

THE ROLE OF THE QANUN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANGROVE FOREST ECOTOURISM IN KUALA LANGSA, ACEH

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Abstract: Kuala Langsa has a large tourism potential to be developed, however, the lack of understanding of ecotourism regulations by stakeholders can hamper the development of the area into a mangrove ecotourism area that is following the principles of development. This paper discusses the role of the qanun in the development of mangrove ecotourism in Kuala Langsa, Aceh. The type of legal research used in this paper is a normative research method, then analyzed using a qualitative approach, with different analysis methods. The results of this paper indicate that in optimizing the development of coastal areas it is necessary to strengthen and explore Qanun and policies that have been regulated by the government. The development and management of tourism areas have been regulated in Aceh Qanun No. 8 of 2013 concerning Tourism. However, the regulation has not been running optimally due to the low understanding of the community regarding the tourism Qanun even though it is intended to provide legal legality for each stakeholder to be able to increase their capacity.

Keywords: Qanun, Ecotourism, Mangroves, Kuala Langsa, Aceh

Abstrak: Kuala Langsa memiliki potensi wisata yang besar untuk dikembangkan, namun, kurangnya pemahaman peraturan ekowisata oleh para pemangku kepentingan, dapat menghambat pengembangan kawasan tersebut menjadi

kawasan ekowisata mangrove yang sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip pembangunan. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui peran qanun dalam pengembangan ekowisata mangrove di kuala langsa. Jenis penelitian hukum yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian normative, kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dengan metode analisis yang berbeda. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam mengoptimalkan pengembangan kawasan pesisir perlu memperkuat dan mendalami Qanun dan kebijakan yang telah diatur oleh pemerintah. Pengembangan dan Pengelolaan kawasan wisata telah diatur dalam Qanun Aceh no 8 Tahun 2013 tentang Kepariwisataan. Namun, regulasi tersebut belum berjalan optimal dikarenakan rendahnya pemahaman masyarakat tentang Qanun kepariwisataan walaupun dimaksudkan untuk memberi legalitas hukum bagi setiap stakeholder untuk dapat meningkatkan kapasitasnya.

Kata Kunci: Qanun, Ecotourisme, Hutan Mangrove, Kuala Langsa, Aceh

Introduction

The seriousness of the government of Kuala Langsa in terms of ecotourism development is oriented towards the preservation and balance of nature and is evidenced by the issuance of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.¹ This effort is done so that the environment and Natural Resources are always maintained to be enjoyed by the next generation. One of them is coastal area management. In the structure of regional development, a coastal area is considered economically strategic if it has centrifugal potential in driving the economy of a region. In a sense, the dynamics of its development largely determine the growth of other development sectors, determining the growth of the surrounding areas in cross-actors is not limited to the economic life of certain community groups. Resource wealth attracts various parties to make use of their resources and various agencies to regulate their utilization because sectorally provides a large contribution to economic activities such as mining, fisheries, tourism, and others.

The coastal region is a transitional ecosystem that is affected by land and sea which includes several ecosystems, one of which is the mangrove forest ecosystem.² Mangrove ecosystems are forests that live on brackish-water swamps that are on the coastline and are affected by tides. Mangrove ecosystems provide important benefits for the socio-economic environment of the community, and mangroves have their beauty and also become a place to live for a variety of animals. Mangroves also have a role in protecting coastal areas.

Mangrove economic potential is obtained from three main sources, namely forest products, fisheries, beaches (shallow water), and nature tourism.³ However, in optimizing the development of coastal areas, it is necessary to strengthen and explore the regulations and policies that have been regulated

² Husamah and Atok Miftachul Hudha, "Evaluasi Implementasi Prinsip Ekowisata Berbasis Masyarakat dalam Pengelolaan Mangrove Conservation Sumberwanjing, Wetan, Malang," *Jurnal Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan* 8, no. 1 (2018): 86-95.

³ Adriyani Samad, Azis Nur Bambang, and Norma Afiati, "Coastal People Activity on Mangrove Forest Rehabilitation in Mahakam Estuary," *International Journal of Waste Resources* 3, no. 1: 34-39.

