

# The village head's role in realizing compliance with legal aspects of marine spatial utilization

Mufarrijul Ikhwan\*, Safi, Rina Yulianti, Andreas Febri Christanto, and Pripta Putri Pertiwani

Department of Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, Telang highway street PO. BOX. 2 Kamal, Bangkalan, East Java 69162, Indonesia

**Abstract.** Conformity of Marine Spatial Utilization Activities is granted for the permanent utilization of marine space in coastal waters, water areas and jurisdictional areas. This approval is granted based on zoning plans and/or spatial plans. The suitability of marine space utilization activities provides legal certainty for the utilization of space in the sea, for business activities and activities of a national strategic nature to issue a permit for approval of the suitability of marine space utilization activities, while for non-business activities to issue a permit in the form of confirmation of suitability of marine space. Fulfillment of the legality aspects of Conformity of Marine Spatial Utilization Activities is important because for the management of other permits, one of which is a business permit, the basic permit must first be fulfilled. The Village Law regulates the Duties and Authority of the Village Head to provide information to the village community, this article should be operative enough to encourage the community to comply with the law at the direction of the Village Head. The Village Law also mandates that the village government can establish Village Regulations on Village Spatial Planning, this regulation can be designed to be mandatory for the community based on its utilization zone to complete the legality that has been determined. The threat of sanctions for violators in the Job Creation Law is regulated in addition to administrative sanctions are criminal and fines. Initiation is needed from the nearest agency to play an active role in providing legal awareness to comply. The strategy that can be done is to optimize the role of the village government in encouraging compliance with the subjects of marine space users, especially in village communities.

## 1 Introduction

Indonesia has 3.25 million km of ocean and 2.55 million km of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Indonesia obtains the right and authority to utilize sea space concerning exploration, exploitation and management of biological and non-biological resources, research, and jurisdiction to establish institutions or artificial islands. [1] If Indonesia does not maximize policies in regulating marine space, conflicts will occur and harm the state and society. Coastal areas are areas that are very vulnerable to change, both caused by natural processes and by human activities. Land conversion and utilization in coastal areas is often the main cause of problems that have an impact on land use irregularities in the area. [2] Human activities that do not comply with the rules often cause problems, such as in the development of coastal areas which can encourage economic growth and improve the image of the region, but also bring social and environmental impacts if not carried out sustainably [3].

The legality of marine tourism businesses includes several aspects that are generally related to permits, regulations, and laws governing such businesses. In many countries, including Indonesia, marine tourism businesses must comply with strict regulations to

maintain environmental security, safety, and sustainability. Among others, the legality of the marine tourism business:

1. Business License: The marine tourism business usually requires a business license that is in accordance with the type of activity being carried out. This may include permits from local tourism authorities, fishing permits, port permits, and environmental permits.
2. Safety Regulations: There are strict regulations related to shipping safety and passenger safety. This may include ship safety standards, mandatory safety equipment such as buoys, fire extinguishers, and emergency evacuation procedures.
3. Environmental Protection: Marine tourism businesses often operate in sensitive marine environments. Therefore, they must comply with environmental protection regulations established to protect marine ecosystems and biodiversity.
4. Legal Liability: Marine tourism business owners are also legally responsible for the safety and welfare of their passengers. This includes protection against accidents, liability for injuries or damages that may occur during the trip, and fulfillment of contracts and service promises to customers.

\* Corresponding author: [mufarrijul.ikhwan@trunojoyo.ac.id](mailto:mufarrijul.ikhwan@trunojoyo.ac.id)

5. Taxes and Tax Fulfillment: Like any other business, marine tourism businesses must also meet the applicable tax obligations in their area of operation. This includes payment of income tax, property tax, and sales tax if applicable.
6. International Regulations: For businesses operating in international waters, such as cruise ships, they must comply with international regulations set by organizations such as the IMO (International Maritime Organization) and the ILO (International Labour Organization).
7. Licenses and Certifications: Boat crews and marine tourism business officers may be required to have specific licenses or certifications, such as sailing licenses or diver certifications, depending on their roles and responsibilities.

This legality background is important to be understood and followed closely by marine tourism business owners and managers to ensure the sustainability of their business and to ensure that they operate ethically and responsibly.

