continuously according to concept Tri Hita Karana.

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