¹ Indonesia, Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management.

by the local and central government as a normative management basis so as not to cause conflicts of interest. As stated in Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning tourism⁴, it states that the implementation of tourism is aimed at increasing national income to improve the welfare and prosperity of the people, expanding and equalizing business and employment opportunities, encouraging regional development, introducing and utilizing tourist objects and attractions in Indonesia and foster a sense of love for the motherland and strengthen the friendship between nations. The condition of Indonesia's tourism in 2015 at a macro level showed developments and contributions that continued to increase and became increasingly significant to the national GDP of 4.23% or valued at 461.36 trillion, with an increase in foreign exchange generated reaching the US \$ 11.9 billion, and labor tourism work as much as 12.16 million.⁵ Based on the background of the problems that have been described above, the purpose of this paper is to determine the role of the qanun in the development of mangrove ecotourism in Kuala Langsa.

To get answers to the research, the researchers used normative research methods. In this type of legal research, the law is often conceptualized as what is written in legislation (law in books) or law is conceived as a rule or norm and is a benchmark for appropriate human behavior. In normative research, secondary data as a source of information can be primary legal material, secondary legal material, and tertiary legal material.⁶ To analyze the implementation of research on the principles of law (Qanun), namely research on positive written law or research on the legal methods that live in so-

cietry. In this paper, the approach taken is the normative legal approach, which is the approach taken by first examining the legal literature materials that are related to the problems and discussion of this study.⁷ Data collection tools in normative juridical research are derived from secondary data.⁸ Analysis of legal material data in this paper uses a qualitative approach.

Potential of Kuala Langsa Tourism

The development of the tourism industry in Aceh has increased significantly in several areas, such as research findings by Anisah and Riswandi⁹ showing the gross regional domestic product (PDRB) of the city of Banda Aceh has increased every year. Tourism industry investment in the city of Banda Aceh from 2003 to 2013 increased significantly, amounting to 51.8%. This is because many foreign companies have begun to be interested in investing in the tourism industry. It can be seen from a large number of construction of hotels, restaurants, and other service providers, the government's efforts in increasing the contribution of the tourism industry to the economic growth of the Aceh region.¹⁰

Mangrove forests that live in coastal areas, besides being beneficial for human needs, also often clash with development interests such as ports, fish ponds, and tourist areas that threaten their sustainability.¹¹ The vil-

⁷ M. Solly Lubis, *Filsafat Ilmu dan Penelitian* (Jakarta: PT Sofmedia, 2012), p. 107.

⁸ Muhammad Fajar and Yulianto Ahmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif & Empiris* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010), p. 89.

⁹ Anisah and Riswandi, "Pantai Lampuk dan Dampaknya Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat," *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik* 2 no. 2 (2015): 69-82.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Mustajab Hakim, et al., "Coastal Tourism Management Model toward Developing Independent Tourist Village in Central Lombok

⁴ Indonesia, Law Number 10 Of 2009 on Tourism.

⁵ The Ministry of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia

⁶ Ediwarman, *Monograf Metodologi Penelitian Hukum: Panduan Penulisan Skripsi, Tesis dan Disertasi* (Medan: PT. Sofmedia, 2015), p. 97.

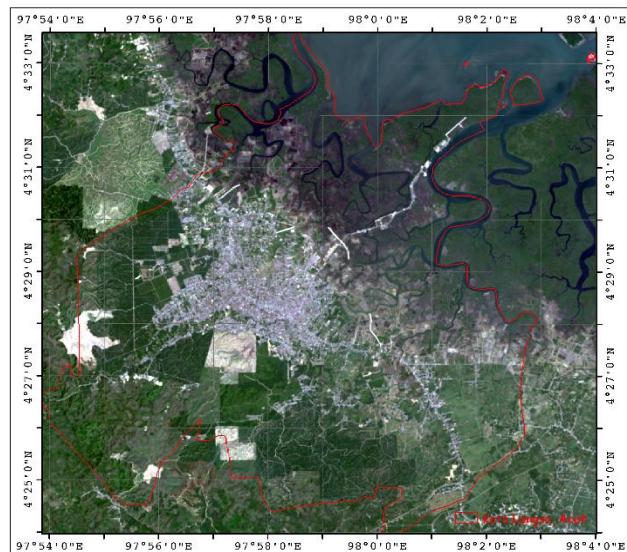
lage of Kuala Langsa has considerable natural resources potential, including the mangrove ecosystem. Therefore, the government makes this area a place for ecotourism development.¹² The potential of mangrove ecosystems in Kuala Langsa can be in the form of providers of economic resources, protecting the ecological environment, and providing environmental services.

