Communale Journal
Published by: Pusat Unggulan IPTEKS-PUI Universitas Jambi
Volume 3 Issue 1, 2025 (25-36)

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

SUPERVISION OF NATURAL TOURISM SPATIAL PLANNING LICENSING IN IMPLEMENTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SECURITY SYSTEM

M. Afif Ar Rasyid[1]
[1]*Faculty of Law, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia. E-mail: afifarrasyid198@gmail.com (Coressponding Author)*

Abstract: Environmental law is a science that provides guidelines for putting into practice the use of natural resources possessed. Indonesia itself has abundant natural resources and quite a few of These natural resources serve as regions that are popular tourist destinations. Spatial planning law plays a role in carrying out enforcement actions regarding the tourist layout whether it is in accordance with the AMDAL as well as safety, security and the form of ecotourism. Oversight of the creation of plans for spatial planning must involve cooperation and relationship between regional and national governments. The plan for safeguarding tourists is actually regulated and implemented firmly and clearly with the existence of legal regulations to provide guidelines for legal certainty. Relevant laws should be reviewed such as the 2009 Law No. 10 on Tourism to find out whether there are aspects of legal protection and security for tourists. This protection is very important for the security and safety of tourists, as well as protecting their dignity, lives and property. The aspect of legal protection for tourists must be considered in Indonesia as a legal country. Many natural tourism locations in dangerous places must be given special attention. Ecotourism development must pay attention to ecotourism principles and continuity between the environment, society and economic movements that occur before and during ecotourism. The method used is normative juridical employing secondary legal documents or literature studies as sources of legal information.

Keywords: Environment; Supervision; Tourism Objects;

1. Introduction

The environment is the most important component of human social activities. An ideal natural environment is crucial to human existence; in a good environment, humans will be comfortable and peaceful. If it were the other way around, then humans would have very big problems. Humans have a role in environmental components that hold the key to the ecosystem. According to Moestadji, just like human life in a society, ecosystems are also controlled by natural laws regarding energy, which are called the laws of thermodynamics. There are two natural laws regarding energy that need attention, namely the second law of thermodynamics, which states that not all of the energy available may be utilized to perform, and the first law of thermodynamics, which is the law of energy conservation. By adopting laws such as Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management of the Environment, the government creates and ratifies legal provisions that correspond with the environment in order to carry out long-term protection and good management of the environment. "The living environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions, and living creatures, including humans and their behavior, which influence nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living creatures," reads paragraph 1 of Article 1." In the form of the 2009 Law Number 32 pertaining to Environmental Management and Protection. Article

1, section 1, reads: "The living environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions and living creatures, including humans and their behavior, which influence nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living creatures." Humans have a responsibility to safeguard and preserve the environment's functions. This responsibility manifests itself in the acts, endeavors, and activities that humans, both individually and collectively, undertake to do so in the long term into the future. Environmental law is crucial in the process of safeguarding the environment since it provides a framework for environmental management procedures. According to Drupsteen, environmental law serves as a legal tool for environmental management. Government law (bestuursrecht) makes up the majority of environmental law because management is the province of the government. Therefore, it is the government's responsibility to educate people about the environment and how laws affect environmental management.

The environment must have adequate spatial planning so that the benefits of nature can be explored. Tourism objects are natural resources that are very famous in Indonesia. Natural tourism is a natural resource that is an asset for both the national and local governments. Numerous locals and visitors from abroad come and go to see the tourism sites, and it is not uncommon for many tourist attractions to be established in areas around public access which can have the impact of disrupting public access and even endangering tourists who visit, and can damage the surrounding natural ecosystem. So there is a need for clear spatial planning and restrictions on granting permits or being more selective in granting permits for tourism activities. In implementing permits for tourism object assets, you must look at them from an ecotourism perspective. In and of itself, ecotourism is a type of travel that helps to protect the environment, boost the local economy, and preserve cultural diversity. An alternative perspective suggests that ecotourism ought to guarantee environmental sustainability. Assuring sustainability serves the same function as the following conservation goals: Preserving the ecological processes, which is necessary to sustain living systems. 2. Preserve the natural world. 3. Guarantee that species and their environments are used sustainably.

