



Responsibility for Karst Ecotourism Development by Local Government Boalemo County

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the extent of the role of the regional government of Boalemo Regency in developing karst ecotourism. As well as identifying what factors can hinder the development of karst ecotourism development in the Boalemo Regency. This research is an empirical (sociological) legal research, where the sources of legal research material are obtained through interviews and the results of observation. The results of the study show that the government's role in the development of karst ecotourism in Boalemo Regency is not running as it should. Factors that hinder local governments in developing karst ecotourism are divided into internal factors, including: marine tourism is still a priority for tourism development in Boalemo, awareness of the karst potential in Boalemo Regency and the limited budget of the related agencies. External factors are related to the lack of public understanding of karst ecotourism. If the development of karst ecotourism potential in Boalemo Regency becomes the focus of the government, it is hoped that special regulations will be formed that regulate concretely and comprehensively, then determine steps to conserve and utilize karst objects.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Karst, Local Government

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1. Introduction

Indonesia's vast landscape certainly holds a lot of potential natural resources (SDA) which can benefit the country if the abundant natural resources are used wisely. Management of natural resources is the responsibility of all of us, especially the government. As stated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, one of the principles in protecting and managing the environment is the principle of state responsibility.¹ The meaning of the "principle of state responsibility" is² there is a guarantee from the state that the use of natural resources will provide maximum benefits for the welfare and quality of life of the people, both the present and future generations, the state guarantees citizens' rights to a good and healthy environment and the state prevents activities that use natural resources cause environmental pollution and/or damage. Legal protection is really needed because of efforts to integrate various needs in associations so that there are no conflicts between needs and can enjoy all the rights granted by law.³

From the past until now, the existence of a variety of natural resources is very useful to meet the needs of human life. Among the examples of the benefits of natural resources are:⁴

1. Can meet the needs of humans and animals,
2. As a source of energy and fuel,
3. As a source of energy for power generation,
4. For technology development,
5. To maintain the balance of nature,
6. As a supplier of oxygen and a source of livelihood and income.
7. As a foreign exchange reserve.

The abundance of natural resources in Indonesia should be properly managed by the state in order to improve the Indonesian economy. One form of HR utilization is managing natural resources that have tourism potential. It is as mentioned above that tourism activities are a source of foreign exchange reserves, both domestic and foreign, because many tourists, especially foreigners, exchange currency brought into domestic currency.⁵

One of the many problems is about social inequality. Even though social welfare is one of the focuses of all elements of the state to be completed in accordance with the message of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, as set forth in the 5th precept, namely "Social justice for all Indonesian people", the meaning of this socially just intention also applies to the economic context. . Through the concept of wisely developing and managing

¹ "Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup" (2009). Pasal 2 Huruf a.

² Ibid. Penjelasan Pasal 2 Huruf a.

³ Jufryanto Puluhulawa, Mellisa Towadi, and Vivi Swarianata, "Perlindungan Hukum Situs Bawah Air Leato / Japanese Cargo Wreck The Legal Protection of The Leato Underwater Site," *Jurnal Reformasi Hukum* 24, no. 2 (2020). 197.

⁴ "8 Manfaat Sumber Daya Alam Bagi Manusia, Hewan Dan Tumbuhan," Ilmu Geografi, 2016, <https://ilmugeografi.com/ilmu-sosial/manfaat-sumber-daya-alam>.

⁵ Ibid.

tourism potential, it is expected to create prosperity in the country. Referring to the meaning of welfare for the state, of course it is interpreted as equal in the legal context so that the state is run in accordance with applicable law.⁶

The real benefits of tourism which affect the economy a lot such as:⁷ can grow employment, which can indirectly reduce unemployment, can increase national income (foreign exchange) which means per capita income also increases, increase the amount of tax revenue, strengthen the position of the foreign balance of payments (net balance payments) of countries that develop industry the tourism.

