REVIEW OF REGIONAL TOURISM ARRANGEMENTS IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE LOCAL WISDOM OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to determine and analyze regional tourism arrangements in order to preserve the local wisdom of indigenous peoples in Indonesia.

Theoretical Framework: This study discusses regional tourism juxtaposed with the preservation of local wisdom by basing on several theoretical and conceptual frameworks such as regulatory review, regional tourism, local wisdom, and indigenous peoples. Some of these reviews are used to focus research to use the same concept so that there is no expansion of meaning.

Methodology: This study uses a type of normative legal research with a statutory approach method (statute approach). Data collection in this study was carried out by means of literature studies, and the data analysis techniques used were critical analysis techniques.

Findings: Regulations on tourism in several regions, such as in Bali, Bitung and Bunaken, Toba, Labuan Bajo, Raja Ampat, Tengger, and Baduy in their implementation still do not fully pay attention to and involve the values of local wisdom of local indigenous peoples.

Research, Practical & Social Implications: This study analyzes regulations on regional tourism which are then analyzed using the Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) method to identify and assess a regulation or legislation by taking into account the impact analysis (both positively and negatively) and benefits or costs.

Originality / value: The value of this research is very important to build national legal products and regional legal products for national tourism development that provide protection to the environment and preservation of national culture, especially cultural traditions and wisdom of customary law communities in tourism destination areas, in addition to encouraging economic growth in an equitable manner for local communities.

Keywords: regulation, law, regional tourism, preservation, local wisdom, indigenous peoples.
REVISÃO DOS REGIMES TURÍSTICOS REGIONAIS PARA PRESERVAR A SABEDORIA LOCAL DOS POVOS INDÍGENAS NA INDONÉSIA

RESUMO

Objetivo: Este estudo tem como objetivo determinar e analisar arranjos turísticos regionais a fim de preservar a sabedoria local dos povos indígenas na Indonésia.

Referencial Teórico: Este estudo discute o turismo regional justaposto à preservação da sabedoria local, baseando-se em vários marcos teóricos e conceituais, tais como revisão regulatória, turismo regional, sabedoria local e povos indígenas. Algumas dessas revisões são usadas para focar a pesquisa a usar o mesmo conceito para que não haja expansão de significado.

Metodologia: Este estudo utiliza um tipo de pesquisa jurídica normativa com um método de abordagem estatutária (abordagem estatutária). A coleta de dados neste estudo foi realizada por meio de estudos de literatura, e as técnicas de análise de dados utilizadas foram técnicas de análise crítica.

Descobertas: As regulamentações sobre turismo em várias regiões, como em Bali, Bitung e Bunaken, Toba, Labuan Bajo, Raja Ampat, Tengger e Baduy em sua implementação ainda não prestam total atenção e envolvem os valores da sabedoria local dos povos indígenas locais.

Pesquisa, Implicações Práticas e Sociais: Este estudo analisa as regulamentações sobre o turismo regional que são analisadas usando o método de Análise de Impacto Regulatório (AIR) para identificar e avaliar um regulamento ou legislação, levando em conta a análise de impacto (positiva e negativamente) e benefícios ou custos.

Originalidade / valor: O valor desta pesquisa é muito importante para a construção de produtos legais nacionais e produtos legais regionais para o desenvolvimento do turismo nacional que proporcionem proteção ao meio ambiente e preservação da cultura nacional, especialmente tradições culturais e sabedoria das comunidades de direito consuetudinário em áreas de destino turístico, além de incentivar o crescimento econômico de forma equitativa para as comunidades locais.

Palavras-chave: regulação, legislação, turismo regional, preservação, sabedoria local, povos indígenas.

REVISIÓN DE LOS ACUERDOS TURÍSTICOS REGIONALES PARA PRESERVAR LA SABIDURÍA LOCAL DE LOS PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS EN INDONESIA

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Este estudio tiene como objetivo determinar y analizar los acuerdos turísticos regionales con el fin de preservar la sabiduría local de los pueblos indígenas de Indonesia.

Marco teórico: Este estudio analiza el turismo regional yuxtapuesto con la preservación de la sabiduría local basándose en varios marcos teóricos y conceptuales, como la revisión regulatoria, el turismo regional, la sabiduría local y los pueblos indígenas. Algunas de estas revisiones se utilizan para centrar la investigación en el uso del mismo concepto de modo que no haya una ampliación del significado.