2. Research Method

Normative legal research, also known as doctrinal legal research or theoretical legal research, is the research approach employed in this study to examine a norm or relevant regulatory requirements. Normative legal study is defined as either rules or norms that represent acceptable human conduct standards or as written law found in statute, regulatory invitation (law in books). Legal arguments are supplied by normative legal research in situations when there is a gap, uncertainty, or conflicting standards.

The methods of approach that are employed are the conceptual approaches and the statutory approach method (statute approach) (conceptual approach). Primary, secondary, and tertiary legal resources are the types of legal materials that are employed. All legally produced or made legal rules are primary legal documents by a state institution, state apparatus, or government agencies. The materials contained in primary law consist of legislation, judges' decisions, approved official documents, or minutes from the legislative process. Legal resources that elucidate primary legal materials, such as research, scientific works, draft legislation, legal periodicals, and pertinent scientific literature, are known as secondary legal materials.

Furthermore, tertiary legal materials are those that, in the form of legal or general dictionaries, provide definitions, guidelines, and justifications for primary and secondary legal documents, and large Indonesian dictionaries.

3. Discussion

Due to its various facets, including those related to state administrative law, criminal law, and civil law, environmental law is one of the most strategically important areas of legal research. State administrative law works in tandem with licensing planning's examination of environmental legislation. According to its definition, environmental law is a body of legislation that governs the living environment, which is made up of all things and circumstances, including people and how they behave in the areas where they are found. This regulation of the living environment has an impact on human survival and welfare. So tourism is part of what is regulated by environmental law for the welfare of humans in the tourism area.

Tourism areas must have careful planning and be guided by implementing management systems and environmental protection. Environmental law itself has several fields, one of which regulates tourism planning, namely, spatial planning law. Regarding tourism planning in the context of spatial planning law, it must be correlated with the existence of studies for security, safety, and ecotourism so that tourism can run as optimally as possible for the state's needs in fulfilling state budget assets. Tourism objects that have the potential to be dangerous for tourists must be studied more thoroughly for the safety of tourists and residents living around tourism areas.

Ecotourism development is carried out by paying attention to the following guidelines, which are: 1) compatibility between ecotourism's many forms and attributes; 2) conservation, or safeguarding, maintaining, and responsibly using the natural resources employed in ecotourism; 3) economical, in the sense that it helps the community, promotes regional economic growth, and guarantees the viability of ecotourism enterprises; 4) education, which includes components meant to alter one's perspective and instill a sense of duty, dedication, and care for the preservation of the environment and cultural heritage; 5) provide guests delight and an enjoyable experience; 6) community involvement, including community involvement in the development, use, and management of ecotourism while honoring the socio-cultural and religious values of the surrounding community; and 7) take into account local wisdom.

3. 1. Factors That Inhibit the Licensing of Spatial Planning for Areas of Natural Tourism Objects, Public Access in Carrying out the Tourist Security Management System and Environmental Protection

Spatial planning law is a law related to spatial planning policy, directed at achieving or maintaining the best mutual adjustment between space and community life.[1] So, if you study environmental law in spatial planning for tourism, you must examine the synergy between environmental components, society, and environmental management in spatial planning so that hopefully, it will be able to carry out development objectives in Indonesia in improving

[1] La Ode Angga, *Hukum Lingkungan Pembangunan Berwawasan Lingkungan Yang Berkelanjutan* (Bandung: Widina Bhakti Persada, 2021).

community welfare. The container that houses land, ocean, and air space together as a single region where people and other living things may live, work, and survive is called space.[2] If we examine it more deeply, the understanding of how important natural resource management is in maintaining environmental protection is still very low and there is still an increase in spatial planning violations, as well as weak law enforcement regarding spatial planning violations in the tourism aspect. In fact, tourism objects are resources that Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that resources "Earth and water and the natural resources contained in it are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people." This means that resources must be protected and managed sustainably for the benefit of the greatest number of people. Given the mission, the Central Government and Regional Governments are now jointly responsible for all natural resource holdings.

