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IMPLEMENTATION OF COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT POLICY BASED ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BANYUWANGI REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Banyuwangi Regency is part of the administrative area of East Java Province which has a very potential coastal area to be developed and preserved, including Bangsring Beach. This beach is located in Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency which has been developed into a sustainable conservation-based ecotourism known as BUNDER (Bangsring Underwater). Other potential natural resources that have been developed in Bangsring include the Floating House, Coral Garden, and the core zone.

This study aims to examine the implementation of coastal area management policies based on sustainable development in the East Java Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province in 2018-2038. As mandated by Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, the Provincial Government is given the authority by the Central Government to manage the coast and small islands together with the local Regency Government.

By using qualitative research methods, this study concludes that there are 2 supporting capacities in implementing sustainable development-based coastal area management policies at Bangsring Beach, namely Regulatory Supporting Capacity and Non-Regulatory Supporting Capacity. The carrying capacity of the regulation is marked by the clarity of the regulations written in the East Java Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province for 2018-2038. While the non-regulatory support capacity consists of human resources and socio-economic conditions in Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency.

There are 4 (four) sustainability in developing the coastal potential of Bangsring Beach in Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency, namely ecological sustainability, economic sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability and political sustainability. The concept of sustainable development has become the core of the East Java Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province in 2018-2038, so that it has an impact on improving the welfare of the people in Banyuwangi Regency.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Coastal Area, Sustainable Development.

INTRODUCTION

One of the efforts of the Central Government in supporting the achievement of the State of Indonesia as the World Maritime Axis is the ratification of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. This law regulates the authority of the Central Government, Provincial Government and Regency/City Governments in managing coastal areas and small islands. The management of coastal areas and small islands in Indonesia is very relevant to the 5 pillars of Indonesia towards the World Maritime Axis, especially the first, second and third pillars. In essence, the regulation of coastal area management aims to improve people's welfare, produce marine products and services of economic value, increase the contribution of the marine and fisheries sector to the economy, and create large numbers of job opportunities. The potential of coastal areas with biodiversity should provide socio-economic benefits for the people of Indonesia. The development and management of coastal areas and small islands in Indonesia should be carried out in a sustainable manner and the implementation of spatial planning must pay attention to geographical, socio-cultural conditions such as demographics, population distribution, as well as other potential and strategic aspects. This is in line with Article 3 paragraph 1 of Law 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, which was updated by Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Islands. -Pulau Kecil, which states that the principle of managing coastal areas and small islands is sustainable. The concept of sustainable development aims to integrate the pillars of the economy, social culture, environment and equitable development.

The concept of sustainable development has also been stated in the Regional Regulation (Perda) of East Java Province Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province for 2018-2038. As stated in the East Java Provincial Regulation that the policy of developing general areas in coastal areas and small

islands is carried out through efforts to develop cultivation zones that are able to optimize the potential of the production sector of coastal areas while still paying attention to the sustainability of the coastal environment and involving the community in its management so that it can realize increased productivity. coastal community welfare. The word "sustainability" in the East Java Provincial Regulation becomes the "spirit" in the regulation, that every development effort in Indonesia must pay attention to the long-term "sustainability" of time. The management of coastal areas and small islands in East Java Province must be carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner because it has a strategic value, namely the rich and diverse potential of natural resources and environmental services. The large and diverse potential available motivates stakeholders to optimize rationally and responsibly in their utilization. Therefore, it is necessary to have a unified insight into the management and utilization of coastal resources through rational and integrated planning between various sectors and stakeholders, manifested in a zoning plan that determines the direction of resource use for each planning unit accompanied by the determination of the structure and spatial pattern in the area. a planning area that contains activities that may and may not be carried out as well as activities that can only be carried out after obtaining a permit, as well as imposing sanctions on violations committed in its utilization.