Metodología: Este estudio utiliza un tipo de investigación jurídica normativa con un método de enfoque estatutario (enfoque estatutario). La recolección de datos en este estudio se llevó a
cabo mediante estudios de literatura y las técnicas de análisis de datos utilizadas fueron técnicas de análisis crítico.

**Hallazgos:** Las regulaciones sobre turismo en varias regiones, como en Bali, Bitung y Bunaken, Toba, Labuan Bajo, Raja Ampat, Tengger y Baduy en su implementación aún no prestan plena atención e involucran los valores de la sabiduría local de los indígenas locales, pueblos.

**Implicaciones prácticas, sociales y de investigación:** este estudio analiza las regulaciones sobre el turismo regional que luego se analizan utilizando el método de Análisis de Impacto Regulatorio (RIA) para identificar y evaluar una regulación o legislación teniendo en cuenta el análisis de impacto (tanto positivo como negativo) y beneficios o costos.

**Originalidad/valor:** El valor de esta investigación es muy importante para construir productos legales nacionales y productos legales regionales para el desarrollo turístico nacional que brinden protección al medio ambiente y preservación de la cultura nacional, especialmente las tradiciones culturales y la sabiduría de las comunidades de derecho consuetudinario en las áreas de destino turístico, además de fomentar el crecimiento económico de manera equitativa para las comunidades locales.

**Palabras clave:** regulación, derecho, turismo regional, preservación, sabiduría local, pueblos indígenas.

**1 INTRODUCTION**

For developing countries that have natural resources such as Indonesia, the tourism industry is considered an economic driving force that does not require massive investment. The potential of natural and cultural tourism is the main capital to develop the tourism sector, which is already available in Indonesia. Thus, Indonesia has a great opportunity to attract more visitors from developed or high-income countries, which are generally a segment of the tourism market (Aliansyah & Hermawan, 2021).

The tourism sector is a sector that is viewed by many countries as a sector that is very influential on economic life (Nurhajati, 2018). Through its multiplier effect, tourism can and can accelerate economic growth and job creation. In other words, whether or not the development of the tourism sector can affect the sustainability of a country economically. The important role of tourism is in line with the development and contribution provided by the tourism sector through foreign exchange receipts, regional income, regional development, as well as in the absorption of investment and labor as well as business development spread across various corners of the region in Indonesia.

According to Article 14 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, the tourism sector includes various tourism activities such as: tourist destinations, tourism areas, tourist transportation, tourist trips, food and beverage services, accommodation, organizing meetings, incentive trips, conferences, and
exhibitions, tourism information, tourism consultants, tour attendants, water tourism, and spas. The tourism industry is a service sector that involves complex regulatory mechanisms, including the movement of tourists from their place of origin to tourist destinations, as well as back to their place of origin. This involves various parties such as travel agents, tour guides, tour operators, accommodation, restaurants, souvenir shops, currency exchange, transportation, and others. Tourism also offers a wide variety of products and experiences, ranging from natural, cultural, historical, artificial, to special interests.

Tourism has a significant impact on society, especially those in tourism destinations. The development of the tourism sector is a major concern in the local government development planning program, because it is considered a strategic sector that can advance the regional economy in accordance with its potential. In this regard, national tourism development policies need to pay attention to the balance of environmental conservation, economic growth, and socio-cultural interests, especially local customary law communities because indigenous peoples and their culture are an important part of national cultural heritage identity that must be protected.

However, in its implementation, there are still several regulations on tourism that have not paid attention to the rights of indigenous peoples, such as in Bali, Bitung and Bunaken, Toba, Labuan Bajo, Raja Ampat, Tengger, and Baduy. First, in the Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Strengthening and Promotion of Balinese Culture, which in its consideration does not use the legal basis of Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, and is not synergistically related to other Bali Provincial Regional Regulations in regulating tourism development and efforts to protect customary law communities and preserve the culture and wisdom of the Balinese people.

Second, in Manado City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2025 Regional Tourism Development Master Plan as a master regulation of Bunaken National Park, it can be said that the existence of justice for indigenous peoples still does not receive optimal protection. This can be seen from the lack of clauses that mention the participation of indigenous peoples in the substance of the regulation. Third, the Regional Regulation on the North Sumatra Province Tourism Development Master Plan for 2017-2025 can be considered to only prioritize one side of tourists, without
providing a reciprocal policy direction that tourists also need to pay attention to every aspect of local society in this case indigenous peoples in North Sumatra.