It is the responsibility of the government to provide these licenses, and in managing tourist spatial planning, the Central Government and Regional Governments must look at sustainability factors and potential effects in order to be selective in their approvals. In order for permits to be construed as an area of state administrative law, where in the execution of granting permits, there is a strong correlation between the definition of a distinct permission and the government through the organs that issue permits there are procedures or procedures that are previously determined by government. Permission is a determination which is a dispensation rather than a prohibition by law.[3] When permission has been granted, supervision must be carried out to see whether the permission can be enforced and carried out properly or vice versa. Permits to open tourism objects must be based on security and the long-term impact of tourism. Many tourist attractions today do not assess the safety and environmental impacts caused by tourism. Tourist attractions that are within public access in the natural environment are often used as tourism by erecting buildings on the edge of cliffs or roads directly adjacent to ravines, this can endanger the safety of tourists and can even cause damage to the surrounding nature. Understanding spatial planning in a broad sense correlates with the interrelationship and harmony in the utilization of land, water, air, and resources via cooperation and attempts to settle disputes between various interests.[4] Many factors cause problems with granting permits at natural tourism locations where there is public access. Economic factors are always the trigger for the development of many tourism objects that do not comply with safety standards and environmental impact management.

Some of the underlying factors are conflicts of interest between sectors, then the spatial planning has not been functioning optimally in order to harmonize, synchronize and not precisely combine various tourism sector plans and programs. Then there are deviations in space use from the provisions and norms that should be enforced. This is caused by inconsistencies in policies regarding spatial planning and weaknesses in development control.[5]

[2] Sutedjo, *Keterpaduan Kebijakan Lingkungan Dan Tata Ruang* (Solo: Jurnal Hukum Yustitia Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sebelas Maret, 2007).

[3] Atmosudirjo, *Hukum Administrasi Negara* (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2001).

[4] Eko Budhiardjo, *Lingkungan Binaan Dan Tata Ruang Kota* (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, 1997).

[5] Suwitno U Imran, "Fungsi Tata Ruang Dalam Menjaga Kelestarian Lingkungan Hidup Kota Gorontalo," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 13, no. 3 (2013): 457–67.

There are issues with Indonesia's application of spatial planning with regard to tourism attractions, there is no spatial planning without a Strategic Environmental Study (KLHS), which is caused by the lack of conformity between city/district, provincial and national spatial plans, and the low level of public awareness in participating in implementing them. supervision of spatial planning, especially tourism objects. So that development planning is not in accordance with spatial planning or is even without a comprehensive spatial planning plan. On the other hand, weak aspects of law enforcement are one of the causes of spatial planning violations.[6] So the absence of oversight by the community and government has resulted in many violations in the granting and utilization of tourism object management permits. Weak aspects of law enforcement are one of the causes of spatial planning violations.

This fact illustrates that the improvement of spatial planning in Indonesia has not been possible despite the introduction of the Spatial Planning Law. main issues include low awareness of the significance of sustainable management of the environment and natural resources, lax enforcement of the law regarding violations of central and regional spatial planning, and persistently high levels of environmental pollution as a result of resource sector noncompliance with regulations. the environment and natural resources. Furthermore, there is a deficiency of regulatory concord between the federal and local administrations. This mismatch makes it more difficult to execute coordination and makes law enforcement less effective. And if it is summed up in broad terms then it will focus on how to implement law enforcement in law Number 26 of 2007 Governing Spatial Planning is the foundation for spatial planning. Items related to natural tourism need to be extremely well-organized by evaluating their suitability and safety for tourists or vice versa using the AMDAL. It has been demonstrated that tourism may promote economic growth by offering a variety of options.

Specifically, chances for investments, employment, and businesses, as well as eventually raising communal welfare. Environmental impact analysis, also known as environmental impact assessment, is a critical procedure that is required for decision-making about company operators. It is a study of the significant and substantial effects that a proposed business and/or activity will have on the environment and/or activities that take place in Indonesia. When organizing a project that is anticipated to have an effect on the environment, this AMDAL is produced. Here, "environment" refers to biotic, abiotic, and cultural factors. As a successor for PP 27 of 1999 for Amdal, Government Regulation no. 27 of 2012 concerning "Environmental Permits" serves as the legal foundation for AMDAL in Indonesia. Indonesia has been using Amdal since 1982. The role of AMDAL in and of itself is:

1) Participate in the process of determining if corporate plans and/or actions are appropriate for the environment.
2) Contribute to the creation of intricate technical designs for programs and/or initiatives.
3) Contribute to the creation of strategies for environmental management and observation.
4) Educating the public on the effects that a company plan and/or activity will have.