Article 13 of the East Java Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province for 2018-2038 explains that the planned allocation of space for the Coastal and Small Islands Regions (WP3K) in East Java consists of: (a) public use areas; (b) conservation areas; (c) strategic areas; and (d) sea lanes. Article 15 of the regional regulation states that (a) the public use area consists of a tourism zone, port zone, capture fishery zone, aquaculture zone, industrial zone, mining zone, energy zone; and airport zone. One of the tourism zones mentioned in Article 17 of the East Java Provincial Regulation is Bangsring Beach, which is located in Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java Province. Bangsring Beach is a beach located about 20 km from the government center in Banyuwangi Regency, in recent years it has become a popular tourist destination in East Java. The following is a map of the location of Bangsring Beach in Banyuwangi Regency (www.tourbanyuwangi.com, 2021). The beach which has an area of 15 hectares, has the potential of marine resources, such as various kinds of soft and hard corals and ornamental fish. The potential of natural resources is spread across Bangsring Beach in several points, namely the Floating House, Coral Garden, and the core zone. Tourism products offered at Bangsring Beach include floating houses, snorkeling, scuba diving, canoeing, boat tours, transportation to Tabuhan Island and Menjangan Island (Budiman et al, 2017). Banyuwangi Regency is part of the administrative area. East Java Province which has a very potential coastal area to be developed and preserved. The potential of Bangsring Beach has been developed by the Banyuwangi Regency Government together with the community into sustainable conservation-based ecotourism. People in Banyuwangi Regency also named it as BUNDER (Bangsring Underwater), as shown below (www.tourbanyuwangi.com, 2021). This research focuses on policies regarding the management of coastal areas based on sustainable development in Bangsring Beach which is of course closely related to the role of the East Java Provincial Government and the Banyuwangi Regency Government. This research which took place at Bangsring Beach is important for several reasons, first, the Banyuwangi Regency Government has succeeded in developing and managing the potential of Bangsring

Beach to become an ecotourism area that attracts tourist visits (Budiman et al, 2017; Kusuma et al, 2017, Aini et al, 2018) . The Bangsring Beach tourist area can be a benchmark (a good example) for the management of coastal ecotourism in Indonesia. Second, the success of ecotourism management at Bangsring Beach will be seen in this study from a sustainable development perspective. Previous studies on Bangsring Beach have studied many aspects of social capital (Kusuma et al, 2018); development of coral governance / coral reef governance (Palgunadi, 2015); Tourism development strategy (Lailatufa, 2018; Aini et al 2018); and Tourist Satisfaction at Bangsring Beach (Budiman, et al, 2017).

That the implementation of sustainable Bangsring Coastal area management must be supported by integrated efforts, especially from the Central Government, East Java Provincial Government and Banyuwangi Regency Government. There has been a change in authority in the management of coastal areas, since the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, in article 14 of the Law it is stated that the implementation of marine affairs is divided between the Central Government and the Provincial Government. The district government no longer has the authority in maritime affairs. The Provincial Government is given authority in the management of the sea from 0 to 12 miles from the coastline. Meanwhile, the Central Government has the authority to manage the sea above 12 miles from the coastline. Specifically, the derivative regulations are stated in the Regional Regulation of the Province of East Java Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province for 2018-2038. Therefore, integrated development in the coastal area between the Central Government, Provincial Government and Regency/City Governments, especially in Banyuwangi, is absolutely necessary, so that sustainable management of the Bangsring Beach coastal area is formed which is able to improve the welfare of the people in Banyuwangi Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used qualitative research methods. Creswell (2014) in his book entitled “Qualitative Inquiry And Research Design” reveals five qualitative research traditions, namely: biography, phenomenology, grounded theory, case studies and ethnography. This study uses a case study in an effort to understand the implementation of coastal area management policies on Bangsring Beach located in Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency. Creswell explained that the focus of a case study is the specification of a case in an event that includes an individual, a cultural group or a portrait of life that has several characteristics: (1) identifying the “case” for a study; (2) the case is a “system bound” by time and place; (3) case studies use various sources of information in collecting data to provide a detailed and in-depth description of the response to an event and (4) using a case study approach, researchers will "spend time" in describing the context or setting for a case.

The focus of this research is the implementation of coastal area management policies in the perspective of sustainable development at Bangsring Beach, Banyuwangi Regency which is linked to East Java Provincial Regulation Number 01 of 2018 concerning Zoning Plans for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of East Java Province in 2018-2038 by using theory Policy implementation model Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier. From the existing policy implementation models, this study chose the model according to Mazmanian Sabatier because it is relevant to the focus and locus of research. The policy implementation model according to Mazmanian Sabatier is considered capable of explaining the phenomenon of the Bangsring

Coastal area management policy, with 2 main variables, namely the carrying capacity of regulations and carrying capacity of non-regulations. There are 4 interactive models in qualitative analysis, namely data collection, data condensation, data presentation and conclusion drawing (Miles and Huberman 2014). The interactive models are as follows: 1. Data collection (Data Collection), 2. Data condensation (Data Condensation), 3. Presentation of data (Data display), 4. Drawing conclusions (Conclusion, drawing/verifying).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the Bangsring Coastal Area Management Policy Based on Sustainable Development

The policy implementation model proposed by Daniel A. Mazmanian and Paul A. Sabatier (1983) consists of 3 aspects that influence the success of policy implementation, including: (1) the characteristics of the problem (characteristic of the problems); (2) policy characteristics (ability) of statute to structure implementation); (3) policy environment variables (non-statutory variables affecting implementations) In general, the 3 aspects are explained in the variables namely Regulatory Carrying Capacity and Non-Regulatory Carrying Capacity.