In the context of Indonesia related to the control of the use of marine space, the most basic thing refers to the Job Creation Law as well as PP 21 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning, so everyone who carries out business activities must first have a basic permit in the form of approval or confirmation of the Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities issued by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. The technical provision is the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries no. 28 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Marine Space Planning, which states that the Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities is given to every person (individual, business actor, agency, institution) who uses marine space permanently (carried out continuously for a minimum of 30 days).

Laole in his research recommends that the number of activities carried out in maintaining the survival of coastal areas needs to formulate an integrated marine spatial planning concept, including by identifying the use of marine space and its needs. The use of marine space can be identified through mapping carried out in marine spatial planning. Mapping in marine spatial planning is important to ensure that the use of marine space is carried out optimally and sustainably. Marine space mapping can be a reference and guideline for all parties who utilize marine space, such as capture fisheries, aquaculture fisheries, tourism, conservation areas, and other business activities. Proper mapping can help in better decision-making in the utilization of marine space. [1] However, unfortunately, even though in accordance with the provisions of existing regulations, mapping through zoning has been carried out, there are still many business actors, especially in the marine tourism industry sector, who have not fulfilled the legality of this basic licensing.

The Directorate General of Marine Space Management of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is a government institution authorized to issue the approval. The Directorate General provided information that in most of Madura's waters there are activities to utilize marine space but do not have the

approval. [2] Most of them are managed by village communities in cultivating the coast for marine tourism activities. The MPA has limitations in supervising compliance with the provisions for the use of marine space.

Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities is given for the permanent use of marine space in coastal waters, water areas and jurisdictional areas. This approval is given based on zoning plans and/or spatial plans. The suitability of marine space utilization activities provides legal certainty for the use of space at sea, for business activities and national strategic activities, issuing permits for approval of the suitability of marine space utilization activities (PKPRL), while for non-business activities, issuing permits in the form of confirmation of suitability of marine space. [3] The fulfillment of the legality aspect of PKPRL is important because for the management of other permits, one of which is a business license, it must be fulfilled used to be the basic permit [4].

The threat of sanctions for violators in the Job Creation Law is regulated in addition to administrative sanctions such as criminal penalties and fines. Initiation is needed from the nearest agency to play an active role in providing legal awareness to comply with it. The strategy that can be carried out is to optimize the role of the village government in encouraging compliance with the subject of marine space utilization, especially in the village community.

The spatial planning approach is the main legal basis for all marine space utilization activities, where the policies contained in marine spatial planning have the same vision and mission to realize sustainable marine resource management [5].

The Village Law regulates the Duties and Authorities of the Village Head to provide information to the village community, this Article should be quite operative to encourage the community to obey the law at the direction of the Village Head. And the Village Law also mandates that the village government can establish a Village Regulation on Village Spatial Planning, this rule can be designed to be mandatory for the community based on its utilization zone to complete the legality that has been determined. For this reason, this study is to design a policy strategy that optimizes the role of the village government, including the duties of the authority of the Head of Village and the Determination of the Village RTRW, this provision is to increase community compliance with business activities in the marine tourism industry sector which incidentally in Madura is managed by the community at the village level, both institutionalized in legal entities and not.

It is necessary to formulate authority at the Village Government level to play an active role in fulfilling the legality of the use of marine space for the marine tourism industry sector, especially those managed by village communities.

## 2 Methods

The type of study that will be used in this study is non-doctrinal law study (empirical law research). To obtain

the formulation of authority at the Village Government level, this research is based on the results of an aesthetic law study on the aspects of the Character of Marine Tourism Sector Management, Legality Aspects Based on the Regulation of Marine Space Utilization Subjects, and aspects of the Role of Villages in Providing Information to the Community on the Fulfillment of Legality, Suitability of Marine Space Utilization, Strategy for Setting Provisions for Fulfillment of Legality.