The economic potential of coastal tourism reaches Rp. 22,921,107,253 / year. Overall, the total estimated potential that exists from the presence of mangrove ecosystems in Kuala Langsa is Rp. 29,923,415,253/years¹³. Managing this potential requires consistency in regulations, conservation strategies, enhancing the performance of adat institutions, and the existence of management institutions as they are today which must continue to be strengthened.¹⁴ Kuala Langsa is one of the regions in the city of Langsa. Kuala Langsa is geographically located between 04°24'35. 68 "-04°33 '47.03" North Latitude and 97°53 '14"59-98°04'42 '16" East Longitude with regional boundaries as follows: North: Malacca Strait; South: Langsa Kota District; East: East Langsa District; West: East Aceh Regency. Administratively, Kuala Langsa belongs to the District of West Langsa, Langsa City which has a height of 25 meters above sea level.

There are many activities in Kuala Langsa including activities that are very dependent on ecosystems in coastal areas such as fishing and coastal tourism. The population in Kuala Langsa reaches 2,027 people with

1,113 male population and 914 female population consisting of 497 families, the majority of the Kuala Langsa population are fishermen with a total of 760 people, the minority is TNI / Polri and retired civil servants / TNI and the rest work in the field others such as civil servants, builders, mechanics, traders, and entrepreneurs.¹⁵ Geographically Langsa City is located at 04024'35.6 "-04033'47.03" LU and 97053'14.59 "-98004'42.16" East, while the mangrove forest ecotourism is located at 4031'18.12 "and 9800 '58 .33 " Kuala Langsa Village is bordered by Baroh Village in the east, Lhok Banie Village in the west, Telaga Tujuh Village in the north, and Alue Beurawe Village and the Pauh River in the south. For more details on the research location can be seen in Figure 1 below:¹⁶

Figure 1. Place of Ecowisata Tourism



Sources: Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level, Langsa City, 2020

District, Indonesia," *Journal of Resources* no. 69 (2018): 1-23.

¹² Amiruddin Akbar Fisu *et al.*, "Potential of Mangrove Ecosystem as a Tourism Object Development in Kaledupa Island, Edutourism," *Journal of Tourism Research* 02, No. 01, (2020): 11-17.

¹³ Nabil Zurba, Hefni Effendi, and Yonvitner, "Management Of Mangrove Ecosystem Potency In Kuala Langsa, Aceh," *Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis* 9, no. 1 (2017): 281-300.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ayu Suciani, Taufik Rahmadi and Zukya Rona Islami, "Analyzing Mangrove Forest Area Changes In Coastal Zone Of Langsa City Using Landsat Imagery," *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 500, no. 1 (2015): 012084.

Tourism Qanun Number 8 of 2013

Regulations issued by local governments, provincial governments, and several ministries such as the Ministry of Tourism still cause confusion and misunderstanding in the community and business people who will use mangrove forest land for ecotourism. At the implementation level, spatial planning is determined based on Law No. 26 of 2006 concerning Spatial Management and Law 27 of 2007 concerning Integrated Management of Coastal and Small Islands.¹⁷ Both are different regulations but with the same passion. The only difference is at the regional management level with a limited scope of Law 27 of 2007 concerning Coastal Areas.¹⁸ Management and development of mangrove areas cannot be adequately regulated only by regulations governing spatial planning.¹⁹ Various laws or actions are managed in the development of ecosystem areas, either directly or indirectly²⁰ such as Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 concerning Government Authority²¹ which regulates the authority of the management of activities related to these types of activities, is closely related to Law 32 of 2004. Besides, Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 17 of 2008 concerning Conservation of Coastal Zones and Small Islands²² is a rule indirectly at the level of mangrove manage-

ment utilization. However, it must consider various interests in the continuation of mangrove ecosystems and with existing problems. As in Aceh, in particular, the government has issued the Qanun as an alternative solution to the problem of ecotourism in Langsa related to the development of mangrove forest areas, precisely in Kuala Langsa.