Regulatory Support

Theoretically, the definition of coastal areas can be explained by using 3 approaches, namely the ecological approach, the planning approach and the administrative approach. Meanwhile, practically, the definition of coastal areas can also be explained based on the practice of determining coastal areas by various countries, which can differ from one another regarding the boundaries of their scope, which depends on the interests and geographical conditions of each country's coast and the approach used. The ecological approach will essentially show the meaning of the coastal area because the area is an ecological term, as an area with the main function, namely the function of protection or cultivation as stated in Article 1 point 6 of Law no. 24 of 1992 concerning Spatial Planning. Based on an ecological approach, coastal areas are land areas that are still influenced by marine processes such as tides and sea water intrusion and marine areas are still influenced by land processes, such as sedimentation and pollution. Based on this approach, there are various theoretical concepts regarding the boundaries of the definition of a region or coastal area, with different scope boundaries.

Ecologically, in terms of general management, the coastal area has been agreed to be defined as a transitional area between land and sea, which has two kinds of boundaries, namely a boundary parallel to the coast (long shore) and a boundary perpendicular to the shoreline (cross shore). shore), when viewed from the coast line (Dahuri, 1996). Coastal areas are areas where land and sea meet. Towards the land, the coastal area includes the land part, both dry and submerged in water, which is still influenced by the characteristics of the sea, such as tides and sea breezes and salt water infiltration. While towards the sea, the coastal area includes the part of the sea that is still influenced by natural processes occurring on land such as sedimentation and freshwater flow, as well as those caused by human activities on land such as deforestation and pollution.

The above limits indicate that there is no real boundary line for the coastal area. The boundary of the coastal area is just an imaginary line whose location is determined by local conditions and situations. In gently sloping areas with large rivers, this boundary may be far from the shoreline. On the other hand, where the coast is steep and directly adjacent to the deep sea, the

coastal area will be narrow. Coastal areas include, among others, esturia, deltas, coral reefs, brackish forests, swamp forests and sand dunes.

According to Marfai, et al. (2015), states that the coastal area is a meeting area between land and sea. The landward boundary includes the part of the land, both dry and submerged in water, which is still affected by the characteristics of the sea. The characteristics of the sea include sea breezes, tides, and sea water seepage. The coastal area towards the land is characterized by its distinctive vegetation. The boundary of the coastal area towards the sea includes the outermost part or boundary of the continental shelf area. However, this area is still influenced by processes that occur on land. These processes include sedimentation and fresh water flow, as well as deforestation and pollution activities. Basically, coastal/coastal waters are land areas with all water masses adjacent to the coastline that contain sea or brackish water in measurable levels of salt/salinity. The seaward boundary is the edge of the continental shelf or the territorial boundary of the area (12 miles for the Provincial government and 4 miles for the Regency government). The landward boundary is more complicated and difficult, especially for estuaries where seawater masses meet fresh water masses.

After the boundaries for coastal/coastal waters have been determined, then the boundaries for coastal lands towards the land must also be determined, in order to obtain a complete coastal area for technical/functional, ecological and administrative management. In general, the method for determining landward boundaries from coastal lands can be used a biophysical configuration approach that includes aspects of biology, geology, physico-chemical or a combination. According to the latest international agreement, the coastal area is defined as the water area between the sea and the land, towards the land covering areas that are still affected by the influence of sea water splashes or tides and towards the sea covering the continental shelf area. Based on the facts on the boundaries of coastal areas from various countries, it can be concluded that: (1) the boundaries of coastal areas to the land are generally arbitrary distances from the mean high tide and the boundaries to the sea are generally in accordance with provincial jurisdictional boundaries; (2) for management purposes, two kinds of boundaries can be set inland from the coastal area, namely the boundary for the planning zone (planning zone) and the boundary for the regulatory zone; (3) the landward boundary of a coastal area may change, due to erosion or sedimentation.

Based on the definitions above, it can be interpreted that the coastal area is a dynamic ecosystem and has great natural potential, but is also an ecosystem that is most easily affected by human activities. In many cases the problems concerning the use of coastal space are the result of human activities. Problems that arise, especially damage to the coastal environment, are problems that are externalities, meaning that the party causing environmental damage is not within the affected community, but outside the community group. In general, coastal areas have three (3) functions, namely; (1) Utilization Zone, namely as an area that can be exploited; (2) Preservation Zone, which is an area that may not be used for any activities, except for research activities; (3) Conservation Zone, which is an area that is used for the implementation of the concept of sustainable development, so that its utilization should not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment, or if there is environmental damage, it must be immediately restored.