So in developing the tourism industry in a country the goal is to direct and drive the economy by taking advantage of the traffic of people traveling for tourism purposes. The tourism sector is so important to the economic development of a country that can be seen in the statement of the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO) voiced at the 1963 Rome Conference where it was said that the basic goal of the majority of countries developing the tourism industry in their country aims to increase the country's foreign exchange earnings. More than that is for the sake of achieving positive economic values, in which tourism is expected to bring and accelerate new changes in economic development in certain sectors.⁸

Regional development is an integral part of national development. The development of an area requires various financial sources from the area concerned, it must also be supported by several government policies to regulate and optimize the development of the area, including in terms of tourism.

Ecotourism is defined as tourism activities that pay close attention to the sustainability of tourism resources. The international ecotourism community states that ecotourism is nature tourism that focuses on activities to conserve the environment without neglecting the welfare of the surrounding community. Based on the two definitions above, there are at least two main objectives of ecotourism, namely the conservation of natural resources/tourism and the improvement of people's welfare.⁹

Guidelines for the development of regional ecotourism are regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 33 of 2009. Ecotourism in this regulation is defined as natural tourism activities in responsible areas with due regard to elements of education, understanding, and support for efforts to conserve natural resources, as well as increasing people's income local government, local government, the business world, and communities engaged in business as ecotourism actors.¹⁰ The types of ecotourism itself are:¹¹ marine ecotourism, forest ecotourism, mountain ecotourism and/or karst

⁶ Abdul Hamid Tome, "Membumikan Pancasila: Upaya Pelembagaan Nilai Pancasila Dalam Kehidupan Masyarakat Desa," *Jurnal Al-Adalah: Jurnal Hukum Dan Politik Islam* 13, no. 1 (2020).

⁷ Lukmanul Hakim, "Industri Pariwisata Dan Pembangunan Nasional," *Among Makrti* 2, no. 5 (2015).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Slamet Suprayogi, "Urgensi Pengelolaan Kawasan Karst Goa Pidul, Kecamatan Karangmojo, Gunung Kidul," n.d.

¹⁰ Kementerian Dalam Negeri, "Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 33 Tahun 2009 Tentang Pedoman Pengembangan Ekowisata Di Daerah" (2009). Pasal 1 Ayat (1).

¹¹ Ibid. Pasal 2.

ecotourism. With several principles, namely:¹² The suitability of the species with the characteristics of ecotourism, conservation, economy, education, community participation and accommodating local wisdom.

From the explanation contained in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation above, it states that Karst is one type of ecotourism. In the Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 17 of 2012 on Determination of Karst Landscapes it is explained that, karst landscape areas are karst landscape areas that show certain exokarst and endokarst forms. The form of exokarst is karst on the surface while the form of endokarst is karst that is below the surface.¹³

The form of exokarst referred to consists of:¹⁴ permanent springs, karst hills, dolina, uvala, polje and/or lakes. while the form of endokarst consists of:¹⁵ underground rivers and/or speleotems.

The functions of the karst ecosystem include: as a water storage area, as a carbon capture area, helping the growth of trees and plants around it and functioning as a habitat for rare and endemic animals, especially in caves.¹⁶

Gorontalo Province which has natural beauty, noble culture and abundant biodiversity. The existing potential can be accessed easily both on land and sea. Moreover, there are also places and sites of historical value that have not been explored. Referring to these conditions, ecotourism-based tourism is currently a priority for the Provincial Government of Gorontalo to increase the number of visits from tourists, not only domestic but also foreign tourists.¹⁷

The Regional Government in the development of the tourism sector has authority originating from several laws and regulations, such as; Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism which states that the (central) government and/or regional governments regulate and manage tourism affairs in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Apart from that Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government. This law has clearly outlined the division of concurrent government affairs between the central government and provincial and district/city regions. In letter Z on the distribution of governmental affairs in the tourism sector, it has been explained in detail regarding the authority of the central and provincial and regency/city regional governments in the tourism sector, as well as the authority of local governments in ecotourism development, sourced from Ministerial Regulation No. 33 of 2009 on guidelines for developing ecotourism in area.

¹² Ibid. Pasal 3.

¹³ Kementerian ESDA, "Peraturan Menteri ESDA No. 17 Tahun 2012 Tentang Penetapan Bentang Alam Karst" (2012). Pasal 4 (1), (2), (3).