Fourth, Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2018 concerning the Labuan Bajo Tourism Area Management Authority Agency was not implemented properly because from the beginning the design of Labuan Bajo as one of the tourism locations was not intended for the welfare of the local community. Local communities are not the main players in developing tourism in Labuan Bajo. Fifth, Customary law communities strongly feel discrimination by local governments in Raja Ampat tourism management which confiscates many tourists to visit there, but those who benefit from the development of Raja Ampat destinations are investors who have invested their capital for development, and greater profits are in local governments.

Sixth, Tourism development in Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park (TNBTS) raises controversy related between economic growth and environmental preservation. Although the project was supported by the government, including the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, many rejections occurred due to concerns about its negative impact on environmental sustainability and local culture. Seventh, the Baduy indigenous people oppose the idea of making their customary areas as tourist attractions, citing various aspects such as environmental degradation, changes in cultural values, and disruption to their traditional patterns of life.

This legal research has urgency in the context of implementing sustainable national development. Such development must consider harmonization between environmental, economic, and protection and preservation of social and cultural life of the community within the framework of national development policies. This aims to comply with the provisions contained in the NRI Constitution of 1945, which mandates the protection of all Indonesian people and cultural property and to improve general welfare. In addition, as a country, Indonesia must develop legal regulations both at the national and local levels for national tourism development that provide protection of the natural environment and preservation of national cultural heritage, especially local wisdom and cultural traditions of indigenous peoples in tourism destination areas. It can also promote equitable economic growth for local communities.
2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review in this study is intended to review various literature that has been published by academics or other researchers previously that have a relationship with this research topic. Mahanum said that "compiling a literature review is the same as extracting various previous research results to get an overview of the topic or problem to be researched as well as to answer various challenges that arise when starting a research" (Mahanum, 2021). Therefore, literature review refers to a researcher's efforts in gathering information relevant to the topic or issue he is investigating. The objective is to obtain various theories that will form the basis for the research carried out, as well as gain an understanding of previous research similar or related to the research to be carried out. The literature review in this study discusses several things, especially those related to regulation, regional tourism, local wisdom, and indigenous peoples.

2.1 SETTING

The meaning of the word regulation according to Utrecht is an order or prohibition that regulates order in a society, and has the effect that it must be obeyed by the members of the community concerned (Utrecht, 1957). According to Leon Duguit, regulation refers to the act of regulating the behavior of individuals in society, whose value is recognized by society as a guarantee against common interests. Violation of such arrangements will trigger a collective response against violators. Plato referred to regulation as a well-structured system of rules, created to govern society (Manan, 1995).

In legal science, regulation refers to regulations that are set forth in writing in the form of legislation. Because of its written nature, these laws and regulations are often referred to as written law. These laws and regulations are made by officials or institutions that have the authority to make generally applicable rules. Although it is generally binding, this does not mean that legislation must always apply to any particular individual or situation. They are general binding because they apply to general situations, not specific to individual events.

From some of the explanations mentioned above, it can be said that regulation is a written regulation in the form of legislation that regulates individual behavior in society,
whose value is recognized by the community as a guarantee of common interests, so that if it is not obeyed there will be binding sanctions.

2.2 REGIONAL TOURISM

The definition of tourism is stated in Article 1 number 4 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, which states that tourism is the entire activity related to tourism and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary in nature that arises as a manifestation of the needs of each person and country as well as interactions between tourists and local communities, fellow tourists, Government, Regional Government, and Entrepreneurs. Tourism is part of the service sector which is projected to become a crucial economic activity in the 21st century. Indonesia hopes that the tourism industry can support the recovery of rapid and equitable economic growth, especially for the economy of local communities (Persada, 2018).

Understanding regional tourism is an effort or activity carried out by local governments, communities, and other related parties to develop and promote tourism potential owned by a region or region. It covers various aspects such as the management of tourist destinations, cultural and environmental preservation, tourism infrastructure, promotion and marketing, and the development of other supporting services and facilities. The purpose of regional tourism is to improve the local economy, introduce and preserve the cultural and natural wealth of the region, and improve the welfare of the local community through the tourism industry.