Coastal areas are important areas but are vulnerable to disturbance. Being vulnerable to disturbance, this region is volatile on both a temporal and spatial scale. Changes in coastal areas

are triggered by various activities such as industry, housing, transportation, ports, aquaculture, agriculture, tourism. The definition of a coastal area used in Indonesia is a meeting area between land and sea, towards the land the coastal area includes parts of the land both dry and submerged in water which are still influenced by marine characteristics such as tides, sea breezes and salt water seepage, while towards Coastal areas include parts of the sea that are still influenced by natural processes that occur on land such as sedimentation and freshwater flow, as well as those caused by human activities on land such as deforestation and pollution (Aqilah, 2011).

Resources in coastal areas consist of natural resources that can be recovered and natural resources that cannot be recovered. Natural resources that can be recovered include fishery resources (plankton, benthos, fish, molluscs, crustaceans, marine mammals), seaweed (seaweed), seagrass beds, mangrove forests and coral reefs. Meanwhile, natural resources that cannot be recovered include oil and natural gas, iron ore, sand, tin, bauxite and other minerals and mining materials (Dahuri, Rais, Ginting and Sitepu, 2004).

One of the policies that have been rolled out in Indonesia related to coastal areas is the enactment of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. This law regulates the authority of the Central Government, Provincial Government and Regency/City Governments in managing coastal areas and small islands.

The Law is in line with Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. Article 14 of the Law states that the implementation of maritime affairs is divided between the Central Government and the Provincial Government. The East Java Provincial Government welcomed the Central Government Regulation by ratifying the East Java Province Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province for 2018-2038. As stated in the East Java Provincial Regulation that the policy of developing general areas in coastal areas and small islands is carried out through efforts to develop cultivation zones that are able to optimize the potential of the production sector of coastal areas while still paying attention to the sustainability of the coastal environment and involving the community in its management so that it can realize increased productivity. coastal community welfare.

Article 13 of the East Java Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province for 2018-2038 explains that the planned allocation of space for the Coastal and Small Islands Regions (WP3K) in East Java consists of: (a) public use areas; (b) conservation areas; (c) strategic areas; and (d) sea lanes. Article 15 of the regional regulation states that (a) the public use area consists of a tourism zone, port zone, capture fishery zone, aquaculture zone, industrial zone, mining zone, energy zone; and airport zone. One of the tourism zones mentioned in Article 17 of the Regional Regulation of Java Province is Bangsring Beach which is located in Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java Province. Bangsring Beach is a beach located about 20 km from the government center in Banyuwangi Regency, in recent years it has become a popular tourist destination in East Java. Development is essentially aimed at realizing the welfare of society. In accordance with Indonesia's goals as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely to educate the nation's life, create public welfare, protect all of Indonesia's bloodshed, and help implement world order and lasting peace.

Political Sustainability in the Management of the Bangsring Coastal Area

Political sustainability is directed at respect for human rights, individual and social freedom to participate in the economic, social and political fields, democracy that is implemented needs to pay attention to a transparent and responsible democratic process, ensuring the availability of food, water and housing. Political sustainability in the management of the Bangsring Beach area of course requires a "political" role, in this case the role of the Government in managing the Bangsring Beach area in Banyuwangi Regency. The role of the government as a facilitator and dynamist is very much needed in the management of Bangsring Beach. The role of the Government in the form of policies issued is highly expected in dynamizing the development of Bangsring Beach as one of the mainstays of tourist destinations in Banyuwangi Regency.

The East Java Provincial Government has issued a policy in the form of Regional Regulation (Perda) of East Java Province Number 1 of 2018 concerning Zoning Plans for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of East Java Province for 2018-2038. According to H.M. HASAN IRSYAD, SH., M.Sc., Chairman of the Regional Regulations Formation Agency (Bapemperda) of the DPRD of East Java Province, this Regional Regulation is a Government regulation regulating the authority of the East Java Provincial Government to manage resources on the coast, including in the coastal area of Bangsring Beach Banyuwangi Regency. The process of synchronizing regulations between the East Java Provincial Government and the Banyuwangi Regency Government regarding the management of coastal areas in Banyuwangi, especially Bangsring Beach, namely the 2015-2019 RPJMN and East Java Province RPJMD 2019-2023 are development planning documents that are guided in the preparation of Changes Banyuwangi Regency RPJMD 2016-2021. The alignment of the RPJMN, East Java Province RPJMD and Banyuwangi Regency RPJMD can be seen in the regional missions that support the mission in the 2015-2019 RPJMN and East Java Province RPJMD 2019-2023 documents. Integration of Leading Potential Development as an Investment Attractiveness through the development of the Tourism Sector as the Axis of Sustainable Development for Banyuwangi Regency, as a stimulus for efforts to improve the economy and community welfare.

