

The Authority of Central and Local Government for the Rehabilitation and Revitalization of the Former Peat Land Development Area at Central Kalimantan Province in the Perspective of Local Autonomy

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ABSTRACT

Central government authorities because of centralization are given to autonomous territories. There is authorities division between central and local governments. There are absolute authorities of central government and the remains are the local government authorities. The central and local governments in the rehabilitation and the revitalization are carried out based on laws and regulations that regulate about the local government.

KEYWORDS: authority, local government, central government, rehabilitation, revitalization

INTRODUCTION

The preamble of Constitution 1945 at the paragraph four stated, “To improve public welfare”. Lemaire stated that the task is “*bestuurszorg*”, that is public administration implement the public welfare [1]. Bagir Manan also stated that the state tasks to realize the public welfare [2]. Conducting the public welfare is the governmental task in the welfare state. The governmental tasks to improve the public welfare in the preamble of Constitution 1945 are realized through the natural resources management. Article 33 Clause (3) of Constitution 1945 states:

“The land, the waters and the natural resources within shall be under the powers of the State and shall be used to the greatest benefit of the people [3]

The article mandates that the use of natural resources aimed to the people.

Peat land is natural resources as the resources stock [4] has various functions. The functions are (a) as the environmental buffer, (b) produces wood, flora, fauna, and medicines [5] (b) hydrological functions: storing water, transportation, fish stock; (c) energy and carbon storing functions: peat land as energy sources, United States use peat land for energy of 2% from their energy needs, (d) function as the germ plasma reserve: as habitat of wild animal [5] The peat land area in the Central Kalimantan is 3,010,640 hectares [5], the widest in the Kalimantan. The carbon content in all Kalimantan is 11.74.55 million tons. The Central Kalimantan has the highest carbon content that is 6.351.52 million tons or 56.34% from all carbon Konten in the Kalimantan Island. The peat land is exploited by government to improve production and strengthen the food self sufficiency. The project was carried out based on the Presidential Decree No 82 Year 1995 about the Peat Land Development Project for Food Crop Agriculture in the Central Kalimantan.

The PLG project influenced the around society. The around society is Dayak ethnics – Dayak Ngaju and Dayak Maanyan sub ethnics. The communities have relation with the forest for their welfare and belief needs. For the Dayak Ngaju, forest is used for belief need that called as “Pahewan”. Pahewan means forest owned by all villagers, the land is never cultivated and believed as the place for the spirits, either good or evil. Pahewan can not be cultivated for any needs, if it is cultivated, they believe that the occupants will be angry and will bring disaster for the cultivator [6]. The realization of PLG project involved many departments. There were four departments that directly involved, Public Work, Transmigration and Forest Explorer Settlement, Forestry, and Agriculture, Regional Government of Central Kalimantan. The budgeted cost is not les than Rp 650 billions [7] the success of PLG program needs vision congruity and release the sectorial ego of each institution. Vision and missions of department should be formulated clearly. Because up to Indonesian economic crisis, work plan, project implementation schedule were never clear [7]. Sectorial ego for each department is supported by the governmental character that is centralistic. The character is the characteristic of Act No 5 Year 1974 about the Principles of Local Government. The spirit of Act No 5 Year 1964 give prominence to centralization character than decentralization [8] The planning of PLG project was not comprehensive. It was proven through research

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by Herwint Simbolon [9], about the consequences and influences of water canal for the functions and characteristic of the peat land. The conclusions of the research were:

“Water canal that support the paddy cultivation become the main causes of the carbon dioxide release to atmosphere, peat land that stores carbon, after be cleaved by big canal then releases its carbon....”