2.3 LOCAL WISDOM

Local wisdom is a phenomenon that covers various aspects and is very broad in scope. The diversity and breadth of the territory of local wisdom makes it difficult to be limited to one space. The difference between traditional wisdom and current wisdom with local wisdom is that local wisdom emphasizes more on the place and local context of the wisdom, so it does not always have to come from the heritage of previous generations. Local wisdom may emerge recently in a community as a result of interaction with the natural environment, society, and other cultures.
Local wisdom is the perspective and knowledge and life strategies practiced by local communities in overcoming various challenges in meeting their needs (Njatrijani, 2018). Etymologically, the term local wisdom consists of two words, namely wisdom and local. Other terms that are often used to describe the concept of local wisdom include local wisdom, local knowledge, and local intelligence. According to the Great Dictionary Indonesian, wisdom refers to the wisdom and intelligence needed in interacting. The word "local" refers to a particular place or region that may have characteristics that are different from other places, and values that may apply locally or even universally (Njatrijani, 2018).

Local wisdom is an element related to the cultural traditions of a society, which is reflected in the physical structure of buildings (architecture) and urban areas in the context of the geography of a country (Habibi & Kusdarini, 2020). Therefore, local wisdom is not uniform across different places and times, as well as among different ethnic groups. This difference arises due to natural challenges and diverse life needs, which give rise to various knowledge systems, both related to the environment and social aspects.

2.4 INDIGENOUS

Indonesia, often known as Nusantara because it consists of thousands of islands, is recognized as the largest archipelagic country in the world. From Sabang to Merauke, Indonesia encompasses a wide range of tribes, languages, races, religions, and cultures. Although diverse in terms of ethnicity, ethnicity, and culture, Indonesia has the motto "Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" which emphasizes unity in diversity. This diversity is a source of wealth of customs in Indonesia. Thanks to the diversity of ethnicities, cultures, and tribes, indigenous peoples are formed and spread in various regions in Indonesia (Pratiwi et al., 2018). The uniqueness of each indigenous community is the most valuable value of the identity developed by the indigenous people, with various original and authentic forms (Farakhiyah & Irfan, 2019).

The term "customary law community" is an official term used in various laws and regulations, such as Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1960 concerning Agrarian Principles, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 2014 concerning Plantations, and other laws and regulations as the equivalent of "rechtgemeenschap" or which in some
literature is referred to as "adat rechtgemenschap". The term was introduced and used by indigenous law experts, particularly in academic and theoretical contexts (Bayo et al., 2023).

The presence of Indigenous Peoples is an inseparable part of Indonesia from the past until now. The Indonesian Constitution uses a variety of terms to refer to the unity of Indigenous Peoples, such as indigenous peoples and traditional communities, so these terms can be used simultaneously or interchangeably.

3 METHODS

**Type of research.** This research uses a type of normative legal research, where this research is based on applicable laws and regulations and is relevant to legal issues that are the focus of research (Benuf & Azhar, 2020). Legally normative, this study discusses regional tourism arrangements that aim to preserve the values of local wisdom of indigenous peoples.

**Type of approach.** This research applies the statutory approach method (statute approach). The statutory approach is an approach related to laws and regulations in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations (Marzuki, 2017). Some of the regulations used in this study are: Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945, Law Number 39 Year 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law Number 10 Year 2009 concerning Tourism, Law Number 11 Year 2010 concerning Cultural Heritage, Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 4 Year 2020 concerning Strengthening and Promotion of Balinese Culture, Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 Year 2018 concerning Area Management Authority Agency Labuan Bajo Tourism, Regional Regulation of Probolinggo Regency Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Master Plan for Tourism Development of Probolinggo Regency for 2019-2034, Bitung Mayor Regulation Number 34 of 2017 concerning Tourism Village Areas in Bitung City, Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Master Plan for Tourism Development of North Sumatra Province for 2017-2025, Regional Regulation of Raja Ampat Regency Regional Regulation of West Papua Province Number 13 of 2013 concerning Tourism, and Regional Regulation of West Java
Province Number 15 of 2015 concerning the Master Plan for Tourism Development of West Java Province for 2015-2025.

**Data Collection Techniques.** Data collection in this study was carried out by means of literature studies. Literature study or literature study is a researcher's activity to collect data by reading, studying, and analyzing journals, books, articles, and other sources relevant to the research topic. In addition, researchers also use sources such as photos, drawings, and electronic documents to support the writing process (Ansori, 2019). This research data is obtained from data relevant to the problem to be researched by conducting other literature studies such as legislation, books, journals, articles, proceedings, and so on.