Several obstacles in the management of the Bangsring Coast, among others; (a) There are complaints about the stark difference in service between tourists who hire guides and independent tourists. It is very good going forward, there are guides "free of charge", can train youth groups and village youth; (b) There are complaints about the service of tour guides, including the absence of provisions for replacement of equipment rented by tourists, if they are lost or damaged due to the negligence of the tenant; (c) There is still a lack of awareness of tourists regarding the obligation to dispose of waste in its place; (d) There is no emergency post for marine accidents, including for extraordinary events, such as the handling of the case of the dead Orca whale stranded on April 3, 2021, residents are confused about how to handle it. Further investigation is needed, because it is suspected that the whale died from disease, or consumed too much marine.

The Government's efforts, both the Provincial Government, Banyuwangi Regency Government and the Bangsing Village Government in improving the management of the Bangsring Beach coastal area, include; (a) Supporting fishermen groups, establishing coral reef conservation areas, in 2008, and implementing safe and environmentally friendly fishing methods. Previously used bombs, potassium and cyanide ; (b) Floating House Building, government assistance in 2014 ; (c) Diving equipment assistance for managers, from the Deputy Governor;

(d) Trip Packages, to Menjangan Island and Tabuhan Island; (e) Every diver is obliged to plant coastal vegetation, as well as other matters related to underwater conservation; and (f) Expand the facilities of trash bins.

Non-Regulatory Carrying Capacity

Non-regulatory carrying capacity is the efforts owned and implemented by the organization to carry out the process of organizational dynamics. The dynamic process is closely related to the situation and environmental conditions that exist in the organization. In the implementation of the Bangsring Beach coastal area management policy, there are several carrying capacities outside the regulation. Among them is the existence of human resources that support the implementation of the policy. Likewise with the socio-economic conditions in Bangsring Beach. The concept of sustainability is a simple but complex concept, so the notion of sustainability is very multidimensional and multi-interpreted. According to Heal, the concept of sustainability contains at least two dimensions: The first is the time dimension because sustainability is nothing but what will happen in the future (Fauzi, 2004). The second is the dimension of the interaction between the economic system and natural resource systems and the environment. Pezzey (1992) looks at the sustainability aspect from a different perspective. He saw that sustainability has both static and dynamic meanings. From a static perspective, sustainability is defined as the utilization of renewable natural resources at a constant rate of technology, while dynamic sustainability is defined as the utilization of non-renewable natural resources at a constantly changing level of technology.

Because of this multidimensional and multi-interpretation, the experts agreed to temporarily adopt the understanding agreed upon by the Brundtland Commission which states that sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. There are two things that implicitly become a concern in the Brundtland concept. First, it concerns the importance of paying attention to the constraints of natural resources and the environment on the pattern of development and consumption. Second, concerns the concern for the well-being of future generations. Hall (1998) states that the assumption of sustainability rests on at least three basic axioms; (1) Present and future treatments that place a positive value in the long term; (2) Recognizing that environmental assets contribute to the future economy; (3) Knowing the constraints due to the implications that arise on environmental assets.

This concept is felt to be very normative so that the operational aspects of this sustainability concept also experience many obstacles. Perman et al., (1997) tried to further elaborate this sustainability concept by proposing five alternative definitions: (1). A condition is said to be sustainable (sustainable) if the utility obtained by the community does not decrease over time and consumption does not decrease over time (non-declining consumption), (2) sustainability is a condition where natural resources are managed in such a way as to maintain future production opportunities, (3) sustainability is a condition where natural resources (natural capital stock) do not decrease over time (non-declining), (4) sustainability is a condition where natural resources are managed to maintain the production of natural resource services, and (5) sustainability is the existence of natural resources. conditions of balance and resilience of the ecosystem are met.

Ecological Sustainability in the Management of the Bangsring Coastal Area

Ecological sustainability is a prerequisite for development and sustainability of life. Ecological sustainability will ensure the sustainability of the earth's ecosystem. To ensure ecological sustainability, the following should be pursued: (a) Maintaining the integrity of the environmental order so that the life support system on earth is guaranteed and the productivity, adaptability, and restoration system for soil, water, air and all life is sustainable; (b) There are three aspects that must be considered in order to maintain the integrity of the environmental order, namely; carrying capacity, assimilative capacity and sustainable use of recoverable resources. thirdly, to carry out activities that do not disturb the integrity of the environmental order, namely to avoid natural conversion and ecosystem modification, reduce the conversion of fertile land and manage it with a high ecological quality book, and the waste that is disposed of does not exceed the assimilative capacity of the environment; (c) Maintaining biodiversity in the diversity of life that determines the sustainability of ecological processes. The process that makes a series of services to humans today and in the future.