¹⁴ Ibid. Pasal 4 (5).

¹⁵ Ibid. Pasal 4 (6).

¹⁶ Grita Anindarini Widyaningsi, "Permasalahan Hukum Dalam Perlindungan Ekosistem Karst Di Indonesia (Studi Kasus: Ekosistem Karst Sangkulirang - Mangkalihat, Provinsi Kalimantan Timur)," *Jurnal Hukum Lingkungan Indonesia* 3, no. 2 (2017). 77-78.

¹⁷ "Ekowisata Menjadi Pilihan Pengembangan Pariwisata," GenPi.co, 2019, Ekowisata Menjadi Pilihan Pengembangan Pariwisata Gorontalo - Dinas Pariwisata Provinsi Gorontalo (gorontaloprov.go.id).

In Boalemo District, through Regent Regulation No. 58 of 2020 on Amendments to the Boalemo Regent's Regulation No 62 of 2018 on Tourism Village Areas in Boalemo Regency, a tourism village has been established with superior tourism.

Of the 28 tours that have been determined, there are 2 (two) objects that have the potential to be developed into karst tourism objects, namely Ayuhulalo Nature Tourism, Ayuhulalo Village, and Tenilo Waterfall Tourism, Tilamuta District. However, the Regional Government through the Regent's Regulation only focuses on the waterfall as the main object of karst ecotourism, even though besides these two objects Boalemo Regency itself has other karst objects which can be developed into karst tourism objects, but have not been managed optimally, including:

1. The cave, which is located in Bongo IV Village, is a karst object which is currently under threat of damage due to oil palm plantation activities around it.
2. The cliff, which is located in Huludu Tabongo, Dulupi District, is a karst object whose existence is not known by many people because it is far from human settlements and access to the cliff is very difficult to pass by vehicle.

Seeing the description of the background that the author has explained above, the writer intends to conduct research with the title: Responsibility for Karst Ecotourism Development by the Regional Government of Boalemo Regency.

2. Method

The research method used by the author is an empirical research method. Empirical legal research is a legal research method by looking at the real as well as researching how regulations work in society.¹⁸ This research is commonly referred to as sociological juridical legal research whose object of study is societal behavior that arises as a result of interactions with the system of norms and is based on people's habits as a reaction to the application of a statutory provision.¹⁹

3. Development of Karst Ecotourism

Problem In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 33 of 2009 on Guidelines for Ecotourism Development in Ecotourism Development Areas, local governments carry out planning, utilization and control which are carried out in an integrated manner by ecotourism actors.²⁰ The ecotourism planning is outlined in the RPJPD, RPJMD, and RKPD and is part of regional tourism planning.

Indonesia was born out of a big agreement as well as the highest state-formers, even though it had experienced a constitutional test, namely when the 1945 Constitution was changed to the Constitution of the United Republic of Indonesia in 1949, even so the

¹⁸ Amirudin and H. Zainal Asikin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2010). 49.

¹⁹ Mukti Fajar and Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Empiris* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2013). 51.

²⁰ Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri No. 33 Tahun 2009 Tentang Pedoman Pengembangan Ekowisata di Daerah. Pasal 4.

recognition of the regions under the auspices of the State of Indonesia was still recognized.²¹ Before planning the development of ecotourism, especially karst ecotourism, of course there must be a determination of the karst object through the process of determining the karst landscape. In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 17 of 2012 on Designation of Karst Landscape Areas, it is emphasized that the status of karst landscape areas with various forms (including the two objects mentioned above) is a protected geological area as part of a national protected area.²²

In addition, the ministerial regulation also describes the determination of karst landscapes which goes through 2 (two) stages of activity, namely the investigation and determination of karst landscape areas, including:

3.1 Stages of Investigation of Karst Landscape Areas

The stage in the form of an investigation of the karst landscape in question is carried out based on the distribution of limestone determined by the head of the agency in charge of geology, which includes inventorying exokarst and endokarst forms accompanied by shape mapping. Such investigation activities may be carried out by the Head of the Agency in charge of geology, the Governor, or the Regent/Mayor in accordance with their authority.²³ In this case the governor or regent/mayor in accordance with their authority assigns and/or coordinates with the agency or agency in charge of geology to carry out the investigation.²⁴