### 3 Result and discussion

#### 3.1 The Suitability of the Utilization of Marine Space as Basic Licensing in the Marine Tourism Industry Sector

Indonesia has a huge opportunity to develop the marine tourism industry. This is supported by the enchanting natural beauty, diverse cultural wealth, and many amazing tourist destinations throughout the archipelago. According to the Indonesia Institute of Sciences, Indonesia has about 74 types of diverse natural ecosystems, including deep-sea, shallow sea, coastal, such as seagrass beds and mangroves, as well as lowland ecosystems, which include dipterocarpa forests, frankincense forests, peatlands, karst, lakes, lower mountain forests, upper mountain forests, to shallow marine ecosystems, and beaches, to terrestrial ecosystems such as lake forests, peat, karst, and various types of forests in the lowlands and mountains [6].

Lapangan Usaha/Industry	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan/Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	6.152.788,43	6.488.925,07	6.494.694,91	7.227.199,03	7.377.375,25
B Pertambangan dan Penggalian/Mining and Quarrying	3.245.615,30	3.002.719,75	3.351.293,72	4.007.896,99	3.728.604,79
C Industri Pengolahan/Manufacturing	714.553,93	715.507,27	745.674,74	841.253,80	928.387,94
D Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas/Electricity and Gas	6.635,94	6.713,76	7.228,87	7.878,50	8.286,29
E Pengadaan Air; Pengelolaan	14.327,36	15.153,11	16.425,24	18.168,74	18.824,98

**Fig. 1.** Gross regional domestic product on the basis of applicable prices by business field in sampang regency (million rupiah), 2019–2023.

One of the regions that has great potential in this industry is Madura Island. Madura Island has long been known as one of the advanced islands in terms of its fisheries and marine potential. Sectors such as capture fisheries, aquaculture, processing of fishery products, and people's salt production are the main pillars of the economy in this region [7]. This can be seen from the increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product on the Basis of Prevailing Prices by Business Field in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sectors in Sampang Regency from 2019–2023 [8].

When the marine potential of Madura Island is linked to the marine tourism industry, there is a great opportunity to develop the culinary sector, especially in the presentation of fresh and distinctive seafood. Restaurants that utilize local seafood can be a major attraction for tourists, and open up opportunities for

Madura island, especially Sampang Regency as a destination that not only offers beautiful scenery, but also an unforgettable culinary experience. However, unfortunately, this potential has not been utilized optimally. This can be seen based on data from the Central Statistics Agency which shows the number of restaurants/restaurants in uneven conditions in each sub-district [9].

Marine tourism is a form of tourism that takes advantage of all the potential of the coastal and marine environment as the main attraction for tourists. [10] In Article 1 Paragraph 20 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Zoning Plan for the Java Sea Interregional Area (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2022 Number 6) states that: "Marine tourism is a natural tourism activity that takes place in coastal and/or marine areas which includes beach tourism, seascape tourism, and underwater tourism". Marine tourism is a type of tourism that continues to experience development and growth. The region also depends on the existence of maritime areas. Tourists who visit marine destinations have motivation with special interests in accordance with the potential and opportunities of marine destinations. Marine tourism includes all tourist activities that take place in the sea or maritime area, including diving, snorkeling, or just sightseeing and swimming. These tourist activities are human activities that are carried out around the coastal area which is an attraction, then managers or local residents in the coastal area use the sea area for their lives to improve their welfare [11].

Kecamatan/District	2019	2020	2021
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
010 Sreah	-	-	-
020 Tejun	1	1	4
031 Panggagan	-	-	-
030 Sampang	15	17	20
040 Cemplang	7	6	8
050 Oedon	-	-	-
060 Kedampang	-	-	-
070 Jenggik	-	-	-
080 Tambelangan	-	-	-
090 Burayudin	1	2	4
100 Babat	1	-	3
101 Karang Perang	-	-	-
110 Ketapang	7	8	8
120 Sokobanah	9	9	-
<b>Kabupaten Sampang</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>47</b>

Catatan/Note: --  
 Sumber/Source: BPS, Pendataan Persepsi Desa (Poden)/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Village Potential Data Collection

**Fig. 2.** Number of restaurants/restaurants by district in Sampang Regency, 2019–2021.

Marine tourism is actually related to many types of businesses (multi-industry) that allow the realization of marine tourism activities in a destination. For example, the land transportation industry/business, accommodation and food/beverage business will play a very important role in providing an impressive experience for tourists [12]. However, in developing the marine tourism industry, it is very important to ensure that every activity carried out is in accordance with applicable regulations and laws. Tourism covers various aspects, such as spatial, business, academic, socio-

cultural, and economic, so it requires independent but coordinated participation from all related parties, which in the world of tourism is known as pentahelix [13].