There are three aspects of biodiversity, namely genetic diversity, species, and environmental order. To convert this biodiversity, it is necessary to do the following things, namely "maintaining natural ecosystems and representative areas of the uniqueness of biological resources so that they are not modified, maintaining as large as possible the modified ecosystem area for species diversity and sustainability, conservative of agricultural land conversion". Marine conservation areas are important because the protection of coral reefs is a top priority in the management of marine tourism. Regarding marine conservation areas, (Lotze, Guest, O'Leary, Tuda, & Wallace, 2018) quoted marine experts as saying: "Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) or reserves are an important tool for mitigating harmful human activities. and conservation progress (Roberts et al., 2005; Worm et al., 2009; Lotze et al., 2011; Edgar et al., 2014).

In research discussing Challenges For The Conservation of Marine Small Natural Features, (Lundquist, etall., 2017) said "Coral reefs are one of the most well-known biogenic Small Natural Feature (SNF), and include well-known coral reefs commonly found in coastal fringes in low-latitude areas, as well as cold-water coral reefs, mainly found in the deep sea. Coral reefs take centuries to thousands of years to build, consisting of live coral veneer and contemporary coral reef organisms that pass through calcium carbonate deposits (Kench et al., 2009). Complex processes shape the morphology of this solid reef structure including binding and erosion of carbonate material. While hard corals (order Scleractinia) are the dominant architectural form, other related carbonate producers, such as coral algae, foraminifera and skeletal remains of other organisms, such as molluscs, are also direct contributors to the carbonate component of coral reef systems. Deep sea coral features can be found as solitary features or aggregates of smaller coral taxa, which typically extend over 100s of meters.

The largest deep-sea coral reefs can be as long as km, such as the *Lophelia pertusa* coral reef off the coast of Norway (Fosså et al., 2002). Furthermore (Lundquist, et all., 2017) concluded that human activities, especially those occurring in coastal waters and waters, continues to threaten marine ecosystems including the SNF, while technological advances and the identification of new resources are expanding the range of these human impacts on deep and long-distance SNFs. Uncertainty exists at all scales related to marine SNF management, from species and habitat dispersal patterns, to understanding environmental drivers of biodiversity and the scale at which the environment and biology interact, (Hewitt et al., 2010).

Due to the high contribution of marine SNF to ecosystem function, effective ecosystem management will be enhanced by taking into account the presence and health of SNF in the development of management strategies. Its centuries-old growth reminds us that coral reefs must be protected and their health taken care of. Coral reefs are a home for fish, so it is very important to always protect them, and conservation measures are the main choice when there is damage to coral reefs. For fishing communities, depending on marine products for a living is a must because all the necessities needed are there, for example protein and other resources. This condition is as stated by (Friedlander, 2018) when he observed marine conservation in Oceania, in his writing (Marine conservation in Oceania: Past, present, and future), which tells that Oceania people rely on the sea for their protein availability, and minerals and other essential nutrients, due to poor soil quality due to the large number of atolls and small islands (Johanes, 1978). In addition, other important resources such as building materials, fishing gear, jewelry, medicines, and household appliances are obtained from the sea. Marine resource management is in the hands of local resource users who have knowledge of the natural rhythms and processes that control resource abundance (Johanes, 1978; Poepoe et al., 2007). Fishers are the main occupation in the community and they have extensive knowledge inherited from generation after generation (Titcomb, 1972; Johanes, 1982).

Unlike the Oceania community, the fishing community in Bangsring Village initially did not have knowledge about the impact of damage to marine ecosystems (coral reefs) on their survival. However, after being given an understanding of the dangers of damaging the marine ecosystem to their lives, then they are aware and willing to change by jointly preserving the marine ecosystem. Fishermen who are members of the Ocean Bakti Ornamental Fish Fisherman Group (KNIH-SB) are equipped with skills to carry out marine conservation, in this case coral reef transplantation activities. Various activities to preserve marine ecosystems in conservation zones have made Bangsring Underwater coastal and marine areas a marine education conservation area. stay sustainable.