In carrying out investigative activities as referred to above, heads of agencies, governors or regents/mayors in accordance with their authority may cooperate in accordance with laws and regulations with other parties who have experience and are in charge of karst itself.²⁵

The other parties that carry out the cooperation referred to above are:²⁶

1. Government research institute or research institute, local government
2. College; And
3. Business entity.

Other parties who cooperate in carrying out these investigative activities have the obligation to store and secure data and information regarding investigative activities and submit all data and information from the results of the investigation to the head of the agency in charge of geology, the governor, or the regent/mayor in accordance with their authority.²⁷

²¹ Novendri M. Nggilu, "Tinjauan Yuridis Pengaturan Sanksi Pidana Dalam Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Gorontalo," *Lambung Mangkurat Law Journal*. 5, no. 2 (2020): 109–21. 110.

²² Kementerian ESDM, "PERMEN ESDM Nomor 17 Tahun 2022 Tentang Penetapan Kawasan Bentang Alam Karst" (2022). Pasal 3.

²³ Ibid. Pasal 6.

²⁴ Ibid. Pasal 7 (2) dan (3).

²⁵ Ibid. Pasal 8 (1).

²⁶ Ibid. Pasal 8 (2).

²⁷ Ibid. Pasal 8 (3).

In accordance with the results of interviews with the government of Boalemo Regency, in this case the tourism office which has authority over the identification and inventory of objects that can be used as tourist destinations, represented by Mr. Fakhrudin S.Sos as head of the field of promotion and marketing of arts and cultural tourism, stated that specifically not yet there was a direct order or instruction from the district government, especially the district head, to conduct research on the karst area in Boalemo district, especially from the tourism office, but some time ago there were rock research activities at several points in the district. Boalemo by students from one of the universities in Gorontalo.

3.2 Stages of Determination of Karst Landscapes

After the agency in charge of geology, the governor, or the regent/mayor has finished conducting an investigation in accordance with their authority to compile a report on the results of the investigation and a map of the karst landscape area, the next stage is the stage of determining the karst landscape.

If the agency in charge and responsible for geology conducts an investigation independently, meaning not on orders or not cooperating with the local government, then the head of the agency in accordance with his authority submits a proposal for determining the karst landscape area directly to the minister based on research activity reports and maps. hamlet karst landscape area. However, if this investigation is initiated by the governor or regent/mayor, the governor or regent/mayor with his authority submits a proposal regarding the determination of the karst landscape area to the minister cq²⁸

Because in Boalemo district there are no orders or directives to conduct research or investigation of karst landscapes with the aim of establishing karst landscapes in Boalemo District, automatically there is no data regarding the determination of karst areas in Boalemo district.

4. Factors Inhibiting Karst Ecotourism Development

Talking about the constraints of the regional government of Boalemo Regency in the development of karst ecotourism, of course it is closely related to the extent to which the law that regulates and gives authority to the local government in developing karst ecotourism is effective in its application, of course, initially it is necessary to measure the understanding of the community in understanding or understanding legal products. applied in the form of their obedience in social behavior. If they are more suitable and able to comply with the legal product, then the rules of the law can be said to be an effective law.

²⁸ Ibid. Pasal 9.

Soerjono Soekanto defines that the determination of effectiveness in law is measured by the level of compliance of citizens with the laws that apply to social life, especially those who enforce the law. Thus, if the level of law abiding in society is high, it indicates that the legal indicator functions in accordance with the applicable system and is a sign that the law has reached its goal, namely to be able to provide protection and maintain society in social behavior.²⁹

The theory of legal effectiveness according to Soerjono Soekanto is that whether a law is effective or not is determined by 5 (five) factors, namely:³⁰s

- 1) The Legal Factor Itself
- 2) Law Enforcement Factors
- 3) Facility Factors and Facilities
- 4) Community Factors
- 5) Cultural Factors

4.1 Internal Factors Hampering the Development of Karst Ecotourism Boalemo Regency Tourism Vision

Various tourism potentials in Boalemo Regency, starting from the potential for natural tourism, man-made tourism, religious and cultural tourism to agricultural tourism and culinary tourism, all exist and become one of the valuable assets owned by Boalemo Regency. The existence of this diversity of tourism potential, if managed optimally and supported by appropriate regulations, can help improve the standard of living of the community and all industries related to tourism which can automatically help regional economic growth.