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations is very important, especially in the context of the Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities (KKPRL). KKPRL is a basic requirement that must be met for the issuance of business licenses carried out in marine space. Based on Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law, Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 238 of 2022, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6841, which is hereinafter abbreviated as the Job Creation Law in Article 16 paragraph (2) and Article 18 stipulates that, everyone who uses space in coastal waters is required to have a KKPRL from the Government Center through the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKPRL).

The benefits of compliance with the MPA are the creation of legal certainty and order in the use of marine space, which plays an important role in maintaining the sustainability of marine and coastal ecosystems. With the existence of KKPRL, every activity carried out in the marine space can be supervised and controlled so as not to damage the environment, so that the sustainability of marine resources is maintained. In addition, the MPA also protects the rights of traditional fishermen and coastal communities, ensuring that they are not harmed by business activities carried out in their area. On the other hand, non-compliance with MPAs can have negative impacts, such as uncontrolled damage to marine ecosystems, conflicts of interest between business actors and local communities, and loss of tourist attractions due to environmental degradation. In 20 countries with threatened natural species, Indonesia is in fifth position [14]. Meanwhile, according to National Geographic Indonesia, Indonesia ranks sixth as the country with the highest biodiversity extinction rate [15]. Environmental management and management of tourist attractions play a major role in maintaining the sustainability of environmental functions and the continuity of these tourist attractions [16]. Therefore, compliance with the MPA is essential to ensure a balance between economic development and environmental conservation, as well as to protect the interests of local communities.

Compliance with the law is essential to maintain the sustainability of the environment and marine resources. In the context of the Implementation of Spatial Planning, strict and structured regulations are crucial to ensure that the use of marine space is carried out wisely and sustainably. Without proper regulation, excessive or uncontrolled use of marine space can damage marine ecosystems, threaten the survival of traditional fishermen, and reduce tourist attractions. This is in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2007, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725, which is hereinafter abbreviated as the Spatial Planning Law, in Article 3 stipulates that, the implementation of spatial planning

aims to realize a safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable national territorial space based on the Archipelago Insight and National Resilience.

The importance of providing clear and comprehensive information in submitting the Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities (KKPRL) is increasingly emphasized by the integration of the licensing process through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system. Based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing, hereinafter abbreviated as Government Regulation No. 5 of 2021, Article 1 paragraph 21 stipulates that the Electronically Integrated Business Licensing System (Online Single Submission) which is hereinafter referred to as the OSS System is an integrated electronic system managed and organized by the OSS Institution for the implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing. The lack of dissemination of information that is socialized causes Online Single Submission (OSS) to not be fully accepted by the public and relevant parties. The lack of publication about the OSS application system also results in some people still not understanding the systems and procedures related to OSS [17]. Although the OSS system is designed to simplify business licensing procedures, in practice this system is often considered complicated and confusing, especially by business actors from traditional communities who are not familiar with the applicable technology and regulations.

This limited understanding and information has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of OSS in achieving its goals as a mechanism that facilitates the licensing process. The process of submitting KKPRL through OSS requires a deep understanding of the requirements and steps that must be met, so the role of the government in providing the right guidance and information is very crucial. Without adequate information support, errors in data filling or understanding of regulations can lead to delays or even rejection of permit applications, which in turn will hinder business activities in marine space.

In this context, the government and related parties must be proactive in providing access to information that is easy to understand and assist business actors in navigating the OSS system. This will not only speed up the licensing process, but also ensure that every use of marine space is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations, supports environmental sustainability, and protects the interests of local communities.

### **3.2 The active role of village governments in fulfilling the legality aspects of marine space utilization for the tourism industry sector**

Marine tourism according to Orams is a recreational activity that involves traveling far from one's place of residence and that focuses or is centered on the marine environment (where the marine environment is defined as waters that are salty and affected by tides). [18] Marine tourism is defined as a form of tourism activity that uses or utilizes the potential of the coastal and



marine environment as its main attraction. The concept of marine tourism is based on views, natural uniqueness, ecosystem characteristics, distinctiveness of art and culture, and characteristics of the local community as the basic strength that supports it [19].