Fishing in the Bali Strait can basically be separated into two activities, namely, catching fish for consumption, and catching ornamental fish carried out by the community as consumption levels develop, as well as the ease of export markets that encourage coastal communities to obtain more catches. Encouraged by these things, fishermen tend to look for the easy way but do not pay attention to environmental balance and do not prioritize sustainable fishing, resulting in heavy pressure on fish resources. Besides that, there are also irresponsible fishing methods such as the use of potassium cyanide and explosives (bombs) and excessive coral reef extraction that can damage fish habitat, all of which ultimately have a negative impact on the sustainability of marine ecosystems in the strait. Bali.

This phenomenon can be seen from the decreasing catches of fishermen from year to year and the more distant fishing locations, resulting in soaring fishing operational costs. The problems mentioned above were immediately addressed by several fishermen, by holding a meeting at the fishermen level on Sunday, January 6, 2008 at the MTs Miftahul Arifin room, resulting in an agreement to establish a group called the Ocean Bakti Ornamental Fish Fishermen Group, which is abbreviated as KNIH. -SB with the same goals, efforts, and interests. During its journey, KNIH-SB participated in anti-Potassic campaigns and anti-environmental destruction against other fishermen. This is realized by the ties of cooperation between the KNIH-SB and

the Banyuwangi Regency Government, the Pelangi Indonesia Foundation, and the Pilang Institute in the Bangsring Village Climate Change Adaptation program.

The follow-up to this activity is to establish a coral reef conservation area (Marine Protected Areas), with a Core Zone of 1 (one) Ha and a Support Zone around the Core Zone which is supervised together with the community on the basis of Village Regulation (Perdes) no. 2 of 2009 (No.02/429.405.01/2009) regarding the management of the Joint Protection Zone (ZPB) which is now also confirmed in Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 8 of 2012 concerning the RTRW of Banyuwangi Regency (KNIH-SB Overview, 2017). The presence of the fishermen group is an effort by the people of Bangsring Village to restore the Bangsring marine ecosystem to its former state, namely the availability of fish and other marine biota in the Bangsring marine area. Conservation is an effort made by the Ocean Bakti Ornamental Fish Fisherman Group (KNIH-SB) to preserve the Bangsring marine ecosystem. Starting from the role of a young man named Ikhwan Arief who was aware of the marine conditions of Bangsring which were badly damaged by the actions of fishermen using explosives (bombs) and potassium cyanide (potassium) in an effort to catch ornamental fish and other activities in the marine area of Bangsring Village, resulting in coral reefs. corals are destroyed and fish around Bangsring beach are threatened with extinction.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Implementation of Policy on Management of Coastal Areas Based on Sustainable Development at Bangsring Beach

In the Implementation of the Policy for the Management of Coastal Areas at Bangsring Beach Based on Sustainable Development, there are several Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors. The Supporting Factors include:

1. There is a regulatory support capacity in the form of a maritime tourism policy that contributes greatly to the life of the Ocean Bakti Ornamental Fish Fisherman community (KNIH-SB) Bangsring Village. Marine tourism is defined as “recreational activities that involve traveling far from one's place of residence, where the trips they undertake are focused on the marine environment (the marine environment is defined as waters containing salt and exposed to high tides).” (Huges, 2001).
2. There is a non-regulatory support capacity in the form of Innovation for the Ocean Bakti Ornamental Fish Fisherman Group (KNIH-SB) Bangsring Village who lives on the northern coast of Banyuwangi Regency, precisely in Wongsorejo District. The fishermen group succeeded in innovating in the marine sector by presenting Bangsring Underwater (Bunder) as a marine conservation zone and marine tourism destination. The presence of Bunder has created new jobs in the marine tourism sector. Some people who work as ornamental fish catching fishermen, currently depend entirely on income from the Bangsring Underwater marine tourism sector. As for the uniqueness offered by Bangsring Underwater as marine tourism, namely, marine conservation carried out under the Bangsring sea by transplanting coral reefs has succeeded in restoring the function of the marine ecosystem to be good, where fish and other marine biota are back swarming and breeding. These various jobs are needed at Bangsring Underwater as more and more tourists visit the place. The services offered to tourists will also be very useful and profitable. This place is the place where one of Bangsring's fishermen earns a living for his family, as he testifies below: “I have worked here for more than ten years. In the past, it was very difficult to find money for food. Now I can take home a minimum of two hundred thousand rupiah a day that I get from the tips of the visitors I guide. That income is

beyond my salary every month. Currently, there is no problem with eating and drinking, in fact I am able to pay for the school needs of my two children in middle school and high school. Thanks to Bangsring Underwater, my family's economy can be fulfilled.” (Suyadi, 2020)