As we know that talking about the influence of tourism on improving the community's economy cannot only be measured through the income obtained from buying tickets or tickets by visitors. More than that, the influence of tourism on community economic growth is very broad and influences many aspects such as; the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in communities around tourism objects, transportation, goods and services, can even affect regional hospitality revenues.³¹

The magnitude of the influence and contribution of tourism mentioned above on the growth of the community's economy has indirectly had a positive economic impact on the region. So that the management of tourism potential in the Regency should be supported by regulations that are able to accommodate all aspects related to tourism in Boalemo Regency.

Talking about regulations governing tourism in Boalemo Regency, of course we will refer to some of the regulations above, for example; Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism. This law states that the (central) government and/or regional governments regulate and manage tourism affairs in accordance with statutory provisions, Law

²⁹ Soerjono Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2008). 6.

³⁰ Ibid. 8.

³¹ "Perda Kab Boalemo Nomor 1 Tahun 2019 Tentang RIPPARDA" (2019).

Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government. This law describes the division of concurrent government affairs between the central government and provincial and district/city regions. In letter Z regarding the division of governmental affairs in the tourism sector, it has been explained in detail about the authority of the central government and provincial and regency/city regions in the tourism sector.

The regulations mentioned above have divided and given authority to provincial and district/city regional governments to be able to regulate and manage tourism affairs in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

In Boalemo district itself, the regional government of Boalemo Regency has several regulations governing regional tourism, namely the Boalemo Regency Regional Government Regulation Number 1 of 2019 on the Boalemo Regency Regional Tourism Development Master Plan and the Regent Regent Regulation No. 58 of 2020 on Amendments to Boalemo Regent Regulation No 62 of 2018 on Tourism Village Areas in Boalemo Regency.

Regional Government Regulation of Boalemo Regency Number 1 of 2019 On the Master Plan for Regional Tourism Development for Boalemo Regency, which is then called the RIPPARDA of Boalemo Regency, explicitly regulates the direction of tourism development in Boalemo Regency, in other words that all regional tourism development is carried out based on the district RIPPARDA.

In accordance with the RIPPARDA of the Regency, the vision of regional tourism development in Boalemo Regency is the realization of Boalemo Regency as a world marine tourism destination in 2033, with one of the regional tourism development missions, namely developing a tourism industry in Boalemo Regency that is competitive, credible, and drives business partnerships. , and being responsible for the environment, nature and socio-culture with the goal of developing tourism, namely the realization of a tourism industry in Boalemo Regency that is able to drive the regional economy through increasing investment in tourism, cooperation between tourism businesses, expanding employment opportunities, and carrying out efforts to support conservation environment and community empowerment.³²

The implementation of the Boalemo Regency RIPPARDA is carried out in an integrated manner by the Regency Regional Government, the business world, and the community which is carried out in 3 (three) stages, namely:³³

- a. Phase I, 2018-2023;
- b. Phase II, 2023-2028; And
- c. Phase III, 2028-2033

The development of tourist attractions in Boalemo Regency in accordance with the Regency RIPPARDA includes the development and construction of natural tourist attractions, cultural tourist attractions and man-made tourist attractions. The policy directions in question include:³⁴

³² Ibid. Pasal 3 (6) Huruf c.

³³ Ibid. Pasal 3 (8).

³⁴ Ibid. Pasal 14

- 1) Initiating the development of tourist attractions in order to encourage the growth of regional tourism areas and regional development.
- 2) Development of tourism attractiveness to improve quality, competitiveness and attractiveness in attracting interest and loyalty to existing market segments.
- 3) Strengthening tourist attractiveness to increase competitiveness, and attractiveness in attracting repeat visits of tourists and a wider market segment.
- 4) Revitalization of tourist attractions in an effort to improve quality, sustainability, competitiveness and attractiveness in regional tourism areas.