[6] Ahmad Jazuli, "Penegakan Hukum Penataan Ruang Dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan," *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 6, no. 2 (2017): 263, https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v6i2.156.

5) The start of the business permit recommendations.
6) As a Legal and Scientific Document.
7) Environmental Approval Document.

AMDAL is also needed because in the development of tourism there is a lot of construction of hotels, restaurants, villas and so on, of course the construction of these buildings will have an impact on the surrounding environment. Therefore, the author claims that in order to preserve and prevent harm to Indonesia's natural environment, AMDAL licenses must be employed in the building of all hotels, villas, and restaurants at all tourist destinations. However, besides that, tourism also causes problems in social life, culture and environmental preservation. Numerous theories and illustrations demonstrate how tourism-related activities may contribute significantly to the funding of environmental conservation initiatives. It is important to remember, nevertheless, that human activity possesses the capacity to exacerbate environmental harm. Arguments that development planning for the completion of tourism infrastructure would harm the environment are common. Environmentalists believe that the proposed development would seriously jeopardize the ecology of the region under development or nearby.

3. 2 The Government's Role in Providing Permits and Supervision of the Spatial Planning of Public Access Natural Tourism Objects in Implementing the Tourist Security Management System and Environmental Protection

The problem of permits for the spatial planning of tourism objects is the responsibility of both the regional and national governments. The power to create policies pertaining to environmental legislation rests with the Central and Regional Governments. Law Number 30 of 2014, Article 1 Number 6 states that "authority is the power of government bodies and/or officials or other state administrators who act in the realm of public law concerning Government Administration. As a result, legitimacy (validity) is associated with authority which is a form of power. Legitimate power is then correlated with authority. Then it was emphasized again in the book by A'an Efendy and Freddy Poernomo. Sovereignty, authority, is the capability of state civil servants or other implementers to act according to the law in public.[7]

The term "authority" comes from the definition of authority, which is "the power and right to do something." Formal power is authority, power granted by regulations or from a primary regulatory authority. Then, at that point, authority (*gezag authority*) is called conventional power, power that comes from Demonstration power. So authority is exercised based on primary regulations.[8] It is clear from this explanation that the central idea in state administrative law is authority. Authority based on legal provisions consists of three things:

a. The influential element is the use of authority with the aim of controlling the behavior of legal subjects.
b. Legal basis, the part after which the power of attorney can always be proven.
c. The compliance component requires standards in the form of community compliance.

[7] A'an Efendy Freddy Poernomo, *Hukum Administrasi* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, n.d.).
[8] Nur Basuki Winanmo, *Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Dan Tindak Pidana Korupsi* (Yogyakarta: Laksbang Mediatama, 2008).

As for general matters, they are usually divided into 3 types, namely bound, optional (optional) and free. This has a lot to do with the authority that governmental entities have to decide, issue decrees, and make choices that are recognized as free and legally binding. Many issues that arise in the study of environmental law are beyond the government's power to regulate. Environmental conflicts are the term used to describe these issues. There are two definitions of environmental disputes: wide and narrow. Environmental conflicts are, in general, disagreements of interest between two or more parties that arise in connection with the use of natural resources. Disputes that occur are not limited to incidents of environmental pollution or destruction. Rather, it is caused by disputes that occur due to government policy plans natural resource exploitation results from decisions made in the realm of resource usage that are not in line with demands. Law Number 32 of 2009 pertaining to Management and Protection of the Environment

"Disputes between two or more parties arise from activities that have the potential and/or impact on the environment," according to Article 1 Number 25. Permits and laws pertaining to the administration of natural tourist sites are made by the government, which also keeps an eye on whether these locations meet safety requirements and can help the environment or not. According to Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Article 26 paragraph (3), in order to obtain environmental permits involving the community in the form of community aspirations proposed by the community, a written document signed by community representatives must be submitted.

The PPLH Law's Article 26 requirements are being implemented provide provisions regarding community participation and response to a business plan or activity, so that the implementation of the provisions of this article can be more effective. Specifically, the PPLH Law's Article 70 specifies exactly how the community may participate in initiatives pertaining to environmental management and preservation. The PPLH Law's Article 70, paragraph (1) declares that the community has the most rights and opportunities to actively participate in environmental management and preservation. The PPLH Law's Article 70, paragraph (1) defines the community's responsibility as follows: social oversight; offering recommendations, comments, objections, and complaints; and delivering information and/or reports. An essential part of Indonesia's national growth is tourism. Tourism is an important source of income for a region in seeking income other than natural resources.