**Data Analysis Techniques.** In analyzing data to ensure accuracy and correctness, the author applies critical analysis techniques. The critical analysis approach emphasizes that researchers are not value-objective when conducting research. Critical analysis is often rooted in certain views or values espoused by researchers. Therefore, the attitude and position of the researcher towards a problem greatly influences the way the text or data is interpreted.

### 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The progress of tourism depends heavily on the quality of available facilities and infrastructure, which is a major supporting factor in the tourism industry. Community involvement and participation are very important in efforts to maintain the sustainability of tourism itself, including in efforts to protect the environment and provide benefits for the welfare of local communities. The role of local communities as recipients of tourist visits plays a crucial role in realizing sustainable tourism, which includes efforts to preserve culture, customs, and the agricultural sector. The farming community also has a role as a provider of vegetables and fruits with its own picking system, which is believed to create job opportunities for the community.

The tourism industry has a significant impact on the development of Indonesian culture, because with the existence of tourist destinations, the country's cultural diversity can be introduced, such as traditional arts, traditional ceremonies, and religious rituals that attract domestic and foreign tourists. The rapid growth of the tourism industry also facilitates intercultural interaction through tourist visits, allowing them to understand and
appreciate the culture of the local people as well as their cultural backgrounds (Sugiyarto & Amaruli, 2018).

The tourism sector that has the greatest potential and gets priority in its development is marine tourism and cultural tourism, including local wisdom which is at the core of existing cultural diversity (Tamaratika & Rosyidie, 2017). However, in real conditions it shows that tourism in Indonesia is considered not fully connected with the values of local wisdom. Tourism sector development tends to still focus on achieving economic growth, which often has a negative impact and has the potential to make tourism unsustainable.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism has mandated the importance of sustainable tourism implementation. Therefore, in its implementation, the implementation of sustainable tourism must pay attention to local cultural values, especially local wisdom that is part of the structure of the community. However, in practice, local culture is often only used as a commodity. Some facts are found in the conditions of regional tourism arrangements, especially in Bali, Bitung and Bunaken, Toba, Labuan Bajo, Raja Ampat, Tengger, and Baduy, which then the arrangements in this study will be analyzed using the Regulatory Impact Assessment / Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) method.

As is known that Regulatory Impact Assessment / Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) is an analytical method to identify and assess a regulation or legislation by taking into account the impact analysis (both positively and negatively) and benefits or costs consistently, systematically, and comprehensively (Hikmah, 2020). Laws and regulations made by the government must be ensured the quality of both the process and the output of the policy, so that to review these laws and regulations, it can use RIA as one of the instruments in carrying out regulatory reform (Nasokah, 2011).

Based on the above understanding, it can be said that RIA is an evaluation process carried out by regulators to ensure that a regulation has the best possible impact on society and the economy as a whole. RIA is conducted by considering the economic, social, environmental, and other relevant implications of a regulation. Below is a Regulatory Impact Assessment / Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) of several tourism arrangements in Bali, Bitung and Bunaken, Toba, Labuan Bajo, Raja Ampat, Tengger, and Baduy.

1. The Value of Local Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in Tourism Arrangements in Bali
In the context of Bali Provincial Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning Bali Cultural Tourism Implementation Standards, RIA can help to estimate the economic and social impacts of implementing this new standard, as well as ensure that this standard can be implemented effectively and efficiently. Thus, RIA can assist the government in making better decisions and ensure that the resulting local regulations have a positive impact on the people and economy of Bali as a whole. In connection with this, the Regional Regulation of Bali Province Number 5 of 2020 concerning Bali Cultural Tourism Implementation Standards certainly has a significant impact on Bali tourism and culture. Some of the impacts of this regulation are as follows:

1.1 Improve the quality and standard of tourism services in Bali. This regulation encourages tourism entrepreneurs in Bali to improve the quality and standard of tourism services by paying attention to Balinese cultural values, so that tourists will feel more satisfied with their tourist experience in Bali.

1.2 Maintain and preserve Balinese culture. With the new standards in the implementation of tourism that pay more attention to Balinese culture, this regulation can help maintain and preserve Balinese culture.

1.3 Increase Bali's income and economy. Improving the quality of tourism services and sustainable development of Balinese cultural tourism can increase the number of tourists coming to Bali and ultimately can increase Bali's income and economy.