The development of the Kuala Langsa mangrove ecotourism as the government policy in the Kuala Langsa Village was formulated in the City Tourism Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPARKA) in 2015²³ namely a) tourism development based on community empowerment, b) Agro tourism development supported by the tourism industry, c) development of facilities and benefits of tourism built using local patterns and wisdom d) increasing the awareness of the parties about tourism development programs e) completing tourism support facilities and infrastructure f) developing strong and sustainable tourism management institutions and, g) developing information and publications about destinations tourism. Furthermore, also stated in Article 8 paragraph (1) and (2) Qanun Number 8 of 2013. It is stated that:²⁴

- 1) In the framework of realizing tourism development in Aceh, tourism research and development activities are carried out.
- 2) Tourism research and development activities as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. Tourism data collection;
 - b. Identification of tourist objects and attractions both those that have been promoted and those that have the potential to be developed;
 - c. Development of tourism service businesses; and

¹⁷ Law No. 1 of 2014 on Amendment to Law No. 27 of 2007 on The Management Coastal Zones and Small Islands.

¹⁸ Law No. 27 of 2007 on The Management Coastal Areas and Small Islands.

¹⁹ <http://indonesia.wetlands.org/Kegiatankami/Mangrove/tabid/2839/language/id-D/Default.aspx>

²⁰ Hasbi As-Siddiq et. al., "The Government Role in Managing Mangrove Damage: Case Study in Manokwari," *International Journal of Law and Public Policy* 2, no.1 (2020), 14-20.

²¹ Government Regulation No. 38 of 2007 on Government Authority.

²² Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 17 of 2008 on Conservation of Coastal Zones and Small Islands.

²³ City Tourism Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPARKA) in the Langsa City in 2015.

²⁴ Article 8 paragraph (1) and (2) Qanun Number 8 of 2013.

- d. Development of tourism facilities businesses.
- e. The government of aceh is authorized to carry out tourism research and development activities.

3) Further provisions regarding the procedures for implementation referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Based on the mandate of Qanun No. 8 of 2013 concerning Tourism, it can be explained that the development of ecotourism areas is one form of the implementation of Regional Autonomy in Kuala Langsa which must involve academics, practitioners, and state apparatus with demands to realize state administration capable of supporting the smooth and integrated implementation of tasks and the function of the administration of the state. As one manifestation of the implementation of Qanun No. 8 of 2013 concerning tourism is the acceptance in contributing to the Local Original Revenue (PAD) is very supportive and as the largest contributor after other sectors.

Therefore, in general, the development of mangrove ecotourism in Kuala Langsa needs to be emphasized in the efforts to develop ecotourism as a step to improve its infrastructure, and superstructure, by increasing human resources and aligning them with the surrounding environment. Based on research conducted in Kuala Langsa related to Qanun no. 8 of 2013 Article there are still many people who do not understand the contents of the Act, so there is still some abuse of authority such as no tourism business permit and others. As stated in Law No, 8 of 2013 Article 12²⁵ To achieve the objectives of developing the Aceh Tourism business as referred to in paragraph (1), the Government of Aceh carries out business development, control, licensing, supervision in an integrated, directed, and responsible manner

by maintaining continuity tourism business for the prosperity and welfare of the people. However, if this is not implemented it will be subject to criminal sanctions outlined in Chapter XII Article 84:

- 1) Violations of the provisions regarding the administration of Aceh tourism which include tourism service business activities, the exploitation of tourist objects and attractions, and tourism facility businesses as stipulated in this qanun, the sanctions not regulated in Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months and/or a maximum fine of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiahs).
- 2) In addition to criminal sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), violations of the provisions regarding the administration of tourism may be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of a business license that is preceded by a written warning.²⁶

Responding to the regulation above, the results of the research conducted indicate that the mangrove ecotourism development activities have been carried following the mandate of Qanun No. 8 of 2013. However, among the majority of the community, they are still carrying out activities of utilizing mangrove forest areas for fishing, using for household crafts. The reasons people do it are very diverse, both for commercial purposes, for meeting their daily needs and also for tourism activities.²⁷ If for tourism activities the community will come usually at certain times. Supposedly, the Qanun No. 8 of 2013 can provide an understanding of the community so that it is not excessive in its management and use to maintain the sustainability of the ecosystem.