According to Article 1 number 3 of Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism A wide range of tourism activities are supported by the community, business owners, the federal government, and regional governments through a variety of facilities and services which are correlated with each other. It can be concluded from the definition above that tourism is a phenomenon that leads to the relationship between travel and residence which is not permanent, thus tourism is not actually a permanent destination, but is related to the expenditure of a number of costs. So tourism is basically a form of human activity that stems from travel or in other words tourism is "human" on a "journey". So that people who travel must be given a sense of security, namely tourists. In the implementation of tourism, it refers to ecotourism. Environmental disputes in tourism objects occur due to economic and group interests and then there are losses. For example, if there is a closure of tourism in steep cliff areas, dangerous areas, livelihoods will

be lost or threatened and the quality or economic values and property rights will decline, and related non-economic interests.

Sanctions enforcement and monitoring are examples of administrative law enforcement tools. While imposing sanctions is a repressive measure to ensure compliance, supervision is a preventative measure that may be carried out by the community and the national and regional governments. The foundation of administrative law enforcement are sanctions, which are generally referred to as various forms of sanctions in administrative law. These include recalling favorable decisions (permits, subsidies, payments, and so forth); having the government impose forced money (penalties); and imposing administrative fines (administrative fine).

The mandate of the Spatial Planning Law, regarding punishments, they apply not only to space usage that violates the terms of space utilization permits, but also to authorized government personnel who provide licenses for non-compliant space utilization with the spatial planning plan. Sanctions are therefore an attempt to regulate how space is used, and they are meant to be a tool for directing actions about how space is used that does not follow the spatial planning plan. Meanwhile, spatial planning is a dynamic concept, because it is influenced by social, economic and cultural conditions as well as technology. With a focus on layout, spatial planning is the process of organizing a region's physical space to meet needs that will benefit the region's economy, society, culture, and politics as well as the socioeconomic and political advancement of its citizens. With this emphasis, it is hoped that we can develop functions to strengthen natural resource management for use in the long term.[9]

If someone uses space in a way that does not follow the spatial design, they risk administrative repercussions, jail time, and/or fines. This applies to both permitted and unauthorized users. in order to create natural tourism attractions without harming visitors or ruining the environment. In order to maintain peace and balance in the tourism industry, the government must consider ecotourism. The definition of ecotourism is given in Article 1 Point (1) of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 33 of 2009 concerning Guidelines for the Development of Ecotourism in Regions. It is defined as natural tourism activities in regions that prioritize environmental education, awareness, and support. natural resources while also raising local residents' standard of living.

Expert opinion and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 33 of 2009 permit us to infer that ecotourism is a type of pristine environmental tourism that supports the local economy while preserving the culture and way of life. The preambles of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 33 of 2009 concerning Guidelines for the Development of Ecotourism in this Region provide background information on the regulation's creation. Specifically, they state that ecotourism is a product of natural resources, the environment, and unique natural and cultural features, which can become one of the best sectors in the region that have not yet reached their full potential. The region's ecotourism industry must be planned, used, controlled, and strengthened through institutional initiatives, community empowerment, and adherence to social, economic, ecological, and security considerations. Ecotourism Development in the Regions consists of 9 chapters and contains 26 articles. Chapter 1 (Article

[9] Yunus Wahid, *Pengantar Hukum Tata Ruang* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2016).

1) regulates general provisions. This chapter explains the meaning of ecotourism, the meaning of ecotourism development and others. Types and principles of ecotourism are contained in Chapter 2 (Article 2 and Article 3). Article 1 lists the many forms of ecotourism that exist in the area, such as mountain, forest, and marine ecotourism, and/or karst ecotourism. Utilization and Control. These three things are carried out by the regional government.