The Marine Tourism Industry is part of the combined tourism production of various services that must be integrated and presented to customers by various industry sectors. In the context of marine tourism, it involves a combination of services such as cruises, accommodation in seaside resorts, and sea-based attractions [20]. The Marine Tourism industry has the potential to create job opportunities and provide various positive impacts, including infrastructure improvements and the emergence of new business entities [21].

Community Based Tourism (CBT) is a tourism management concept that prioritizes the active participation of the community with the aim of improving their welfare, while maintaining the quality of the environment and protecting the local social and cultural life [22]. The implementation of tourism development that is designed and managed in a sustainable manner with an orientation towards local community empowerment has the potential to make a significant contribution to increasing Regional Original Revenue (PAD) and encourage job creation [23].

According to Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 61 of 2008, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4846 or hereinafter referred to as Law No. 14 of 2008, referring to Article 1 paragraph 3, the Village Government is included in the public body that is obliged to carry out the management and service of public information, because the village government is a government organizer at the village level with the main functions and tasks that related to state administration at the village level [24]. The role of the Village Government in providing information related to the Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities (KKPRL) can significantly affect the level of compliance of the community and business actors with the regulations on the use of marine space regulated in the Job Creation Law. The results of the previous research by Siti Lindriati, et al. explained that intensive socialization from the government through the empowerment of village officials and civil registration officers can make information about the management of death certificates, their functions, and benefits clearer to the community. This has an impact on increasing public interest in making death certificates, as seen in Purworejo village, Negeri Katon District, Pesawaran Regency [25]. Therefore, a similar approach in the socialization of MPA can increase the compliance of the community and business actors with regulations on the use of marine space because compliance with MPA regulations is considered an important factor in ensuring the appropriate and sustainable use of marine space.

In the management and utilization of marine space, humans are one of the challenging factors for the preservation of the marine environment, the challenges in question include pollution due to coastal reclamation, the use of destructive fishing gear, land conversion, and

so on. Therefore, the public needs to know the importance of compliance with the Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities, hereinafter abbreviated as KKPRL [26]. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2021 concerning Marine Space Supervision, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 746 of 2021 or hereinafter abbreviated as Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021, in Article 1 paragraph 8, KKPRL is the conformity between the marine space utilization activity plan and the spatial plan and/or Zoning plan.

Traditional society is a group of people whose lives are still dominated by customs, namely a set of norms that have been strongly internalized and cover all aspects of the cultural system that govern their social actions or [27] behaviors. In general, traditional society protects its social system through various myths and rituals that contain various views or interpretations that function to control the behavior of each individual, so that it becomes a parameter in evaluating facts, including society and its actions. This belief is enforced through various forms of power and becomes the dominant narrative that governs compliance [28].

The problem of marine tourism development, such as infrastructure development, investment, potential mapping, strengthening human resources, and others where it is closely related to business certainty which incidentally requires legal certainty, not only for business actors, but also for the Government. [29] Since 2014, the issue of licensing for legal certainty has become the main concern of the government. Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Marine Spatial Planning which is a legal system that regulates the use of marine space, including the coast as a whole. Basically, the current legal system for the use of marine space is the Government's effort to direct more optimal and sustainable management of marine space. Prior to the enactment of Ministerial Regulation No. 28/2021, the use of resources on the coast and sea was partially regulated by various sectoral laws and regulations related to their respective cargo materials. [30] However, after the passage of the Ministerial Regulation No. 28/2021, various sectoral laws and regulations on the exploitation of natural resources related to the content of the law must be sourced from the regulation of the use of marine space. [31] Then, there is a division of authority between the central and regional governments in the use of natural resources, especially in the management of coastal areas, seas, and small islands. The handover of the management of coastal areas and other small islands to the Regional Government to manage independently, as well as increasing the awareness of the Regional Government and local communities that coastal areas, seas, and small islands are common property that must be preserved for the prosperity of the people (Articles 22-24 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs, Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 294 of 2014, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5603).