The PLG project was finally fail, and then be stopped through Presidential Decree No 80 Year 1999 About General Guidelines of Planning and Management of Peat Land Area in the Central Kalimantan, because caused many environmental disasters. The PLG area was become neglected, become the smoke sources in the dry season, transmigrate fail in harvest because of flood in the wet season [10]. Governor of Central Kalimantan want to rehabilitate and revitalize the PLG area and find the legal foundation. The governor want is realized through the Presidential Instruction No 2 Year 2007 about the Rehabilitation and Revitalization Acceleration of Peat Land Development Area in Central Kalimantan. The Governor gives brief explanation about the rehabilitation and revitalization gradually. The first stage will be finished in 2011 and place 46.500 family heads of transmigrate [10]

The implementation of Presidential Instruction experienced problems, such as the slow fulfilment of the rehabilitation and revitalization budget. The half hearted attitude of some department in giving the fund for the program make the governor want to report the minister to the president [11]. The Governor has legal foundation to insist the minister to give the fund to finance the program. The legal foundation is Act No 32 Year 2004 about Local Government. Governor is as the local head. Presidential Instruction No 2 Year 2007 is the legal product with democratic nature and local autonomy spirit. Different with the PLG in the New Order era, that based on management that not based on fair sense. The natural resources management not based on: preservation of life environment, human right respect, decentralization, democracy and gender equality. With other words, law do not take side to community only for the interest of the ruler, and some person that want to accumulate their wealth [12]. Revitalization and rehabilitation of PLG is program that involves many parties, need coordination among institutions. Because, the coordination not only human being but also the different disturbances. Coordination is as the means to determine the agreement and the way to reach goals [12]. Coordination, need integration, communication in implementing tasks a mutual dependence among organizational units. Effectiveness of Central Kalimantan Province governor depends on his abilities to develop coordination among sectors and among governmental layers. The success of rehabilitation program and revitalization in the future need attention and should consider the three questions 1) how the management of central and local governments of Central Kalimantan in accelerating the rehabilitation and revitalization of PLG area? 2) Do the regulation of central and local government in rehabilitation and revitalization of PLG in the Central Kalimantan has suitable with the local autonomy principle? 3 How the regulation of management authorities of PLG areas in the Central Kalimantan in the future?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Method

The research used normative legal research. The consideration is that the departure of the research was analysis to the law and regulation as the foundation to the Development Project of Peat Land in the Central Kalimantan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Local government arrangement in Indonesia

Indonesian Republic is unitary state. Indonesian state is big state, either from the area or the population, and also the organization complexity. It is natural if organization structural recognizes the power division, power delegation, and control system that is centralized and decentralized [14].

The wide area Unitary State of Indonesian Republic need arrangement for all affairs effectively and efficiently to reach the maximum goals of the state. Because of that, the state management not centralized in the central government. The local government is given authorities to manage the administrative tasks, suitable with the mandate of Constitution 1945 that is regulated in Article 18, 18A, and 18B.

In the article 18, 18A, and 18B of amendment, there are seven principles. There are three principles that are given attention in the writing. The principles were.

(1) the principle of local government that regulate and take care their own governmental affairs according to the autonomy principle and the supporting task (Article 18 Clause 5). The principle of central and local government should be implemented in harmony and fair (Article 18A Clause 2). The principles have been translated into Act No 32 Year 2004 about local government. The relation included authorities, finance, public services relations, and the usage of natural resources and other resources, that are implemented in harmony and fair (Article 2 Clause 5 and 6) [8]

The mandate of Constitution 1945 showed clear the decentralization principle. The local government is given authorities to regulate and take care of their own affairs. The decentralization principle then related with the relation of central and local government that is implemented in harmony and fair.

Relation of central and local governments' authorities in using the natural resources

The local government authorities to take care their own household affairs related with the centralized and decentralized governmental character. Centralized government is characterized by all authorities in the central government. Decentralized government, the local government is given authorities to take care their own household affairs.

Indonesia is a unitary state. The power or authorities division in the unitary state refer to three (3) principles. The three principles (a) authorities or power basically is owned by central government, the local government is given rights and obligation to manage and carry out part of the central government authorities that is given and devolved (b) central government still has command and hierarchy relation (c) authorities or power that is shift to or given to local government taken by central government if the local government unable to carry out their task well.

Article 18 of Constitution 1945 as the existence foundation of local government showed the decentralization principle. Decentralization require the division of governmental affairs between central and autonomous local government. The division of governmental affairs based on the thought, that the affairs that is the absolute authorities of central government to guarantee the existence of the state and Indonesian nation.

The decentralization principle of Article 18 of Constitution 1945 is realized through Act No 32 of 2004 about Local Government (State Sheet of Indonesian Republic Year 2004 No 125). The Act regulates the governmental affairs division that is (a) there are affairs that absolutely owned by the central government (b) the criteria of governmental affairs execution, and (c) the regulation of mandatory affairs of provincial government, regency/city governments. In here, there is proportionality principle in division of central government.