Awareness of Boalemo Karst Ecotourism Potential

In addition to having outlined development policies, the RIPPARDA of the Regency has also determined the direction of development of tourist attractions, including development policies which we can see in the table below:³⁵

No	Tourism Area (SKW)	Tour Name	Location
1	Lake Nature Tourism	Lotus Lake	district Manangu
2	Mountain/Forest Natural Tourism	1. Ayuhulalo Waterfall 2. Dulamayo Waterfall 3. Tenilo Waterfall. 4. Polohungo Park 5. Barito Ladder Waterfall 6. Dulangeya Hot Springs 7. Nantu Forest	district Tilamuta district Dulupi district Wonosari
3	Marine Tourism	1. Bolihutuo Beautiful Beach 2. Monduli Island Marine Park 3. Pulo Cinta (Tanggulo Mato Island) 4. Asiagi Island 5. Mohupomba Daa Island 6. Mohupomba Kiki Island 7. Limba Marine Park 8. Buba Bay 9. Langala Beach, Keramat Beach, Batu Crocodile Beach, White Sand Island, Including 23 Other Islands.	To. Botumoiti district Tilamuta district Beach Association
4	Cultural Tourism Area	Bajo Ethnic Village Area; And Other Ethnicities.	
5	Artificial Tourism Area	1. Tilamuta Swimming Pool 2. Bolihutuo Waterpark	

Of the 6 tourist areas that have been determined in the district RAPPARDA above with all the tourism potential in them, it can be seen that there are no villages with karst

³⁵ Ibid. Pasal 14 (3).

ecotourism potential that have been designated as tourism with the concept of karst ecotourism.

Still referring to the Regency RAPPARDA, the regional government of Boalemo district issued Regent Regulation No. 58 of 2020 on Amendments to Boalemo Regent Regulation No 62 of 2018 on Tourism Village Areas in Boalemo Regency which have determined various tourism potentials, divided into; natural, maritime, archipelagic, man-made tourism including cultural and creative economic actors. The tourism potential has been described in detail and designated as a Tourism Village Area as follows:³⁶

No.	Village Name	Featured Travel	Location
1	Buti Village	Agrotourism Corn Gardens, Cocoa Gardens and Gorontalo Cultural Tourism	Mananggu district
2	Sacred Village	Botu Huwayo Marine Tourism and Tondino Javanese Ethnic Cultural Tourism	Mananggu district
3	Kaaruyan Village	Minahasa Ethnic Cultural Tourism	Mananggu district
4	Dam Village	Bulalo Lo Lambu Nature Tourism and Gorontalo Art Culture Tourism	Mananggu district
5	Bolihutuo village	Bolihutuo Beach Marine Tourism and Gorontalo Arts Cultural Tourism	Botumoito District
6	Patoameme Village	Love Island Marine Tourism	Botumoito District
7	Tutulo Village	Tutulo Beach Marine Tourism and Gorontalo Cultural Tourism	Botumoito District
8	Hutamanu Village	Hutamonu Beach Marine Tourism	Botumoito District
9	Dulangea Village	Mangrove Beach Marine Tourism And Hot Water Tourism	Botumoito District
10	East Pentadu Village	Mohupomba Daa / Kiki Island Marine Tourism and Asaingi Island Marine Tourism	Tilamuta District
11	Limbato Village	Cultural Tourism and Culinary Tourism	Tilamuta District
12	Ayuhulalo Village	Ayuhulalo Waterfall Tourism and Gorontalo Cultural Tourism	Tilamuta District

³⁶ "Peraturan Bupati Boalemo No. 58 Tahun 2020" (2020). Pasal 8.