The level of understanding of traditional communities and business actors regarding licensing procedures through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system is influenced by the effectiveness of providing information by the Village Head. Based on Government Regulation No. 5 of 2021, the OSS System is an integrated electronic system managed and organized by the OSS Institution for the implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing. The OSS system is a licensing platform that is often difficult to understand, especially by traditional people who may not be familiar with technology and administrative procedures. In the mechanism of the Online Single Submission (OSS) system, the steps that can be taken by business actors are to create a User-ID, then log-in and fill in data to get a Business Identification Number (NIB). New businesses must obtain basic permits, business licenses, and/or commercial or operational permits, while existing businesses can extend or renew permits and company data [32]. With the provision of clear and effective information from the Village Head, the understanding of the community and business actors regarding licensing procedures through OSS can increase. This increase in understanding has the potential to increase compliance with the provisions of the KKPRL, as stipulated in the Job Creation Law.

Thus, in order to create a level of compliance with regulations on the use of marine space The village head plays an important role in raising community legal awareness. Here are some of his roles:

**Legal Education:** The village head can organise socialisation and training on applicable laws and regulations, helping the community understand their rights and obligations.

**Counselling and Consultation:** Provide information and guidance on various aspects of the law, including land rights, family law, and local regulations.

**Information Sharing:** Liaising between the community and legal institutions, and relaying information regarding changes in regulations or laws that impact daily life.

**Dispute Resolution:** Help resolve disputes or conflicts at the village level in a way that is in accordance with the law, so that the community better understands the existing legal process.

**Enforcing Village Regulations:** Overseeing and ensuring village regulations are properly implemented, as well as modelling lawful behaviour.

**Dialogue Facilitator:** Organise forums or meetings to discuss legal and regulatory issues with the community, and listen to their complaints and inputs.

This role helps to create a more law-aware and regulation-abiding community, and improves legal compliance at the village level.

## 4 Conclusion

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries has limitations in supervising compliance with the provisions for the use of marine space. The threat of sanctions for violators in the Job Creation Law is regulated in addition to criminal penalties such as fines.

Initiation is needed from the nearest agency to play an active role in providing legal awareness to comply with it. The strategy that can be carried out is to optimize the role of the village government in encouraging compliance with the subject of marine space utilization, especially in the village community. The Village Law regulates the Duties and Authorities of the Village Head to provide information to the village community, this Article should be quite operative to encourage the community to obey the law at the direction of the Village Head. And the Village Law also mandates that the village government can establish a Village Regulation on Village Spatial Planning, this rule can be designed to be mandatory for the community based on its utilization zone to complete the legality that has been determined.

Thank you to LPPM Trunojoyo Madura University for fully funding this research activity.

## References

1. Ambon Laole, M.A Riandyka, R.M.Balazam, Wiwit Handayani, *Pemetaan Pemanfaatan Ruang Laut Bagi Pelaku Usaha Rumah Makan Terapung di Teluk*, INNOVATIVE: Journal of Social Science Research, **3**, 3, 5263–5270, (2023), E-ISSN 2807-4238, P-ISSN 2807-4246, Website: <https://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative>
2. Didit Eko, *Head of KKP's Marine Spatial Management Team, delivered at the Socialisation of Marine Spatial Management and Dispute Resolution*, Surabaya, (14 May 2024)
3. *Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No. 28 of 2021 on the Conformity of Marine Spatial Utilisation Activities Providing Legal Certainty on Marine Spatial Utilisation*, (2021)
4. *Government Regulation No. 5 of 2021 on the Organisation of Risk-Based Business Licensing*, (2021)
5. Priyanta, M., *Implications of the Conformity Concept of Marine Spatial Utilisation Activities in Sustainable Marine Resources Management*, Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika, **5**, 1, 20, (2021), doi: 10.25072/jwy.v5i1.361
6. Agus Setiawan, *Indonesia's Biodiversity: Conservation Problems and Efforts*, Indonesian Journal of Conservation, **11**, 1, 13–21, 14, (2022)
7. Ririn Rosita Hur et al., *Analysis of Potential and Problems of Coastal Area Development in Arosbaya District, Bangkalan Madura Regency, East Java Province*, Journal of Fisheries and Marine Extension, **14**, 2, (2020)
8. Central Statistics Agency, *Sampang Regency in Numbers*, **14**, 288, (2024)
9. Opcit, Central Statistics Agency, *Sampang Regency in Numbers*, Thing, 224 reviews