Proportionality principle showed that there is absolute affairs that become the affairs of the central government, because related with the survival of the national life. The proportionality principle is realized in the Article 10 Clause (33) of Act No 32 Year 2004. There are six (6) affairs that is absolutely owned by authorities of central government, that is (a) foreign politics (b) defence (c) security (d) justice (e) national monetary and fiscal, and (f) religion. The remains are the authorities of provincial, regency and city government. The affairs are grouped into mandatory and optional affairs. The affairs implementation is divided based on externality, accountability, efficiency, and by considering the harmony among the governmental relations.

The decentralization principle in Article 18 of Constitution 1945 caused the governmental affairs not accumulate in the central government. It means, there is efficiency and effectiveness principle of governmental affairs. The efficiency and effectiveness principles are realized in the consideration of No b Act No 32 Year 2004.

The wide autonomy means the local government is given authorities to take care and arrange all governmental affairs outside of central government affairs. The local government in arranging their affairs that is the remain of affair. Because of that, the natural resources of peat land are the local government affairs. But the authority to use the natural resources by the local government is not regulated further by Act No 32 Year 2004, but regulated in the Law and Regulation. Act No 32 Year 2004 does not mention the decentralization realization in the natural resources. To still keep the consistence of local autonomy implementation, it is better that the law and regulation should reflect the local autonomy principle, suitable with the article 237, that stated "all stipulation of law and government that related directly with the autonomous local government should based on and suitable with the law and regulation [15]

The real autonomy principle is the principle where the handling of governmental affairs should based on task, authorities, and obligations that existed and have potentials to grow, live and develop suitable with the local specialty. Because of that, the autonomy content is not same at each area. Real autonomy meaning give discretion to the local government to regulate and taking care their own affairs suitable with the potentials and local specialty. Along with the real autonomy principle in handling the local government affairs, then the rehabilitation and revitalization program at the peat land in the Central Kalimantan is the local government affair. The specialty is based on the reality that the natural potentials of peat land is huge, either in mean of economic, social or environment.

The responsible autonomy principle means that the local autonomy should along with the autonomy goals that are the realization of the people, as part of national goals. The responsible autonomy principle contains mean, that the autonomy implementation should along with the goal and meaning of autonomy giving, that is the local empowerment.

De-concentration basis in the local autonomy implementation showed that not all central government affairs can be given to local government according to decentralization basis. As mentioned in the Article 10 clause (3), Act No 32 Year 2004, about absolute authorities of central government including: foreign politics, defence, security, justice, national monetary and fiscal, and religion. The sections are the authorities of central government that can be executed by local government based on de-concentration basis.

Based on the stipulation of the article, which the de-concentration basis is the basis that stated the authorities' devolution from central government to local or regional government or higher institution head to the local officials. The responsibility still at the central government, either in planning and implementation, or the finance that is coordinated by the local government head in their position as the representative of the central government. While about the implementation procedure and the finance will be regulated further in the Governmental Regulation No 7 Year 2008 about de-concentration and Supporting Tasks.

Beside de-concentration and decentralization basis, the governmental enforcement also uses supporting task basis (made-be-wind). The supporting tasks are tasking from the central government to the local government and /or village government, from provincial government to regency/city governments and or village government and from regency/city government to the village to do certain task. The tasking is followed with the obligation to responsible to the task giver (Article 10 Clause 4-5, Act No 32 Year 2004)

The authorities of central government and local government in the rehabilitation and revitalization of the former region of peat land development in the Central Kalimantan.

The central government in mastering and using the natural resources of peat land refer to the stipulation of Article 33 Constitution 1945. The stipulation of article 33 clause 3 of Constitution 1945 gave mandates that the authorities to manage the natural resources and state wealth at the government. The authorities are the attributive authorities. In the derivative act, Article 33 Clause 3, the central government authorities called as right to rule the state.