²⁵ Article 12 of Law No. 8 of 2013.

²⁶ Article 84 of Law of Tourism.

²⁷ Langsa City Culture and Tourism Office.

On the other hand, people's understanding of the mangrove ecosystem is quite good. Most people already know the meaning of mangrove ecosystems in general and their use. Based on research data obtained, mangrove forests, Kuala Langsa will be developed into an ecotourism area, if the socialization of the program or conservation counselors is carried out continuously to the community.²⁸ Research conducted by Darius Arkwright seven directions and development strategies formulated for it. There are (1) encourage regional governments to make a detailed spatial plan of coastal and small islands in North Halmahera, (2) improve the quality of human resources to manage the potential of mangrove ecotourism, (3) increasing active participation of the community in community-based management of mangrove ecotourism, (4) socialization of legislation and law enforcement related to the protection of natural resources, including mangroves, (5) protection and rehabilitation of mangrove ecosystems and associated biota in it and formulate alternative livelihoods for communities to reduce the rate of destruction of mangrove forests by the community, (6) develop an integrated mangrove ecotourism development plan on Kakaralamo, and (7) conduct information sessions.²⁹

For the community to preserve the mangrove ecosystem. This was also stated in Qanun no.8/2013 Chapter IX concerning community participation. Article 69 states that:

- 1) The community, traditional leaders, and scholars have the same and

²⁸ Nabil Zurba, Hefni Effendi, and Yonvitner, "Pengelolaan Potensi Ekosistem Mangrove di Kuala Langsa, Aceh," *Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis* 9, no. 1 (2017): 281-300.

²⁹ Darius Arkwright and Irena Septianita Kaomaneng, "Mangrove Ecotourism Development on Kakaralamo Island North Halmahera: Community Perception, Participation And Development Strategies," *IOP Conf. Series: Earth Environ* (2018): 175 012232.

broadest opportunity to participate in the administration of Aceh tourism.

- 2) Community participation as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of providing suggestions, considerations, opinions, responses, input to the development of tourism, and playing an active role in the management of attractions and supervision of the implementation of Aceh's tourism.³⁰

The above needs to be done so that people know and can participate in the development activities carried out. In line with findings by Andiny and Safuridar³¹ which states that the surrounding community, especially indigenous people who live in tourist areas, is one of the key players in tourism so that the readiness of the community to be involved in the development of ecotourism is very much needed. The community can also be empowered as guides (tour guides), souvenir craftsmen, transportation services as well as food and beverage providers for visitors.³² Various community participation around can be realized well if it is supported by the actions of the manager. The action can be in the form of socialization of mangrove ecotourism development plans to the surrounding community, it aims to harmonize community participation with managers.³³ But so far, the efforts to develop Kuala Langsa mangrove ecotourism have not been optimal because they are still passive, due to

³⁰ Article 69 of Qanun No. 8 of 2013 of Chapter IX on Community Participation.

³¹ Puti Andiny and Safuridar, "Peran Ekowisata Dalam Pengembangan Pariwisata Berbasis Masyarakat: Studi Kasus Hutan Mangrove Kuala Langsa," *Jurnal Niagawan* 8, no 2 (2019): 1-10.

³² Parmawati, Rita et al., "Analysis of Ecotourism Development of Sembilangan Beach: Characters, Factors, and Challenges," *International Journal of Applied Sciences in Tourism and Events* 2, no. 1 (2018): 59.