1.4 Strengthening Bali's branding as a cultural tourism destination. With the new standard in the implementation of tourism that pays more attention to Balinese culture, Bali can be better known as a unique and authentic cultural tourism destination.

However, keep in mind that the implementation of these regulations can also pose some challenges, such as implementation costs, limited resources, and supervisory and enforcement capabilities. Therefore, cooperation between the government, the community, and tourism industry players is needed to ensure the implementation of this regulation can run well and have an optimal positive impact.

2. The Value of Local Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in Tourism Arrangements in Bitung and Bunaken Areas

In connection with the impact analysis, it can be identified that the existence of Bitung Mayor Regulation Number 34 of 2017 concerning Tourism Village Areas in Bitung City can have the following positive impacts:
2.1 This regulation can have a positive impact on the tourism sector in Bitung because it increases the number of tourists visiting the tourist village area. This can have a positive impact on the local economy as it increases revenue from the tourism sector.

2.2 This regulation can also have a positive impact on environmental quality because it regulates the development of environmentally friendly tourist village areas. This can promote the Bitung area as a sustainable tourist destination.

In addition to positive impacts, it can also be analyzed about the possible negative impacts that will be caused by Bitung Mayor Regulation Number 34 of 2017 concerning Tourism Village Areas, which are as follows:

2.1 This regulation can have a negative impact on local communities, especially those around tourist village areas. This happens because an increase in tourist activity and infrastructure around tourist village areas can trigger an increase in land prices and higher living costs.

2.2 This regulation can have a negative impact on the property sector because it sets restrictions on property development in tourist village areas. This can lead to a decrease in property prices in the area.

3. The Value of Local Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in Tourism Arrangements in the Toba Region

Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2018 concerning the North Sumatra Province Tourism Development Master Plan for 2017-2025 certainly has several impacts that will affect the people of North Sumatra. Some of the impacts of this regulation are as follows:

3.1 The realization of a tourism industry that is able to drive the regional and national economy that has an impact on job creation, reducing poverty

3.2 Develop tourism institutions and governance that are able to synergize the development of tourism destinations, tourism marketing and the tourism industry professionally

However, the negative impacts that can be caused are as follows:

3.1 The development of tourism infrastructure can lead to the eviction of local people and changes in land use, which can harm local communities and result in disapproval.
3.2 Increased tourism activity is often accompanied by social problems, such as conflicts between local communities and investment parties, increased crime rates, and changes in the lifestyle and culture of local communities.

4. The Value of Local Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in Tourism Arrangements in Labuan Bajo Area

Regional Regulation of West Manggarai Regency Number 2 of 2017 concerning the Regional Tourism System, Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2018 concerning the Labuan Bajo Tourism Area Management Authority Agency and Regional Regulation of Ngada Regency Number 2 of 2017 concerning the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan for 2017-2032 certainly have several impacts that will affect the people of Labuan Bajo as follows:

4.1 The condition and development of tourism, especially related to potential, market demand, and the provision of tourism services and facilities to date;

4.2 Economic growth;

4.3 The condition of the Government bureaucratic system;

4.4 The hopes and wishes of community members and stakeholders;

4.5 Development Policies contained in, RPJP, RTRW, and RPJMD which can be seen based on the Vision and Mission of Development and Development Priorities; and a number of Tourism development opportunities (ODTW and

4.6 Tourism Industry) that can be seen/identified as developing in Labuan Bajo.

However, keep in mind that the implementation of these regulations can also pose some challenges, such as implementation costs, limited resources, and supervisory and enforcement capabilities. Negative impacts such as:

4.1 An increase in the number of tourists can lead to "over-tourism", that is, a situation where the number of visitors exceeds the capacity that the tourism destination can handle. Over-tourism can result in environmental damage, cultural damage, and a decrease in the quality of the tourist experience.

4.2 Increased tourism activity may cause social tensions between local communities, local governments, and tourism entrepreneurs. This can occur due to disagreements with tourism development policies, evictions of local residents, and conflicts over natural resources.
Thus, cooperation between the government, the community, and tourism industry players is needed to ensure the implementation of this regulation can run well and have an optimal positive impact.