The right to rule the state for its natural resources is regulated in the article 2 of Act No 5 Year 1960 about the Basic Regulation of Agrarian Principles (UUPA). Right to rule the state can be given to the local government and the custom legal communities if needed and if suitable with the national interest and the governmental regulation. The authorities' devolution to implement the right to rule the state for the land is a made-be-wind [16]

The supporting task basically is the local or village involvement and their communities for the tasking or power from the central or local government to do the governmental affairs in certain field. To implement the authority in the agrarian section as the supporting task, the local government able to form land affairs agency or through existing governmental structure, such as legal section [16]

The authorities are to manage the peat land as the natural resources is the central government authority. Talking about the relation of the usage by central and local government, the reference is at the Article 18 and Article 18A of Constitution 1945. Article 18A regulate about the authority relation between central and local government, the relation of natural resources usage (Article 18A Clause 2). The stipulation is realized in the article 17 clause (1) Act No 32 Year 2004. The Law and Regulation that realizes the article 17 is the Governmental Regulation No 38 Year 2007 about the division of governmental affairs between central government, provincial government, and regency/city government.

The affairs division of the government was done based on criteria of externality, accountability, and efficiency, by considering the harmonious relation between the governmental levels (Article 4 Clause 1, PP 38 Year 2007). Based on the criteria, the authorities in the rehabilitation and revitalization of PLG area is the authority of Provincial Government of Central Kalimantan.

The authority of autonomous region in implementing its governmental affairs occurs if there is devolution by the central government. The authority evolution from the central government to the local government is done in two ways 1) *ultra vires doctrine*, devolution in detail one by one. The local government only implements the devolved authorities. The remain is the central government authorities 2) open end arrangement or general competence, that is the autonomous region able to carry out each affair out of central government affairs. It means, the central government devolve the authorities based on their own need and initiative out of authorities owned by the central government [17]

Look at the way to transfer the authorities above, then it can be concluded that the way that be used by Act No 32 Year 2004 is the Open End Arrangement or General Competence. It is regulated in Article 10 Clause 3, where the absolute affairs of central government are six fields.

The decentralization implementation requires the affairs division between central and local government. The division based on the thought that there are affairs owned by the central government. Beside that, there are concurrent affairs, implemented by central and local government. The concurrent affairs division to make it proportional in the implementation is divided based on three criteria that are externality, accountability and efficiency. The governmental affairs of local government that are implemented based on criteria of externality, accountability, and efficiency produced mandatory and optional affairs. The mandatory and optional affairs in the provincial scale are regulated in the article 13 and the mandatory and optional affairs in the regency/city scale are regulated in the Article 14 of Act No 32 Year 2004.

The implementation of governmental affairs is the implementation of affairs relation between central and local government. The relation between central and local governments including (1) relation in the finance,

regulated in article 15 (2) relation in the public services, regulated in the article 16, and (3) relation in the natural resources usage, regulated in the article 17, Act No 32 Year 2004

The relation of central and local government in using natural resources along with the stipulation of article 33 of Constitution 1945 and article 18A Constitution 1945. Article 33 and 18a of Constitution 1945 determine the further implementation in the law. The problems, up to now there is no law about natural resources. The stipulation of article 33 clause (3) is regulated further in the sectoral law, suitable with the natural resources components that become the materials of the law regulation. While, article 17 Act No 32 Years 2004 did not give explanation about the natural resources conceptually. It can be understood because the regulated in the article 17 Act No 32 Years 2004 is about the authorities relation in the natural resources usage between central and the local government.

The local government authorities in the peat land usage are the attributive and delegated authorities. The attributive authorities are in the article 18 and 18A of Constitution 1945 and Act No 32 Year 2004. The delegated authorities are regulated in the article 10 clause (4) and (5) Act No 32 Year 2004 and in the governmental regulation No 7 Year 2008 about de-concentration and Supporting Task (State Sheet Year 2008 No 30, Addendum of State Sheet of Indonesian Republic No 4816). The authorities' devolution not only has authority to implement part of governmental affairs, but be followed by finance. It has been regulated in the article 3 of Governmental Regulation No 7 Year 2008.

Rehabilitation and revitalization of PLG area

The government in implementing their activities and running the governmental affairs using juridical instruments. The juridical instrument is as in the laws and regulation, decree, policy regulation, civil law instrument, and etc [18]. The juridical instruments become the foundation of the government in implementing their task and authorities.