10. Rahmانيar, Olivia Tiku Pasang, and Edison, *Marine Tourism Destinations*, Padang: Gita Lentera, (2024)
11. Ilham Junaid et al., *Marine tourism, social responsibility and community resilience*, ed. Rahmat R, First, Gowa: Pakalawaki, (2024)
12. Ilham Junaid, *Marine Tourism Concept and Case Study*, Makassar Tourism Polytechnic, 29, (2018)
13. Opcit, Ilham Junaid
14. Sutarno and Setyawan AD, *Indonesia's biodiversity: Decline and management efforts to ensure national independence*, Proceedings of the National Seminar on Indo Biodiversity Society, (2015)
15. National Geographic Indonesia, *Highest biodiversity extinction, Indonesia ranks 6th*, Accessed on Monday, (August 26, 2024), Available: <https://nationalgeographic.grid.id/read/131833161/kepunahan-biodiversitas-tertinggi-indonesia-peringkat-ke-6>
16. Luh Putu Sudini, and I Wayan Arthanaya, *Tourism Development with an Environmental Conservation Perspective*, Journal of Law, **18**, 1, 67, (2022)
17. Dayantri, *Implementation of the Online Single Submission (Oss) policy at the North Sumatra Province Investment and One-Stop Integrated Licensing Services Office (DPMPTSP)*, Sibatik Journal, **1**, 5, 623, (2022), reviews
18. Mark Orams, *Marine Tourism: Development, Impacts and Management*, Psychology Press, 9, (1999)
19. Djou, G.A.J, *Development of 24 Marine Tourism Destinations in Ende Regency*, Kawistara, **3**, 1, 12–23, (2013)
20. J. Christopher Holloway and Claire Humphreys, *The Business of Tourism Tenth Edition*, Pearson Education Limited, 192, (2016)
21. Aishwarya Singh1 and David T. Easow, *A Systematic review on the Benefits and Challenges of Maritime Tourism*, Journal of Advanced Zoology, **44**, 3, 725–745, 726, (2023)
22. Sabam Syahputra Manurung and Aina Rahmayani, *Community-Based Tourism Management in Tangkahan Tourist Attractions*, TOBA (Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Destination), **1**, 3, 149, (2022)
23. Binahayati Rusyidi and Muhammad Fedryansah, *Community-Based Tourism Development*, Journal of Social Work, **1**, 3, 156, (2018)
24. M. Hadi Makmur and Hermanto Rahman, *Module on Institutional Formation of the Village Information Service Center*, Community Service Institute, University of Jember, 2, (2016)
25. Siti Lindriati et al., *The Influence of Socialization and the Level of Public Understanding on Interest in Making Death Certificates in Purworejo Village*, Article, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung, 12, (2017)
26. Yudi Wahyudin et al., *Economic Value of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity of Indonesia*, Journal of Human Education Kamil Al Ihya, **2**, 2, 47, (2019)
27. Saripa Haribulan Nasution et al., *Development of Traditional, Transitional, Modern, Rural and Urban Indonesia Society*, Journal of Education and Research, **1**, 1, 48, (2023)
28. Irfan Azhari Ritonga et al., *Traditional, Transitional, Modern, Rural and Urban Indonesian Society Studies*, Ta'rim: Journal of Education and Early Childhood, **4**, 2, 103, (2023)
29. Resdianto Willem, *Equitable Utilization of Coastal and Marine Space*, Environmental Law Development, **2**, 2, 154–166, (2018)
30. OSS Ministry of Investment/ BKPM, *Guide Details*, Accessed on (26 August 2024), Available: <https://oss.go.id/panduan/63a1f170acc5d4cf2fbdc139>
31. Sri Pajriah, *The Role of Human Resources in the Development of Cultural Tourism in Ciamis Regency*, Journal of Artifacts, **5**, 1, 25–34, (2018)
32. Priyanta, *Implications of the Concept of Suitability of Marine Space Utilization Activities in Sustainable Marine Resources Management*