The following articles further regulate the design, use and control of ecotourism. Chapter 4 (Article 12-Article 17) regulates the formation of a coordination team and secretariat. Article 12 and Article 13 state that those who can form an ecotourism coordination team are the Governor and Mayor. Carrying out its duties, the coordination team is assisted by the secretariat of the ecotourism coordination team. It is also stated in Chapter 4 in Article 14 that the management structure of the ecotourism coordination team consists of: chairman, secretary and members. In Chapter 5 (Article 18 and Article 19) the government and Investors that carry out ecotourism development might receive facilities and incentives from regional governments. The incentives mentioned are capital assistance, stimulant money, reduction, relief, or exemption from regional levies, as well as reduction, relief, or exemption from regional taxes. Among other things, giving data and information on investment prospects, providing infrastructure and facilities, providing land or a site, offering technical support, and/or expediting the granting of licenses are all examples of providing facilities as intended.

Chapter 6 (Article 20-Article 21) regulates Community Empowerment. Ecotourism development must empower local communities must engage in activities to enhance community education and skills, including planning, utilizing, and controlling ecotourism. These activities must involve community members, institutions, the Village Consultative Body, Community Empowerment Cadres, religious leaders, community leaders, and non-governmental organizations. Chapter 7 (Articles 22–24) governs reporting and advice. The governor, mayor, or regent can offer advice on how to carry out ecotourism development in their respective regions. Then report the results of the coaching sequentially. Mayor/Regent to the Governor, and the Minister of Home Affairs to the Governor. The Minister of Home Affairs may then offer advice on how to enhance ecotourism in the various areas. Funding is governed by Article 25 of Chapter 8. The State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and other lawful, non-binding sources provide funding for the promotion of ecotourism in various places around the country.

Funding for ecotourism development in the province is derived from many lawful and non-binding sources as well as the Provincial Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. In addition to other legitimate, non-binding sources, the District/City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget provides funding for the promotion of ecotourism in districts and cities. As mentioned in Environmental Protection and Management Law Number 32 of 2009, Chapter Environment, access to justice, information, and involvement in ensuring that the right to a decent and healthy living environment is upheld. The right to participate in environmental management, which is predicated on the openness concept, logically leads to the right to environmental information. The community will have more possibilities to fulfill its rights to a good and healthy environment and involvement in environmental management will be more valuable and effective as a result of the right to environmental information. The term "environmental

information" in this paragraph refers to data, information, or other information about environmental protection and management that, depending on its nature and goal, is available to the general public. Examples of this type of information include reports, analysis documents about environmental impacts, and evaluations of monitoring results. environment, keeping an eye on changes in environmental quality and spatial planning as well as compliance.

In the provisions of Article 67 states that "every person is obliged to maintain the preservation of environmental functions and control environmental pollution and/or damage" . The community has the same and most chances to participate actively in environmental protection and management through social supervision, recommendations, views, proposals, objections, complaints, and/or information submissions and/or reports. The goal of environmental education is to raise students' knowledge, skills, attitudes, motivation, and commitment to working both individually and collectively to address issues and preserve the sustainability of environmental functions, as well as their awareness of the environment and all of its difficulties. By focusing on these goals, the tasks that must be completed Under the framework of environmental education:

a. Providing opportunity for each person to learn the fundamentals of the environment, its issues, and human roles and responsibilities in preserving the ecosystem's functions
b. Aiding people and communities in acquiring the abilities necessary for management, protecting environmental functions, and resolving environmental issues
c. Raising people's awareness of and sensitivity to environmental issues by teaching them about proper moral principles, making them highly aware of environmental issues, and inspiring them to take an active role in protecting the environment and preventing harm to it.

The Central Government and Regional Governments must correlate with each other and firmly act against personal interests in the formation of tourism. Regional governments may control some topics in accordance with each region's capability, as stated in Law Number 23 of 2014 addressing regional governance. Therefore, it is the responsibility of regional governments to control the potential for tourism in their areas. It is important to keep developing and maintaining the many tourist potentials that have the potential to become a staple in an area. Because of this, regional governments must implement a variety of policies in line with their autonomous jurisdiction, particularly in the tourist industry.

Separate supervision is regulated in articles 71 to 75 of the 2009 Law Number 32 pertaining to Environmental Management and Protection. Article 71 mandates that "the Minister, Governor, or Regent/Mayor, in accordance with their authority, rests supervisory authority." Officials or technical organizations in charge of environmental management and protection may be given this jurisdiction. Article 72 essentially states that "compliance by the person responsible for the business and/or activity with environmental permits" is what is being observed.[10] To prevent errors and deviations from occurring which can actually result in losses for the institution or organization that controls it, supervision is a mindset and action that provides understanding

[10] Liana Endah Susanti, *Hukum Lingkungan Hidup Pembangunan Berwawasan Lingkungan Yang Berkelanjutan* (Bandung: Widina Bhakti Persada, 2022).

and awareness to a person or group of people who are given a task to carry out with the various available resources.