The practice in the implementation of governmental tasks, public administration produces policies in various forms such as *beleidslijnen* (policy outlines), *het beleid* (policies)[18], and etc. Phillipus M Hadjon [18] stated that, the policies regulation basically is the product of the state administration that aimed at produced the written policies. The policies regulation only served as part of implementation operational of governmental task so do not change or deviate from the law and regulation. The regulation like this similar with the shadow law of the act or law. Because of that the regulation also called at the pseudo-wetgeving, or spijerlecht, or quasi legislation, according to Jimly Assididqie [19]

Based on concept of instruction as the policies regulation, then the presidential instruction No 2 2007 in the rehabilitation and revitalization should not deviate from the other law and regulation. The central and local governmental regulation of Central Kalimantan in the rehabilitation and revitalization of PLG area should be viewed based on sectoral law and legislation of natural resources, including Act No 32 Year 2004 ,that confirmed about the local autonomy.

The presidential instruction no 2 Year 2007 is the policy to accelerate the rehabilitation and revitalization of PLG area. And also as the follow up of the Presidential Decree No 8 Year 1999. To implement the Presidential Decree, the Minister of Development Acceleration of Eastern Indonesia as the Daily Chairman of Development Board of Eastern Indonesia released decision NO: SK/004/KH.KTI/IX/2002 about Ad Hoc Team of Solution of the Former Peat Land Development at the Central Kalimantan. The team tasks for example to prepare the concept and alternative recommendations for PLG area rehabilitation.[20]

The done effort to handle as the follow up of Presidential Decree No 80 Year 1999 did not produce outcome simultaneously. Because, the former PLG Project has become damaged land and produced various social, economic, and environmental problems. The PLG area becomes the smoke sources and the communities fail in harvest because of flood at the PLG area. [21]

Implementation of Presidential Instruction No 2 Year 2007

In the implementation, the Presidential Decree No 2 Year 2007 still has problems that impede the attainment of the rehabilitation program of the former PLG area. There are some problems such as efficiency, effectiveness, and cost.

Efficiency problem

Dictum Four of Presidential Instruction No 2 Year 2007, assigned the governor of Central Kalimantan as the care taker of the program comprehensively. The instruction is then continued to the governor assignment to form the implementing secretariat at the Palangka Raya. The task, membership, organizational arrangement and the work procedure determined by the Decision of Central Kalimantan Governor (fifth dictum)

Based on the dictum five, Central Kalimantan Governor determined the implemented committee at the local area with decision NO 188.44/144/2007 about Organization and Work Procedure of The Implementing Team for Rehabilitation and Revitalization of PLG area at the Central Kalimantan. The governor decision assigned the regents of Pulang Pisau, Kapuas, South Barito and Major of Palangka Raya to form the

Implementing Team of Regency/City Level. If connected with the National Implementing Team membership that consists of some ministries, it needs long coordination. From the efficiency and effectiveness aspects, the governmental implementation is difficult to reach, because all of minister that become the team member has ministerial task suitable with the Article 5 Act NO 39 Year 2008 about the state ministries. It should be understood, the efficiency and effectiveness principle is the decentralization consideration of the governmental authorities.

Based on decentralization principle, the local area is given autonomies widely to regulate and take-care the local households. One of autonomy dimension is obligation in implementing the governmental affairs. The local government has obligation in implementing the autonomy, such as preserve the life environment (Article 22 Act No 32 Year 2004)

In the concurrent authority division is to fulfil the proportionality principle that use externality, accountability and efficiency criteria. If viewed from the criteria, then to manage the PLG area is the Provincial Government of Central Kalimantan. It is supported by the geographical situation of PLG area that included in the regencies of Pulang Pisau, Kapuas, South Barito, and Palangka Raya city.

Cost problems

Third dictum of Presidential Instruction stated the background of the National Team is including the finance preparation. In fact, the Central Kalimantan Governor plan to report the ministers that not in full heart give the program fund. The cost of course comes from the National Budget that is canalized through the ministries. While the rehabilitation and revitalization program cost of PLG area come from National Budget, the Local Budget and other sources that is not binding. The funding from the National Budget come from the relevant ministries done based on the authorities to fund the program at the autonomous area.