³³ Fama, et al., "Kesesuaian Dan Daya Dukung Pemanfaatan Pantai Kartini Jepara Sebagai Destinasi Wisata Pantai," *Jurnal Ilmu dan Teknologi Kelautan Tropis* 9, no. 2 (2017): 805-813.

the lack of public awareness to participate in the program and also the lack of stakeholder outreach regarding the management and development of mangrove ecotourism programs as well as several restrictions on the use of mangrove forests.³⁴

Seen from the participation of community involvement in every decision-making involvement, however, only a few involved not all of the community, for example, related to strategies to increase the number of tourists and to introduce the tourism potential in Kuala Langsa. The implementation has involved the community even though it has not fully participated optimally. Nevertheless, economically, with the presence of Kuala Langsa mangrove ecotourism, employment can be created and the income generated from tourism businesses increased.³⁵ In line with the findings of the study by Meirina³⁶ in Batu City, it was stated that there was not yet strong synergy between the regional work units (SKPD) in the development of regional ecotourism. The efforts made to overcome these obstacles are to open up investment opportunities for investors to invest their capital in tourist areas, re-verify with regard to data on the poor and unemployed in Batu City, as well as improve coordination, synergy, and consolidation among the Working Unit Regions.³⁷

Kuala Langsa Mangrove Ecotourism Development

The development of the Kuala Langsa mangrove ecotourism currently continues to be carried out by the Langsa City government with various strategies and complete facilities in mangrove tourism ecotourism, this can be seen from the development of the total area of mangrove forests which has increased by 330.57 Ha in 2016-2018 and the acquisition of Champion 1 at the Indonesian Charm Award (2019). The need for the development of mangrove ecotourism geographically will have a significant impact on the symbiosis of living things in mangrove forests, as well as the increasing number of tourist visits and the social community around who depend on mangrove ecotourism.³⁸

Starting from the Qanun No. 8 of 2013 concerning Tourism, it is important to analyze the extent to which the development of Kuala Langsa mangrove ecotourism has been pursued by the government, community, DPOs, and other stakeholders. The results of research conducted that several efforts have been made such as;

1. Strengthening Juridical Policies on Mangrove Forest Management

The juridical policy is intended to provide legal legality for each stakeholder to be able to increase their capacity to improve the performance of mangrove forest ecosystem management. One important instrument is the regulations governing mangrove forest management. This instrument is important to be the basis for policymakers to maintain the existence of mangrove forests in Langsa City. The realization of legal certainty towards efforts to maintain the existence of mangrove forest ecosystems is very much needed. If this is ignored, then massive man-

³⁴ Nurlina, "Tourism Development in Langsa, Indonesia: An Overview of Tourist Attractions and Accommodation," *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)* 3, no. 2 (2020): 923-931.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Linda Vidya Meirina, "Pengembangan Ekowisata Daerah: Studi Pengembangan Ekowisata Daerah Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri dalam Negeri Nomor 33 Tahun 2009 Tentang Pedoman Pengembangan Ekowisata di Daerah pada Dinas Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan Kota Batu," *Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Brawijaya* (2015): 1-21.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Langsa City Culture and Tourism Office.

grove forest conversion efforts are possible without obstacles related to legalization.

In line with the findings of research by Iswahyudi, the Langsa City Government must prepare a legal rule for the protection of the Langsa City mangrove forest ecosystem. The rule of law regarding mangrove forest ecosystem management plays an important role in mangrove management. Although it is not possible to always use a policy mechanism to solve all problems of damage or conflict in the use of resources, the applicable laws and regulations are an important part of the process. Plans to conserve and manage mangrove forest ecosystems must comply with policies that are at all levels of government: from traditional, local, district/city, provincial, and national levels.³⁹ Related regulations in the management of mangrove forest ecosystems in Langsa City are presented in Table 1.⁴⁰

Table 1. Related Regulations in the Management of Langsa City Mangrove Forest Ecosystem

No	Regulation	Explanation
1	Law No. 1 of 2014	About managing coastal areas and small islands
2	Law No. 23 of 2014	About regional government
3	Government Regulation No. 73 of 2013	About the national strategy for managing mangrove ecosystems
4	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of Indonesia Regulation No. 4 of 2017	About policies, strategies, programs and performance indicators of national mangrove ecosystem management

³⁹ Iswahyudi, "Kebijakan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Hutan Mangrove Berkelanjutan Kota Langsa," Dissertation (Sekolah Pascasarjana Institut Pertanian Bogor).