Supervision consists of verifying, using the instructions outlined, that everything goes according to a predetermined plan, the aim is to identify (detect) weaknesses and errors in order to correct them and prevent their recurrence. Supervision carried out on tourism development is to look at the AMDAL, then look at whether this place is a dangerous public access area or not, so if you look at it, like the Turn 9 area in West Sumatra and Liku 9 in Bengkulu as well as tourist areas in quite dangerous places, such as on top of mountains, above ravines, or near fast flowing rivers, so later will continue to erode and experience landslides which can endanger tourists and surrounding residents.

These problems must be monitored and provided with adequate infrastructure to manage the surrounding environment and given strict security. Law enforcement regarding the spatial planning of this natural tourist attraction area has not been consistently implemented. This is based on the existence of zoning regulations. This does not have a strong legal basis for taking action against the types of violations that occur in the spatial planning of these tourist attractions, because the permits issued themselves are actually "legally flawed.", so that if there is a conflict or environmental dispute at this tourist attraction it will still not be possible finished well. So there needs to be a correlation between the Central Government and Regional Governments in order to strengthen laws pertaining to the spatial planning of naturally occurring tourist attractions. This will enable them to control and advise tourism managers, enabling them to manage the environment, carry out AMDAL, and give visitors a sense of security who want to enjoy nature.

4. Conclusion

The spatial planning of tourism objects must receive more attention from the government, including the national and local levels. Natural tourism objects in Indonesia are very abundant, without ruling out the possibility of natural tourism objects through public access and being dangerous. Many tourism managers do not pay attention to managing environmental impacts and safety for tourists. Factors that hinder licensing and supervision of natural tourist attractions are economic factors and a lack of socialization from the government towards tourist attraction managers. Provisions for space utilization permits are enforced against authorized government representatives who provide permissions for uses of space that deviate from the spatial planning plan.

Whether a permit is in place or not, space use that violates the spatial plan is subject to administrative sanctions, jail time, and/or fines. So that natural tourism objects can be developed without destroying nature and endangering tourists. The Central Government and Regional Governments must correlate with each other in monitoring and granting permits for the management of natural tourism objects. Then the Government must design a new legal product for the provisions for implementing natural tourism management in accordance with AMDAL as well as tourist safety considering that natural tourism is an abundance of natural resources that need to be utilized to the fullest. Together with the fact that ecotourism exists in the implementation of natural tourism area planning. This requires ecotourism and aspects of protecting the security and safety of tourists regarding tourism activities.

References

Angga, La Ode. *Hukum Lingkungan Pembangunan Berwawasan Lingkungan Yang Berkelanjutan*. Bandung: Widina Bhakti Persada, 2021.

Atmosudirjo. *Hukum Administrasi Negara*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2001.

Basuki Winanmo, Nur. *Penyalahgunaan Wewenang Dan Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Yogyakarta: Laksbang Mediatama, 2008.

Budhiardjo, Eko. *Lingkungan Binaan Dan Tata Ruang Kota*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi, 1997.

Endah Susanti, Liana. *Hukum Lingkungan Hidup Pembangunan Berwawasan Lingkungan Yang Berkelanjutan*. Bandung: Widina Bhakti Persada, 2022.

Freddy Poernomo, A'an Efendy. *Hukum Administrasi*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, n.d.

Imran, Suwitno U. "Fungsi Tata Ruang Dalam Menjaga Kelestarian Lingkungan Hidup Kota Gorontalo." *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 13, no. 3 (2013): 457–67.

Jazuli, Ahmad. "Penegakan Hukum Penataan Ruang Dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan." *Jurnal Rechts Vinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 6, no. 2 (2017): 263. https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v6i2.156.

Sutedjo. *Keterpaduan Kebijakan Lingkungan Dan Tata Ruang*. Solo: Jurnal Hukum Yustitia Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sebelas Maret, 2007.

Wahid, Yunus. *Pengantar Hukum Tata Ruang*. Jakarta: Kencana, 2016.