President Instruction has assigned Governor of Kalimantan as the caretaker of the program. This assignment includes funding based on principles of de-concentration and assistance duty (*medebewind*). Therefore, the ministers should not impede the funding for the rehabilitation and revitalization of PLG area. The relevant ministers should aware about the importance and urgency of rehabilitation and revitalization of damaged PLG area.

Regulation of management authorities of former PLG area in the future

Basic standard in the management

The management of former PLG area in the future should refer to State Ideology that is Pancasila. Pancasila (The Five Principle), in the national and state life is the Indonesian view point.

The essence of Pancasila as the state Ideology is the values that are summarized in the complete, round and whole system. The value system contains fundamental values that basically contain the basic values of divinity, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice [22].

As the view point, then Pancasila become the guide, valuation base to the live in society, nation and state, and also toward the management of the Former Peat Land Development Area in the future.

Patron determination of management and the framework

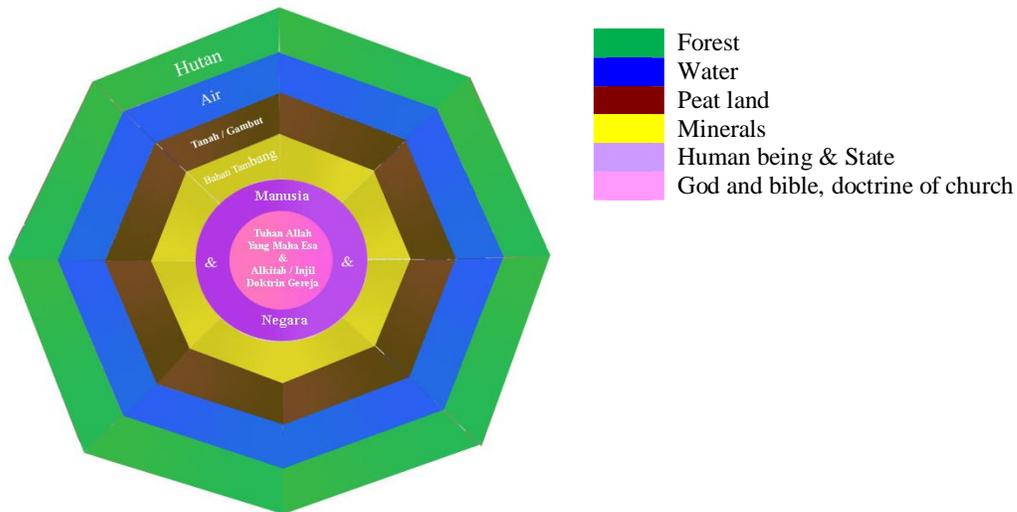
Government should determine the new view point in managing the PLG to make it success. The new view point determination should based on the special character of the peat land, as the spread that consist of some natural resources. Based on the new vision then determine the pattern.

The constitutional basis of the natural resources is the Article 33 clause 3 of Constitution 1945. The natural resources are vary. The realization of the article in managing the natural resources then be formed the legislation for each component. Each implementing institution feel the most competent and become interest competition and become authorities overlap.

The PL area management pattern futuristically is integrally. The integral pattern not only unites the management authorities and area development in or by one institution, but look at the source or origin, that is the God. And also the role of human being, either as the manager, or as the goals of PLG area management, that is their welfare. Because of that, the integral management is based on the theoatropocentric- intergalactic. Human beings and natural resources are creation of the God. Because of that, it is used for the societal welfare. Natural resources is preserved for future generation.

The intergalactic management is figured through two figures below:

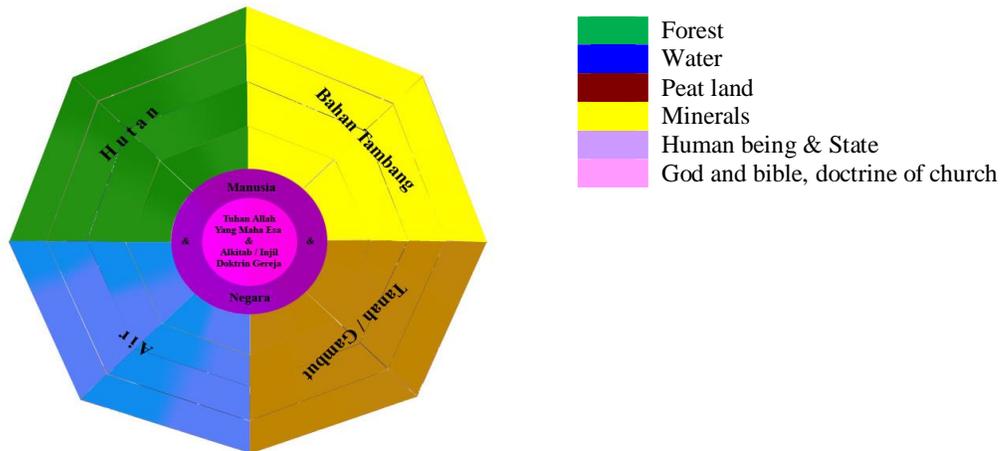
MANAGEMENT HORIZON OF SECTORAL/PARTIAL NATURAL RESOURCES



The figure above showed that natural resources in Indonesia that is sectoral or partial. The management pattern also prevails in the PLG area management.

The management and development of PLG area that is intergalactic will be depicted in the figure below.

MANAGEMENT HORIZON OF THEOANTROPOCENTRIC-INTEGRALISTIC NATURAL RESOURCES



The management and development of intergalactic PLG will be explained below.

Spider nest is formed from the silk threads that made by the spider itself. The nest formed from the threads lines that interconnected, so become stronger. All the thread that is form the nest direct to the nest centre. The spider nest give picture about a) the authorized component as the natural resources manager, that is b) the management target component, that is human being, and c) original source component, that is the God the one and the only.

The components at the nest centre will be explained below.

State mastering natural resources and be used for the people welfare. Article 33 clauses 3 of Constitution 1945, placing human being (anthropic) or people as the management goals of the natural resources by the state. The original component of natural resources at the central nest showed that the God (Theos) is the creator of the natural resources. State and nation of Indonesia aware is that the natural resources are the gift of the god.

In the international level, the intergalactic management is realized through the managing institution. Philippines has natural resources department that is Department of Natural Resources (DNR) [23]. The department responsible especially about the management and conservation of natural resources: national usage

and conservation of fish, aquatic resources, wild animal, and forest and the mineral resources. Bureau of Forest Development (BFD), as the institution under DNR, responsible to see and protect the forest, wood management and reforestation.

The authority management of the peat land development area by special institution

Consequences of the selection pattern of the PLG area management is that is intergalactic, then determination of the managing institution. The special institution is tasking for planning and implementation. The institution arrangement become easier, and also the coordination become festering. The special institution is responsible to the governor, either to the local head, or in the frame of de-concentration.

The peat land development area by the special institution with considerations is as below

1. The local government of Central Kalimantan province in effort to manage the PLG area has authorities either attributive or delegated authorities.
2. The regulation about the special area (article 9 Act No 32 Year 2004 about Local Government). Because of that, then the PLG area become the special area.

CONCLUSION

Based on the investigation in analysing the problems in the topic, then it is taken the conclusion. After conclusion, it is given solution for the problems.

1. The regulation of the central and local authorities of Central Kalimantan in rehabilitation of PLG area based on the proportionality principle. The proportionality principle related directly with decentralization, where the local government is given authority widely to take care their own household affairs.
2. The central and local government authorities in the rehabilitation and revitalization of the PLG area are implemented based on Constitution 1945. Article 33, natural resources as the national wealth. The usage is regulate in the article 18, 18A, and 18B, that is explained in Act No 32 Year 2004 about the local government. If it is viewed from the local autonomy principle. The implementation of the Presidential Instruction No 2 Year 2007 not in harmony with the principle. Because the right and authorities of rehabilitation of the PLG area at the local government of Central Kalimantan Province.
3. The authority to use or manage the peat land related with the rehabilitation and revitalization is implemented based on the intergalactic principle.

SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusion above, then the writer give suggestion as follows:

1. In the future, government in making policies should consider the authorities division that has become the local government authorities.
2. It needs effort to improve coordination between the authorities holders of the peat land natural resources management
3. The management and development pattern of peat land at the PLG area is intergalactic in nature by determining the PLG area as the special area that managed by special institution.
4. Related with the matters, in the future it needs legislation about natural resources.

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