5. The Value of Local Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in Tourism Arrangements in the Raja Ampat Area

Regional Regulation of West Papua Province Number 13 of 2013 concerning Tourism and Regional Regulation of Raja Ampat Regency Number 16 of 2006 concerning Integrated Community-Based Management of Coastal and Marine Areas have positive impacts and negative impacts. The positive impacts, which are as follows:

5.1 Fostering a sense of love and pride for the motherland in order to increase friendship between regions and nations

5.2 Provide direction and focus on the integration of the implementation of destination development

While the negative impacts of the two regulations, namely as follows:

5.1 Destructive fishing practices, coastal development, run-off (water flowing over the land surface because it has exceeded land infiltration limits) as a result of poor land use practices.

5.2 Residents of Raja Ampat Regency, West Papua, find it difficult to access tourism in their area, because tourism costs in the area are too expensive.

5.3 To know a good snorkeling/diving spot must hire a guide.

6. The Value of Local Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in Tourism Arrangements in the Tengger Area

In connection with the impact analysis, it can be identified that the existence of Probolinggo Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Probolinggo Regency Tourism Development Master Plan for 2019-2034 can have the following positive impacts:

6.1 Increase in tourist arrivals: With a clear and structured tourism development plan, it is expected to increase the number of tourist visits to Probolinggo Regency. This can have a positive impact on the regional economy, as the increasing number of tourists can encourage the growth of the tourism sector and related economic sectors such as transportation services, food and beverages, and local handicrafts.

6.2 Improving the quality of tourism: With a structured tourism development plan, it is expected to improve the quality of tourism in Probolinggo Regency. This can
be done by improving the quality of tourism facilities, improving the quality of tourism services, and introducing various tourism potentials in Probolinggo Regency to tourists.

However, keep in mind that the implementation of Probolinggo Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Probolinggo Regency Tourism Development Master Plan for 2019-2034 can also have a negative impact if not implemented properly. Some of the negative impacts that can arise include:

6.1 Overcrowding: With the increasing number of tourist visits, it is also expected to lead to overcrowding or over-crowding in popular tourist spots. This can reduce the quality of the traveller experience and can have a negative impact on the environment and surrounding communities.

6.2 Environmental impact: An increase in the number of tourists can also have a negative impact on the environment if not balanced with conservation and good management efforts. This can cause environmental damage such as water and air pollution, damage to natural habitats, and so on.

7. The Value of Local Wisdom of Indigenous Peoples in Tourism Arrangements in the Baduy Area

In the context of the Regional Regulation of West Java Province Number 15 of 2015 concerning the West Java Province Tourism Development Master Plan for 2015-2025, RIA can help to estimate the economic and social impacts of implementing this new standard, as well as ensure that this standard can be implemented effectively and efficiently. Thus, RIA can assist the government in making better decisions and ensure that the resulting local regulations have a positive impact on society and the economy as a whole. From the aims and objectives of the Lebak Regency Government to make the Baduy traditional village a tourist village, the development of tourism in the Baduy traditional village must be sustainable by prioritizing the three principles of Ecological Sustainability, Social and Cultural Sustainability, and Economic Sustainability. The three principles of development are an effort by the Lebak Regency Government to minimize the impact of tourism activities. However, if the three principles of development are associated with tourism development in the traditional village of Baduy, the reality is exactly the opposite.

However, tourism development in the traditional village of Baduy carries a serious threat to the natural ecosystem they protect. This can be seen from the accumulation of
plastic waste that is thrown carelessly by tourists who visit. In fact, plastic waste is very damaging to the natural environment because it is difficult to decompose. This situation is exacerbated by the absence of customary rules governing how to handle used plastic waste. This is because, plastic waste is classified as modern objects and taboo used by the Baduy community. Of course, if left for a long time, this plastic waste will damage the ecosystem of Baduy village itself.

5 CONCLUSION

Involving the role of indigenous peoples' local wisdom values in tourism development is important to achieve sustainable goals, including cultural preservation, environmental conservation, economic welfare, sustainable growth, and empowerment of local communities. Involving indigenous peoples in tourism development helps in the preservation and appreciation of a unique and diverse cultural heritage. The values of local wisdom inherent in indigenous peoples are at the core of a region's cultural identity, and the development of tourism that pays attention to these values helps prevent cultural homogenization. Indigenous peoples often have extensive local knowledge of the environment and sustainable ways to use it. Involving them in tourism development opens up opportunities to strengthen sustainable conservation and environmental management practices. A deep understanding of the cultural values and sustainable practices of indigenous peoples can help in designing socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable tourism development. This helps ensure that tourism growth does not damage natural and cultural resources that are essential for long-term sustainability.

REFERENCES