3. The existence of non-regulatory support capacity in the form of management participation in Bangsring by community groups. In this case, it is carried out by the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis). Revenue from the tourism sector is obtained from several sources, for example the entrance ticket to the BUNDER area is Rp. 5,000 for each visitor and also costs Rp. 250.000,- charged to visitors if they want to visit Menjangan Island by fishing boat. This of course can increase job opportunities for the people in Bangsring Village. The following are excerpts from the interview with Aziz; “If I look at this side, how many hundred people are absorbed? There were 200 people absorbed. What used to be unemployed is now working” (Interview with Aziz, 2021)

4. There is an integration that is manifested in good cooperation between the Banyuwangi Regency Government, Bangsring Village Government, Bangsring BUMDES and Tourism Awareness Groups in the management of the Bangsring Under Water (BUNDER) Area.

5. The existence of sustainability which is manifested by the existence of Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDES) has also contributed to improving community welfare and increasing the original income of Bangsring Village.

6. The existence of integration that is realized by the Government in this case, the East Java Provincial Government, Banyuwangi Regency Government and Bangsring Village Government have carried out tourism development on Bangsring Beach intensively. This support is evidenced by the assistance of the East Java Provincial Government in the management of Bangsring beach, among others, since 2008 supporting the fishermen group, establishing a coral reef conservation area, as well as implementing safe and environmentally friendly fishing methods, assistance with diving equipment for managers from the Deputy Governor of East Java and Assistance for Building Floating Houses in 2014. The Banyuwangi Regency Government has also built tourism facilities and infrastructure at Bangsring Beach. The Bangsring Village Government through the Village Owned Enterprise (Bumdes) Bangsring has also managed Bangsring Beach tourism well.

Meanwhile, the factors that hinder the implementation of Bangsring Beach area management policies include;

1. In the regulatory support capacity, there is a separate policy in which the land coastal area is managed by the district and the 0 – 12 Mile coastal area is managed by the Provincial Government.
2. There is still a lack of non-regulatory support capacity in terms of inadequate facilities and infrastructure
3. In terms of non-regulatory support capacity, there has not been an intensive increase in human resources.
4. The entry of investors who can interfere with the management of coastal areas based on sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

This study examines the implementation of sustainable development-based coastal area management policies in the East Java Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province in 2018-

2038. As mandated by Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, the Provincial Government is given the authority by the Central Government to manage the coast and small islands.

Implementation of the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands in the coastal area of Bangsring Beach in Bansring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency, namely

1. There are two carrying capacities in the implementation of coastal area management, namely regulatory support capacity and non-regulatory support capacity so that integration and sustainability are realized.
2. Regulatory support is marked by a formal object in the form of East Java Provincial Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K) of East Java Province in 2018-2038.
3. Integration in the management of coastal areas is realized by the existence of a formal object in the form of Law no. 1 of 2014, Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2018 East Java Provincial Government, Banyuwangi Regency Regent regulations, and Bangsring Village regulations.
4. The norms contained in the carrying capacity of Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2018 which stipulates Bangsring Beach as a tourism zone has been implemented with the existence of sustainable conservation-based ecotourism known as BUNDER (Bangsring Underwater). Other potential natural resources that have been developed in Bangsring include the Floating House, Coral Garden, and the core zone.
5. Non-Regulatory Supporting Capacity consists of material objects in the form of Human Resources and socio-economic conditions in Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency.
6. Sustainable development in the development of the potential of Bangsring Beach in Bangsring Village, Wongsorejo District, Banyuwangi Regency, namely ecological sustainability, economic sustainability, socio-cultural sustainability and political sustainability are going well, so that it has an impact on improving people's welfare in Banyuwangi Regency .
7. The success of sustainable development is due to the non-regulatory support capacity in the form of strong material objects as evidenced by the participation of tourism awareness groups, fishing groups, BUMDES. In addition, in this study, it has also been found that there are supporting factors and inhibiting factors. The supporting factors for Bangsring Beach management include; First, the integration between the central government, the East Java provincial government, the Banyuwangi Regency government, the Bangsring Village government and the community has been intense in developing tourism on Bangsring Beach, the potential of the Bangsring Beach area is very feasible to be developed into a tourist destination and adequate tourism facilities. Second, there is a non-regulatory support capacity in the form of awareness from community groups and leaders to protect coastal areas as well as possible. The inhibiting factors for Bangsring Beach management include; First, there is a different regulatory carrying capacity between inland coastal areas and 0-12 Mile coastal areas. Second, the non-regulatory carrying capacity in the form of material objects which is still weak is evidenced by the complaints of tourists regarding tour guides and the lack of public awareness in maintaining the cleanliness of Bangsring Beach.

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