⁴⁰ Ibid.

5	Qanun Aceh About tourism No. 8 of 2013
6	Qanun Aceh About forestry No. 7 of 2016
7	Qanun Kota Langsa No. 12 Spatial of 2013
8	Qanun Kota Langsa No. 8 Concerning the Langsa City Tourism Development Master Plan

One of the Acts above explains that the local government plays a key role in managing mangrove areas which based on Law 23 of 2014 on Regional Government is categorized as an important area that needs to be managed by the Regional Government. Based on the Ministry of Environment and Forestry data, 70% of damaged mangrove areas are outside the forest area, so this is automatically the responsibility of the regional government.⁴¹ Meanwhile, the central government becomes the party that accompanies the local government for mangrove management based on rules and guidelines that have been formulated. Areas that are negligent in managing mangrove areas may be subject to criminal sanctions as stipulated in Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and Law No. 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems. Therefore, local governments must not be negligent and make mistakes. To obtain assistance in managing mangrove areas, local governments first determine their mangrove areas as essential ecosystem areas and form institutions.⁴²

⁴¹ Kementerian Pariwisata Republik Indonesia. (2015). Rencana Strategis Kementerian Pariwisata 2015-2019. Peraturan Menteri Pariwisata. Jakarta

⁴² Iswahyudi, "Kebijakan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Hutan Mangrove Berkelanjutan Kota Langsa."

2. Social Policy

The social wisdom principle of local wisdom is the basis for managing a sustainable mangrove forest ecosystem in Langsa City. Mangrove forest ecosystem management based on local wisdom gives maximum authority, responsibility, and opportunity to the community's participation through the pattern of community-based mangrove resource management. The values of local wisdom that exist in the community need to be supported, strengthened, and facilitated so that it continues to run sustainably. Communities around mangrove forests benefit from forest resources in the form of timber forest products and fishery products.⁴³

Thus, the mangrove forest products contribute enough to increase the income of community families around the Kuala Langsa mangrove forest. In the management of mangrove ecosystems in Langsa City, it has been implemented with village officials, ulama leaders, and community/adat leaders, academics, and researchers. The community as a whole need to get an understanding that mangrove forests that will be rehabilitated will become the property of the community and for the community. Thus, the community feels they have a stake in these activities so that their status will change, is not only as workers but also feel they have ownership. Open public access to the mangrove ecosystem makes the community realize the importance of mangrove management and in turn will ensure the sustainability of mangroves in Kuala Langsa. Besides, investment in social capital is needed so that the development and use of mangroves can provide welfare for the community.⁴⁴ In line with research by Eny Sulistyowati and Pudji Astuti found that public knowledge about the ex-

istence of the law is quite high.⁴⁵ The village head has an important role as an agent of socialization. In the future, the community is expected to not only have legal knowledge related to mangrove forests but also have legal understanding and legal attitudes. If all three things are met, it is hoped that community members will behave as instructed by the laws and regulations relating to mangrove conservation.⁴⁶

Conclusion

In optimizing the development of mangrove ecotourism in Kuala Langsa, it is necessary to strengthen and explore the Qanun and policies that have been regulated by the government. The development and management of tourism areas have been regulated in Aceh Qanun No. 8 of 2013 on Tourism. However, the regulation has not been running optimally due to the lack of public understanding of Qanun tourism. Also, in developing mangrove ecotourism, a judicial policy study has been conducted which is intended to provide legal legality for each stakeholder to be able to increase their capacity in efforts to enhance the development of mangrove ecosystems. The application of social policy has also been carried out as a principle of local wisdom in the development of sustainable mangrove ecosystems in Kuala Langsa. The development of mangrove forest ecosystems based on local wisdom provides maximum authority, responsibility, and opportunities for community participation through community-based mangrove resource management patterns.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Eny Sulistyowati and Pudji Astuti, Community Knowledge Related to Mangrove Conservation Law Products, *SHS Web of Conferences*, 54, (2018): 03012

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Dewi, et al., "Exploring the potential of cultural villages as a model of community-based tourism." *IOP Conf. Series: Journal of Physics: Conf. Series* 953 (2017): 12-72.

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