13	Bajau Village	Marine Tourism, Traditional Coastal Community Settlements, and Cultural Tourism of the Bajau Tribe	Tilamuta District
14	Lambu Village	Gorontalo Heritage Historical Cultural Tourism	Tilamuta District
15	Tenillo Village	Kotaratu Beach Marine Tourism and Tenilo Waterfall	Tilamuta District
16	Hungayonaa Village	Tours Made by Bulalo Love, Historical Tours of Gorontalo, and Culinary Tours	Tilamuta District
17	Tabongo Village	Langala Beach Marine Tourism	Tilamuta District
18	Hope Village	Javanese Ethnic Cultural Tourism, Sculpture and Carving Handicrafts.	Wonosari District
19	Bongo Village II	Javanese Ethnic Culture and Culinary Tourism	Wonosari District
20	Tri Pillar Village	Balinese Ethnic Cultural Tourism and Sculpture and Carving Crafts	Wonosari District
21	Bongo Village III	Bali Ethnic Cultural Tourism	Wonosari District
22	Demito Village	Lombok Ethnic Cultural Tourism (NTB)	Wonosari District
23	Saritan Village	Nantu Forest Nature Tourism	Wonosari District
24	Proud Village	Culinary tour	Paguyaman Beach District
25	Limbati Village	Limbati Coast Marine Tourism	Paguyaman Beach District
26	Lito Village	Nawacita Peak Nature Tourism	Paguyaman Beach District
27	Rejonegoro Village	Tondano Javanese Ethnic Cultural Tourism	Paguyaman District
28	Girisa Village	Religious Tour of Aulia's Tomb	Paguyaman District

Of the 28 villages that have been stipulated in the Regent Regulation above with all the tourism potential in them, it can be seen that there are no villages with karst ecotourism potential that have been designated as tourist villages with the concept of karst ecotourism.

This has also been confirmed directly by the Boalemo Regency Tourism and Culture Office that for ecotourism, especially karst ecotourism by the Boalemo Regional

Government, in this case the Tourism Office has not conducted studies and research. But if only ecotourism (forest) has conducted studies in the Nantu forest area and the Ayuhulalo Waterfall."³⁷

Budget Limitations

Budget limitations certainly cannot be underestimated, the path for determining karst landscapes is very long and complex, of course, requiring a large budget. As previously described, the determination of karst landscapes begins with research up to the determination stage, of course this is not simple and inexpensive.

Even though Boalemo district has a vision to advance tourism to an international level, the reality is that recently the tourism budget, especially for the tourism agency, is felt to be lacking not as much as in 2012-2017. So this certainly has an impact on the performance of the tourism agency in terms of tourism development.³⁸

4.2 External Factors Hampering the Development of Karst Ecotourism

The external factors that become obstacles for the local government of Boalemo Regency in developing ecotourism are closely related to the internal factors mentioned above. The low understanding of the community about the concept of karst ecotourism is one of the obstacles that affects the underdevelopment of karst ecotourism in Boalemo district. This is certainly influenced by RIPPARDA Boalemo Regency, whose main vision is to make Boalemo Regency a world marine tourism destination in 2033, so that Boalemo tourism development is still focused on aspects of marine tourism and has not yet developed karst tourism potential. This certainly results in low public awareness and understanding of the utilization and management of karst potential in accordance with the results of interviews with related parties.

5. Conclusion

Based on a series of previous discussions, the author concludes that Gorontalo Class IIA Correctional Facility makes various efforts to deal with acts of violence between prisoners. These efforts include giving warnings or reprimands for minor offenses, placing prisoners in isolation rooms for serious offenses, and not giving remissions for repeated offenses. In addition, the prison also transferred several prisoners to Pohuwato and Boalemo prisons, as well as implementing 24-hour surveillance through a security unit consisting of general picket officers who are tasked with guarding prisoners and ensuring order in prisons. However, there are several inhibiting factors in this effort, including the lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure, the overcapacity of the prison which makes it difficult to supervise prisoners who commit violations, the insufficient number of security teams on each specified schedule, the absence of a psychologist to assist prisoners who experience depression or severe stress, the lack of equipment inventory in the office which slows down services, as well as restrictions on prisoners' behavior which become obstacles in enforcing rules.

³⁷ Ketua Bidang Promosi dan Pemsaran Dinas Pariwisata Kab. Boalemo, "Wawancara," 2022.

³⁸ Ibid.

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